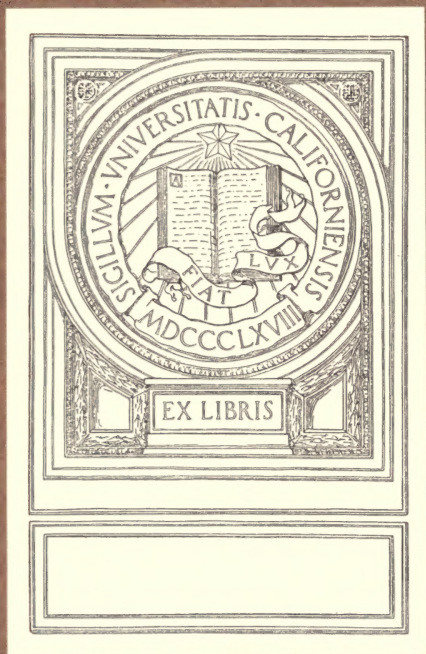


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washed by the Tiber, 84 m. N. Rome. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and defended by a citadel; has irregular but spacious streets, and many remarkably handsome buildings. Its chief edifices are the cathedral, a fine bold Gothic edifice of the 15th century, and possessed of a valuable library, rich in works and MSS. connected with biblical literature; eight churches, all of them interesting structures; the convent of Sant' Agnese, the confraternita of San Bernardino, the convent of San Severo, containing the first fresco painted by Raphael; and the Benedictine monastery of San Pietro de' Casinensi, a magnificent establishment, with an ancient church, supported by marble and granite pillars taken from a heathen temple, and so rich in pictures as almost of itself to form a gallery; the Palazzo Comunale, a majestic edifice of the 13th century; the Sala del Cambio or Exchange, no longer required for that purpose, but interesting from the number of fine frescoes with which Perugino has covered its walls; and two fine ancient gates, the one the Arch of Augustus, built of massive blocks of travertine, without cement; and the Porta Marzia, an interesting specimen of Etruscan workmanship. Perugia possesses a university, which is one of the oldest in Europe, a seminary, cabinet of antiquities, museum, botanical garden, public library of 30,000 volumes, an academy of fine arts, and a lunatic asylum, one of the first in which the efficacy of the system of non-restraint was proved. The manufactures, not of much consequence, consist of velvet, silk stuffs, brandy, &c. The trade is in corn, wool, spun silk, and cattle. Perugia, under the Romans, was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria. Having taken the part of Mark Antony in the war between him and Augustus, the latter took and sacked it. It had recovered the disaster when Totila, one of the northern barbarians, took it after a siege of seven years, and put many of its inhabitants to the sword. Pepin-le-Bref, king of France, took it in the 8th century, and made a present of it to the Pope. It suffered much during the contests between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and both in the 14th and 15th centuries was fearfully ravaged by the plague. The celebrated painter, Pietro Vannucci or Perugino, though born in Città della Pieve, long made Perugia his adopted home, and died in it a victim of the plague in 1524. Pop. 18,301.—The DELEGATION; greatest length, N. to S., 66 m.; breadth, 54 m.; area, 1094 geo. sq. m.; is traversed in all directions by offsets of the Apennines. The principal stream is the Tiber, which here receives the Chiascio and Nestore. In the W. is the Lake of Perugia. The soil is fertile, producing in abundance corn, wine, fruits, oil, and silk. Cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous, and the rearing of poultry and bees is an important occupation. Manufactures have made good progress, and consist chiefly of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, parchment, hosiery, and leather. The trade in these articles is considerable. Pop. 210,316.

PERUGIA (LAGO DI), or LAGO TRASIMENO [anc. *Trasimene Lacus*], a lake, Papal States, near the E. frontiers of Tuscany, deleg. and 9 m. W. Perugia, about 8 m. long, varying in breadth from 7 m. to 4 m.; surrounded with olive plantations. It contains three islands—Isola Maggiore, Isola Minore, and Isola Polvese; and abounds in fish. It has no visible outlet, and its surface has been gradually rising from the deposit of alluvial matter constantly carried into it. Hannibal gained a signal victory over the Romans near its shores.

PERUWELZ, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. W. by N. Mons; generally well built, with a square, a chapel, several schools; manufactories of hosiery, leather, tanneries, dye-works, breweries, quarries, limekilns, and other works. Pop. 7342.

PERVYSE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 19 m. S.W. Bruges; with two breweries, an oil, and two flour mills; and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1218.

PERWEZ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Great Gete, 25 m. S.E. Brussels; with manufactories of cutlery, a brewery, a tannery, three mills; and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 2577.

PERWUTUM, a tn. Hindoostan, K.W. extremity of the Kurnool territory, 1 bank Kistna, 83 m. S. by E. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 12' N.; lon. 78° 5' E. It contains several Hindoo temples, which are inclosed in an oblong square, 660 ft. long by 510 ft. broad, the walls of which are covered by an infinite variety of sculpture.

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PERZAGNO, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, 2 m. from Cattaro, on the shores of the Adriatic, in a very unfertile district. It has a parish church; inhabitants engaged in commerce. Pop. 1200.

PESALE, a large vil., isl. Ceylon, 8 m. N.W. Manaar, long a port of entry and export, with a custom-house which was abolished in 1822. It has a church. The inhabitants employ upwards of 200 canoes in the fishery. According to tradition, the R. Catholic missionary, Francis Xavier, first landed here on his mission to India.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer*).

PESARO [anc. *Pisaurum*], a tn. and seaport, Papal States, deleg. Urbino, 6 m. S. of Pesaro, on a rocky and wooded height, near the mouth of the Foglia, in the Adriatic, 19 m. E.N.E. Urbino, and the see of a bishop. It is walled, defended by a citadel, and has clean and well-aired streets; a marketplace, adorned with a marble statue of Urban VIII.; a cathedral of little architectural merit, several other churches, more or less enriched with paintings; the ancient palace of the Dukes of Urbino, now occupied by the legate; a library, the mineralogical museum, and a botanical garden. The manufactures are almost confined to a few articles of primary necessity, though the pottery early made here was long famous. The harbour formed by the mouth of the Foglia has become shallow; but the trade in the wine, fruit, particularly figs, oil, silk, and other products of the district, is considerable. Pop. 17,519.

PESCADORES:—1, (*Pehoe Islands*), An isl. group, China, in the Fokien Channel, between isl. Formosa and the mainland. They extend N. and S. about 50 m., and none of them rises 300 ft. above sea-level. Between Panghu, the largest island, lat. 23° 32' N.; lon. 119° 28' E. (R.), and Fisher Island, the next in size, is a good harbour; and in the former are several villages and a Chinese garrison. The N. extremity of the group consists of islets, rocks, and coral-reefs. Population of the group is estimated at 8000, of whom a large part are fishermen.—2, An isl. group, close upon the coast of Peru, N. from Callao; lat. 11° 47' S.; lon. 77° 20' W. (R.).—3, Three groups, N. Pacific, Marshall's Archipelago; lat. (mid group) 11° 19' N.; lon. 167° 35' E. (R.).

PESCARA [anc. *Aternum*],—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 8 m. N.E. Chieti, on the Aterno, where it falls into the Adriatic. It has a good fortress, and contains five churches, four monasteries, a nunnery, and two hospitals. The fishing on the coast is abundant. Pop. 2260.—2, A river, Naples. See ATERNO.

PESCAROLO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. by N. Cremona, r. bank Aspie; with a church and three chapels; and some trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1509.

PESCHE, or PESCHI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 4 m. E.N.E. Isernia; with an annual fair. Pop. 1480.

PESCHICI, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 37 m. E.N.E. San Severo, on a lofty height near the Adriatic. Pop. 1500.

PESCHIERA, two places, Austrian Italy:—1, A tn. and com., prov. and 20 m. N. Mantua, at the S. extremity of Lake Garda, where the Mincio issues from it. It is a straggling place, but is defended by a strong castle, and has two churches, a custom-house, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1611.—2, A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. W. Milan, between the Adda and the Lambro; with several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1052.

PESCHIO-ASSEROLLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., S.E. Civita Ducale; with six churches. P. 1833.

PESCIA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Florence, on the Pescia, here crossed by two elegant stone bridges. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, has a court of justice, and several public offices; a cathedral, with a fine painting by Raphael; two other churches, several schools and charitable endowments; numerous silk and paper mills, several tanneries, and a trade in silk, wine, and oil. P. 6505.

PESCINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 10 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, near the E. shore of Lake Fucino. It has a handsome cathedral, a church, a monastery, and a nunnery, a seminary, a founding, and an ordinary hospital. Cardinal Mazarin was born here. Pop. 8000.

PESCO, several places, Naples:—1, (*Costanzo*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., S.E. Sulmona; with seven churches and a convent.—2, (*de Mazzia*), a tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, 16 m. W.N.W. Ariano; with a sulphureous spring. P. 1720.—3, (*Lanciano*), A tn., prov. Sannio, 9 m. N.E. Isernia.

Pop. 1000.—4. (*Pagano*), A. tn., prov. Basilicata, S.W. Milfie, on a lofty eminence; with four churches and a convent. Pop. 4000.—5. (*Sansoneo*), A. tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., S. Civita di Penne; with a convent. Pop. 850.—6. (*Pennaturo*), A. tn., prov. Samio, N.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1066.—7. (*Soldo*), A. tn., prov. Lavoro, 3 m. N.E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2400.

PESEGUERO, an islet, Portugal, off the coast of prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. W. Ourique. It is defended by a strong castle.

PESHAWER, or **PESHAWUR**, a territory, Afghanistan, but now incorporated with the Punjab; lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$ to $34^{\circ} 22'$ N.; lon. $71^{\circ} 29'$ to $72^{\circ} 12'$ E.; and bounded, N. by Suwat, and the country between it and the Indus; E. part of the same country, the Indus and the Salt or Kala range; S. the other territories of the Afghans holding the same range; and W. the Khyber mountains and the Afghan province Jelalabad; length, 65 m.; breadth, 50 m.; area, 1800 sq. m. The soil is naturally fertile, and being well watered by the Indus, Cabool, Bara, and other streams, yields two very productive harvests every year. The one, sown in autumn and cut about the end of April, consists chiefly of wheat, barley, pulse, and the usual staples of colder climates; and the other, sown as soon as the ground is clear of the former, and reaped in autumn, consists chiefly of rice, maize, millet, and the staples of warmer climates. The rice in particular, called Bara, because grown on ground irrigated by that river, is the finest in the world. Other crops, more or less extensively cultivated, are melons, cucumbers, pumpkins and gourds of various kinds, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, cotton, various oil plants, the sugarcane, only to be used as a sweetmeat; and numerous fruits, all of them, however, with the exception of the quince, more remarkable for their abundance than their flavour. The great route from Khorasan and Cabool into India, lies through this province by the Khyber Pass and across the Indus. Pop. roughly estimated at 500,000.

PESHAWER, or **PESHAWUR**, a tn. Punjab, cap. above territory, on the Bara, 36 m. W. by N. Attok; lat. $33^{\circ} 59'$ N.; lon. $71^{\circ} 40'$ E.; 12 m. E. from the E. extremity of the Khyber Pass. It is walled; at intervals there are strong bastions, so that it is capable of making a defence; at the same time, it is commanded by the fort, whose garrison has the power of preventing the citizens from being refractory. The principal thoroughfare or street, the only good one in the town, is very broad, and has houses of one story on both sides of it, and communicates with a large open area, used for a grain-market. A little further E. is another open space of a circular form, the prettiest part of the town, surrounded by regularly-built houses, with a circular row of acacias in front. A third area afterwards occurs, occupied by silk and cloth merchants, saddlers, snuff-makers, &c. To the right and left of the main thoroughfare described, the town covers a large space of ground; the by-lanes are very narrow, dirty, and offensive, and the houses generally miserable in appearance. The manufactures are but trifling, consisting chiefly of 'loon-gees' or scarfs of cotton, dyed light-blue, with borders of bright coloured silks. Salt is dug in large quantities in the vicinity, where there are also two rich lead-mines. Nitre and sulphur are likewise obtained. Peshawer has greatly fallen off, both in wealth and population, since the beginning of the present century. Since then, its once numerous mosques, many built in a splendid style of Oriental architecture, have been intentionally polluted by the Sikhs, and are going to decay, while extensive ruins in many parts speak of sudden and recent violence. In the same time, the population has fallen from about 100,000 to 43,000.

PESNITZHOFEN, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Marburg, on a stream of same name, near Jahring. It has a castle, a church, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1218.

PESOLINA, a vil. Hungary, co. Zemplin, 26 m. from Nagy-Mihaly; with a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. P. 1160.

PESQUEIRA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, near Francisco, l. bank Douro; with an annual fair. Pop. 1750.

PESQUERIA GRANDI, a vil. Mexican Confederation, dep. Nuevo Leon, 20 m. N.N.W. Monterey, and formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

PESTCHANAIA, a river, Siberia, rises in the S. of gov. Tomsk, flows N.N.W. and joins l. bank Obi, about 30 m. below Biysk; total course, 100 m.

PESTH, a co. Hungary, Hither Danube, bounded, N. by Honth and Neograd, N.E. and E. Heves, S.E. Little Kumania, S. Bac, W. Stuhlweissenburg, and N.W. Komorn and Gran; area, 3062 geo. sq. m. In the N. and N.W. it is much broken by hills, but in all other directions presents the appearance of an extensive flat. It is traversed by the two most important rivers of Hungary, the Danube and the Theiss, and yet is very imperfectly watered. The Danube is chiefly confined to its W. frontier, the Theiss flows only through a small portion of the E., and hence, between the two, there is a large space left overcharged with stagnant water, and extensively covered with swamps, but scarcely enlivened by a running stream. The soil is of very indifferent fertility; but where not covered with sand and heath, or consisting of morass, it is in general carefully and skilfully cultivated, and good crops both of corn and tobacco are raised. Along the right bank of the Danube are vineyards, from which an excellent red wine is made. The only minerals of any consequence are marble and building-stone.

PESTH, **PESTINUM**, or **PEST**, the most populous tn. of Hungary, cap. above co., on the E. or l. bank Danube, across which it communicates with Buda or Ofen by a noble suspension-bridge, 137 m. E. Vienna. It stands on a flat, and consists of the town proper, and of four suburbs. The former, also called the old town, is irregularly built, and has dark narrow streets, the gloom of which is occasionally relieved by handsome mansions. The suburbs, mostly of modern construction, are much more agreeable and regular, particularly the one called Neustadt or Leopoldstadt, forming the N. division of the town. The new market-place within it is remarkable for its extent, and the regularity and beauty of the buildings by which it is surrounded. The largest building of Pesth, called the Josephinische or Neugebäude, is in this division, and forms a huge pile, used partly as artillery barracks, and partly as military magazines. One of the finest parts of the town, is the bank of the river, along which a quay about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long has been erected, and lined with handsome, lofty houses, brilliantly whitewashed. The public edifices are neither numerous nor interesting. Those most deserving of notice are the parish church, a Gothic structure; the uni-



THE TOWNHALL SQUARE, PESTH.—From Buda-Pesth Illustrated.

versity, with 40 professors and 1000 students; the church attached to the university, one of the handsomest in the town, with a lofty tower and fine frescoes; the national casino, national theatre, capable of admitting 3000 persons; the museum, the cabinet of coins and antiquities, the university library, with 60,000 volumes; the county buildings, observatory, botanical garden, gymnasium, school of design, normal high school, English female institute, the house of invalids, and several other hospitals and benevolent endowments. The manufac-

tures consist of silk and cotton goods, musical instruments, snuff, beet-root sugar, leather, jewellery, &c.; and the trade, which is very important, and makes Pesh, after Vienna, the most important commercial town on the Danube, is chiefly in corn, wine, wool, wood, and cattle. Pesh, though not the capital of Hungary, is the seat of its chief judicial tribunals, called the *Königliche Tafel* and *Septemviral Tafel*, which together constitute the supreme appeal court of the kingdom. Near it is the *Iakosfeld*, a plain where the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, used to be held in the open air, and the deputies attended by their vast retinue of vassals, sometimes swelled to the number of 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of the sittings. At the first of these assemblies, held in 1458, Matthias Hunyades was elected king. The Rakos is now famous for its annual horse-races. Pop. (1846), 100,600.

PESTO, or *Pestum* (anc. *Pestum*), a ruined tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 19 m. S.S.W. Campagna, in a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. It was first a Greek colony, and fell under the power of the Romans, b.c. 275. After the fall of the empire it continued to flourish, but was ultimately destroyed by the Saracens towards the end of the 9th century. It still retains part of its walls, consisting of large blocks joined together in the most perfect manner without cement, and one of its four gates forming an arch 46 ft. in height. Among the buildings are a temple of Neptune, the four sides of which have a range of 36 pillars, surmounted by an architrave and frieze of the Doric order, a large and imposing edifice, called the *Basilisk* for want of a better name, but supposed to have been a temple of Ceres; a theatre and amphitheatre, of which, however, there are only a few traces.

PESZAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 12 m. from Komlos; with a church, and a trade in corn, maize, and wine. Pop. 2045.

PETCHELEE, *Pechelée*, *CHILLE*, *PICHILE*, or *TCHYLL*, the most important prov. of China proper, and containing the capital of the empire; lat. 35° to 41° 25' N.; lon. 113° 40' to 119° 45' E.; area, 53,949 sq. m.; bounded, N. by Mongolia and prov. Leaotong, the great wall forming part of the frontier; E. the Gulf of Petchelee; S. provs. Shantung and Hoonan; and W. prov. Shansee. It is generally level and very flat, especially along the coast and in the S. parts, though a few ridges of hills traverse the N. and W. portions. It is populous and well cultivated, yielding millet, wheat, pulse, fruits, and a little rice, though by no means fertile, and only producing a small proportion of the food required for the capital. It is well watered by the *Pei-ho* and its numerous affluents; has several considerable lakes, and contains coal, marble, granite, and brick and potters'-clay. Besides the capital, the province contains several large cities, of which *Pautong-foo*, the residence of the governor; and *Tientsin-foo*, the entrepot of the trade which comes through the *Pei-ho*, are the most important. Through the latter a large trade is done in salt. Pop. 27,990,871.—The *GULF*, formed by a large inner bay of the Yellow Sea, stretches N. to S. 160 m., and penetrates inland 130 m.

PETCHENEG, a tn. Russia, gov. and E. Kharkov, r. bank *Sivernoi-Donetz*; with five churches. Pop. 7000.

PETCHORA, a river, Russia, rises in N. of gov. Perm, on W. slope *Ural Mountains*; flows almost due W., then turns N. across E. part of gov. Vologda, enters gov. Archangel, and, on reaching lat. 66° N., makes a long curve S.W. to lon. 52° E., when it suddenly turns due N., and falls into a bay of the Arctic Ocean by a great number of mouths; total course, about 900 m. Its principal affluents are the *Ijma* and *Ussa*.

PETEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.S.W. Ghent, near l. bank *Scheldt*; with a brewery, dye-work, pump manufactory, and some corn and oil mills. Weaving and husbandry occupy most of the inhabitants. Pop. 2384.

PETEN, a lake, Central America, state and 172 m. N. Guatemala, near the frontier of Yucatan, about 70 m. in circumference, and in some places has a depth of 30 fathoms. It incloses several islands, of which *Peten*, the most considerable, was formerly a principal seat of the *Itzacs* Indians, and contains the modern town of Flores.

PETER. See *PIERRE*.

PETER AND PAUL (Str.), cap. Kamtschatka. See *PETROPAULOVSKI*.

PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN. See *MAURITIUS*.

PETER I., an isl., S. Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1821, in lat. 68° 57' S.; lon. 9° 46' W. It is about 24 m. in circuit, and attains the height of 4000 ft.

PETER (Str.), several pars. England:—1, Wales, Carmarthen; 5155 ac. Pop. 16,624.—2, Derby; 3741 ac. P. 15,628.—3, Hereford; 60 ac. Pop. 2620.—4, Herts; 5745 ac. Pop. 3746.—5, Jersey; 3571 ac. Pop. 2497.—6, Kent, three pars.:—1, (*Thanet*), 3312 ac. Pop. 2975; 2, (*Canterbury*), 59 ac. Pop. 1198; 3, (*Eastry*), 36 ac. Pop. 875.—7, (*Du-Bois*), Guernsey. Pop. 1152.—8, Essex; 1626 ac. P. 2404.

PETER (Str.), two pars. Scot., co. Orkney:—1, P. 457.—2, (or *North*). Pop. 2344.

PETER (Str.), a lake, Lower Canada, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, 9 m. S.W. Three Rivers; 21 m. long, 15 m. to 20 m. broad, and in many places not exceeding more than 10 ft. or 11 ft. deep. It incloses numerous islands, and receives several rivers. Its waters abound with fish.

PETER (SZENT), numerous places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil., co. and 9 m. from Komorn; with two churches, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1860.—2, A vil., co. Temesvar, on the *Körös*; with a church. Pop. 1840.—3, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Wieselburg; with a church. Pop. 1398.—4, A vil. Transylvania, dist. and 8 m. from Kronstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1524.—5, A vil. Transylvania, on an affluent of the Maros, about 25 m. from Radnot; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1028.—6, (*Bar*), A vil. Thither Danube, co. Pressburg, on the *Miava*. Pop. 1523.—7, (*Kajasso*). A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 20 m. N.E. *Stuhlweissenburg*, in a fertile valley; with a Protestant church, and a synagogue. P. 1389.—8, (*Rate*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Maros, 27 m. N.W. Temesvar; with a church, and some trade in cattle, wine, and wood. Pop. 3687.—9, (*Sajo*), A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, 9 m. N.N.W. *Miskolcz*; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a school, and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3225.

PETERS ISLANDS:—1, An isl., N. Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Newfoundland; lat. 46° 41' N.; lon. 55° 57' W.—2, Two small isls., S. coast, Australia; lat. 32° 21' S.; lon. 133° 39' E.—3, An isl., S. Pacific, lat. 68° 57' S.; lon. 90° 46' W. Height upwards of 4000 ft. named after the emperor Peter I., by Bellingshausen.

PETER'S POINT (Str.), a tn. Channel Islands, cap. isl. Guernsey, on the shore of a bay, E. side, occupying the slope of a hill, and presenting a very attractive appearance from the sea, but which is not maintained by a nearer inspection. The streets are narrow, steep, and crooked, but mostly well paved, and lined by old-looking dusky houses. The environs are exceedingly beautiful, being studded with the handsome residences of the gentry, who all live outside the town. The most interesting buildings are St. Peter's church, with a tower in the centre, surmounted by a low spire; St. James' church, Elizabeth college, public hospital, and the fish-market, one of the handsomest and most commodious to be seen anywhere. There are here two or three chapels of ease, and several places of worship for dissenters, a public library, assembly-room, mechanics' institute, courthouse, prison, and several banks. The harbour, formed by two piers, is small, but sufficient for the trade of the place. The roadstead affords convenient anchorage. Fort George, a regular fortification on the heights, stands about half-a-mile S. from the town; it is considered to be of great strength. Pop. 16,778.

PETER'S (Str.), a small tn. and par. England, co. Kent, 1 m. from N.E. point Isle of Thanet or the North Foreland, and 2 m. S. by W. Margate. It has a church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels; a set of well-endowed almshouses, and a charity and other schools. Area of par., 3312 ac. Pop. 2975. PETER'S (Str.), four pars. Ireland:—1, Louth; 3478 ac. Pop. 13,789.—2, Rosecommon; 7393 ac. Pop. 5302.—3, Wexford; 1405 ac. Pop. 1164.—4, (*and Paul's*), Limerick; 4074 ac. Pop. 3160.

PETERBOROUGH, a tn. Upper Canada, cap. dist. Colborne, on the *Otonabee*, about 26 m. N.N.W. Coburg. It is well laid out, presents a handsome appearance, and has seven churches and chapels, a substantial courthouse and jail, and several mills, foundries, and distilleries. Pop. (1852), 2191.

PETERBOROUGH, an episcopal city, and parl. bor. England, co. and 32 m. N. by E. Northampton, l. bank *Nene*,

with stations on the Great Northern, Eastern Counties, Northampton and Peterborough, and Midland Counties railways. In the old town the houses are various in height and extent, yet neatly and substantially built, some of the streets are spacious, and the whole well paved and lighted with gas, and the market place is a fine square area, not inferior to any in the kingdom. The W. suburb, or new town, consists of neat modern dwellings. The entire city is supplied with good water from sunk wells. The principal building is its cathedral, founded by Penda, son of Penda, fourth king of Mercia,



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, West Front.—From Britton's Cathedrals

in 655, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Being rebuilt in 966, the valuable gifts bestowed upon it by Edgar caused the name of the city to be changed to Gildenburgh, the *golden city*, which title ultimately gave place to its present name, derived from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. In 1116 great part of the edifice was destroyed by fire, and in the following year its restoration was commenced; but not till the opening of the 16th century did the structure assume its present aspect. The prevailing character of the building is Norman, but it exhibits examples of transition, early English, decorated English, and perpendicular styles. The most commanding feature of the building is the W. front (shown in the engraving), consisting of three magnificent pointed arches, 80 ft. high, surmounted by pinnacles and pinnacles, and flanked by turrets with spires and pinnacles. The whole front forms a square of 150 ft. in height and breadth. Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII., was interred in this cathedral; also Mary Queen of Scots, but the remains of the latter were afterwards removed by James I. to Westminster. The minster precincts show the remains of a cloister, a fine perpendicular gateway leading to the deanery, a massive tower and gateway conducting to the bishop's palace, and an old chapel, now used as the free grammar-school. Peterborough contains only one parish church, but has also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. The other public buildings of any interest are the townhall, the new jail, the corn exchange, and the stations of the Great Northern, and Northampton and Peterborough, and Midland railways. The educational means of the city comprise the grammar-school, an endowed charity school, a national school for both sexes, infant schools, and a number of private seminaries. The charities include the monastic alms-houses, public dispensary, and other useful institutions. There are a news-room, and a literary and philosophical institution. The chief

trade of Peterborough consists of coals, corn, malt, and timber, which are conveyed along the Nene in barges; but it has received an impulse from the facilities of railway transit, and live and dead stock, and agricultural produce, are now sent in considerable quantities by rail, to London and other districts. It sends two members to Parliament. Thorpe Hall, a fine old mansion, formerly belonging to the Fitzwilliam family, is in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 8672.

PETERCHURCH, par. Eng. Hereford; 5089 ac. P. 730. PETERCULTER, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1351.

PETERFALVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Neutra, 40 m. N. Pressburg; with a church, a townhouse, and three mills. Pop. 1116.

PETERHEAD, a seaport tn. Scotland, co. and 26 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen, on a peninsula, the most E. point of Scotland, connected with the mainland by an isthmus, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and 1 m. S. of the mouth of the Ugie, in the German Ocean. It is built in the form of a cross, and consists of five principal and several minor streets; the former well formed, well paved, lighted with gas, and lined with houses, for the most part substantially built of granite, and often of handsome appearance; it is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. The buildings and other objects chiefly deserving of notice are the parish church, a handsome granite structure, with a spire 118 ft. high; a chapel of ease, a large and elegant Episcopal, a Free, a U. Presbyterian, a Wesleyan, a R. Catholic, and two Independent churches; a townhouse, of a quadrangular form, and surmounted by a spire 110 ft. high; a market-cross, consisting of a granite pillar of the Tuscan order; a custom-house, an academy, a parochial, a ragged, and various other schools; a mechanics' institute, a valuable museum of natural curiosities and antiquities, and a subscription and mechanics' library. The manufactures, which are unimportant, include some woollen and other goods, woven chiefly for houses in Aberdeen; castings, cordage, bricks, and tiles. In the building-yards a considerable number of boats and large vessels is constructed. The trade is extensive, and has the advantage of two good harbours, the one on the N., and the other on the S. side of the peninsula; the water in the former being, at spring-tides, about 18 ft., and in the latter from 12 ft. to 14 ft. The access to both harbours, though not naturally difficult, is greatly facilitated by a light-house on Buchan Ness; and in addition to other important improvements, which have been executed at an expense of £80,000, free communication between the harbours has been effected by cutting across the isthmus, and thus enabling vessels to get out in all states of the wind, while the communication with the mainland is still maintained by a cast-iron swing-bridge. The principal imports are lime, wool, timber, salt, flour, and general goods; the exports, grain, meal, pork, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, oil, and granite. The granites obtained from excellent quarries, extensively worked in the vicinity; the fish, including both herrings (of which in 1851, there were cured here 55,563 barrels), and white fish, are chiefly obtained from the productive fisheries on the coast, in which a considerable number of boats is employed. The Greenland whale-fishery is among the most important interests of the town; the vessels fitted out for the whale and seal fishing in 1853, were 27, carrying 7355 tons. In 1851, there entered 30,841 tons of shipping, of which 8599 belonged to the foreign trade; and there cleared 27,301 tons, of which 8175 were in the foreign trade. During the summer, Peterhead is much frequented by bathers, for whose accommodation both hot and cold baths have been provided, and in the vicinity are mineral springs, the principal of which, called the Wine Well, from the sparkling of its water, contains murates of iron and lime, and common and glauber salt, and is in high repute for cases of indigestion, internal obstructions, and nervous disorders. The only places of interest near the town are the ruins of the ancient castles of Boddam and Ravenscraig. As a borough, Peterhead is governed by a provost and 11 councillors, and unites with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Its port, which formerly ranked only as an appendage of that of Aberdeen, is now separate and independent. Pop. 7298.

PETERHOF, a vil. Russia, gov. and about 10 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg. Its great and only attraction is its imperial palace, built in 1711, by Peter the Great, on the plans of the

celebrated Le Blond. It is a large but not very regular edifice, situated on a height on the Gulf of Finland, and surrounded by beautiful gardens, adorned with fountains, cascades, and grottoes. Pop. (1842), 2209.

PETERSBURG, a handsome tn. and port of entry, U. States, Virginia, 24 m. S. Richmond, r. bank Appomattox, 12 m. above its entrance into the James. It has seven churches, a courthouse, and a jail; flour, grist, and saw mills, roperies, tanneries, and printing-offices. It is one of the most commercial towns in the state, and carries on an active trade in the export of flour and tobacco. The river is navigable to this place for small craft, and the falls immediately above it afford extensive water-power. Pop. (1850), 14,603.

PETERSBURG (Str.), a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Finland and Lake Ladoga, N.E. Olonetz, E. and S.E. Novgorod, S. Pskov, W. Lake Peipus, gov. Revel or Esthonia, and Gulf of Finland; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 265 m.; breadth, 90 m.; area, about 12,800 geo. sq. m. It is, for the most part, a low flat, covered, to a considerable extent, with lakes and swamps, excepting small portions of the N. and S.; the former being broken by the low hills of Olonetz, and the latter partly traversed by a ramification of the Valdai mountains. The whole of its drainage is carried into the Gulf of Finland, either directly by the Neva, Louga, and Narova, or indirectly by the Volkhov, Siassi, Pacha, Svir, and Oiat, which have their mouths in Lake Ladoga. The climate is severe, and the soil by no means fertile. Not above one-third of the surface is under cultivation, and the corn produced falls far short of the consumption. The forests are very extensive. There are no minerals of any consequence. Manufactures have advanced by rapid strides, particularly in the capital, and trade, both foreign and domestic, is very extensive. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into eight districts. The greater part of it belonged to ancient Ingria, which during the war between the Swedes and Russians, in the time of Charles XII., became the principal theatre of hostilities, and in consequence suffered dreadfully. Ultimately, Peter the Great succeeded in conquering it, and it was finally secured to Russia by the peace of Nystad. Pop. (1850), 991,000.

PETERSBURG (Str.), the capital of the Russian empire, near the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland; lat. 59° 56' 30" N.; lon. 30° 19' (observatory) E. (R.) The site is

cities. The Neva, on approaching the termination of its course, turns first N. and then W. After proceeding a short way in the latter direction, it divides into three main branches; the first of which, under the name of the Great Neva, proceeds N.; the next, or central branch, flows W.N.W., under the name of the Little Neva; and the third, forming properly a continuation of the main stream, and therefore called the Great Neva, flows S.W., and incloses a large tract or peninsula surrounded by water on three sides, and contiguous with the mainland only on the S. The branches form a number of islands, the two largest of which, separated from the peninsula by the main stream and Great Neva, are the Aptekarskoi or Apothecaries' Island on the N., and the Vasiliostrov or Basilii Island on the W. In the N.W., subordinate arms of the river form a number of smaller islands, of which the more important are the Petrofskoi, Krestofskoi, Kammenoi, and Elaginskoi. These islands, particularly the two largest, a small portion of the r. bank, and the whole of the peninsula on the l. bank, forming a series of flats which, taken as a whole, have nearly an oval shape, and are so low as to be constantly exposed to inundation, constitute the site of St. Petersburg. The Neva, though a broad, lively, and pellucid stream, is generally shallow, and at its mouth is encumbered by a bar with not more than 9 ft. water, so that the large vessels which are built at the city docks can only be transported as hulks, to be fitted out at the great naval station of Cronstadt, about 16 m. below. Though an attack of the city by sea may be all but impossible, the approach by land presents no obstruction to an invading force, except a deep ditch or canal, stretching across the S. part of the peninsula, and a citadel, situated on a low island, so near the centre of the city, that its guns, so far from defending, could not be used without demolishing it.

The larger and finer part of St. Petersburg being built on the peninsula, takes the name of the Bolshaiia Stora or Great Side; all the rest to the N., on the islands and r. bank, is designated the Petersburg side. The communication between the former and the latter is maintained only by one stone and three boat bridges, but the deficiency is supplied by numerous ferry-boats of uncouth shape and fantastic colouring, which are constantly plying to and fro. Owing to the lowness of the site, though the loftier pinnacles and domes are seen at a considerable distance, the city, whether approached by land or water, cannot be said to become distinctly visible before it is actually

entered, and hence the general impression produced is greatly heightened by a feeling of surprise. The stranger suddenly finds himself between noble granite quays, bordered by edifices of almost unrivalled splendour, or in spacious streets of apparently interminable length, straight as an arrow, unbroken by the slightest unevenness, and lined with lofty buildings of uniform structure, often lavishly adorned, and, in colour at least, resembling marble. It is true that the impression is somewhat weakened by a narrower inspection, the greater part of the houses proving to be only of wood or brick, garnished with plaster. As it is impossible to obtain a complete view of the city from without, recourse is often had to the numerous towers, on which watchmen stand sentinel day and night, to give the alarm of fire; but by far the best station is the tower of the Admiralty, centrally situated on the N.W. part of the peninsula and l. bank of the Great Neva, and provided with galleries, from which all parts of the city may be seen in succession to the greatest advantage. Looking S. over the peninsula from this commanding station, three canals, nearest the Moika, next the Catharina, and last the Fontanka, may be traced, stretching circuitously from E. to W., and dividing the whole space into three quarters, called respectively, the First, Second, and Third Admiralty Sections.

Radiating immediately from the tower, intersecting these canals, and spanning them by handsome granite bridges, are the three principal streets, the Nevskoi Prospekt or Neva Perspective, on the right, the Gorkhovaiia Oulitsa or Peace Street, in the centre, and Vosnosenskoï Prospekt or Resurrection Perspective on the right. The eye wanders along these streets from



1. Admiralty.
2. Imperial or Winter Palace.
3. Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great.
4. Church of St. Isaac.
5. Tauris Palace.
6. Cathedral Church of Kazan.
7. Palace of the Grand Duke Michael.
8. Exchange.
9. Catherinehof Palace.
10. Monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi.
11. Smolno Monastery.
12. Aleksandrovskaï Platz Parade.
13. Preslavskoi Platz Parade.
14. Semenovskoi Platz Parade.
15. Lonsloff Platz Parade.
16. Winter Provision Market.
17. Stone Bridge (recently completed) across the Neva.

one of the most extraordinary that has ever been voluntarily selected for the foundation of a capital, and yet owing mainly to the genius and perseverance which have been displayed in overcoming natural disadvantages, St. Petersburg has, within a comparatively short period, acquired a magnitude and splendour which justly entitle it to rank among the first of European

end to end without obstruction. They are all of great length, width, and beauty; but the finest every way, and the greatest thoroughfare of the city, is the Nevskoi Prospekt, which is 2 m. long, and 150 ft. wide, and has a double carriage-way,



PROSPEKT NEVSKOI, ST. PETERSBURG.—From Demidoff, Voyage Pittoresque en Russie, &c.

with foot-paths paved with granite, or avenues shaded with lime-trees. Beyond the Fontanka Canal, both on the S. and E., and bounded in the former direction by the city fosse, and on the latter by the main stream of the Neva, is a large space, almost entirely covered with buildings, and forming, in addition to the three Admiralty sections already mentioned, the Narva, Karcetnoi, Kojestvenskoi, and Foundry quarters. Considerably to the E., on the r. bank of the river, may be seen the large villages of Great and Little Okhta. Turning now to the opposite side of the town and looking N., the busy scene presented by the river immediately below first attracts the eye, which then wanders along the splendid quay which lines the S. side of the Vasileostrov, and is bordered by a succession of noble edifices. The buildings of this island are chiefly confined to its S. and E. portions; the W. and N.W., forming the far larger portion of the whole, is covered with trees or is under garden cultivation. On the N.E. the most conspicuous object is the citadel, situated chiefly on the small island of Petersburg, but also possessing an extensive outwork on the island of Aptekarskoi, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel. N. of this outwork, another quarter of the city commences, and takes the name of the Petersburg quarter. It is much less compactly built than the Admiralty sections, the buildings gradually becoming more isolated, and giving place to extensive parks and gardens. The same remark is still more applicable to the islands of the N.W., which are chiefly occupied by places of amusement, public gardens, villas, and country seats. On the N.E., beyond the Nevka, and on the r. bank of the river, is the Viborg quarter, which has already acquired considerable extent, and is rapidly advancing in importance. Few cities surpass St. Petersburg in public edifices.

Churches.—The first in rank is the metropolitan church, or cathedral church of the Kasan Mother of God, in the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has in front a large concave portico of Corinthian columns, from the centre of which a tower, somewhat deficient in elevation, rises, and is surmounted by a gorgeous dome. In the interior, 56 gigantic monoliths support the roof, and in niches along the sides are colossal statues of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Alexander Nevesky, St. John, and St. Andrew. The Isaac church, finely situated a little S.W. of the Admiralty, in one of the largest open spaces of the capital, is much admired for its

simple but lofty style of architecture, its grand proportions, and noble porticoes. The mere foundation of it, formed of piles sunk in swampy ground, is said to have cost £200,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, and has four grand entrances, each approached by three broad flights of steps, and each whole flight composed of an entire piece of granite. Each entrance has a superb peristyle, with round monoliths of polished granite, 60 ft. in height and 7 ft. in diameter, supporting an enormous frieze, above which, to twice the height of the peristyles, rises the chief and central cupola, glistening with gold, gilt on copper, and supported by 30 granite columns. The Smolnoi church, situated in the N.E. of the peninsula, and originally belonging to a convent, which still forms a vast pile, is built of white marble, and surmounted by five blue domes spangled with golden stars. The Preobrajensky church or Spass Preobrajenskoï Sabor, one of the largest in the city, belongs to one of the oldest regiments of the guards, and is overloaded both without and within with military trophies. The railing around the church-yard is formed of 300 French and Turkish cannon, mounted in threes on granite pedestals, while every niche and recess of the interior is crammed with captured colours and halberds, pashas' horse-tails, &c. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, situated on the N. side of the citadel, is rendered conspicuous by its lofty and elegant gilded spire, but the building itself has a dingy and wretched appearance, and an interior, which from the number of keys of fortresses, captured eagles, pashas' horse-tails, and batons of office, looks like an arsenal than a church. The chief object of interest is the imperial vault, where the remains of Peter the Great and of all his successors repose. There are numerous other Russian churches not undeserving of particular notice. The church of the English factory, situated W. of the Admiralty, is a splendid building, richly fitted up and seated for 1200 persons. The Dutch church is remarkable for its ample revenues, derived from grants of land made to it by Peter the Great, and afterwards built upon. Of the several churches possessed by R. Catholics, the principal one, situated in the Nevskoi, is an elegant structure, with a Corinthian colonnade and a finely-proportioned dome. In connection with the churches may be mentioned the monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi, the only one in St. Petersburg; it is among the most celebrated in Russia, ranking next after that of the Trinity in Moscow, and of the Cave in Kiev. It was founded by Peter the Great, and contains within its walls, churches, towers, monks' cells, and gardens. The great attraction here to the Russians, is the monument containing the remains of the saint, a canonized grand duke. It is in the form of a pyramid 15 ft. high, of solid silver, and with the ornaments around it, also of silver, is said to weigh 5000 lbs., or considerably more than two tons. The principal church or cathedral, built by the Empress Catherine, is of large dimensions, and surmounted by several domes. The interior is richly decorated with Italian marble, and the ornaments and treasures are of vast value. The long red cloisters which cluster round the church have a dreary look, and are occupied by between 50 and 60 monks, who superintend a classical school, at which the average attendance is about 1000.

Palaces.—These are both numerous and remarkable for their colossal dimensions. The Winter Palace, while the emperor resides in it, is said to be inhabited by 6000 persons. It is situated immediately E. of the Admiralty, with a front to the Neva of more than 700 ft., and is in the form of a vast square, the angles of which nearly correspond to the four cardinal points. It is the largest palace in the world, being one-third larger than that of the Emperor of Austria, and is not surpassed in point of splendour. It was so completely destroyed by fire in 1837, that it was necessary to rebuild it; and one of the not least remarkable facts connected with it is, that its present form was the work of two short years. The interior is gorgeous, almost beyond description; consisting of suites of splendid halls, filled with marbles, malachites, precious stones, vases, and pictures. To the E. of the Winter Palace, and connected with it by several covered galleries, is the Hermitage, built by the Empress Catherine, in a spirit similar to that which made Frederick the Great build his Sans Souci, as a place where she might lay aside the cares and forms of state. Its principal façade faces the Neva, but possesses little architectural merit. It is loaded, however, with precious objects of art and *verts*, and has a very valu-

able picture-gallery. The Marble Palace, not very appropriately so called, since far less marble than granite and iron has been used in its construction, lies considerably E. of the Hermitage, near the Troitskoi bridge; it has a dark gloomy look, and its walls are of such massive blocks as to suggest the idea of a fortress rather than a palace. About 1 m. further E., on the banks of the Neva, stands the Taurida Palace; it is a long low building, of no merit; and is only remarkable for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 ft. long, by 70 ft. wide, and requiring 20,000 wax-candles to light it up completely. The Annichtkoff Palace, on the Great Prospekt, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed. Though handsomely built, and now the favourite residence of the imperial family, and the place where the emperor receives ambassadors and holds the greater number of his councils, it does not possess much interest. The New Michaeloff Palace, so called to distinguish it from the Michaeloff Palace, or rather castle, built by the Emperor Paul, and now occupied by the school of engineers, is the residence of the emperor's brother, and is thought to be the most elegant building in St. Petersburg. Attached to it are fine ranges of offices; in one of which a celebrated riding-school is kept, the youth of which often perform fêtes and tournaments in the presence of the Court.

Government Buildings.—The Admiralty, to which, as furnishing the best station for obtaining a full view of the city, reference has already been made, is an immense brick building, situated on the N. side of the square of same name, and surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola. The main part of the building, from the centre of which the tower rises, lies parallel to the river with its N. side, but has its principal façade on the S., facing the square. The length of this façade is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and at right angles to it are two sides, stretching from its extremities N. towards the river; the E. side fronting the Winter Palace, and the W. the Isaac Square and Senate house, and each 650 ft. in length. A large portion of the Admiralty is occupied as school-rooms for naval cadets. Immediately below it, on the N., lining the Russian quay, are

Rostrate of ancient Rome, from which the approach of shipping may be observed. The citadel, with its bastions and bristling embrasures, mounted with 100 cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3000 men, forms a very conspicuous object. Besides the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has already been described, it contains within its inclosure the Mint; and in its vicinity presents an object of great interest in the wooden cottage of Peter the Great, consisting of three small apartments, one of them his chapel, and containing, among other relics of that extraordinary man, the little boat which he constructed, and which may be considered as the germ of the powerful navy which he afterwards formed. Among the many other government edifices, to which a general reference must suffice, the arsenals and ranges of barracks are particularly deserving of notice.

Libraries, Museums, &c.—The Imperial Library occupies a large building, near the Kasan church, in one of the finest squares of the city, facing the Nevskoi Prospekt. It contains 400,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 MSS. It has derived the greater part of its treasures from the spoils of Poland. The Oriental MSS. are particularly valuable and extensive. The only other libraries entitled to particular notice are those of the Academy of Sciences, 100,000 vols.; of the Hermitage, 120,000 vols., of which 10,000 are in Russian; and of the Alexander Nevskoi Monastery, which, though very limited in extent (only 10,000 vols.), has collections of MSS. of very great rarity and value. The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings of that celebrated body, on the Vasiliestrov, on the banks of the Great Neva, opposite to the Admiralty, and including an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of curiosities relating to the East—an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus, but not otherwise interesting; an ethnographic museum, enriched by the collections of various Russian travellers and navigators, and a general collection of coins and medals, in which the Russian series is very valuable and complete; a good mineralogical, and a remarkably fine botanical collection; a museum

of natural history, containing an admirable collection of birds, exquisitely stuffed and well arranged; and, among the larger fossil animals, of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth, perfect, with the exception of one of the hind feet, 16 ft. long, exclusive of the tusks, and at least 2 ft. higher than the elephant. The Academy of Fine Arts, also situated in the Vasiliestrov, on the banks of the Great Neva, has a portion of its magnificent apartments occupied as a picture-gallery; but is better known as an artistic school. A much more extensive and celebrated gallery is that of the Hermitage Palace, which occupies 41 rooms, and contains splendid specimens of almost all the great masters. Two separate rooms are filled with an extraordinary collection of jewels, cameos, medals, snuff-boxes, ivory carvings, &c.; and in the rooms more especially appropriated to pictures may be seen exquisite specimens of malachite, and violet jasper, in the form of vases, candelabras, &c. The other more important collections are the Romanoff Museum, containing a large collection of minerals, models, and antiquities; and the museum attached to the Mining School, containing a large collection of fossil conchology, models of mines, mining instruments, &c., but distinguished particularly by its mineralogical treasures, unequalled in Russia, and thought not to be surpassed anywhere.

Educational Institutions.—At the head of these is the University, only founded in 1819, but provided with 58 professors, and attended by about 500 students. The Chirurgical Medical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, receives about 500 pupils, and enjoys a high reputation. Military education, in all its branches, regarded as one of the first interests of the state, forms a conspicuous feature in the academical system of Russia, and is provided for liberally in



ST. ISAAC SQUARE AND SENATE-HOUSE, ST. PETERSBURG.—From Demidoff, Voyage Pittoresque en Russie, &c.

the extensive dockyards; and in the immediate vicinity are a number of important public buildings; among others, the Holy Synod, where all the higher concerns of the church are regulated; the Hotel de l'Etat Major or head department of the army, adorned with a triumphal chariot; and the War-office, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns. On the opposite side of the Great Neva, stands the Exchange; and W. from it, fronting the Little Neva, the Custom-house; both large and imposing structures. Immediately adjoining are two high and slender towers, adorned like the Columns

numerous institutions. The Mining School, whose admirable mineralogical collections have already been referred to, is one of the most remarkable establishments of the capital; it occupies a grand and imposing structure, so situated as to form a very conspicuous object from the sea; and maintains above 300 pupils, who, after remaining eight years, and receiving a very liberal education, are sent to superintend the Government mines, or placed in the Mint. The Academy of Fine Arts has a façade, fronting the Neva, 400 ft. long, and 70 ft. high, adorned with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a central cupola, on which a colossal Minerva sits. This academy, as already mentioned, is partly appropriated as a picture-gallery, but also occupied as a school of art, in which 300 pupils are maintained and educated. In addition to these, it furnishes residences to the professors, academicians, and other artists; so that the whole number of persons accommodated under its roof is estimated at not less than 1000. The other principal schools are, the Technological Institute, in which 215 pupils, sons of respectable tradesmen, receive a general education, and special instruction in the various mechanical arts, cotton-spinning, weaving, carpentry, &c.; the Central Paedagogical Institute or normal school; two gymnasia; the Female Institute of Smolnoi, where 500 young ladies are carefully and gratuitously educated; the Ecclesiastical Academy; the principal Protestant, the agricultural, commercial, veterinary, and various other schools.

Societies.—The only one of these which can be said to have acquired a European reputation is the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which has long been distinguished for the valuable papers published in its *Transactions*. Most of them, however, are not the production of native talent, but of such celebrated foreigners as the government has had the wisdom to attract by the liberality of its patronage. Numerous other societies of repute exist, under the names of Russian imperial, medical, pharmaceutical, mineralogical, economical, agricultural, educational, military, philanthropic, and artistic.

Hospitals, &c.—Of these, by far the richest and most splendid, but unhappily, at the same time, the least beneficial, is the Vospitatelni Dom or foundling-hospital. It is situated close to the Fontanka Canal, in the best part of the town; has the air of a palace, and, with its courts, gardens, and dependencies, covers a space of 28 acres. It was founded by Catherine II. The number of children received at first did not exceed 300, but has increased so rapidly, that the number of annual admissions now exceeds 7000. No question is asked of those who bring them, but the simple one, whether or not the child has been baptized. The mortality is very great; but, in consequence of the constant influx, the number of children, of all ages, under the charge of the institution, exceeds 25,000. The largest ordinary civil hospital of St. Petersburg is the Obonkoff, situated on the Fontanka Canal; it receives all applicants, but makes a small charge on those able to pay it. The military hospital is capable of containing 2000 patients. Various other hospitals are found in different quarters of the town.

Theatres, and Places of Amusement.—In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions—the Bolshoi or Great Theatre; the Alexander Theatre, and the French Theatre. The three, as well as all similar establishments, are under the immediate management, and kept up at the sole expense of the Government. The passion of the Russians for scenic amusement is strong, and hence the attendance is usually full. Besides these theatres, there is a large wooden one in the island of Kammenoi, open only in summer. On the same island, and some other smaller islands adjacent, besides the numerous villas to which the greater part of the families who can afford it retire to spend the summer, are public gardens, with coffee-houses and taverns, swinging-poles, Russian mountains, and other national amusements, which, on holidays, attract crowds of citizens, and afford the best opportunities of seeing Russian life in many of its most characteristic forms, and without disguise. In other quarters, however, and nearer the city, or within it, the more noisy and frivolous amusements are excluded, and the gardens are laid out so as to furnish admirable promenades, or even serve a higher purpose. Of the latter description is the admirable Botanical Garden of the Aptekarskoi Island, which is open to the public on holidays, and is one of the most interesting sights of the capital; but, as a mere

promenade, the Summer Gardens take precedence of all others. They are situated close to the Troitskoi Bridge, and though not very extensive, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, they form the great lounge of the population. Among the festivities which take place here the most extraordinary is that of Whit-Monday, when a fair, which both bears the name and has the reality of a *wife-market* or *bride-show*, is held; the sons and daughters of the tradesmen assembling in their best attire to fix their partners for life. The whole affair seems so odd, that one cannot help feeling somewhat incredulous; but Erman, who witnessed it, gives the following description:—The marriageable girls, decked with Oriental profusion of ornament, are ranged along the alleys of the garden, with some members of their respective families and the *svakhi* or match-makers behind them. The men, passing along, are at liberty to enter into conversation with any of the girls, and the acquaintance thus commenced often terminates in marriage.

Public Monuments.—Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet; and the other, the column by Montferrier, erected in honour of the late emperor Alexander. The statue, situated near the S. extremity of the Isaac bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled by laurel, in the act of mounting a precipice, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction. The composure of the Czar contrasts finely with the fiery impetuosity of the horse, which stands on its hind legs springing forward, while a serpent lies trodden beneath its feet. The pedestal, a granite block, brought from a Finnish village 4 m. from St. Petersburg, and originally 45 ft. long, 30 ft. high, and 25 ft. wide, was unfortunately broken in the cutting, and so much diminished, that it now forms two jointed blocks, 35 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and only 14 ft. high. The height of the emperor's figure is 11 ft., and that of the horse 17 ft. The brevity and simplicity of the inscription in Russian and Latin harmonizes with the spirit of the statue—'Петру I. Первому, Катерина Вторая'—Petro Primo, Catherina Secunda, MDCCCLXXIII. The Alexander column stands in the open space between the Etat Major and the Winter Palace, and is the greatest monolith of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite upwards of 80 ft. high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 ft. each way, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel 14 ft. and of a cross 7 ft. are placed. The height of the whole is 150 ft.

Bazaars and Markets.—These are remarkable enough in themselves to justify a separate notice, and derive particular interest from the insight which they give into the Russian mode of doing business. The principal one, to be found in almost all Russian towns of importance, takes the name of Gostinnoi Dvor, or Merchants' Inn. That of St. Petersburg has one of its four sides in the Nevskoi Prospekt, and is of irregular form; the longest being 1200 ft., and the shortest not more than 350 ft. A colonnade, of the height of the first story, goes round the building, and has a flat roof; from which, as a pavement, access is obtained to the magazines above. The court within is intersected by lanes and alleys, and portioned off into many hundred compartments, in which every variety of merchandise is displayed; but with this peculiarity, that each separate quarter has its particular class of goods, and hence, according to its class, takes the name of Iron Row, or Peltry Row, or Book Row, &c. It has been estimated that in the Gostinnoi Dvor, and dependent buildings, the number of dealers cannot be much less than 10,000. The most of them are men in blue caftans and blue caps, with flaxen hair and brown beards, who keep eyeing the approach of customers, and importuning them to purchase. There are two other principal bazaars, called the Apraxin Kinok and the Tschakin Dvor, containing about 5000 booths, tents, and stalls; but though, in some respects, even more characteristic than the Gostinnoi Dvor, they resemble it so much, in arrangement and general features, as to make a separate description unnecessary.

Manufactures and Trade.—Several of the most important manufactories of St. Petersburg belong to Government, which thus interferes with labour; not so much, it is said, for the profits which it yields—though these, especially when mono-

polies exist, are very considerable—but for the purpose of furnishing model establishments by which all other parts of the empire may be instructed. One of the oldest and most splendid of the Government factories is the Spalernoï, where Gobelin tapestry and carpets are made; the latter partly for sale, but the former only for the furnishing of the imperial palaces, or for presents. Other important Government factories, celebrated either for their magnitude or the excellence of the articles produced in them, are those for the manufacture of playing cards, a monopoly at which 3000 hands are employed; porcelain, where the fine vases presented by the Emperor to foreign princes are made, and many objects of great value and beauty are exposed for sale; and plate and cut glass. The Government has also a very extensive cotton-factory; and iron-foundry, chiefly for casting cannon and other ordnance. Several of these establishments are rivalled by those of private individuals, the most of whom are British. The principal articles, in addition to those already mentioned, are woollen, silk, and linen tissues; carriages, leather, and articles in leather; paper; mathematical and musical instruments; wax and sail cloth, cordage, soap, tobacco, cabinet-work; jewellery, watches, and various articles in gold, silver, mixed metals, and bronze. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a great extent, for the navy, in the public dock-yards; and for commercial purposes at several private yards. The shallowness of the river, and the bar at its mouth, not admitting the passage of vessels which draw more than 9 ft. water, might seem, at first sight, to oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the building of ships of the line; but the advantages of being able to carry on the more important parts of naval architecture within the capital, under the immediate eye of the Government, are so great, that large sacrifices are made for the purpose, and the hulls, when finished, are floated down, by means of camels, and other ingenious and laborious contrivances, and the other equipments transmitted by lighters to Cronstadt, where the ships are finally fitted out for sea. In 1849, there entered the port of St. Petersburg 1571 vessels—aggregate tonnage, 323,252; and there cleared, 1558—aggregate tonnage, 318,921. The shallowness of the river, and consequent want of a good harbour in the capital, is a serious hindrance to trade. Other advantages, however, compensate for this defect. With exception of Riga, there is no other proper port by which Russia is accessible on the W.; while the system of inland navigation, by rivers and canals, is so complete and extensive, as to give uninterrupted communication with the Black and the Caspian seas. The trade, accordingly, is of vast extent. The principal exports are tallow, hemp, and flax; metals, grain, hempsed, linseed, timber, vegetable oils, hides, leather, furs, skins, potash, tar, bristles, canvas, and coarse linen; cordage, wax, caviar, isinglass, &c.; the imports, colonial produce, raw cotton (in 1849, 423,107 cwt.), and cotton yarn (in 1849, 64,565 cwt.); cotton stuffs, fine linen, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, dyes, lead, tin, coal, wines, &c. A very large share of this extensive trade is engrossed by the British.

St. Petersburg, having been founded by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the 18th century, is entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present magnitude and magnificence. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, when not forest or swamp, consists chiefly of moorland waste, or of poor arable land, from which the utmost exertions of industry fail to procure grateful returns; while the city itself is so low, that whenever, at the time when the volume of the river is augmented by melting snow and ice, a strong wind sets in from the S.W., so as to retard its current, inundation, to a greater or less extent, almost invariably lays part of the lower streets under water, and has sometimes risen to such a height as to cause fearful calamities. In one of these inundations, which happened in 1824, and the height of which is indicated by marks upon the houses, above 15,000 persons are said to have perished. One great evil inseparable from this swampy alluvial site is the want of a solid foundation for the buildings. Water is found a few feet below the surface; and continued digging never succeeds in getting beyond a bed of mud. The consequence is, that all the houses must be built on piles, and an enormous expense incurred before they begin to appear above the

surface. Peter the Great, however, was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign, St. Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference; but his later descendants, counting it an honour to follow in his steps, have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, and none of the oldest and proudest of European cities have much to boast of when brought into comparison with St. Petersburg. Pop. (1852), 532,241.

PETERSDORF—1, A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a mill. Pop. 1131.—2, A vil. Austria, Silesia, circle Troppau; with a parish church. Pop. 1376.

PETERSDORF, vulgarly PITSCHDORF, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and S.W. Liegnitz; with a church, numerous mills and bleachfields; and a trade in timber. Pop. 2013.

PETERSFIELD, a parl. bor. England, co. Hants, 23 m. E.N.E. Southampton; with a fine equestrian statue of William III., a townhall, a church, an Independent chapel, a college for boarding and educating boys, and a national school. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 5550.

PETERSHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Minden, l. bank Weser; with a Protestant church, a castle, and normal school; manufactures of linen and tobacco, and an active fishery. Pop. 2094.

PETERSHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 660 ac. P. 653.

PETERSHAM, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, at the source of the West Brook, near its confluence with the Swift, 60 m. W. by N. Boston. It has a Baptist and two Congregational churches, several schools, two tanneries, and a number of saw and flour mills. P. (1850), 1527.

PETERSTHAL, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and S.E. Oberkirch; with a chalybeate spring, and a bathing establishment, which is much frequented. Pop. 1510.

PETERSTONE—1, A par. Eng. Monmouth; 3234 ac. P. 151.—2, (*super-Elly*), par. Wales, Glamorg. 2010 ac. P. 222.

PETERSTWALD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1544 ac. P. 276.

PETERSWALD, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the frontiers of Saxony, 21 m. S.E. Dresden; with a church, manufactures of spoons, and five mills. Pop. 2200.

PETERSWALDAU (MITTEL), a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and S.W. Breslau; with a castle, two churches, tile-works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 2354.

PETERTAVY, par. Eng. Devon; 3500 ac. P. 561.

PETERVASARA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 15 m. N.W. Erlau; with a church, an elegant chateau, and some trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1630.

PETERWARDEIN, or VARADIN [Latin, *Petrovaradinum*], a tn. Austria, Slavonia, cap. regimental district of same name, 45 m. N.W. Belgrade. It stands partly on a steep rock, and partly on a flat below, and is the strongest fortress on the Danube. Opposite to it is the town of Neusatz; with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. The fortifications are extensive, and contain barracks for a garrison of 10,000 men; but the town itself is very small. It has, however, four churches, a military hospital, an arsenal, an Illyrian, and three normal schools; and a trade in wine and fruit. Extensive marshes in the neighbourhood make the air unhealthy. A great victory was gained here, in 1716, over the Turks, by Prince Eugene. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 4033.—The district forms an irregular belt of land, about 100 m. long, but, on an average, not more than 20 m. broad; and consists generally of an extensive marshy flat: bounded by the Danube on the N.E. and E., and the Save on the S. The only product deserving of notice is the wine of Carlowitz. Area, 605 sq. go. m. Pop. 107,800.

PETHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 3235 ac. P. 630.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), par. Eng. Cornwall; 1215 ac. Pop. 235.

PETHERTON, two small tns. England, co. Somerset:—1, (*South*), A tn. and par., 14 m. S.S.E. Taunton, l. bank Perrott; has a spacious cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a free school. Dowlas sail-cloth and kid-gloves are manufactured to a small extent. Area, 3311 ac. Pop. 2606.—2, (*North*), A tn. and par., 7½ m. N.E. Taunton; has a handsome church, with a lofty tower; and an endowed school for twenty boys. Area, 10,336 ac. Pop. 3845.

PETHERWIN, (two parsh. Eng.:—1, (*North*), Devon; 8157 ac. P. 942.—2, (*South*), Cornwall; 5064 ac. P. 974.

PETICODIAC, a river, New Brunswick. See COUDIAC.

PETINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S. E. Campagna, at the foot of Mount Albarno. Pop. 1500.

PETIT-BORNAND, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 5 m. from Bonneville, in a valley of its own name. It has a church, a seam of lignite, and a trade in cattle, butter, cheese, charcoal, and articles in wood. William Fichet, a professor in the University of Paris, by whose care the first printing-press in that capital was established, was born here. Pop. 2020.

PETIT-CANAL, a seaport tn. and dist., W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on a bay of same name, W. coast Grande Terre, about 9 m. N.E. Pointe-à-Petre. It has a considerable export of sugar, and the district feeds a great number of cattle. Pop. 6390.

PETIT-ENGHIEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. N.N.E. Mons; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, an oil, and two flour mills. Pop. 2109.

PETIT-RECHAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. E. Liège; with extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous dye-works, a brewery, two brick works, and limestone and pavement quarries. Pop. 1651.

PETILAUD, a large tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 15 m. N. by E. Cambay; lat. 22° 32' N.; lon. 72° 57' E.; with a good stone rampart.

PETOONE, a tn. China, Manchouira, r. bank Amoor, 78 m. N.W. Kirin-Oola; a place of banishment.

PETRA, a ruined city, formerly cap. of Arabia Petrea, to which it is supposed to have given its name, in a narrow valley of the Wady Musa, surrounded by lofty, and for the most part, precipitous mountains, about 110 m. S.S.E. Jerusalem. It is mentioned in Scripture (2 Kings xiv. 7; Isaiah xvi. 1) under the name of Selah; was taken by Amaziah king of Judah, who changed its name to Joktheel; and from the notices of it by Strabo, Pliny, Josephus, and various Christian writers, appears to have been a place of considerable extent and great magnificence, and to have at one time commanded a large share of the traffic of the East. It contains a number of remarkable excavations, and covers a large space with its ruins, but the only building actually standing, though in an imperfect and dilapidated state, bears the name of Pharaoh's House, and seems to have been a palace. It is in the form of a square, 34 yards each way. The four walls are nearly entire, and the E. one is surmounted by a handsome cornice. The front facing the N. was adorned with a colonnade, of which four pillars are still standing; and behind the colonnade is a piazza, from which three apartments are entered, one of them by a noble arch from 35 ft. to 40 ft. high.

PETRA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 6 m. from Palma; with a courthouse, several schools, two churches, an oil and numerous corn mills, and a brandy distillery. Pop. 2669.

PETRALIA-SOTTANA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and S.E. Palermo; near it are bituminous schist, iron pyrites, asphalt, and petroleum. Pop. 6400.

PETREL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Alicante, in the valley of Elda; with a townhouse, a prison, a ruinous Moorish castle on the hill which commands the town; two primary schools, a church, and two hermitages; five potteries, a tile-kiln, an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 2537.

PETRELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 10 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3328.

PETRIEVESE, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verőcz, on the Drave, 37 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen; with a church. Pop. 2046.

PETRIKAU, or PIOTRKOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 75 m. S.E. Kalisch, in a marshy district. It has seven R. Catholic churches, two monasteries, a nunnery, a Piarist college, and a gymnasium. Pop. (1841), 7422.

PETRINIA, a tn. Austria, Croatian military frontier, on the Kulpa, 35 m. E. Carlsstadt. It is built chiefly of wood; has a square planted with mulberries; two churches, a castle, several schools, and an hospital. Pop. 4964.

PETRIU, a tn. Siam, l. bank Bang-pa-Kung, 52 m. E. Bangkok; lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 101° 15' E.

PETRO-MANY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and about 18 m. S.S.W. Temesvar; with two churches. P. 1888.

PETROCKSTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 4000 ac. P. 574.

PETRONELL, a market tn. Lower Austria, near r. bank Danube, 23 m. E.S.E. Vienna; with an ancient parish church, three chapels, and a large and magnificent castle. Pop. 1102.

PETROPAULOVSKI, or PETROPAULSHAFEN, a seaport tn. Asiatic Russia, on a bay of same name; S.E. coast, peninsula of Kamtschatka; lat. (church) 53° 1' N.; lon. 158° 43' 30' E. It is defended seaward by a small battery; consists chiefly of two good streets, one of them broad and macadamized; and a number of detached wooden houses thatched with reeds or dried grass, and surrounded with palisaded courts and gardens; and has a Greek church of fantastic construction, a school, an hospital, several government offices and workshops, extensive sheds for drying fish, which is the staple article of produce and export; and a small but excellent harbour. Pop. about 606.

PETROPAVLOVSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. and about 190 m. W. Omsk, on the Ishim. It is a place of considerable strength, and is regarded as the most important military station on the line of that river. Its trade is very extensive, being a principal entrepot for the traffic between the E. and W., and a station for the caravans which come from Boklaria, Khiva, and the Kirghis steppe. Pop. about 4000.

PETROSE (ST.):—1, par. Eng. Devon; 75 ac. P. 1026.—2, par. Wales, Pembroke; 967 ac. Pop. 86.

PETROVACZ, a vil. Hungary, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Bacs; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Inhabitants, Slovaks and Raizes, all agriculturists. Pop. 5269.

PETROVITCH, a walled tn. European Turkey, Roumelia, 30 m. N.W. Seres. It has a considerable trade in tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity.

PETROVO-SZELLO, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship Peterwardein, about 2 m. from Werbova; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1315.

PETROVOSZELO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, at the confluence of the Csik-Er with the Theiss, 4 m. from O-Becse. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, cane, and wine. Pop. 5573.

PETROVSK, two tns. Russia:—1, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Saratov, near r. bank Medveditzka, on the slope of a hill crowned by the ruins of a fortress. It has nine churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1500.—2, gov. and N.N.W. Jaroslav. Pop. (1842), 1502.

PETROZAVODSK, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on the Lossolenka, where it falls into Lake Onega, 192 m. N.E. St. Petersburg. It is poorly built; has two wooden churches, a school, and infirmary; an important marine and cannon foundry; a gunpowder, fulling, and several saw mills, and considerable manufactures of iron and copper ware, which find their principal market at St. Petersburg. Pop. (1849), 7567.

PETS, PECS, or PET-KOSTELY, a tn. Hungary. See FÜNFKIRCHEN.

PETS (Uj), or BETS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Temes, 12 m. S.W. Temesvar; with cavalry barracks. Pop. 1259.

PETSH, or IREICK, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, near r. bank White Drino, 56 m. E.N.E. Scutari. It has a number of mosques, and extensive manufactures of arms. Pop. 12,000.

PETSKA (MAGYAR), and RATZ, two vils. Hungary, forming a market tn., co. and 10 m. W. Arad, on the Maros, in a fertile district; with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in horses, cattle, sheep, and tobacco. Pop. 13,441.

PETT, par. Eng. Sussex; 2350 ac. Pop. 364.

PETTAU, or PRUJA [Latin, *Petovium*], a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 15 m. S.S.E. Marburg, r. bank Drave; supposed, from the great number of antiquities found in it, to have been a place of great importance under the Romans. In 1396, in one of the first incursions by the Turks, it lost 16,000 inhabitants. It is now an insignificant place, with narrow, disagreeable streets; a deanery church, castle, house of invalids, hospital, three monasteries, and some trade. It produces a good wine known by the name of Stadtberger. P. 1990.

PETTAUGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 794 ac. Pop. 288.

PETTIE, par. Scot. Inverness; 8 m. by 4 m. P. 1784.

PETTIGOE, a market tn. Ireland, cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, 13 m. S.E. Donegal; with a church, a R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house; two schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 465.

PETTINAIN, par. Scot. Lanark; 3 m. by 2½ m. P. 428.

PETTINENGO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, N.E. Biella, near the Strona, here crossed by a bridge. It has an ancient church with a magnificent portal, and a lofty and elegant spire; two monasteries; manufactures of woollen stuffs, bonnets, gloves, and slippers, and a trade in these and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 2370.

PETTISTREE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1767 ac. P. 279.

PETTON, par. Eng. Salop; 822 ac. Pop. 38.

PETTORANO, twotus. Naples—1. A. tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 5 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on a mountain. P. 1300.—2. A. tn., prov. Sannio, 10 m. S.E. Isernia. Pop. 1300.

PETTYCUR, a harbour, Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, N. shore Firth of Forth, and directly opposite Leith. It was formerly the principal ferry station across the Forth, and still is a place of considerable traffic.

PETWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, 42 m. S.W. London; irregularly built; with a market-house and court-room; a handsome church, with a lofty spire 180 ft. high; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists; a free school, several almshouses, and a literary and scientific institution. Area of par. 5982 ac. P. 3439.

PETZKAU, or **PETZKA**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, about 7 m. from New Paka; with a church, a school, a townhouse; a bathing establishment, manufactures of potash, two distilleries, and a mill. Pop. 1265.

PEVENSEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 4586 ac. Pop. 412.

PEVERANGO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and S.E. Coni, l. bank Josna or Liosna; well built; with two handsome modern Doric churches, an hospital, a charitable endowment, an ancient palace, the remains of two feudal castles, manufactures of cotton, limekilns, and a trade in wine. Pop. 6090.

PEVINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 3047 ac. Pop. 798.

PEYREHARA, par. Eng. Wilts; 4791 ac. Pop. 1291.

PEYREHORADE, a tn. France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax, r. bank Gave de Pau; at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It has a lively trade in timber from the Pyrenees, and building-stone quarried in the vicinity. P. 1848.

PEYTUN, or **PUTTUN**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 31 m. S. Auranabad, on the Godavary; long famous for its manufacture of cloths, with beautiful silk, gold, and silver borders.

PEZA (La), or **LATEZA**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. from Granada; with a courthouse and miserable prison, an endowed school for children, a church, manufactures of silk, charcoal burning, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 2466.

PEZA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Archangel, about lat. 65° N., and lon. 50° E.; flows S.E. and joins r. bank Mezen, 35 m. above the town of that name; total course, 140 m.

PEZENAS (Latin, *Pilenae*), a tn. France, dep. Herault, l. bank Herault, at the confluence of the Peine, 25 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. It is well built, has several spacious streets, the ruins of an old castle, a fine parish church, and a theatre; manufactures of linens, napkins, muslin, moleskins, woollen and cotton covers, hats, soap, and chemical products; several cotton and silk mills, extensive distilleries; and a trade in grain, dried fruit, wood, olive-oil, capers, cotton, silk, wool, and more especially brandy, wine, and spirits. Pop. 7217.

PEZUELA DE LAS TORRES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 30 m. E. Madrid, near the Tajuna; with a church, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen, two flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1197.

PEZZANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and S. Vercelli; with two churches, a charitable endowment, and a trade in corn and rice. Pop. 2340.

PEZZASE, or **PEZASO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Bovegno; with several churches, a sanctuary, school, and some iron-foundries, supplied from mines wrought in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1663.

PFaffenhofen, a tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 28 m. N. Munich; with four churches, a townhouse, and hospital, woollen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1912.

PFaffenau, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 24 m. N.W. Luzern. It has a handsome modern church; inhabitants employed in agriculture or cattle-rearing. Pop. 1871.

PFALZ. See *PALATINATE*.

PFALZDORF, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. It is a straggling place, but the houses are generally well built. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and was founded by Frederick the Great, who peopled it with a colony from the Palatinate. P. 2720.

PFARRKIRCHEN, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, l. bank Roth, 26 m. W.S.W. Passau. It has two churches and an hospital, manufactures of cloth, and a trade in horses and grain. Pop. 1572.

PFEDDESSHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, circle Rheinhessen, 4 m. W.N.W. Worms. It is walled, has a court of justice, three churches, a ruinous old castle, and several mills. Pop. 2031.

PFEFFERS, **PFÄFFERS**, or **PFÄVERS**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 31 m. E. St. Gall. It is famous for its baths, situated in the vale of the Tamina, about 4 m. above the village, in what has been described as one of the most extraordinary spots, even in Switzerland. The baths are situated on a narrow ledge of rock a few feet above the impetuous torrent, and the buildings which form them, consisting of two piers connected by a chapel, are so deeply sunk between the rocks, that the sun, in the longest summer day, is visible above them only from ten to four o'clock. From 200 to 300 patients can be received at a time. The spring has a temperature of 98° Fah.; and the baths, which are vapour, are 12 or 14 shallow wooden pans, each large enough to allow several patients to take them simultaneously. Their great efficacy is undeniable, but is not easily explained, as a pint of the water contains scarcely three grains of saline particles. The spring generally ceases to flow in winter, but continues from spring to autumn. The water has little taste or smell, and is drunk as well as used in baths. A little farther up the stream is the ancient Benedictine abbey of Pfeffers, only recently suppressed. It is a vast edifice, built in 1665, in place of another destroyed by fire, and is much more remarkable for its splendid site than for its architecture.

PFEFFIKON and **PRÄFFIKEN**, a vil. and par., can. and 11 m. E. Zurich, at the N. extremity of lake of same name. It has two small spinning-mills. Pop. 3011.

PFORTE, or **SCHULPFORTE**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the Little Saale, with a parish church, and a celebrated school, at which from 180 to 190 scholars are maintained and educated gratuitously.

PFORZHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold, 15 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. It is walled, has a castle and castle church, a high school, deaf and dumb institution, hospital, and several other charitable establishments; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, ordinary and morocco leather, trinkets, chemical products, copper and iron ware, and several spinning, oil, saw, and other mills. Reuchlin, one of the most distinguished precursors of the Reformation, was born here. Pop. 7200.

PFREIMDT, a tn. Bavaria, Oberpfalz, 50 m. E. Nürnberg; with three churches, a castle, Franciscan almshouse, infirmary, and Latin school; a mirror-polishing establishment, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1592.

PFULLENDORF, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on a hill above the Cellbach, 19 m. N. Constance. It was once an imperial town, governed by its own counts, but was almost destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It contains an hospital, and has some manufactures and trade. Pop. 1700.

PFULLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 4 m. S. Reutlingen; with manufactures of hosiery, paper-mills, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. 4017.

PFUNDs, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 22 m. S.S.W. Imst, r. bank Inn, opposite to Stuben, with which it is connected by a bridge at the entrance of the famous pass of Finstermünz. It has a church and an hospital. Pop. 1319.

PFUNGSTADT, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 8 m. from Bensheim; well built, with a church, a synagogue, and numerous mills. Pop. 3058.

PFYN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on the Thur, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 10 m. S.W. Constance. It stands on a lofty eminence, in a fertile district; has a church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics; and an old castle. Pop. 1005.

PHALSBOURG [anc. *Palatiburgi*], a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 12 m. E.N.E. Sarrebourg, strongly fortified by Vauban, and commanding the passes of the Vosges. It has a large and richly-decorated church of the reign of Louis XIV., a handsome townhouse, communal college, formerly a Capuchin convent; a barracks, extensive arsenal, and manufactures of brandy, liqueurs, bricks, tiles, &c.; and a trade in grain, wood, wine, cattle, and building-stone. Pop. 2012.

PHARI, or PARISONG, a fortress, Tibet, towards the Dootan frontier, lat. $27^{\circ} 48' N.$; lon. $89^{\circ} 14' E.$ It is an irregular stone building, deemed of great strength by the natives.

PHARSALIA, a tn. European Turkey. See SATALDGE.

PHELECHE, an isl. Persian Gulf. See PELUDSH.

PHENG-HOU-ISLANDS, China Sea. See PSEMOHORE.

PHEREH, a tn. Turkey in Europe. See FEREDJIK.

PHIGALIA, a vil. Greece. See PAULITZA.

PHILADELPHIA, Turkey in Asia. See ALA SHEHR.

PHILADELPHIA, a city, U. States, Pennsylvania, next to New York the largest city in the American Union, 125 m. N.E. Washington, advantageously situated between 1. bank Schuylkill, on the W., and r. bank Delaware, on the E., 5 m. above their confluence; lat. (Statehouse) $39^{\circ} 57' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 9' 30' W.$ (n.) The rivers, bending towards each other, approach till not more than 2 m. asunder, and form a neck of land rising gradually from either bank to the height of about 64 ft. above ordinary high-water mark. The city is built on this neck of land, stretching continuously over the whole space between the rivers, and to a considerable distance N. and S., particularly along the Delaware, so as to have a total perimeter of about 9 m. It consists of the city proper, and of several districts or suburbs, which nearly equal it in extent, and are immediately contiguous to it, though placed under different municipal jurisdiction. Both city and suburbs are remarkable for the regularity and uniformity of their structure. The city, in particular, consists of a parallelogram, formed almost with mathematical exactness, except on its E. and W. sides, where the streets facing the rivers have been allowed to deviate a little in following the line of their banks, and is laid-out in long lines of streets cutting each other at right angles, and running as nearly as possible in the direction of the cardinal points, either E. and W. or N. and S. The whole area is thus subdivided into a great number of isolated blocks, so uniform in appearance as to produce somewhat of a monotonous effect, and occasion considerable perplexity to a stranger, from the want of distinctive features to mark out the different localities. The two principal streets, Broad Street and Market Street, meeting a little W. of the centre of the city, cut it longitudinally and transversely into four nearly equal sections. The former, running N. and S., is 130 ft.; the latter, extending E. and W. from river to river, 100 ft. wide. With the exception of Broad Street and Market Street, already noticed, Mulberry or Arch Street, 66 ft., and the two Front Streets, each 60 ft. wide, all the other principal streets have a uniform width of 50 ft. Some of the blocks made by the intersection of the streets, instead of being built upon, have been formed into squares. Among others may be mentioned Independence Square, laid-out in shady walks and grass plots; Washington Square, affording an elegant promenade; Franklin Square, with a magnificent fountain in its centre; and Penn Square. Many of the streets are well planted with rows of trees; and all of them are well paved, well cleaned by an excellent system of sewerage, for which the gradual slope to the river affords great facilities; well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water, raised from the Schuylkill at Fairmont by powerful and ingeniously-contrived water-wheels. The houses are substantial buildings, chiefly of brick, and generally with few pretensions to elegance of architecture; but from the abundance of white marble obtained in the neighbouring counties of Montgomery and Chester, many of them are approached by flights of steps and rest on basements of that material. The different colours of the basement and superstructure thus form a pleasing contrast, the effect of which is heightened by outer railings, often topped with brass.

The public buildings, for the most part either constructed throughout or faced with the beautiful white marble already mentioned, are generally handsome, and do not suffer by comparison with those of any other city in the Union. The first notice is due, more however on account of its venerable anti-

quity and historical recollections than its architectural merit, to the Statehouse, in which the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed. Independence Hall, which has been carefully preserved without any alteration of its appearance at the time when the founders of American freedom sat in it, contains a statue of Washington, which, though only of wood, is said to be an excellent likeness. The Custom-house, built originally for the U. States' Park, is a beautiful Grecian structure, modelled on that of the Parthenon at Athens, entered through a fine Doric portico of eight marble columns, 43 ft. in diameter and 27 ft. high. For costliness and gorgeousness, few edifices of the city can vie with those of the banks. The Pennsylvania Bank, built of white marble, has, on each front, a portico of six Ionic columns; the Gerard Bank is cased with a marble front, and adorned with a Corinthian portico; and the Bank of North America, deserving of notice as the first institution of its kind in the U. States, has lately erected new premises, conspicuous both for the taste and elegance displayed in their architecture. The U. States' Mint has two Ionic fronts, each 123 ft. long, and adorned with Ionic porticoes. The Merchants' Exchange is distinguished by a semi-



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.—From a Lithograph after Aug. Köhner.

circular portico on its E. front, and an imposing Corinthian colonnade rising from an elevated basement. The Eastern Penitentiary, in the N.W. section of the city, occupies a square of 10 acres, surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, with turrets at its angles; and is built on what has been called the Panopticon principle, the different cells so radiating from an octagonal tower in the centre, that the sentinel placed there has them all at once within his view. The U. States Navy-yard, in the S.E. quarter of the city, incloses an area of about 12 acres, fronting the Delaware, and in it some of the largest ships of the Union have been built and fitted out.

The churches of the different denominations number above 100, of which 28 are Methodist, 27 Episcopal, 25 Presbyterian, 16 Baptist, 12 R. Catholic, 7 Friends, 5 Lutherans, 4 Reformed Presbyterian, 4 Associate Presbyterian, and the remainder miscellaneous. Among these are 12 exclusively appropriated to coloured persons. The Jews have three synagogues. Several of the churches stand out as prominent ornaments of the city; but the far greater number are devoid of towers or steeples, or any other features to distinguish them from the other buildings. Among others, notice is due to the Episcopal church of St. Stephen, a fine specimen of Gothic, and surmounted by two octagonal towers; Christ Church, also Episcopal, the oldest church in Philadelphia, having been founded in 1691, and conspicuous by its spire, 196 ft. high, containing a chime of bells; St. John's, R. Catholic, a Gothic structure, flanked at each of its front corners with square towers; the First Presbyterian, said to be modelled on a Grecian temple, and entered by a portico of six Ionic columns; and the Fifth Presbyterian, distinguished for the beauty of its architecture.

Among the educational and literary establishments are the

University, occupying two handsome edifices, enclosed by open grounds, and comprising three departments—the academic, collegiate, and medical—the last the oldest and largest in the Union, having an attendance of 400 to 500 students; Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania Medical College, and Gerard College for orphans, named after its founder, who left funds so ample that he directed half a million sterling, or more if necessary, to be expended on the buildings alone, but coupled the bequest with the very singular restriction, that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister, should hold any appointment in the college, or be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor within its premises. The directions as to the buildings have been fulfilled both in the letter and the spirit, and the grand central edifice, or the college properly so called, and the side edifices, where the teachers and pupils reside, form together by far the most magnificent establishment for instruction of which the Union can boast. The restriction presented a greater difficulty, because it seemed to intimate an intention on the part of the founder to exclude the objects of his beneficence from the privilege of religious instruction, and train them up in a kind of practical heathenism. The difficulty has been happily surmounted by an ingenious interpretation of another part of the deed, which directs that pains shall be taken 'to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality.' From this it has been inferred that he could not have intended to exclude the use of the Bible, where alone the purest morality can be learned, or a general course of religious instruction, by which alone the practice of pure morality can be successfully enforced; and hence the directors of the institution have felt themselves justified in binding the president to have family worship morning and evening, and to perform regular religious service twice every Sunday, either personally or by some competent layman. In addition to the colleges now mentioned, a comprehensive and efficient system of public education has been established, the city and county of Philadelphia having for this purpose been erected into a separate school district. This system includes a high school, in which, under a principal and 10 professors, a superior course of education is given, embracing ancient and modern languages, mathematics, science—natural, mental, moral, and political—drawing, &c.; next grammar, next secondary, and last primary schools. In these schools there are about 400 female and 100 male teachers, and not less than 50,000 pupils, the whole maintained at an annual expense of not less than £40,000. The principal literary and scientific associations are the American Philosophical Society, possessing a valuable library of 20,000 vols., a cabinet of minerals, fossils, and antiquities, and has published several volumes of transactions; the Academy of Natural Sciences, occupying a new and splendid hall, and possessing a library of 12,000 vols., and a cabinet of natural history, supposed to be the best in the U. States, and particularly rich in birds, of which the specimens are about 25,000; the Athenæum, which occupies a fine building in the Italian style, and has a library of 10,000 vols.; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, accommodated in the buildings of the Athenæum; and the Franklin Institute, for the promotion of the mechanical arts. The largest and most valuable library of the city, founded in 1731, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Franklin, now contains above 60,000 vols.

Among the numerous benevolent institutions are the Pennsylvania Hospital, a spacious and well-managed establishment, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a large and beautiful area, in which a colossal bronze statue of William Penn has been placed; the U. States Marine Hospital, occupying an extensive and elegant edifice of white marble, with a fine Doric portico, and intended to provide for invalid officers and sailors of the navy; the Almshouse, a very large structure

of imposing appearance, situated within an enclosure of 10 acres, intended to provide for the poor of the city and adjoining districts, and containing on an average not less than 2000 inmates; the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institute for the Blind, and many other humane establishments.

Manufactures are carried on to a large extent, and employ numerous industrial establishments—saw-mills, foundries, machine shops, woollen and cotton factories, print and dye works, roperies, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, potteries, sugar-refineries, building-yards, &c. Other articles produced are cutlery and hardware, plate, and various articles in precious metals; brass and copper wire, glass, paints, and drugs, furniture, books, including a great number of periodicals, newspapers, &c. Trade is still more extensive, and continues to make rapid progress, in consequence of the admirable facilities already possessed or in course of development. In the Schuylkill and Delaware, it possesses the advantage of a double port; the former for domestic or internal trade, and the latter chiefly for foreign commerce. That of the Delaware, in particular, the channel of which is here nearly 1 m. wide, admits vessels of the largest size directly from the ocean, though at the distance of 120 m. To facilitate internal communication, three bridges span the Schuylkill—one a handsome suspension-bridge, among the first of the kind erected within the Union; another, a wooden bridge, 1350 ft. long; and a third, which, in magnitude of structure, far surpasses the others, and is so spacious as to serve both for a railway and an ordinary thoroughfare. This railway is only one of a number by which Philadelphia has been brought into immediate communication with the most important cities of the Union, and made the emporium of a vast and increasing traffic, chiefly with the S.W. and N.W. The exports in 1852, consisting chiefly of wheat and Indian corn, in flour, and grain; beef, pork, hams, and other provisions, lard; iron manufactures, woollen manufactures, candles, and soap; whale and sperm oil, bark, cotton in bales, coals, tobacco, furniture, &c., amounted in value to nearly one million sterling; the imports in 1851 exceeded two and a half millions. In 1851 the number of vessels which arrived at the port from foreign countries was 576; and coastwise, 26,484.

Philadelphia was founded by William Penn, in 1682, and laid-out on a plan which, in its outline and divisions, is essen-



tially the same as that which still exists. In this plan, he is said to have attempted to realize the idea he had formed of ancient Babylon. Owing to the wisdom of its founder, and his strict observance of equity in dealing with the native

Indians, the city had comparatively few obstacles to struggle with; and possessing in its site advantages of which few cities can equally boast, made rapid progress. One of the most fortunate events in its history was the selection of it for a residence by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, to whose practical wisdom and philanthropy it is indebted for many of its most important improvements. It made an important figure during the Revolutionary war; the Declaration of Rights having been adopted in it in 1774, and the Declaration of Independence issued from it in 1776. In 1777 it fell into the hands of the British, and remained in their possession for about nine months. In 1787 the Convention which arranged the Constitution of the U. States met in it; in 1790, the first Congress under this Constitution, by selecting it for their place of meeting, eventually made it the capital of the Union, which it continued to be considered till 1800, when it was supplanted by Washington. Pop. co. Philadelphia (1850), 408,762.

PHILATES, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, 24 m. S. by E. Delvino; houses mostly separated from each other by gardens of olives, and regularly pierced with loopholes for musketry. The vicinity is fertile, and produces much corn, oil, and tobacco. Pop. about 4000.

PHILIP ISLAND, a British penal settlement, S. Pacific Ocean, S. from Norfolk Island; lat. 29° 5' S.; lon. 167° 47' E. (n.); of considerable height, and on the N. and W. very rugged; has few trees, and these much bent by the S.E. winds.

PHILIP ISLANDS.—1, Two small isls., Carolines, 5 m. apart; lat. 8° 6' N.; lon. 140° 52' E. They are nearly united by a long sandy spit above water; they are low, covered with shrubs, but few tall trees.—2, A small isl., about 1½ m. long and ¾ m. broad; ¾ m. from the landing-place, Sydney Bay. On its S. side is a remarkable peak.—3, An isl., Low Archipelago, 32 m. long and 120 m. in circumference. It is low, and incloses a lagoon. Its few inhabitants are of docile disposition. Lat. (W. point) 16° 27' S.; lon. 144° 1' W.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified tn. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Namur. Its barracks can accommodate at least 5000 men. It has a church, a chapel, a communal house, and an hospital; manufactures of earthenware, quarries of marble, and saw-mills both for marble and wood. Pop. 1165.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a seaport and recently-formed city, Algeria, prov. and 39½ m. N.N.E. Constantine, near the ruins of the ancient Rusicada, at the head of the Bay of Stora. It is well laid out, has several spacious squares, and fine streets, a large military hospital, with a handsome chapel; a parish church, and a chamber of commerce, and a brisk trade. Pop. (1849), 7245, of whom 6553 were Europeans.

PHILIPPI, a ruined tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, in a plain 10 m. S.E. Drama. It took its name from Philip

Augustus and Antony on the other, and from its having afterwards become the scene of the sufferings and labours of the apostle Paul, who founded its church under the remarkable circumstances recorded in Acts xvi., and addressed one of his epistles to it. It is now a heap of ruins, of which the most remarkable are the remains of the Acropolis, crowning an isolated height, and consisting of three ruined towers, and considerable portions of walls; and those of a kind of palace, the original splendour of which is attested by existing plasters, and capitals of the finest white marble.

PHILIPPINES, or **PHILIPINE ISLANDS**, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, of a triangular form, N.E. of Borneo, having W. the China Sea, E. the N. Pacific, and S. the Sea of Celebes; lat. 5° 32' to 19° 38' N.; lon. 117° 21' to 126° 8' E. It consists of 40 islands of considerable size, and a large number of smaller ones. Of the former the chief are Luzon, Mindoro, Samar, Panay, Leyte, Zebu, Negros, Bohol, Mindanao, and Palawan (*which see*). The shore-lines and internal surface of the larger islands are extremely rugged and irregular. Their magnificent mountain ranges are clothed with a gigantic and ever-teeming vegetation; and between these lie extensive slopes and plains of the richest tropical fertility, watered by numerous lakes and rivers, which afford abundant means of irrigation and transport. On the W. parts it rains from June to September, but in October a change of wind transfers the rains to the E. parts. These rains are so intense as to make vast lakes of the low grounds, and to render the highways impassable. The heats are tempered by perpetual moisture, and by the alternations of the land and sea breeze. The climate on the whole is healthy. Earthquakes are frequent, and often very destructive.

Metalliferous mountains everywhere occur. Gold is procured in the sand of the rivers. Iron stone is found yielding 80 per cent. of iron; and rich specimens of copper attest its presence. Among the numerous volcanoes, extinct or active, abundance of sulphur is found. Coal exists in some spots, but is not worked to any extent. There are vast deposits of limestone and marble, and Negros produces magnesia and alum.

The mountains are covered with gigantic timber. Among plants cultivated for use are the abaca (*Musa textilis*), the pine-apple (*Bromelia ananas*), the cabonero-palm (*Borassus gomutus*), for their filaments; the cocoa, and other palms; the cotton, coffee, and cacao-tree; the sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and the tamarind. Cassia, cloves, the wild nutmeg, and the red and black pepper vines are found in Mindanao. Rice is raised in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. To these add maize, wheat, yams, the sweet potato, and a great variety of delicious fruits, oranges, lemons, &c.

The buffalo is employed in tillage, and as a beast of burden.

Both it and the ox are found in a wild as well as domesticated state. The Philippines produce small but spirited horses, deer, hogs, goats, and sheep; diminutive foxes and gazelles; several varieties of monkeys; wild cats; the *tagua*, a kind of flying cat, &c. The woods are full of game-cocks, pigeons, eagles, pelicans, herons, wild ducks, quails, and the smallest-sized falcon known. The jungles swarm with humming-birds, parrots, and the rhinoceros-bird (*Buceros calow*). On the shores are found the sea-swallows, whose nests are so prized by the Chinese as food. The lakes and rivers teem with crocodiles and fish. Fish, also, including crustaceans, are found in great variety in the seas; and there is no lack of serpents, leeches, insects, and reptiles.

The natives are of diverse origin. Wild tribes, some of which are extremely ferocious, still haunt the mountains. The chief mountain tribes are the Negritos, diminutive negroes, who have given their name to the island Negros, though not confined to it; and the *Atas*, or *Itas*, a dusky or copper-coloured race, which, like the Dyaks of Borneo, slay men for the sake of procuring their heads. But the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, inhabiting Luzon, and the Bisayans, who inhabit the other islands. These speak respectively the Taga



RUINS AT PHILIPPI. From Capt. Desceux, R. N., Sketch in Maserella

of Macedon, by whom it was fortified, rose to be a place of considerable importance, and possesses great historical interest, both from the memorable battle fought in its vicinity, n.c. 42, between Brutus and Cassius on the one side, and

Dyaks of Borneo, slay men for the sake of procuring their heads. But the great mass of the subjects of Spain are divided into the Tagals, inhabiting Luzon, and the Bisayans, who inhabit the other islands. These speak respectively the Taga

and Bisayan tongues, each of which has a variety of dialects. The Tagals are more addicted to agriculture than the Bisayans, who, like the Malays, are attached to a sea-life and fishing. Both Tagals and Bisayans unite the indolence and the artistic ingenuity of the Hindoos, with the vindictiveness of the Malays and their passion for cock-fighting. The Chinese play an important part in the Philippines. Restricted to tillage by the law, their activity and address make them indispensable as mechanics, shopkeepers, and traders. They have civil regulations and a police of their own; conform to the Romish church, celebrate with great magnificence the festival of their patron saint, St. Nicolas; and being envied and hated by the Indians, aid the Government in maintaining that balance of opposing interests to which mainly it looks for the support of its own institutions. Half-castes, Indo-European and Indo-Chinese, engross much of the business and wealth of the islands. The independent tribes are partly Mahometans and partly heathen. The subjects of Spain are professing R. Catholics, and under a hierarchy with the archbishop of Manila at its head.

The textile productions of the Philippines are 52 in number; from the delicate and costly *pina* muslins, made from the pine-apple fibre, and *sinamays* made from it, mixed with the abaca filament, to coarse cottons, sacking, and the beautiful mats made of the abaca and gomuti-palm fibres. Hats and cordage are manufactured to a considerable extent, and, as a Government monopoly, cigars. European art is successfully imitated by the natives in ship-building and coach-building, in the dressing and varnishing of leather, and in the manufacture of cordage. An extensive trade, which has increased rapidly since the dissolution of the Company of the Philippines in 1834, is carried on in exporting sugar, tobacco, Manila hemp, indigo, coffee, birds'-nests, trepan, dye-woods, hides, ratans, mother-of-pearl, gold dust, &c.; and in importing manufactured cotton goods, marine stores, wines and liquors, porcelain, cutlery, metals, drugs, &c.

Luzon is distinguished as a grand division from all the other islands, these being called Bisaya. All, however, are, together with the Marianne Islands, under the same central government at Manila. The whole Spanish dependencies are divided into 33 provinces, but some parts of these are only nominally subject to Spain. The provinces are divided into *pueblos*, or townships.

The supreme civil and military government is in the hands of a governor-general, appointed by the crown. Besides being commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces, he is president of the supreme court of justice, vice-patron (that is, viceroy), and sub-delegate judge of couriers, posts, and expresses. In the discharge of these functions he is assisted by ministers and *juntas*, with whom to advise, or to whom he may delegate his powers. An alcalde-mayor, or corregidor, is appointed directly by the crown for each of the provinces, as administrative, judicial, and fiscal officer. The regulations for their conduct are excellent, but the execution bad. Each pueblo is under a native *gobernadorcillo*, or mayor, popularly elected, and these again are assisted by inferior officers, chosen also from lists presented by the inhabitants. The Chinese and Chinese half-castes are allowed magistrates of their own. Both army and marine consist almost entirely of natives.

History.—The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1520, and after repeated expeditions, several of which proved disastrous, were finally annexed to the Spanish dominions, and named after Philip II. They were designed as a field rather of missionary than of commercial enterprise, to atone, if possible, for the unheard-of cruelties practised by the Spaniards in America. Hence, the religious orders have from the first had great influence in the establishment and institutions of the colony, and to them the land chiefly belongs. In 1762 Manila was taken, and for a short time held, by a British fleet. Since the loss of her continental American possessions, the Philippines are now of great importance to Spain, and their productions and trade are in a state of rapid development. The total population has been estimated at 5,000,000; but, from more accurate data, is found to be 2,679,500.—(Mallat's *Les Isles Philippines*; McKicking; Wilkes.)

PHILIPPOLIS, a vil., S. Africa, in the Griqua country, on a flat surrounded by remarkable hills of basalt. It consists of a single street of mud cottages, a Dutch missionary chapel built of stone, and a number of mat butts.

PHILIPPOLIS, or FILIBI, a tn. European Turkey, Roumelia, on an island formed by the Mariza, 86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople. In 1818 it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake; but it has since recovered, through its trade and manufactures in silk cloth. Pop. 30,000.

PHILIPPOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Kula; with a church. The soil is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. Pop. 2167.

PHILIPPSBURG, a tn. Baden, circle Unterhein, r. bank Rhine, in a marshy and unhealthy district, 16 m. N. Carlsruhe. Its fortifications, once strong, were demolished in 1799, after a bombardment by the French. It contains a superior burgher school, and has some trade in cattle and wood. Pop. 1800.

PHILIPPSBURG, or GRANDE BAIE, a seaport tn., W. Indies, cap. St. Martin, one of the Leeward Islands, on the Dutch portion, S.W. coast. It is a large place, with a good harbour, a considerable trade; and three large ponds, where salt is manufactured for export.

PHILIPSLAND (Str.), an isl. Holland, in the N.E. corner of prov. Zeeland. It is fertile, contains a village of same name, a church, and a school. Pop. 654.

PHILIPSTAD, or FILIPSTAD, a tn. Sweden, län. and 36 m. N.E. Carlstad, on a stream which flows out of Lake Ler into Lake Dagöls. It has a handsome church, and a trade in iron. Pop. 950.

PHILIPSTOWN, three pars. Irel. Louth:—1, 1036 ac. Pop. 416.—2, 3660 ac. Pop. 1309.—3, 260 ac. Pop. 35.

PHILIPSTOWN, a small market tn. Ireland, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 4½ m. W. by S. Dublin; with a handsome courthouse and cavalry barracks; the parish church of Killaderry, a R. Catholic chapel; and two schools. P. 748.

PHILLACK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3237 ac. P. 4800.

PHILLEIGH, or FILLEY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2392 ac. Pop. 446.

PHILIP (Point), Australia. See MELBOURNE.

PHILOE, an isl. in the Nile, upper Egypt, above the first cataract, and near the confines of Nubia, 6 m. S.S.W. Assuan. It is of small extent, but contains some of the finest Egyptian architectural remains in existence, including four temples, a long colonnaded avenue, several obelisks, a Roman triumphal arch, and many other remains of antiquity.

PHO-YANG, or PO-YANG, a lake, China, in the N. of prov. Kiangse, about 80 m. long, N.N.W. to S.S.E.; by about 28 m. broad. It receives the Kankeang on the S., and discharges itself on the N. into the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is subject to violent storms.

PHOCEA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See PROCHIA.

PHOCHIA, or FOGIARI [anc. *Phocæa*], two nearly contiguous tns. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 28 m. N.W. Smyrna. The one called Phochia Vecchia is insignificant, but the other, Phochia Nova, is a place of some importance, defended by a citadel; and with pop. 4000.

PHOENIX, a group of small isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 3° 8' to 4° 30' S.; lon. 171° 8' 30" to 174° 40' W.; of coral formation.

PHOENIXVILLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, in the valley of French Creek, at its junction with the Schuylkill, and on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 24 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It has a neat church, an academy, and other schools; several extensive anthracite furnaces, rolling-mills, nail and cotton factories, &c. Pop. 3500.

PHOOLERA, a tn. Hindoostan, principality Bahawalpur, close to the Bikaner frontier; lat. 29° 11' N.; lon. 73° 4' E. It has a good bazaar, but little trade; a fort with very high walls in great decay, and an antique palace.

PHOONGA, or PONGA, a tn. Lower Siam, at the S. extremity of a point of land, N. of Junkseyon; lat. 8° 13' N.; lon. 98° 25' E. The tin and other produce of the island just named, are carried hence on elephants, and by the river Bandon, to Chaiya in the Gulf of Siam, and thence to Bangkok.

PHOOPHIN, a tn. Siam, W. shore Gulf of Siam, at the mouth of a broad and rapid river called the Thakham, on the road from Ligor to Bangkok. It is famous for the excellence of its steel and iron. Pop. about 1200.

PHU-YEN-TRAN, or PHOUYAN, a tn. and harbour, dist. of same name, Annam, E. coast; lat. 13° 23' N.; lon. 109° E.; l. bank, and near the mouth of a river. There are here three different anchorages for vessels; and the harbour itself, on which the town is situated, is land-locked.

PHUKOK, or Koh Dén, an isl. Gulf of Siam. See KOH. PI-CHU-IA, prov. China. See PICHUELE.

PIACENZA [anc. *Placentia*, or *Placentia*; French, *Plaisance*], a tn. Parma, cap. duchy of same name, on a large and fertile plain, r. bank Po, a little below the confluence of the Trebbia, and nearly equidistant from Parma and Milan, being about 36 m. W.N.W. of the former, and 37 m. S.E. of the latter. It is fortified, entered by five gates, and has three principal squares, and a large number of spacious, and many narrow, winding, gloomy, and deserted-looking streets. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral, built in 1122, in the form of a Latin cross with a tasteless Gothic façade; Santa Antonino, the most ancient church of the town, and once its cathedral; Santa Maria di Campagna, said to be after the designs of Bramante, crowned with a magnificent dome, and particularly rich in paintings; San Sisto, a beautiful and elegant church, once attached to a Cassinian monastery, with a noble façade adorned with statues and a fine portico; the townhouse or Palazzo del Comune, generally regarded as one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the 13th century, though only about a fourth of the original design has been completed, and presenting a fine front crowned by turrets, and adorned with an arched and pillared portico, opposite to which, in the Piazza de' Cavalli, are bronze colossal equestrian statues of dukes Ranuzio I., and Alessandro Farnese; the governor's house, or Palazzo del Governo; the courthouse, or Palazzo de' Tribunali, a large, irregular pile, accommodating not only the civil and criminal appeal courts, but the law faculty and school of anatomy; the custom-house, or Palazzo della Dogana; the college of St. Peter, in which a complete course of instruction in mathematics and natural philosophy is given, and a library of 30,000 vols. is contained; various other superior male and female educational institutes, primary and elementary schools, an Episcopal seminary, a large civil and military hospital, occupying with other buildings the suppressed church of San Sepolcro, which was designed by Bramante; two orphan and foundling hospitals, numerous other charitable endowments, and two theatres. The manufactures consist of various descriptions of cotton goods, leather, articles in iron, including firearms, mathematical instruments, sculptures in stone, and carvings in wood, and there are also several silk and paper mills. The trade is chiefly confined to grain and cattle.

Piacenza is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a supreme court of appeal, a superior civil and criminal court, a court of commerce, two courts of primary resort, and various public offices. Its origin is ascribed by some to the Etruscans, by others to the Gauls. In the year of Rome, 535, it became a Roman colony, and the year after was rendered famous by the battle of Trebbia, fought in its vicinity between Hannibal and Sempronius. About 20 years after, it was pillaged by the Gauls, but soon revived, and had been a large and flourishing city when the decline of the empire brought the northern hordes into Italy. After remaining long under their dominion, it became an independent republic in 1126. It lost its liberty in 1254, passed under the hands of various masters, among others the Sforzeschi, under whom it followed the fortunes of Milan. After the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, it became subject to the popes; one of whom, Paul III., bestowed it, along with Parma, on his grandson Pierluigi. Its subsequent history is properly identified with that of Parma. Among the distinguished natives of Piacenza, are Lucius Calpurnius Piso, father-in-law of Julius Caesar, pope Gregory X., Alessandro Farnese, Laurentius Valla, and Pietro Pallastrelli, a celebrated navigator, and father-in-law of Columbus. P. 29,837.

PIADENA [Latin, *Platina*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Cremona, near r. bank Olvio; with a church, the remains of an old castle; manufactures of leather, and a famous rosoglio factory. Sacchi, or Platina, the historian of the popes, was born here. Pop. 1435.

PIAGGINE, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 10 m. N.E. Il Vallo; with two churches and a convent. P. 2542.

PIAN CASTAGNAJO DEL MONT' AMIATA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 11 m. from Arcidosso. It is walled, has a handsome church, an ancient castle, and a trade in timber and fruit, particularly chestnuts. Pop. 2883.

PIAN DI SCO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in the upper valley of Arno, 5 m. E. Figline; with two churches, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 2683.

PIANA, a river, Russia, rises near N.W. frontiers gov. Simbirsk, flows W.N.W. into gov. Nijnei-Novgorod, then back E.S.E. to Simbirsk, passing the town of Sergatch, and joins l. bank Sura; total course, 150 m.

PIANA, or PIANA DE' GRECI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Palermo, inhabited by a colony of Albanese, who took refuge here in the 15th century, and still retain their peculiar manners and religious forms. Pop. 4000.

PIANELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., 7 m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne, with an ancient cathedral, two other churches, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 3450.

PIANELLO-CITRERIORS [anc. *Planellæ*], a vil. and com. Parma, 15 m. S.W. Piacenza; with a primary school, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in cattle; near it agates, jaspers, and other pebbles, are found. Pop. 3328.

PIANEZZA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. W.N.W. Turin, l. bank Dora-Baltea; with a court of justice, four churches, a convent, and an old castle. P. 2141.

PIANFEL, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 6 m. from Mondovì, on the Pesio. It has a handsome church, a public school; manufactures of iron implements; and a silk-mill. Pop. 1710.

PIANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, S. part of Val Camonica, l. bank Olvio; with three churches. Near it much silk and inferior wine are produced, and there are two iron-mills, and an excellent millstone quarry. P. 4374.

PIANOSA.—1, An isl. Adriatic, belonging to Naples, prov. Capitanata, N.E. of the Tremiti group, about 12 m. off the shore, in lat. 42° 14' N.; lon. 15° 50' E.; nearly 2 m. long by 1 m. broad.—2, [anc. *Planasia*], An isl. Tuscany, Tyrrhenean Sea, S.S.W. Isl. Elba, about 10 m. in circuit. It lies low, but is fertile and well wooded, and has marble quarries, which were worked by the Romans. Among other remains is a temple of granite. Agrippa, the nephew of Augustus, was banished here, and murdered by order of Tiberius.

PIANURA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 4 m. W. Naples. Near it excellent wine is produced, and much of the lava used in the building of Naples is quarried. Pop. 1100.

PIASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 6 m. from Saluzzo; with two churches, a monastery, a large feudal castle, a public school; limestone quarries, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 1670.

PIASINA, a lake and river, Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk. The LAKE, intersected by the parallel of 70° N., is about 70 m. long N. to S., with a central breadth of nearly 40 m.; is fed chiefly by the Norilsk, and discharges itself by the Piasina, which, issuing from its N. extremity, flows circuitously N., and falls into the Arctic Ocean, near lon. 90° E.; total course about 280 m. Its principal affluents are the Dudupita, Agapa, and Pyra.

PIAUHI, a prov. Brazil, bounded, N. by the Atlantic, E. by Ceara and Pernambuco, S. Pernambuco and Goyaz, and W. Maranhão; area, 109,668 sq. m. It has a coast-line of 70 m., and contains only one harbour, and that very indifferently formed, by the Barra-d'Iguaraçu, the E. mouth of the Parnahiba. The surface, though partially broken by low hills, is generally flat, except toward the E. and S. frontiers, where the Serra-dos-Dous-Irmaos rises to a considerable height. The principal, or rather only river, is the Parnahiba, which during almost the whole of its course forms the boundary between this province and Maranhão. Towards its bed the surface has a general slope, and accordingly pours all its drainage into it by numerous tributaries, the most important of which are the Uruguhi, the Gorguea, Piauhí, Caninde, Poti, and Longa. The climate is extremely warm. During the three hottest months of the year the streams and lakes are often laid completely dry. The surface, from its flatness, is well adapted for cultivation; and the soil, generally composed of alluvium, is of great natural fertility. Where a deficiency of moisture is not experienced, as on the banks of the larger lakes and streams, tobacco, rice, and the sugar-cane, are successfully cultivated; and even in those districts which suffer most from drought, the rainy season lasts long enough for the growth of millet, haricot, manioc, and cotton. The province is not so densely wooded as is common within the tropics, many of the extensive plains having only a covering of shrubs or verdure. The various species of palm, however, are tolerably abundant, and no want is felt of timber for building and other ordinary purposes. Iron, alum-stone, coppers, and saltpetre are abundant; the grounds containing the last are diffused

over great part of the province, and by a kind of washing process, the inhabitants manage to obtain considerable quantities of common salt, or a substance which admits of being substituted for it. The rearing of cattle, esteemed the best in Brazil, constitutes a principal source of wealth to the province. Horses also of an excellent breed are numerous, and furnish an important branch of traffic. For administrative purposes, Piauih is divided into six comarcas—Oeiras, Marvão, Parnahiba, Pernagua, Campo-Major, and São-Gonçalo. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly, consisting of 28 members, holds its sittings in Oeiras. Pop. 80,000.

PIAUIH, two rivers, Brazil:—1, Rises among mountains, in the S. of the prov. to which it gives its name, flows N. through plains depastured by immense herds of cattle, and after a course of about 160 m., joins r. bank Caninde, about 60 m. below the town of Oeiras.—2, Rises in the N. of the Serras-das-Emeraldas, in the E. of prov. Minas-Geraes, passes near the Lake of Dourado, whose surplus waters it receives, and proceeding N.E., joins r. bank Jequitinhonha below Salto-Grande. Its channel is deep, and rich mines of gold were once worked upon its banks.

PIAVE, a river, Austrian Italy, rises in Mount Paralla, belonging to the Noric Alps, at the N.E. extremity of prov. Belluno, flows S.S.W. past Pieve-di-Cadore, and Belluno, then bending round past Zenzen and Quero, flows S.E. past San Dona, and after a course of nearly 150 m., falls into the Adriatic by two mouths, about 20 m. N.E. Venice.

PIAVOZERO, a lake, Russia, in the W. of gov. Archangel, about 50 m. long, N.N.W. to S.S.E., by about 15 m. broad. It receives the waters of Lake Toppo at its S.E. extremity, and discharges itself at the N.E. into Lake Kovdo.

PIAZZA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Caltanissetta, on an isolated height. It is the see of a bishop, and has a great many churches and convents; a college, and two *monts-de-piété*. Pop. 12,000.

PICA, or **TICA**, a tn. S. Peru, prov. and about 18 m. S.S.E. Tarapaca; lat. 20° 30' 8" S.; lon. 69° 24' W. It stands on a very sandy soil, on the E. margin of the Pampa, at the base of an arid mountain range, and consists chiefly of bamboo huts, plastered with mud, but has a number of principal houses built of sun-dried bricks, though of only one story. Cultivation is very limited. Earthquakes are frequent, and ague is prevalent.

PICARDIE (La), an ancient prov. France, bounded, N. by Artois and French Flanders, W. by the English Channel and Normandy, S. by the Isle of France, and E. by Champagne. It now forms dep. Somme, and part of depts. Aisne, and Pas-de-Calais.

PICASENT, a vil. Spain, prov. and 9 m. from Valencia; with a square, a chapter-house, two primary schools, a church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 2121.

PICERNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 9 m. W. Potenza; with a collegiate church and a convent. Marble is wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

PICHINCHA, a volcano, Ecuador, belonging to a lofty range of the Andes, forming the most remarkable volcanic peak in the world, about 7 m. W. Quito, and N.W. of Coto-paxi; lat. 0° 11' 32" S.; and lon. 83° 30' W. It has five distinct summits, the loftiest of which is 15,924 ft. above sea-level, and covered with perpetual snow. Its most remarkable eruptions were those of 1535, 1577, 1660, and 1690. It gives name to a province.

PICINISCO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, E.S.E. Sora; with manufactures of woollen covers. Pop. 2900.

PICKENHAM, two par. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (North), 1590 ac. Pop. 289.—2, (South), 1830 ac. Pop. 180.

PICKERING, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 23 m. N.E. York. It is of great antiquity, and stragglingly built; has an ancient and spacious parish church; places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends and Swedenborgians, and a free school. Large quantities of brooms are made here and in the neighbourhood, the material for which abounds in the contiguous moors. Area of par., 31,785 ac. Pop. 4161.

PICKHILL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 5006 ac. P. 777.

PICKWELL, par. Eng. Leicester; 1480 ac. Pop. 172.

PICKWORTH, two par. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1473 ac. Pop. 261.—2, Rutland; 3680 ac. Pop. 157.

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PICO [*the Peak*], One of the larger Azores Islands, lying close to Fayal and San Jorge; lat. (E. point) 38° 24' 42" N.; lon. 28° 3' W. (N.). It lies E.S.E. to W.N.W., is 35 m. long by 8 m. broad at its W. or broadest extremity, and is traversed throughout by a volcanic ridge rising in the Peak, 7613 ft. above sea-level, and visible in clear weather 80 m. off. It is rocky, and repulsive in appearance at first sight, and covered with rugged lava; still there is some rich and fertile soil, yielding an abundant supply of grain and pulse, beautiful onions, which form a considerable article of trade, and excellent grapes, from which a large quantity of wine is annually made. Pico possesses the finest timber-trees of the Azores, particularly cedar and white yew; and large numbers of sheep, cattle, and goats feed on the pasturage of the rocky heights. The last violent eruption of the Peak took place in 1718. Besides Lagens, its capital, there are two other towns, and several villages, all on the shore. Pop. (1840), 28,650.

PICTOU, a tn. Upper Canada, cap. Prince Edward's dist., pleasantly situated on an arm of the Bay of Quinté, which divides it into two parts. It is well built, has many excellent houses, several of them of stone; Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, a handsome courthouse and jail, a brewery, distillery, two foundries, two saw-mills, three tanneries, and a considerable trade. Pop. (1852), 1569.

PICTOU, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Camden, 46 m. S.W. Sydney, on the Stone-quarry rivulet.

PICTOU, a maritime tn., N. coast, Nova Scotia, 72 m. N.E. Halifax; lat. (harbour light) 45° 41' 30" N.; lon. 62° 40' 15" W. (N.). It is well built, and possesses an academy, grammar-school, and public library. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the trade of the place considerable.

PIDARRO [anc. *Epidaurus*], a small seaport N. Greece, Morea, on the Gulf of Dara, 25 m. S.E. Corinth. It is a miserable village on the right shore of the bay on entering it, and not on the site of the old town, which was situated on a rocky eminence running out into the bay, and connected with the land by a narrow swampy isthmus. Epidaurus gives its name to the constitution promulgated on the 1st January, 1822, having been the place where the General Congress of deputies from all parts of Greece assembled on that occasion.

PIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2658 ac. P. 253.

PIDDINGTON, two par. England:—1, Northampton; 1980 ac. P. 1056.—2, Oxford; 2322 ac. P. 420.

PIDDLE (North), par. Eng. Worcester; 810 ac. P. 149.

PIDDLEHINTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 2264 ac. P. 390.

PIDDLETOWN, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Dorset, on the Piddle; with a large parish church, and an independent chapel. Area of par., 7653. Pop. 1297.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE, par. Eng. Dorset; 4487 ac. Pop. 800.

PIDLEY-CUM-FENTON, par. Eng. Hants; 3739 ac. Pop. 533.

PIÈ DI CAVALLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. N. Ujella, on the Cervo; with a parish church. Pop. 2186.

PIEDIMONTE, two tns. Naples, prov. Lavoro:—1, 21 m. S.W. Campobasso; with a palace, three collegiate and eight other churches, two monasteries, two nunneries, two hospitals, a seminary, and manufactures of woollens and paper. Copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 6100.—2, (*di San Germano*), S.S.E. Sora; with a collegiate, and four other churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1360.

PIEDMONT [Italian, *Piemonte*], a country on the Continent of Europe, forming the larger and more important portion of the Sardinian States; lat. 44° 10' to 46° 25' N.; lon. 6° 25' to 9° 10' E.; bounded, N. by Switzerland; E. Switzerland, Austrian Italy, and the duchy of Parma; S. divs. Genoa and Nice; W. France; and N.W. Savoy; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 168 m.; greatest breadth, 130 m.; area, 11,913 sq. m. The loftiest ranges of the Alps, the Lepontine and Pennine, encircle it on the N. and N.W.; the Grecian and Cottian Alps on the W.; and the Maritime Alps and Apennines on the S.; while a large part of its E. frontier is watered by Lake Maggiore and the Ticino. The space enclosed within these barriers forms one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of Europe, commencing on the N., the S., and the W. in majestic mountains, and thence descending by magnificent terraces and finely-undulating slopes to the rich plains of the Po. To the basin of this river, and consequently

to that of the Adriatic, all the surface belongs. Besides rising within Piedmont, and winding circuitously across its centre, the Po receives within it on the right the Maira, Tanaro, Scrivia, and Staffora; and on the left the Clusone, Sangone, Dora-Ripaira, Stura, Dora-Baltea, Sesia, Agogna, Terdoppio and Ticino, with numerous minor streams. Few of these are of navigable importance; but, from the extensive and skillful use made of them for purposes of irrigation, it is almost impossible to overrate the advantages derived from them. In every quarter they are seen acting as an essential agent in the production of most luxuriant crops of wheat, maize, rice, beans, hemp, and hay. In all of these, after fully satisfying its own wants, it has a large surplus for export. Wine also is grown, and silk obtained in great abundance, and vast numbers of cattle are reared both for fattening and the dairy. The most valuable minerals are iron and marble, but there are also mines of argentiferous lead and copper. The manufactures consist of silk, woollen, cotton, and flax tissues, and there are great numbers of silk-mills. The exports are chiefly grain, cattle, silk, hides, wine, wool, and iron. The great body of the inhabitants profess the R. Catholic religion; but the mountain districts have from time immemorial contained great numbers of Waldensians, attached to a purer faith, and well-known throughout Europe for the cruel bigotry with which they have been hunted, and the heroic patience with which they have endured. Piedmont is divided into four divisions—Turin, the capital; Alessandria, Coni, and Novara. Pop. (1848), 2,134,152.

PIEDRABUENA, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 15 m. W. Ciudad-Real, with low, ill-built houses, but regular and paved streets, two squares, a townhouse, parish church, a granary, two primary schools, and a hermitage; manufactures of linens, mattresses, oil-mills, and charcoal. Near it are numerous quarries of granite, one of lime, and one of argentiferous lead. Pop. 2600.

PIEDRAS—1, A tn. Venezuela, dep. and r. bank Orinoco; 71 m. W.S.W. Angostura—2, A headland, La Plata, W. shore, estuary of La Plata, and 94 m. N.E. Buenos Ayres.

PIELIS, or **PIELISJARVI**, a lake, Russia, Finland, in the N.E. of circle Kuopio; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., above 70 m.; greatest breadth, about 15 m. It contains several large islands, and discharges itself by a stream of same name into Lake Ovesi. The town of Eno stands on its S. shore.

PIEMONTE, a tn. Naples, prov. and S.E. Naples, with three churches and a convent. Pop. 1200.

PIENZA, a walled tn. Tuscany, in the Val d'Orcia, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Siena. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, bishop's palace, the remains of an old castle; and a trade in corn and dairy produce, particularly cheese. P. 1308.

PIER D'ARENA (San), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, inclosed between the W. walls of Genoa and l. bank Polcevera. It has a very pleasing appearance, and contains a number of palaces and elegant mansions, two churches, a house of refuge, and an elegant theatre. Pop. 1716.

PIERA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, with a courthouse, a prison, a primary school, an hospital, two churches, and several chapels. Manufactures—lace, spinning and weaving cotton, and earthenware. P. 2349.

PIERETOWN, two pars. Incl.—1, Meath; 2531 ac. Pop. 359.—2, Westmeath; 4231 ac. Pop. 699.

PIERMONT, a vil. U. States, New York, r. bank Hudson, 135 m. S. by W. Albany; with two churches, an academy, a woollen factory, grist and saw mills, and several stores. The New York and Erie Railway commences here.

PIERO-A-SIEVE (San), a tn. Tuscany, about 18 m. N. Florence, with an ancient church, and school. Pop. 1429.

PIERRE. See **PETER**.

PIERRE CAPELLE (St.), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N.N.W. Mons; with a church, chapel, primary school, distillery, and several oil and flour mills; inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving and husbandry. P. 2375.

PIERRE D'ALBIGNY (San) [anc. *Pagus Albinensis*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy proper, near r. bank Isère, at the foot of the Col du Frêne, 11 m. E.S.E. Chambéry. It is a neat, well-built place, and has a celebrated school, steel-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3498.

PIERRE (La), an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.E. St. Malo. It is defended by a fort.

PIERRE (Str.), numerous places, France, particularly—1, (*d'Oleron*), A tn., isle. Oleron, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 17 m. W. Rochefort. It has a court of commerce, a tile-work, and some trade in corn, wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, &c. Pop. 1482.—2, (*-Eglise*), A tn., dep. Manche, 11 m. E.N.E. Cherbourg, with a fine modern chateau built on the site of an ancient strong castle, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1453.—3, (*-le-Montier*), [Latin, *Monasterium Sancto Petri*], A tn., dep. Nièvre, 14 m. S. Nevers, on a large lake which is well supplied with fish. It has a trade in wood, bricks, and tiles, and particularly clay, which is much used in the finer kinds of earthenware, and exported to Paris and Rouen. Pop. 1842.—4, (*-les-Calais*), A tn. Pas-de-Calais, forming part of the suburbs of Calais, with important manufactures of tulle, metal buttons, glazed hats, leather, beet-root sugar, and refined salt. Pop. 9453.

PIERRE (Sr.), a tn., W. Indies, cap. isle. Martinique, N.W. coast; lat. 14° 44' N.; lon. 61° 18' W. It is built upon a narrow strip of low land, and runs parallel to the beach of a circular bay, and the hills behind almost overhang the houses, which are in general well built, in a superior style of European architecture, and the shops are numerous and well-stored. The town contains some fine churches, a botanic garden, and is well fortified. The best anchorage in St. Pierre's road is at its S. part, where there are some steep cliffs and rocks. Fort Bourbon has a casemated barracks for 2400 men. P. 10,000.

PIERRE (Sr.), an isle, off S. coast, Newfoundland, belonging to France; area about 8 sq. m. It has a rugged surface, consisting chiefly of rocky heights of about 500 ft., with flatter parts covered with ponds and marshes. The vegetation is almost confined to birches and stunted pines; very few vegetables are raised, and there is nothing which deserves the name of agriculture. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. The chief town, of the same name, on the S.E. coast of the island, has excellent roads, in which large vessels find good anchorage. Pop. (1849), 1150.

PIERRE (Sr.), par. Eng. Monmouth; 591 ac. P. 65.

PIERRELATTE [anc. *Petra Lata*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 14 m. S.S.W. Montelimart, near r. bank Rhone, at the base of a rock surmounted by the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 2240.

PIETER-MARITZBURG, a tn., S. Africa, cap. of Natal colony, finely situated on a slope above Little Bushman's river, about 50 m. N.W. Port Natal. The town, which is only very partially built, has been laid out in the form of a parallelogram, about 1½ m. long by 1 m. broad, divided into nine parallel streets crossed by five others at right angles, and each 75 ft. wide, planted, for the most part, in front of the houses with syringas, willows, and other trees. Several of the houses are substantially built of stone or brick; and the public buildings include an Episcopal and a Wesleyan church, a large government school, a townhall, extensive barracks, &c. Pop. about 2000.—The division of Maritzburg, or Pieter-Maritzburg, is well watered, and well adapted for irrigation; contains much valuable timber, and has a rapid vegetation, which covers the surface with a strong and rank grass, on which great numbers of horses and cattle are pastured.

PIETERLEN, or **PERLES**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 17 m. N.W. Bern, in a fertile district at the foot of the Middle Jura, with a church and several schools. Pop. 1332.

PIETOLE, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Mantua, near r. bank Mincio. It suffered much during the sieges of Mantua in 1796 and 1797.

PIETRA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Albenga, W. side Gulf of Genoa, where it has a small harbour. It is an ancient place; has a court of justice, a parish church, with fine wood-carvings, a Franciscan monastery, and an hospital. Pop. 2056.

PIETRA, several places, Naples—1, (*-Abbondante*), A tn., prov. Sannio, N.W. Isernia, on a rock, and with five churches. P. 1500.—2, (*-Camela*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ulra 1, S.S.W. Teramo, with two churches. Pop. 1000.—3, (*-de Fusì*), A tn., prov. Principato-Ulra, N.E. Montefusco, agreeably situated on a hill, with two churches and five chapels. Pop. 5000.—4, (*-di-Monte-Corvino*), A tn., prov. Capitanata, dist. and 6 m. S.W. San Severo, at the extremity of a fertile valley, with a convent. Pop. 2200.—5, (*-Ferraione*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S. Lanciano, on a rocky hill. Pop. 500.—6, (*-Mellara*), A tn., prov. Lavoro, N.N.E. Caserta, at the foot of a moun-

tain, with a convent. Pop. 1600.—7, (*-Boja*), A tn., prov. Lavoro, S.E. Piedimonte, at the foot of Mount Matese, with two churches. Pop. 1700.—8, (*-Stornina*), A tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, N.W. Avellino, with two churches. Pop. 2154.—9, (*-Variano*), A tn., prov. Lavoro, N.N.W. Caserta, with a church and two convents. Pop. 3000.

PIETRACATELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 14 m. E. Campobasso. It stands on a rock, and contains four churches. Pop. 1700.

PIETRAGALLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3400.

PIETRRAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1311.

PIETRALCINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1800.

PIETRAMALA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 16 m. S.E. Paolo, at the foot of a mountain nearly 3 m. from the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is defended by a castle, and contains two churches and a convent.

PIETRAPEZZA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Caltanissetta. Sulphur, gypsum, and other mineral substances, are found in the vicinity.

PIETRASANTA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Pisa, at the foot of a hill crowned by a strong castle. It is walled; has three gates, criminal court, two churches, an ancient palace, now used for public offices; and marble quarries. It is surrounded with marshes. Pop. 4470.

PIETREBAIS (*CHAPPELLE, ST. LAURENT*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 18 m. E.S.E. Brussels, with a brewery, a distillery, and a trade in agricultural and other produce. Pop. 1169.

PIETRO, several tns. Naples:—1, Prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. N.W. La Sala. Pop. 2720.—2, (*-ad-Siphim*), A vil., prov. Principato-Citra, N.W. Salerno; with two churches, a convent, and hospital. Pop. 2090.—3, (*-a-Paternum*), [anc. *Paternum*], A vil., prov. Naples. Pop. 2450.—4, (*-Avellana*), A tn., prov. Sannio, 15 m. N. Isernia, on a fertile hill. Pop. 1200.—5, (*-di-Mardo*), A tn., prov. Calabria-Ultra II., S. Nicastro, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.—6, (*-in-Cala-tina*), A tn., prov. Otranto, 14 m. S. Lecce, in a beautiful valley with two churches, five monasteries, a nunnery, and two hospitals. George Castriotta, surnamed Scanderberg, with an army of 15,000, here defeated a tenfold larger army of Turks. Pop. 7750.—7, (*-in-Fine*), A tn., prov. Lavoro, 27 m. S.E. Sora. It has two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1000.—8, (*-in-Lama*), A tn., prov. Otranto, S.W. Lecce. Pop. 1250.—9, (*-Vernotico*), A tn., prov. Otranto, 10 m. N.W. Lecce. Pop. 1500.

PIETRO (SAN), three places, Sicily:—1, A vil., prov. Syracuse, 9 m. S.S.W. Modica, on a rocky point in a bay of same name. It is a miserable place, but is defended by a large tower.—2, A tn., prov. and about 13 m. W. Messina. Pop. 2600.—3, A tn., prov. Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above Patti, in a healthy district. Pop. 2500.

PIETRO DI MONTEROSSO (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, on the Grana. It consists, for the most part, of mean huts, and has a church. Pop. 1849.

PIEVE, numerous places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, (*-di Locate*), A vil. and com., prov. and 8 m. S. Milan, r. bank Lambro, with a church. Pop. 1091.—2, (*-San Giovanni*), A vil. and com., prov. and S.E. Mantua, near r. bank Po; with a church and numerous forges, at which fire-arms are made. Pop. 1015.—3, (*-d'Olmi*), A vil. and com., prov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Cremona. Pop. 1291.—4, (*-Vorto-Morone*), A tn. and com., prov. and E.S.E. Pavia, l. bank Po, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has two churches. Pop. 3015.—5, (*-San Giacomo*), A vil. and com., prov. Cremona, with a church. It stands in a fertile corn and flax district. Pop. 1015.

PIEVE, or **PIEVE DEL TRUCCO**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Oneglia, on a mountain-slope above the Arosia. It is well built, and has three churches, a monastery, a nunnery, an hospital, and a public school. Pop. 3098.

PIEVE DEL CAIRO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, near l. bank Po, 15 m. S.S.E. Mortara; with a court of justice, a triumphal arch, three churches, and a charitable endowment.

PIEVE-DE-CADORE, a tn. Austrian Italy. See CADORE.

PIEVE (SANTO STEFANO), a tn. Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Arezzo, r. bank Tiber. It is walled, has a criminal court, and several public offices, and a church. Pop. 1685.

PIG ISLAND:—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 11° 20' N.; lon. 153° 15' E.; composed of mica slate, with frequent veins of quartz. The hills, the highest of which is between 400 ft. and 500 ft., although often running in ridges, have a rounded outline, and the soil on the smooth grassy places—comprising three-fourths of the island—is composed of disintegrated rock, mixed with pieces of undecomposed quartz. The grass is very luxuriant, without being rank. The natives are dark copper-coloured; the hair frizzled out into a mop, in some instances of prodigious size; the physiognomy much varied, some having a savage and ferocious aspect. Their spears are made of polished cocoa-nut wood, 8 ft. to 10 ft. long, sharp at each end, and nicely balanced. They are a dangerous race, and not to be trusted.—(*Voyage of the Rattle snake*).—2, See CROZET ISLANDS.

PIGHTLESTHORNE, par. Eng. See PRISTONE.

PIGNA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 28 m. N.E. Nice. It has a parish church. Pop. 2775.

PIGNAN, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 6 m. W. Montpellier; at the foot of a hill, with several distilleries of brandy. Near it is a fine Gothic church, supposed to date earlier than the 12th century. Pop. 2001.

PIGNANS [Latin, *Pignavense*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon; tolerably well built, but with irregular, ill-paved and dirty streets. It has numerous distilleries of brandy, and several copper-smithies. Pop. 2166.

PIGNATARO, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, N.W. Caserta. It is the residence of the bishop of Calvi; and has a church and a convent. Pop. 1980.

PIGNONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, not far from Levante. It is an ancient place, and has a large square and a church. Pop. 1895.

PIKET, or **POLYKZE**, a vil. Austria, Croatia, between Fucine and Fiume; with a parish church. Pop. 1639.

PILA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bars, about 8 m. from Schemnitz; in a hilly but fertile district, with a church. Pop. 1460.

PILÃO-ARCAO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on an eminence above l. bank São-Francisco, lat. 14° 15' S.; about 110 m. below the confluence of the Grande, 65 m. W. Jacobina. It has a church, a primary school, and extensive salt-works; cattle are also reared. Pop. dist., 5000.

PILAR, three places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. and 40 m. N.W. Parahiba, l. bank Parahiba. It stands in a plain surrounded by swamps, the unhealthiness of which is greatly modified by alternate breezes from the land and sea, and consists chiefly of a large parallelogram, adorned at one of its extremities by a parish church; and at the other by a town-house, with a prison beneath. It also has two primary schools. Sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated. Pop. 3000.—2, A tn., prov. and 170 m. N. Goyaz, almost encircled by the Urubu and Vermelho, tributaries of the Almas. It has spacious and paved streets, four churches, a Latin and a primary school, but many of the houses are tenanted and decaying. Pop. at one time 14,000, now only 1500.—3, A vil. and par., prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, dist. Icuau, l. bank Pilar; with a church, and many houses of showy appearance; sugar-cane, rice, millet, legumes, and coffee are cultivated. P. 3000.

PILAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Seville; with four squares, and a large townhouse, a granary, a church, hermitage, and three primary schools; flour and oil mills, brandy distilleries, brick and tile kilns. Pop. (agricultural), 2373.

PILAT, or **PILATE**:—1, A mountain range, France, belonging to the chain of the Cévennes. It stretches S. to N. through part of depts. Loire and Rhône, and on its higher slopes to its summit is almost entirely covered by pine-forests.—2, A lofty mountain, Switzerland, can. and S.W. Luzern. Its loftiest peak, Timlishorn, rises 7116 ft. above sea-level.

PILAYA, or **TUPIZA**, a river, S. America, rises in E. slope Andes, near S.W. frontiers, Bolivia, flows E.N.E., under the name of San Juan, and then under that of Pilaya, and after a course of nearly 300 m., joins r. bank Pilcomayo, nearly doubling its volume, about 20° 30' S. It gives its name to a district in the department of Potosi.

PILCOMAYO, or **ARAGUAI**, a river, S. America, rises in Bolivia, on the E. declivities of the Andes, near lat. 19° S.; lon. 67° 50' W.; from which point it flows S.S.E., passing a little to the S. of Chuquisaca, under the name sometimes of the Cachimayo, to about lat. 21° 10' S.; lon. 62° 53' W.; where it is joined by the Pilaya; thence it flows S.W. and S.S.W. across the Gran Chaco in La Plata, and falls into the Paraguay about 6 m. below, or S. of Assumption; lat. 25° 20' S.; lon. 57° 40' W. Its entire length is between 700 m. and 800 m. On account of its shallowness during the dry season, and the great current in its narrow parts, it does not appear likely to become usefully navigable. About 100 m. from its mouth it divides into two branches, the N. or main stream, called Pilcomayo or Araguaí Guazu, and the S., Araguaí Mini; the latter enters the Paraguay by two mouths, 24 m. apart, and the most N. one 9 m. S. from the mouth of the main stream.

PILGRAM, or **PELGRIMOW TRHOWY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. E. Tabor, on the Bielskerbach; with three churches, a townhouse, and bathing establishment; manufactures of woollens, a worsted, and several other mills. P. 3200.

PILGRAMSDORF (**ONER** and **NIEDER**), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Goldberg-Haynau; with a church, a castle, tile-work, three mills, and a sandstone quarry. Pop. 1269.

PILHAM, with **GILBY**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1100 ac. Pop. 132.

PILICA:—1, A river, Poland, rises N. of Cracow, flows due N., then E.N.E., and joins l. bank Vistula; total course, 160 m.—2, A tn. Poland, 34 m. N.N.W. Cracow, near the source of the Pilica; with two E. Catholic churches, a convent, synagogue, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1850.

PILIS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 17 m. N.W. Pesth; with a Protestant church, three chateaux; and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1920.

PILLATON, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2478 ac. Pop. 393.

PILLAU, a tn. and seaport, Prussia, gov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Königsberg, at the entrance of the strait forming the communication between the Frischehauff and the Gulf of Danzig. It is defended on the W. by a strong fort, and has a good and commodious harbour. It has much the appearance of a well-built Dutch town, contains a Protestant church, a navigation and superior burgher school, and carries on an active fishery, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4539.

PILLERTON, two pars. Eng. Warwick —1, (*Hersey*); 1390 ac. Pop. 227.—2, (*Priore*); 1460 ac. Pop. 163.

PILLETH, par. Wales, Radnor; 1897 ac. Pop. 42.

PILLIBET, or **PILIBHIT**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 160 m. E. Delhi, on the Gurrab. It has an elegant mosque, and a large fair, at which large quantities of rice are sold.

PILLKALLEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Gumbinnen; with two churches, and manufactures of worsted mittens, a brewery, and two mills. P. 1636.

PILLNITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle and 7 m. S.E. Dresden, r. bank Elbe; with an elegant castle, in which several of the sovereigns of Europe met in 1791, and entered into a coalition to oppose the progress of the French revolution. Pop. 443.

PILLTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, near l. bank Suir, 11 m. N.N.E. Waterford. It is well built, has a sessions-house, a barrack, a R. Catholic chapel, close by the town; several schools, and, in the vicinity, a small farm of six acres appropriated to agricultural instruction. Some flax is spun here, but the female population is supported in great part by embroidering, chiefly for Glasgow houses.

PILOT ISLAND, or **FISHERMAN'S ROCK**, an islet, entrance of the Red Sea, between Perim Island and the Arabian coast. Large quantities of excellent oysters are found on it.

PILSDON, par. Eng. Dorset; 648 ac. Pop. 95.

PILSEN (**NEU**), **PILZEN** or **PILSNA**, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, in a plain between the Mies and Bradawka, which by their confluence a little below form the Beraun, 53 m. S.W. Prague. It is walled, entered by five gates, and is well built and well paved; has a deanery church, a splendid Gothic structure of the 13th century; 16 other churches, a townhouse, Franciscan monastery, theatre, lyceum, gymnasium, barracks, infant and other schools; and important manufactures of woollens, leather, and iron-wire, and a considerable

general trade. Coal, iron, and alum are worked in the neighbourhood. Pilsen possessed a printing-press as early as 1475. It has suffered much by war, and was for some time the headquarters of Wallenstein. Pop. 9798. — **THE CIRCLE**, area of 1444 sq. m.; has mines of silver, lead, and iron; is well wooded; grows much hemp and flax, rears large numbers of live stock, particularly sheep; and has important manufactures of cloth, iron, glass, and stoneware. P. 210,132.

PILSNO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 13 m. E. Tarnow, near the Wisloka; with a deanery church, and an Augustine monastery. Pop. 1560.

PILTFEN, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, r. bank Windau, 90 m. N.W. Mittau; once a place of some importance, and the residence of the bishop of Courland, but now in a poor dilapidated state. It has a castle built by Waldemar II. of Denmark in 1220, a church, and a school. Pop. (1852), 4066.

PILTUN, three pars. Eng. —1, Northampton; 1478 ac. Pop. 143.—2, Rutland; 332 ac. Pop. 86.—3, Somerset; 5593 ac. Pop. 1159.

PILTUN, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the Yeo, here crossed by a bridge which communicates with Barnstaple. It has a parish church, and manufactures of woollen cloth and lace. Area of par., 1861 ac. Pop. 1831.

PIMLICO, a parochial dist. England, co. Middlesex, par. St. George, Hanover Square, city of Westminster. It is bounded E. by St. James' and the Green Parks, and though of comparatively recent origin, is one of the finest quarters of the metropolis, and the site of Buckingham Palace. Among its streets and squares, Grosvenor Place, Wilton Crescent, Wilton Place, Eaton Place, Belgrave Street, and Belgrave Square, deserve special notice; and among its public buildings are the two churches of St. Michael and St. Peter.

PIMPERNE, par. Eng. Dorset; 4510 ac. Pop. 517.

PINA, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Saragossa, l. bank Ebro. It has a townhouse and prison, a palace; well-frequented elementary schools, an hospital, a church, and several hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 1995.

PINANG, isl., Strait of Malacca. See **PENANG**.

PINAREJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and S. Cuenca; with a church, townhouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1468.

PINASCA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Pinerolo, l. bank Clusone; with two churches. Pop. 2737.

PINCHBECK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 11,640 ac. P. 3062.

PINCZEBELY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 26 m. N.N.W. Tolna, l. bank Kapos; with a church, and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2280.

PINCZOW, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Nida, 28 m. S.S.W. Kielce; with a castle, five churches, and a gymnasium. The Swedes defeated the Poles here in 1702. P. 1800.

PIND-DADEN-KHAN, a tn. Punjab, 98 m. N.W. Lahore; lat. 32° 35' N.; lon. 72° 52' E. It consists of three small collections of houses, situated close to each other, and about 4 m. from the Jailum. It is the great mart for the produce of the salt-mines of the Salt range, near which it lies; the salt being sent through it to be shipped on the Jailum. P. 6000.

PINDAMONHANGABA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 190 m. N.E. São-Paulo, r. bank Parahiba; with a church and a chapel. It has a fertile district, in which much sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and cotton are grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. dist., 6000.

PINDUS, a mountain chain, European Turkey, which, breaking off nearly at right angles from the Tchar-dagh, or Scardus, the W. part of the Balkan, stretches nearly due S. between Albania and Macedonia, and then S.E. through the W. part of Thessaly, where it may either be considered as terminating on the borders of Livadia, or as continued in a S.E. direction under the names of Parnassus, Helicon, Cithaeron, and other celebrated mountains to Cape Colonna. Pindus, thus defined, takes different names in proceeding from N. to S. Between the waters of the Black Drin and those of Karasu and Resna, the principal mountains of the chain are Karopnitz, Bora, and Magna Petrinia; thence to the S.E. of the lake of Ochrida we have the mountains of Grammos and Zaros; and still farther to the E. and S.E. the mountains of Mezzovo, to which some geographers give the name of the whole chain, probably because in Mount Mezzovo it attains its culminating point, 8950 ft. The mountains of the chain

appear to consist chiefly of granitic and calcareous rocks, the former composing their nucleus, and appearing in their loftier summits, the latter lying chiefly along their sides and at their base. They are generally well wooded, and are understood to have valuable mineral deposits. The principal streams to which they give rise are the two Drins, Sombi, Beratino, and Voioussa, which fall into the Adriatic, and the Calamas, Arta, and Aspropotamos, which fall into the Ionian Sea.

PINEGA.—1, A river, Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Vologda, enters gov. Archangel, and pursuing a very circuitous course in the main N.W., joins r. bank Northern Dwina, E.S.E. Kholmogory; total course, about 300 m.—2, A vil. Russia, gov. Archangel, l. bank above river, 98 m. E.S.E. Archangel, with a church. Pop. 300.

PINEROLO, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, 21 m. S.W. Turin, cap. prov. of its name, at the mouth of the valley of the Clusone. It is very irregularly built, but has several squares, among which that called the Piazza d'Armi is conspicuous, and forms a finely planted walk. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a modern structure of no great merit; the church of San Maurice, an ancient Gothic edifice; several monasteries and nunneries, an episcopal seminary, a college and several other schools, an ordinary, an orphan and a founding hospital; a townhouse, episcopal palace, a theatre, and handsome infantry and cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, silks, iron-ware, firearms, vermicelli, liqueurs, and brandy; and the trade is chiefly in wine, silk, hemp, paper, wax, and wood for carpentry and fuel. Pop. 13,501.—The prov., area about 435 geo. sq. m., is traversed by the Cottian Alps partly on the W., N., and S. The Po waters it on the E., and receives its waters in part directly, but chiefly by the Clusone and its tributary Pellice. A considerable importation of corn is necessary to meet the consumption; but much silk, wine, and excellent fruit are produced, and the pastures rear great numbers of cattle. The forests also are extensive, and furnish abundance of timber and fuel. Pop. about 110,000.

PINES (ISLE OF), an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, off S.W. end of New Caledonia, lat. 22° 38' S.; lon. 167° 25' E.; about 42 m. in circumference. Near the shore the land is generally low and rocky, with little soil, but very thickly wooded; about 2 m. inland the soil improves, and from that, to the centre of the island on the N. side, the ground rises with a gentle ascent, with very little timber, and a rich alluvial soil, forming a large clear space of hundreds of acres. From this clear space the land rises gradually towards the peak, which is situated on the S.E. part of the island, and is thickly wooded to the top. Many species of fine timber grow on the island, particularly pines, which attain a great size. Pop. about 2500.

PING, a prefix in the name of numerous Chinese places:—1, Ping-Hoi, a tn. prov. Quangtung, on Harlem Bay, 85 m. E.N.E. Macao.—2, Ping-Liang, a tn. prov. Kansoo; lat. 35° 35' N.; lon. 106° 30' E.—3, Ping-Lo, a tn. prov. Quangsee, 180 m. W.N.W. Canton.—4, Ping-Yang, a tn. prov. Shansee, l. bank Fuen-ho, 127 m. S. by W. Tai-Yuen.—5, Ping-Yuen, a tn. prov. Koeichoo; lat. 26° 40' N.; lon. 107° 40' E.

PINHEIRO, several places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*d'Azeite*), A tn. and par. prov. Beira, near Viseu. Pop. 700.—2, (*da Bemposta*), A tn. and par. prov. Douro, 26 m. S.E. Oporto. Pop. 1321.—3, (*de Macao*), A tn. and par. prov. Beira-Alta, near Lamego. Pop. 1300.

PINHEL, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 25 m. N.E. Guarda. It is walled, the see of a bishop, and has a townhouse, a superior school for ancient languages, rhetoric, and philosophy, several fine fountains; and a considerable trade, particularly in worsted. It is supposed to have been founded by the Turduli several centuries before the Christian era. It was rebuilt by Alphonso I. in 1179. Pop. 1988.

PINHOE, par. Eng. Devon; 1735 ac. Pop. 527.

PINILLA, a vil. and com. Spain, Leon, prov. and N.E. Zamora, with a church, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of serge, tile-works, limekilns, and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1011.

PINKAFELD, or **PINKAFER**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinkabach, 19 m. W. Güns. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, particularly flannels, baize, and small nails or sprigs; and car-

ries on an extensive trade in horses. Near it is a copious and much-frequented mineral spring. Pop. 4000.

PINNE, or **PNIIEWY**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 29 m. W.N.W. Posen, with a church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2074.

PINNEBERG, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Pinnaue, 11 m. N.W. Altona; with remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1100.

PINNER, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3720 ac. Pop. 1310.

PINNOCK (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3487 ac. P. 627.

PINO, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Valencia*), A vil. and com. Estremadura, prov. and about 45 m. from Caceres, with a chapel. Pop. 1860.—2, (*de Frangendo*) A vil. and par. Estremadura, prov. Caceres, E. Ciudad-Rodrigo, with oil and flour mills. Pop. 876.

PINO DI CHERI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 3 m. E.S.E. Turin, with a church, a suppressed convent, a communal school, and near it two ancient castles. Pop. 1755.

PINOS, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Genil* or *Pinillos*), A vil. and com. Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. E. Granada, with a church, courthouse, prison, and school; a paper, two oil, and two flour mills. Pop. 896.—2, (*del Rey*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and about 20 m. S. Granada, with two churches, a chapter-house, prison, and school; and manufactures of soap, a distillery, a quarry of building-stone, several flour and oil mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 2203.—3, (*Puente*), A vil. com. Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Granada, with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen and soap, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, maize, and fruit. Pop. 2575.

PINOS.—1, An isl. Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien; lat. (N.E. point) 9° 1' 30" N.; lon. 77° 48' W. (a.) It is of the form of a horse-shoe, 6 m. long, and covered with figs, palms, oranges, and lemons. Between its shore on the S. and the continent, there is a channel of good depth for vessels.—2, An isl. near 30 m. off S. coast, Cuba; lat. (S.W. point) 21° 37' N.; lon. 83° 13' W. (a.) It is 42 m. in length and 34 m. broad, and abounds in pastures and very large trees; also in goats. It has several very secure and well-sheltered roads.

PINOSO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 29 m. W. Alicante, with a townhouse and prison, two schools, two churches, several hermitages, a brandy distillery, flour-mills, and oil-presses. Pop. 2304.

PINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 148 m. S.S.W. Minsk, l. bank Pripet, which here receives the Pina. It stands among marshes, is very indifferently built, has several churches, an old Jesuit college, a synagogue, and a school; considerable manufactures of Russia leather, an active land traffic, and several fairs. Pop. (1851), 8716.

PINTO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 14 m. S. Madrid, regularly built, with a townhouse, the remains of a feudal castle, two primary schools, a promenade, a parish church; two oil and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2504.

PINXTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, on the Erewash and Cromford Canals, and a railway to Mansfield, 3 m. S.S.E. Alfreton, with a neat church at some distance, a Wesleyan chapel and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries. Area of par., 1210 ac. Pop. 943.

PINYAREE, one of the branches of the Indus, which enters the ocean by the Seer mouth, 15 m. N.W. that of Korea.

PINZGAU, a district of Upper Austria, circle Salzburg, consisting chiefly of the upper valleys of the Saala and Salza, which both have their sources in it. It is mountainous, and abounds with wild and romantic scenery. Its wealth consists chiefly in its cattle, of which it rears great numbers, and it has also mines of copper and lead. The chief town is Zell.

PIOBESI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, not far from Carignano. It has two churches and two oratories. Pop. 2214.

PIOLTELLO, or **PICCOLA PIODA**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Milan, with a church, a chapel, and three oratories. Pop. 1745.

PIOMBINO, a seaport tn. Tuscany, 69 m. S.S.W. Florence. It is walled, and defended by a citadel and three forts, and was once the capital of an independent principality of same name. It has a handsome church, a small harbour with some trade, and a fishery. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Populonia. Bonaparte, in 1803, bestowed Piombino, with the duchy of Lucca, on his sister Eliza. Pop. 1595.

PIOSSASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 13 m. S.W. Turin, with two churches, an ancient castle, and a free school. Pop. 3421.

PIOVE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Padua, near the Brenta, with a castle, five churches, two chapels, and a sanctuary; and manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 4000.

PIOVENO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Vicenza, on the Schio, with a church, two oratories, and quarries of building-stone. Pop. 1300.

PIPAIX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. E. Tournay, with two breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1820.

PIPE-CUM-LYDE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1620 ac. P. 180. **PIPE REDWARE**, par. Eng. Stafford; 816 ac. P. 90.

PIPER ISLETS, N.E. coast, Australia, Temple Bay, Cape York; lat. 12° 12' S.; lon. 143° 5' E. They are four in number, low, bushy, and wooded; the largest about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference. Vast numbers of white pigeons come from the mainland to roost on these islets. There was formerly a small establishment for curing trepan on the largest.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

PIPERNO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 15 m. S.E. Frosinone, near r. bank Amaseno. It is ill built, the see of a bishop, and has several churches and convents. Pop. 3593.

PIPLY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, E.N.E. Balasore. About the middle of the 17th century it was a great resort of European commerce, and at first the only place in Bengal with which the Mogul emperors allowed the English to trade.

PIQUA, a vil., U. States, Ohio, 65 m. W. by N. Columbus, r. bank Miami, with five churches, five schools, a market, grist, and saw mills. Pop. 1481.

PIQUIRI, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra d'Itiquiera, in S.E. of prov. Mato-Grosso; flows W., receives the Piaguhi on the right, and the Itiquira or Itiguira, passes within 4 m. of the Securi, flowing in an opposite direction to join the Parana, and after a course of 120 m., joins I. bank São Lourenço or Porruados.

PIR-JELALPOOR, a tn. Punjab, near the confluence of the Ghara and Chenab; lat. 29° 28' N.; lon. 71° 16' E., with a good bazaar, and a fine Mahometan shrine, covered with lacquered tiles, and adorned with minarets and cupola. Near it are extensive ruins of brick-built structures.

PIR-PANJAL, a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Its general direction is N.W. to S.E.; entire length, about 40 m. Its highest point is supposed to be about lat. 33° 40' N., and is estimated to be 15,000 feet above sea-level. At the S.W. extremity is the pass, generally called the Pir-Panjal Pass, about 12,000 feet high.

PIR-PUTTA, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, Scinde, on the Delta, and one of the arms of the Indus, S.W. Tattah. The buildings, in the form of a crescent, occupy a commanding site on a lofty limestone hill.

PIRACICABA, tn. and par. Brazil. See CONSTITUIÇÃO. **PIRACRUCA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauih, 220 m. N.N.E. Oeiras, on a small stream of its own name, with a church, a trade in cotton, sugar, rum, and mandioc. Copperas and alumstone abound. Pop. 2000.

PIRACUNAN, a river, Brazil, rises in Lake Tarira, prov. Maranhão, and flowing N.E. for about 100 m., falls into the bay of Cuma. In the rainy season canoes proceed up almost to the lake, and take in cargoes; but in the dry season scarcely get up beyond 30 m.

PIRÆUS, a seaport tn. Greece, Livadia, nome Attiki, on an isthmus between the mainland and a rocky promontory, on which the tomb of Themistocles stood, overlooking the Gulf of Salamis, 5 m. S.W. Athens. It forms the port of the capital, was formerly connected to it by the celebrated Long Walls, and now communicates with it by a macadamised road. The modern town, which has risen up since 1834, contains about 1000 houses, many of them handsome; and the port or basin, though rather difficult of access, has great depth, and has been recently provided with a quay, capable of accommodating a large number of merchant vessels. In 1847, the number of vessels entered was 2507 (92,507 tons), and cleared 2365 (89,362 tons).

PIRAHI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, I. bank Pirahi, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N. São João-do-Prin-

cipe, with a church, a prison, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. dist., 3500.—The river rises in the Serra dos Orgãos, flows N.E., and joins the Parahiba; total course 80 m., most of which is navigable for canoes.

PIRANO, a seaport tn. Sicily, on its N. coast, prov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Messina, with some export trade in wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 3900.

PIRANGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 168 m. N.N.W. Rio-Janeiro, with three churches. Pop. 1200.

PIRANHAS, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris, prov. Parahiba, in a craggy spot, held in high veneration by the natives from its having a succession of echoes; flows N.E. and N. across province Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and enters the ocean by three mouths; the Amaragoa on the E., the Conchas on the W., and between these two the Cavallos, which being the largest of the three, may be regarded as the continuation of the main stream; total course, 200 m.; chief affluents Peixe, Pianco, and Serido.

PIRANO, a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, gov. and 13 m. S.W. Trieste, on a peninsula in the Bay of Largone. It has very narrow streets, an old castle in a dilapidated state, two churches, a townhouse, a Franciscan monastery, and a high school. The harbour is shallow, and fit only for coasting vessels, but ships of the largest size find good anchorage and perfect shelter in the roads. There are good building docks, and both trade and fishing are extensive. Pop. 6250.

PIRARA, a neat small vil. British Guiana, E. border of Lake Amucu, and on the water-shed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo; lat. 3° 35' N.; lon. 58° 52' W.

PIRATE ISLAND. See AMBOISES.

PIRATES' ISLANDS, a group near the head of the Gulf of Tonquin; lat. 21° 10' N.; lon. 108° 20' E. (n.)

PIRATINIM, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 150 m. S.W. Porto Alegre, near the source of river of same name, with a church, and a fertile district, in which much cotton, flax, wheat, and other cereals are grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. 3673.—The river rises in above prov., flows W.S.W., and falls into the channel, improperly called the river of São Gonçalo, by which Lake Mirim discharges itself into Lake Patos. Total course, 100 m. It is navigable at all times for nearly 16 m., and in the rainy season light vessels get up nearly 40 m.

PIRATIN, a river, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, descends from the W. slope of the Cochilla Grande de los Tapes, flows N.W., and falls into the Uruguay, about lat. 28° 10' S., after a course of nearly 140 m.

PIRAY or **PIRARI**, a river, Bolivia, rises in a mountainous district near Samarapa, flows N.W., passing near the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and after a course of 140 m. joins I. bank Guapey. In the lower part of its course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

PIRBRIGHT, par. Eng. Surrey; 4579 ac. Pop. 637.

PIRMASENS, a tn. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, 22 m. W.S.W. Landau. It is walled, well built, has a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and Latin school; manufactures of shoes, musical instruments, straw hats, and mirrors. Pop. 5596.

PIRNA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. S.E. Dresden, r. bank Elbe. It is walled, and entered by two gates; has a court of law, and several public offices, five churches, and an orphan asylum; building docks, some shipping; manufactures of calico, porcelain, earthenware, and beet-root sugar; and a considerable trade on the Elbe. A little above the town, on a lofty rock, stands the castle of Sonnenstein, originally a fortress and state prison, and now converted into a lunatic asylum. P. 6173.

PIRNTITZ [Moravian, *Brtnice*], a market town, Austria, Moravia, circle and 8 m. S.E. Igla, on the Brtnicezka. It has an ancient castle, three churches, and two synagogues; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, a walk-mill; and some trade in wool. Pop. 3470.

PIRON, an isl. Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 11° 20' S.; lon. 153° 25' E.; about 5 m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; of moderate elevation, and sloping gently towards each extreme. It exhibits a range of low grassy hills, with smooth rounded outline, a straggling belt of wood—often mangroves along the shore—patches of brush here and there in the hollows, and on the hill tops, scattered along the ridge, a few solitary, tall, bushy trees, with silvery-looking foliage.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

PIRTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Herts; 2560 ac. Pop. 897.—2, Oxford; 5140 ac. Pop. 692.—3, Worcester; 1669 ac. Pop. 238.

PIRTS-MIKE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, in a fertile district 2 m. from Debreczin, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1184.

PISA [anc. *Pisae* and *Alphae*; French, *Pise*], a tn. Tuscany, cap. compart. of same name, on the Arno, here crossed by three stone bridges, one of them a magnificent marble structure, 44 m. W. Florence, on the railway thence to Leghorn. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, defended by a citadel, entered by five gates, and forms a circuit of nearly 6 m., much of the space inclosed being unoccupied. The river is lined by handsome quays; the streets, though not straight, are spacious and well paved; and the houses are always substantial, often elegant, and remarkable for the profusion with which marble has been employed in their construction. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the Cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures of Italy, built of marble, in the form of a Latin cross, richly adorned within and without, surmounted by a lofty elliptical dome. The Baptistery, an immense rotunda, adorned with numerous columns and sculptures, and crowned by a noble dome; the Campanile l'pendante or 'Leaning Tower,' of a circular shape, built of

important public offices, and possesses several societies, economical, literary, scientific, and artistic. It became at a very early period an ally, and afterwards a colony of Rome, and was greatly favoured by Augustus, and adorned by Hadrian and Antoninus. On the fall of the Roman empire it was pillaged by the Goths, and afterwards subjected by the Longobards. In the 9th century, under the protection of Charlemagne, it made rapid progress; and in 888, having made considerable acquisitions of territory, it became an independent republic, and by the 10th century had succeeded, by military prowess and commercial enterprise, in taking a lead among the Italian States. It became mistress of Sardinia, Corsica, and Carthage, and its fleets ranged the Mediterranean, both giving powerful assistance to the Crusaders, and making a gainful traffic by transporting them to the shores of the East. In the 13th century, in an encounter with the Genoese, she lost the greater part of her fleet, and the flower of her troops, and almost immediately after became a prey to numerous petty tyrants. In 1406 she came into the possession of the Florentines, and has since followed the fortunes of Tuscany. Pop. (1853), 22,853.—The COMPART., area, 890 geo. sq. m.; or, including Elba and several small islands, 962 geo. sq. m.; in the S.E. and centre is occupied by ramifications of the Apennines, but the N. consists of extensive plains, which in the N.W. towards the shore become flat, containing several shallow lakes, and forming large and unhealthy swamps, known by the name of Maremma Pisana and Maremma Volterrana. The soil is generally fertile, and corn, wine, oil, and fruit, are very abundant. Pop. 345,246.

PISANG (PULO), a small isl., off S.W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 5° 8' S.; lon. 104° 4' E. (H.); about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. diameter; where water, said to be unwholesome, may be obtained by digging down 4 or 5 ft.

PISCIOTTA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. S. II Vallo, near the Tyrrhenian Sea; with a palace, a handsome church, a convent, and a successful fishery; the environs produce excellent fruit, wine, and oil. Pop. 5000.

PISCO, a tn. Peru, dep. Lima, l. bank, and near the mouth of the Pisco, in the bay of same name; lat. 13° 43' S.; lon. 76° 17' W. (H.) It has acquired some importance by the exportation of brandy; and it has recently become more active and populous, owing to the near vicinity of the Guano Islands. Pisco has suffered much from earthquakes, and more recently from the war of independence. Several parts of it have been rebuilt, and much has recently been done in the way of improving and ornamenting it. The harbour, which is secure, with good anchorage, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Pop. about 3000.

PISCOPI, a small isl. W. coast, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia; 28 m. N. Rhodes; about 8 m. long, and 2 to 3 m. broad.

PISEK, a tn. Bohemia, r. bank Watawa, here crossed by one of the finest stone bridges in the country; 52 m. S. by W. Prague. It is surrounded by an old and lofty wall, flanked with numerous towers; is well built, and has four churches, a gymnasium, military, and swimming school, barracks and hospital; and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, potash, and iron-wire. Pop. 5446.

PISFORD, or PITSFORD, par. England, Northampton; 2700 ac. Pop. 633.

PISHILL, par. Eng. Oxford; 785 ac. Pop. 192.

PISINO, a tn. Austria. See MITTERBURG.

PISKTA, or BRUCKENAU, a vil. Hungary, co. and 9 m. from Temesvar; in a fertile district, with the remains of a Roman fort, and mineral springs. Pop. 1402.

PISKOREVCZE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocze; about 4 m. from Deakovar; with a church. Pop. 1343.

PISOGNE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 20 m. E. Bergamo, E. shore Lake Iseo. It is well and regularly built; has a fine square, surrounded with arcades, and fronting the lake an old church on an eminence, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, and a modern church; manufactures of iron, which is extensively mined and smelted in the neighbourhood; and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, cheese, wood, iron, wool, lime, and millstones. Pop. 3157.

PISSA, a river, E. Prussia, issues from lake Wysztylen, near the town of that name on the frontiers of Poland, flows circuitously N.W., passing the town of Gumbinnen, and at Insterburg unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel, after a course of about 70 m.



THE LEANING TOWER AND APSIS OF THE CATHEDRAL, PISA.
From Le Moyen Age Pittoresque.

white marble, and fronted with 207 columns, and leaning over so strangely that it still remains doubtful whether the deviation from the perpendicular is the effect of design or of accident; the Campo Santo, the most remarkable edifice of the kind in existence, consisting of a rhomboidal court, lined with arcades of white marble, adorned with bass-reliefs, frescoes, and paintings, by the earliest Italian masters, and full of remarkable monuments; the Grand Ducal Palace; the Townhouse [Palazzo del Comune]; the Courthouse [Palazzo Pretorio]; the University, anciently famous, and still one of the most celebrated in Italy; the Sapienza or college, with six professors, and an attendance of about 600 students; the botanical garden, one of the oldest in existence; the museum of natural history, with many interesting geological specimens; the Pia Casa della Misericordia, a large, well-managed, and well-endowed hospital; the infirmary, two founding hospitals, a house of refuge, and *mont-de-piété*. The manufactures consist of silk, woollen, and cotton goods; worsted and spun silks, soap, white-lead, vitriol, and glass; and the trade is chiefly in corn, oil, and wood for fuel.

Pisa is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, the seat of a court of first resort, and several

PISSEVACHE, a waterfall, Switzerland, can. Valais, 4 m. N.N.W. Martigny. It is formed by the Salenche near its confluence with the Rhone, and is chiefly remarkable for its height, which is nearly 300 ft.

PISTICCIO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 20 m. S. Matera. Pop. 5780.

PISTOJA [anc. *Fistorium*], a tn. Tuscany, 20 m. N.W. Florence, with which it is connected by railway near l. bank Ombrone. It is surrounded by lofty walls, which have a circuit of nearly 3 m., and entered by four gates. It has several large and handsome squares, spacious, well-paved, and well-formed streets; is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of first resort, and several public offices; contains a cathedral of ancient date, faced internally and paved with marble, and adorned with fine sculptures and paintings; the church Dell' Umita, with a magnificent dome; several other churches, a townhouse, courthouse, cabinet of natural history, several convents and hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, tanneries, silk-mills, and a trade in silk, straw bonnets, and cattle. Fine rock-crystals, called Pistoja diamonds, are found in the vicinity, and pistols are supposed by some to have been first made here. Pope Clement IX. was a native. Pop. (1853), 11,811.

PISUERGA, a deep and rapid river, Spain, which rises in prov. Palencia; flows S. and S.W., and falls into the Douro, about 8 m. S.W. Valladolid; total course, 125 m. direct distance; principal tributaries the Arlanzon, Arlanza, and Carrion.

PIT, a river, Siberia, rises in gov. Yeniseisk, near lat. 60° N.; and lon. 97° E.; flows W.S.W. past the town of Pitka, and joins r. bank Yenisei, 70 m. below the town of Yeniseisk, after a course of about 240 m.

PITANGUI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 110 m. N.W. Ouro-Preto, nearly 2000 ft. above sea-level; with three churches, a Latin and a primary school, a court of justice; and a trade in rum, considered the best in the prov.; sugar, cotton, swine, horses, and cattle. Pop. dist., 5000.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, an isl. S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. (Adamstown) 23° 3' 37" S.; lon. 130° 8' 23" W.; length, E. by S. and W. by N., 2½ m.; breadth, about 1 m. Its coast is almost perpendicular throughout its whole extent, and is, moreover, fringed with formidable rocks and reefs, making it impossible to land except at a very few points—one at the W. end, and another on the N.E., called Bounty Bay. The last is that generally used, but even it becomes impracticable in strong winds. The island, rising to the height of 1100 ft., becomes visible at a distance of 50 m., and when more nearly approached, presents a somewhat wild but beautiful appearance. Its summits are clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the bases of its lofty cliffs are skirted with thickly-branching evergreens. But the interest which attaches to Pitcairn Island is derived far less from its physical than from its moral features. In 1790, 9 British sailors, mutineers of the *Bounty*, landed on it, with 18 natives of Tahiti, 6 men and 12 women. They found proof of former, but no actual inhabitants, and might easily have managed, from the natural fertility of the soil, to subsist in tolerable comfort; but violent dissensions soon arose, and they commenced killing each other, and at the end of 10 years the only survivors were John Adams, an Englishman, the females, and 19 children. Providentially, among the articles which the mutineers had brought with them were a few Bibles and prayer-books; and Adams, partly by the perusal of them, was stung with remorse for his past life, and became a genuine Christian convert. He immediately commenced the religious training of the little community, and with such remarkable success, that probably since the first planting of the gospel, its genuine fruits have never been produced more purely and abundantly than on this lonely islet of the Pacific. Every successive visitor seems to vie with those who preceded him in lauding the inhabitants for their numerous virtues, social and domestic. Their kindness and hospitality are of the purest and most unsophisticated description; every individual of suitable age can both read and write; drunkenness is entirely avoided; quarrels in the usual sense of the term are unknown; and when disputes do arise, they are either settled at once by a magistrate, annually appointed by the votes of all the males and females above 18, or with the assistance of a jury; and in the rare case of continued misunderstanding, by the final decision of the captain of the first man-of-war that visits the

island. On July 30, 1851, when this interesting community was visited by H.M.S. *Cockatrice*, it numbered 81 males and 79 females; in all, 160 souls. The village in which they are congregated is situated a little W. of Bounty Bay, and consists of well-built, clean, and comfortable dwelling-houses, and a large and substantial building, used both as a chapel and school-room. The women are chiefly employed, in addition to their domestic duties, in cultivating the ground, which yields abundance of potatoes, yams, some maize, and many varieties of fine fruit; plantains, pine-apples, bread-fruit, melons, oranges, limes, &c. These are exchanged for wearing apparel, and other necessities obtained from whale-ships. The men, besides building houses, and doing other heavy mechanical work, spend much time in fishing and in hunting the goats.

PITCHCOMBE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 217 ac. P. 145. **PITCHCOTT**, par. Eng. Bucks; 924 ac. P. 59.

PITCHER, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 127 m. W.S.W. Albany; with two churches, an academy, several schools, a woollen factory, two tanneries, and grist, saw, and fulling mills. Pop. 1562.

PITCHFORD, par. Eng. Salop; 1645 ac. P. 164.

PITCHLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 3980 ac. P. 610.

PITCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1050 ac. P. 411.

PITEÅ.—1, A seaport tn. Sweden; län N. Bothnia, cap. dist. 83 m. S.W. Torneå, on an isl. in the mouth of the Piteå, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It is regularly built, but all the houses are of wood, and very indifferent. It has a harbour and docks, though the trade is of very limited extent. Pop. 1201.—The DISTRICT, sometimes called Piteå Lippmark, stretches across the whole kingdom from the coast to the frontiers of Norway. It is extensively covered with lakes and morasses, and has mines of argentiferous lead, but is very thinly peopled.—2, A river, Sweden, which issues from Lake Pieska, on the coast of Norway; flows S.E., expanding into several large lakes, and after a course of about 20 m. forms a wide estuary, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near the town of Piteå.

PITECCIO [anc. *Piticium*], a vil. and par. Tuscany, above the Ombrone, 5 m. N. Pistoja; with a church, and a castle. Pop. 1605.

PITEGGLIO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 20 m. N.W. Pistoja; with a church, the remains of an old castle, a school, and an extensive paper-mill. Pop. 8195.

PITHIVIER [Latin, *Aviarium Pithiverium*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, on the ridge and slope of a hill near the Ouef, 25 m. N.E. Orleans. It is a regular, well-built place, with a very large square; and a considerable trade in wool, wine, honey, and particularly excellent saffron, which is grown in the district. It is famous for its almond-cakes and lark-pies. Pop. 3803.

PITI, a dist. Tibet, among the W. Himalayas, belonging to Great Britain, and bounded N. by dist. Rupeult, W. dists. Lahul and Kulu, S. dist. Kunawar, and E. the Chinese territories, from which it is separated by the Parang. It consists principally of the valley of the Piti, from which it derives its name; and is both covered and inclosed by lofty mountains, many of which have an elevation exceeding 20,000 ft. Some fertile alluvial tracts occur chiefly along the banks of the streams, and yield good crops of grain; but the far greater part of the surface is naturally sterile, and is rendered still more so by the want of moisture, the climate being almost rainless. The inhabitants show plainly, by their features, that they are of Tartar origin. Almost the whole of them are Buddhists. They are comparatively few in number, and live in small and distant villages, the houses of which are generally built of unburnt bricks, made of a fine lacustrine clay, which is very abundant in the valleys. Their flat roofs are covered with a thick layer of the same material. The principal village of the district is Dankar.

PITIC, a tn. Mexico, dep. and on the Sonora, 128 m. S.W. Arispe. It is an entrepot for goods of every description imported at Guaymas, and intended for the markets of Upper Sonora and New Mexico. Pop. 5000.

PITIGLIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 28 m. E.S.E. Grosseto; with a collegiate church, a castle, a palace belonging to the Orsini family; an hospital, two schools; and a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 3420.

PITMINSTER, par. Eng. Somerset; 5120 ac. P. 1607.

PITNEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1500 ac. P. 454.

PITSCHEN [Polish, *Praha*, *Bytschin*, or *Byzhna*], a tn. Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N.E. Oppeln. It is walled; has a church, two chapels, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a dye-work, tile-work, and several mills. In 1588 Maximilian of Austria was here defeated by Sigismund, king of Poland. Pop. 2074.

PITSEA, par. Eng. Essex; 2167 ac. P. 246.

PITSLIGO, par. Scot. Aberdeen, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. by 3 m. P. 1801.

PITSLIGO (NEW), a vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 11 m. S.W. Fraserburgh; with a small church, an Episcopal chapel, two schools, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods.

PITSTONE, or FIGHTLESTHORNE, par. Eng. Bucks; 2836 ac. Pop. 545.

PITT, or MAKIN, an isl. N. Pacific, Gilbert Archipelago; lat. $3^{\circ} 20' 43''$ N.; lon. $172^{\circ} 57' E.$; about 6 m. long, by 1 m. broad; connected by a narrow channel with Taritaro, or Touching Island. It is very fertile; the only quadruped is the rat, which is in great numbers; there are few birds. Pop. about 5000.—2. See VANIKORO.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands, British America, N. Pacific Ocean; about lat. $53^{\circ} 28' N.$; lon. $129^{\circ} 48' W.$ Pitt's Island, the largest, about 80 m. long by 30 m. broad, is separated from the mainland by Grenville's Canal, which in some places is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and from Bank's Island on the S. by the Canal de Prince.

PITT'S STRAIT, Indian Archipelago, separating the islands of Battanta and Salwaty on the N.W. extremity of Papua. It is about 30 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

PITTENWEEM, a royal and parl. bor. seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. S. by E. St. Andrews, N. shore, Firth of Forth. It has a townhall, with a small prison attached; a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, and an Episcopal chapel. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive fisheries of the coast. Pittenweem unites with the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and St. Andrews, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 1450.

PITTHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12 m. S. Bruges. The chief manufacture and trade are linen. Flax and wool also are exported; and there are four breweries, an oil and four flour mills. Pop. 6178.

PITTINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Durham, with an ancient church, chiefly in the Norman style, limestone quarries, and extensive collieries. Area of par., 6727 ac. Pop. 6241.

PITOMACHA, a vil. Austria, Croatia, 12 m. from Bectovar. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, and has a church. Pop. 1919.

PITTSBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 210 m. N.W. Washington, advantageously situated near the centre of a large and valuable coal-field in the angle formed by the Monongahela and the Alleghany, in uniting to form the Ohio; and on the great trunk lines of canal and railway which have been carried westward from the Delaware to the Ohio over the valleys of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna and the intervening mountains. The site of the town is naturally rich in picturesque beauty; but its attractions, in this respect, are much destroyed by the sulphureous vapours and dense clouds of smoke which are continually rising from the bituminous coal used in its numerous factories, and gives the whole place a dingy, and almost dismal appearance. Pittsburg consists of the town properly so called, and of several large suburbs, with which, when on the opposite side of the rivers, the connection is kept up both by regular ferries and bridges. Of the latter, the one across the Monongahela is 1500 ft. long, while the Alleghany has three, all of them covered, and one of them provided with a foot-walk over its top. The first streets of Pittsburg were built parallel to the Monongahela; others were afterwards built in like manner parallel to the Alleghany; the interval between was left to be filled up as a rapidly-increasing population might require. The whole space being now occupied, the town has necessarily assumed a triangular form, which, not being in itself favourable to regularity of structure, has been rendered still more irregular from the want of a preconceived plan. Many of the streets, however, lined with houses, for the most part built substantially of brick, have a respectable, and even handsome appearance; and all these are well lighted with gas, while the supply of water obtained from the Alleghany, and raised by

a steam-engine 116 ft. above its level, is both excellent and ample. Of the adjacent places which, though separately incorporated, are properly regarded as only suburbs of Pittsburg, the most important are Alleghany, on the r. bank of the river of same name, and Birmingham on the l. bank of the Monongahela. The latter is distinguished chiefly by its manufacturing establishments; the former vies with Pittsburg in its public edifices, and surpasses it in the elegance of its private mansions, which, often occupying airy and commanding positions, have been selected for residence by the wealthier citizens.

Among the public edifices no fewer than 35 churches are counted, though their architectural merits scarcely entitle any of them to special notice, except the R. Catholic cathedral, which, partly from the elevation of its site, presents a very imposing appearance, and the third Presbyterian church, which is a very handsome structure. By far the finest building is the new courthouse, consisting of a handsome Doric structure, crowned somewhat incongruously by a dome. Other buildings or objects of note are the banks and hotels, several of which are large and handsome edifices, a museum possessed of many Indian curiosities, and the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg has almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its manufactures and its trade. Its coal-seams and iron-mines, situated generally above the level of the rivers and torrents, are easily worked by means of adits, without deep sinkings, or expensive drainage; while its rivers, canals, and railways, bring it into immediate communication with the great commercial emporiums of the S. and E., and give it access to the productive regions of the W. Its industrial establishments include 13 rolling-mills, employing 2500 hands; 30 large and several small foundries, employing 2500 hands; 5 large and several small cotton factories, employing 1500 hands; and numerous flint, bottle, and window-glass furnaces, employing above 11,000 hands. In addition to these are extensive factories, in which locks, latches, coffee-mills, scales, axes, anvils, gun-barrels, and numberless other articles in iron and steel are produced; white lead and soda ash works, copper-smelting furnaces, and a large copper-rolling mill, &c. The first steam-boat constructed on the western waters was built at Pittsburg in 1811; and the important branch of industry thus commenced has made such progress, that for a series of years steam-boats, often so magnificent as well to deserve the name of floating palaces, have been constructed and fitted out at the average rate of one a week. Almost constantly 30 or 40 of them may be seen along the wharfs, destined for various ports on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri. Pittsburg occupies the site of a fort, called Du Quesne, which was built by the French about 1754, and was used by them as a central point, from which, in conjunction with the Indians, they spread terror along the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. In an attack on this fort in 1755, the British were defeated, with the loss of their commander, General Braddock. For some time Pittsburg made little progress, and in 1775 did not contain more than 30 dwellings within its present city limits. Even in 1796 its inhabitants were only 1395. Its first great start was made in 1811, on the introduction of steam navigation; but it can hardly be said to have entered on its full career of prosperity till the opening up of its rich field of coal and iron. Its pop., which in 1820 was 7248, had increased in 1840 to 21,115, and in 1850 to 50,519. This does not include Alleghany and other suburbs. Adding them, the pop. cannot be estimated at less than 100,000.

PITTSFIELD, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on the frontiers of New York, about 120 m. W. Boston, in a wide valley between the Taconic and Green Mountains, at the confluence of the Pontoosuc and Housatonic, and on the Western Railway from Boston to Albany, and two other branch lines. It is well built, and near its centre is a square with an area of about four acres. Fronting, on opposite sides of this square, are the First Congregational Church, an elegant structure; and the Berkshire Medical Institution, which, as a medical school, enjoys a high reputation, and occupies a handsome and commodious range of buildings. Other edifices and establishments of note are the Second Congregational and Baptist churches, both new and tasteful structures; the Episcopal and Methodist churches, a young ladies' institute, an

academy, and numerous schools. The manufactures are very extensive, and include cotton and woollen goods, castings, machinery, cars, and carriages, hats, harness, cabinet furniture, tools, firearms, and musical instruments. The salubrious climate of Pittsfield, its easy access, and beautiful scenery, make it a desirable residence, and attract great numbers of summer visitors. *P. (1850), 5872.*

PITTSFORD, several places, U. States, including:—1, A vil. and township, Vermont, 70 m. S.W. Montpelier; with three churches, numerous schools, two furnaces, and two tanneries. *P. 1927.*—2, A vil. and township, New York, 213 m. W. by N. Albany; with two churches, several schools, a tannery, a brewery, and a flour-mill. *P. 1983.*

PITZTHAL, a vil. Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of same name; with a church. *P. 1148.*

PIUGPUNENT, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 6 m. W. Palma; with a church with a Gothic tabernacle, a richly-laboured and very remarkable work of the 13th century; a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. *P. 1164.*

PIUMIHI, or **LEVAMENTE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 58 m. W.S.W. Formiga; with a church. The district is of great extent, and very mountainous.

PIURA, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. and on a river of same name, 240 m. N.N.W. Truxillo, in a district remarkable for its salubrity. It carries on a considerable trade in maize, cotton, sugar, fruit, and other produce of the province.—The river rises in the W. slope of the Andes, flows W.N.W., then S.W. past the towns of Piura and Sechura, and falls into Sechura Bay, in the S. Pacific, after a course of about 100 m.

PIVERONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea; with several churches. *P. 1668.*

PIVNICA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 11 m. N.E. Bacs; with two churches, and some trade in corn, cattle, and flax. *P. 2150.*

PIWNICZNA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 23 m. S. Sandec, on the Poprad, near the frontiers of Hungary. It has a church; manufactures of linen and damask, and a paper-mill. *P. 2080.*

PIXLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 655 ac. *P. 76.*

PIZARRA (La), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 15 m. from Malaga. It is regularly built; has a church, and a palace of Count Via Manuel. Inhabitants chiefly gardeners or muleteers. *P. 1496.*

PIZZIGHETTONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Cremona, on the Adda. It was once a fortress of great importance, and still looks strong, though the fortifications have been partly dismantled. At present it is chiefly used as a military place of correction, and a powder magazine for Lombardy. It contains four churches, and a tower, in which Francis I. of France, after his capture at the battle of Pavia, was detained for 79 days, preparatory to his removal to Spain. *P. 3938.*

PIZZO (Ir.), a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 6 m. N.N.E. Monteleone, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia; with an indifferently sheltered harbour, and a considerable trade. The fishing, particularly of tunny, employs a great number of the inhabitants. In 1815 Murat, shortly after landing, was made prisoner, and shot near this town.

PIZZOFERRATO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 23 m. S.S.W. Lanciano; with three churches. *P. 1030.*

PIZZOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 7 m. N.W. Aquila, at the foot of a high mountain; with three churches. *P. 3200.*

PLABENNEC, a vil. and com. France, dep. Finistère, 15 m. N.N.E. Brest, on an eminence commanding a very extensive view; near it is a remarkable Celtic seminary. *P. 3555.*

PLACANICA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 17 m. N.E. Gerace. *P. 1428.*

PLACENCIA, or **PLASENCIA**.—1, A tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, S.W. St. Sebastian. It has a church, a townhouse, a prison, and school, a royal manufactory of weapons and firearms, in a very decayed state; and four flour-mills. *P. 1812.*—2, A city Spain. *See PLASENCIA.*

PLACENTIA, a tn. Italy. *See PIACENZA.*

PLACENTIA BAY.—1, A large inlet, S. coast, isl. Newfoundland, 42 m. wide at its entrance, between Capes St. Mary and Chapeau Rouge, and extending inland 62 m. It incloses several good harbours, but its W. side is studded

with islands, many of which are low, and surrounded by sunken rocks and reefs, forming a great obstruction to navigation.—2, A tn. and port, E. shore above bay, 50 m. W.S.W. St. John. It was the capital when the French had possessions on the island, but now consists of a number of small houses huddled together; with a church, and a R. Catholic chapel.—3, Little Placentia, a small place, 5 m. N. the above.

PLADA, or **PLADDA**, a small isl. Firth of Clyde, off S. end isl. Arran, with a lighthouse, having two fixed lights, 130 ft. above sea-level; lat. 55° 23' 30" N.; lon. 5° 7' 0" W. (n.)

PLAITFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 1178 ac. *P. 330.*

PLAN, three places, Bohemia:—1, A tn. circle and 28 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Mies; with a castle, a church, an hospital, and a refinery of potash. *P. 3939.*—2, (*Ober, or Horný Plana*), A vil. circle and about 5 m. from Budweis, l. bank, Moldau; with a church, a chapel, manufactures of linen, and three mills. *P. 1011.*—3, (*or Plana*), A vil. circle and 5 m. S.S.E. Tabor, r. bank Luschnitz; with a church, a school, a potash-refinery, and a distillery. *P. 709.*

PLANCHER (Bas), a vil. France, dep. Haute Saône, 11 m. E.N.E. Lure, on the Bohain; with a paper-mill. *P. 1288.*

PLANES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 50 m. from Alicante; with a church, courthouse, prison, school; flour and oil mills, and a trade in oil and wine. *P. 1146.*

PLANIER, a small isl. France, Gulf of Lyon, 9 m. S.W. Marseilles. It is of a circular form, and nearly 1 m. in diameter. The shoals which surround it make the navigation dangerous; a light has been placed upon it.

PLANINA, or **ALBEN**, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Laybach. It is well built; has a church, an extensive factory of matches, and several saw and flour mills. *P. 1374.*

PLANITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Klattau, on the Bratava; with a church, castle, townhouse, and school; some manufactures of woollen cloth, a potash-refinery, tilework, and three mills. *P. 1424.*

PLANKSTADT, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Schwetzingen; with a church, a Benedictine abbey, and manufactures of wooden holders for lead pencils. *P. 1355.*

PLAQUEMINE, a bayou or outlet of the Mississippi, U. States, Louisiana, which quits the river about 117 m. above New Orleans, and discharges itself into the bayou of Atchafalaya. The Mississippi is always near its extreme height before it sends any water into it.

PLASCHIKI, a vil. Croatia. *See PLASKI.*

PLASENCIA [*anc. AMERACA*], a city, Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 120 m. W.S.W. Madrid, on the Jerte, surrounded by a crumbling wall, with 68 strong towers, built in 1197 by Alonso VIII. of Castile. It is entered by six gates in good preservation; has generally good and well-paved streets, and about a third part of the houses are well built; among the best are the magnificent palace of the Dukes of Miraval, that of the Marquises of Santa Cruz de Paniagua, and the Episcopal palace. The other public buildings are the bridges, the citadel, now ruinous, the townhouse, a large building, in the ground-floor of which are the prisons; several hospitals, a number of elementary schools, a *seminario conciliar* (incorporated with the university of Salamanca), in which, besides chairs of Latin and philosophy, there are several theological professorships; seven churches, various convents and hermitages, and above all, the cathedral, an ornate, delicately-sculptured Gothic edifice of granite, but unfortunately unfinished. Water is brought from the sierras of Torno by an aqueduct carried in some places over arches of great elevation. The manufactures are a factory for spinning silk, a soap-work, various oil-mills, three tanneries, 12 flour-mills. Plasencia, once of great importance, never recovered the sack of 1809, when Cuesta, by neglecting the Duke of Wellington's repeated request, omitted to secure the passes of Baños and Perales, and thus let Soult come down on Talavera, who in passing plundered Plasencia without mercy. *P. 6026.*

PLASKI, or **PLASHKI**, a vil. Austria, Croatia, 31 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt, in a beautiful valley. It is the residence of a Greek bishop; has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, and an old castle. *P. 1164.*

PLASSEY, a vil. Hindoostan, on the Hooghly, 80 m. N. Calcutta. Here, on June 23, 1757, Colonel, afterwards Lord Clive, with a mere handful of men, consisting of 900 Europeans, 2100 Sepoys, and 100 Topasses, defeated Suraja

Dowla, with an army consisting of 50,000 foot and 18,000 horse, and laid the foundation of the British empire in India.

PLATA, an islet, off Ecuador; lat. $1^{\circ} 15' 30''$ S.; lon. $81^{\circ} 7' 15''$ W.; about 3 m. long, covered with large bushes and low trees; and once a favourite resort of the bucaniers.

PLATA (La).—1. A tn. New Granada, 55 m. E. Popayan, on an affluent of the Magdalena. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile country; well built; and has a considerable trade in agricultural produce.—2, Cap. Bolivia. See CHUQUINAGA.

PLATA (La), UNITED PROVINCES OF, a confederation, S. America; in recent times often called the Argentine Republic. It extends over the immense region, bounded, S. by the Rio Negro; W. by the Cordilleras of Chili and Bolivia, and N. by Bolivia. On the E. it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from the mouth of the Rio Negro N. to the Rio-de-La-Plata, and thence its E. boundary towards the N. is formed by the Banda Oriental del Uruguay, the S. territories of Brazil, and by Paraguay. The mouth of the Rio Negro, the extreme S. limit of the state, is in lat. 41° S.; but as that river makes a wide circuit N., the mean latitude of the S. boundary may be rather fixed at $39^{\circ} 30'$ S. The N. boundary line between La Plata and Bolivia lies chiefly in lat. 22° S. The length of the state, from N. to S., therefore, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, or in round numbers, 1200 m. Its mean breadth is nearly 700 m., so that it has an area of probably 800,000 sq. m.

Description.—This vast territory forms an oblong quadrilateral, the W. side of which, for a distance of 1300 m., is bounded by the Andes. This boundary has never been thoroughly examined. Snowy heights and volcanic peaks have been recognized from a distance, but the well-watered hilly regions and habitable low tracts at the foot of these mountains are still for the most part unknown. In some places lateral branches from the high Andes run into the plain to a distance of 150 or 200 m., and these high grounds have been generally selected for settlements. The E. portion also of the state round the river Paraguay is a hilly country. The plains S. and S.W. of Buenos Ayres, at a distance of 150 m., become hilly; and chains of hills (the Sierra Tinta, Sierra Tapalquen, &c.), never rising 300 ft. above the plain, extend S.E. to N.W.; and farther S.W., the Ventana mountain, about lat. 38° S., lon. 64° W., stretches parallel to those hills, and joins the Guaminí range in the N.W. The highest point of the Ventana is about 2500 ft. above the plain, which rises from 800 ft. to 900 ft. above the level of the ocean. But the mountainous tracts form but a small portion of the whole territory, which generally spreads out into immense, uniform plains, called Pampas. It deserves to be remarked, however, that though the Rio Negro forms at present the southern limit of Spanish colonization and asserted authority, yet the Spanish claims of sovereignty, devolving on Buenos Ayres, extend S. of that river indefinitely over Patagonia; while, on the other hand, a great part of the Pampas within the recognized limits of the state, particularly towards the S.W., is practically Indian territory.

Divisions.—The united provinces of La Plata are in number 13, and form three groups, namely, the E. or Littoral, the N. or central, and the W., which formerly constituted the intendancy of Cuyo. There are no accurate authentic accounts of the population of the confederate provinces. Approximate estimates, in which the independent native tribes are not included, represent it as follows:—

| | Pop. |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| E. or Littoral Provinces. | |
| Buenos Ayres | 320,000 |
| Santa Fe | 20,000 |
| Entre Rios | 30,000 |
| Corrientes | 40,000 |
| Cordoba | 90,000 |
| La Rioja | 25,000 |
| N. Provinces. | |
| Santiago del Estero | 50,000 |
| Tucuman | 45,000 |
| Catamarca | 30,000 |
| Salta and Jujuy | 80,000 |
| W. Provinces. | |
| San Luis | 20,000 |
| Mendoza | 45,000 |
| San Juan | 25,000 |
| Total of the Confederation | 820,000 |

Other and recent estimates reduce this total to 596,000; while the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1853 gives a total of about 2,000,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Creoles, Spaniards, and half-castes; 200,000 subjected Indians, and 25,000 negroes.

Rivers.—A country of immense plains, bounded by distant mountains, is likely to feel the inconvenience arising from the imperfect distribution of its waters. This is exemplified in the instance before us. The Pampas are, to a great extent, condemned to sterility for want of streams to irrigate the soil; while, from their N.W. and N. confines—from the Andes and the mountains of Brazil—rivers of great magnitude descend, and meeting together, pour their united waters into the ocean through a common outlet. This outlet is the river La Plata, which is in reality not a river so much as an estuary receiving great rivers. At its mouth, between Cape St. Antonio and Cape St. Mary, it has a width of 170 m. About 50 m. higher up, near Monte Video, where it is reduced to a width of 53 m., its waters are already quite fresh. At Buenos Ayres, 150 m. farther up, the land being low, is not visible from the middle of the stream. The mouths of the tributary rivers and the termination of the La Plata, are situate 30 m. to 40 m. above Buenos Ayres. The current of this great river is perceptible in the Atlantic at a distance of 100 m. or even 200 m.; yet the depth of the stream is by no means proportional to its breadth. Above Monte Video, its navigable channels are narrowed by sandbanks, and so shallow are its southern shores, that at Buenos Ayres vessels of moderate size are obliged to anchor 6 m. to 9 m. from land. Even boats cannot run fairly on shore, but are obliged to transfer their passengers to rudely-constructed, large-wheeled carts, which convey them over some hundred yards of shallow water. The great rivers which unite to form the La Plata, are the Parana and Uruguay. The former issues from the N.W. by several mouths; the latter descends from the N., in a single channel 6 m. wide at its entrance. Between them they embrace a tract of delta about 30 m. in extent, the middle point of it being in about lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$ S., and 45 m. nearly due N. from Buenos Ayres (lon. $59^{\circ} 40'$ W.). The Uruguay, which is said to take its name from its numerous falls, rises near the coast of Brazil, in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ S., and has a course of 800 m. In its course to the W. and S. through Brazil and the territory of the Missions, it receives its chief accessions from the E., and lower down the Rio Negro (which see), the chief river of the Banda Oriental falls into it, just before its junction with the Parana. The Uruguay may be ascended in small vessels about 200 m. to the Salto Grande, which is a rapid practicable for boats during the floods.

The Rivers Parana, Paraguay, &c.—The Parana, considered with reference to the magnitude and number of its tributaries, which seem, however, to be somewhat wasted by the length of their course, is one of the greatest rivers of the American continent. On the W. it receives the Salado, which rises in the Andes, in lat. 26° S.; flows N.E. through Salta, and then turning S.E. reaches the Parana, after a course of 1000 m. Further N. the Rio Vernejo, collecting the waters of Jujuy and Tarija, flows in a general direction parallel to the Salado. The Pilcomayo, rising in the neighbourhood of Potosi, joins the Paraguay, after a course of 800 m., in lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$ S. These three rivers drain the Cordillera of the Andes through an extent of 600 m. Further E., in the heart of the continent, the Paraguay takes its rise in Brazil; lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ S., among those hills of Mato-Grosso, which separate the basin of the La Plata from that of the Amazon. Flowing S., it becomes navigable for vessels of 40 tons on receiving the Jauru from the W.; lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$ S., and 1200 m. from the sea. It drains a great extent of inundated country, which, during the floods, presents the appearance of a great inland sea, with an area of 20,000 sq. m., and known as the Lake of Xarayes. Lower down it receives the Pilcomayo and Rio Vernejo from the W., besides numerous smaller streams from Paraguay on the E., before it joins the Parana. The name of this river, now given also to a large territory on its left bank, between it and the Parana, was originally Payaguay, that is, the river of the Payaguas; the Indian tribe who dwelt on, and alone navigated the stream. The sources of the Parana are situate in lat. 22° S., about 100 m. N.W. of Rio-de-Janeiro, but some of its N. tributaries rise in lat. 16° S. Its course for the first 400 m. or 500 m. is chiefly W.; then turning S. by W., it forms the E. limit of the country called Paraguay, and bending again W., unites with the river Paraguay, in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$ S., when it takes the direction of the latter, and flows S. Its length, from its sources to its junction with the Paraguay, is probably 1500 m., and thence to the sea 600 m. more. In

breadth, current, and volume of water, the Parana has ten times the magnitude of the Paraguay, which is itself superior to the greatest European rivers. But owing to its rapid descent, and the mineralogical character of the country through which it flows, it is not navigable up for more than 250 m. to the Salto de Yguaza, lat. 25° 50' S.; above which for 100 m. the stream is but a succession of rapids and cascades, as far as the Gran Salto, lat. 24° 4' S.; where the great river, previously a league in breadth, rushes through a chasm only 60 yards wide. In the lower part of its course, below its junction with the Paraguay, the Parana is everywhere deep, broad, and unobstructed, except in the delta, where the deepest channel has often but 2½ fathoms. In general the rivers which join the Paraguay and Parana from the E., descend with great rapidity, and offer little facility of navigation. Those from the Andes, on the other hand, wind slowly through an immense extent of level plain, and are available to a great extent as means of internal communication. The Salado is said to be navigable down from the neighbourhood of Salta. The Pilcomayo has been found to be too shallow even for boats. The Vermejo, on the other hand, has been descended from Oran to the Parana, a distance estimated with the windings of the stream at 1200 m. It has been stated also that one or two of the small rivers which flow into the Paraguay from the country of the Chiquitos, N. of the Gran Chaco, may be navigated. The floods conveyed to the La Plata by its chief tributaries, arrive at different seasons, and tend to equalize its waters throughout the year. This succession of floods at separate periods, is due in some measure to the variation of climate and seasons throughout the wide basin of the La Plata, the margin of which, from the Andes at the sources of the Salado to the springs of the Parana near the shores of the Atlantic, has an extent of 2400 m.; but still more to the difference in the rapidity of the descending waters. The Uruguay is flooded from June to November; the Parana pours down its greatest torrents in December; while the Paraguay, swelled by the overflowing of the lake of the Xarayes, rises regularly from February to June.

Rivers of the Pampas.—The rivers of the plains which do not belong to the basin of the Parana, have little relative importance, and are for the most part wasted by evaporation, and terminate in occasional lakes, marshes, or salt-pans. The rivers Medinas and Tala, rising in Tucuman, unite with many smaller streams to form the river Dulce, which flows by Santiago del Estero in a S.E. course nearly parallel to the Salado, but long before it approaches the Parana it disappears in the hollow called the Salt-lake of the Porongos. From the hills of Cordova, in the middle of the plains, several streams, named respectively Primo, Secundo, Terceiro, Quarto, and Quinto, wind in a general S.E. direction. The third and fourth of these unite, and reach, at times, the Parana; the rest spread over and are dissipated on the level plains. The rivers of San Juan and Mendoza, and the country further S. adjoining the Andes, seem to be all lost in lakes, such as the Guana-cache, Sentero, Bevedero, and Urre Lanquen or Bitter Lake, which, as well as their tributary rivers, the Mendoza, Tunuyan, Desaguadero, Diamante, and Chadi Leubu, though represented in maps, are in reality but little known to European geographers. The level plains immediately S.W. and S. of Buenos Ayres, are drained by another Rio Salado, which is dry the greater part of the year. Further S., the hills connected with the Sierra del Vulcan, and the Sierra Ventana, send numerous streams to the coast (lat. 39° S.) on the one hand, and on the other to the interior, where they end in salt lakes. Nearly in lat. 39° 50' S., is the mouth of the Rio Colorado (Red river), called by the natives Cobi Leubu, which has a course of 500 m. or 600 m. S.E. from the Andes, its sources lying between the 35th and 36th parallels E. of Maule in Chili. It is a constant stream, but understood not to be navigable above 120 m. from its mouth.

Salt Marshes.—In this country of vast and level plains, the lakes, lagoons, and marshes, all more or less temporary and periodical, are relatively numerous and extensive. As a general rule, it may be laid down, that all the lakes and marshes E. of the Paraguay and Parana are fresh; on the W. they are, with few exceptions, salt. Of the former description, the most remarkable is the Lake of Ybera, in the province of Corrientes, extending from the S. bank of the Parana, where it flows W., to the E. bank of the same river further S.

It is said to be filled by infiltration from the great river without any visible connection with it, and at times covers an area of perhaps 1000 sq. m.; but, like the Lake of Xarayes further N., this apparently great sea has depth of water only for light canoes, and is covered with aquatic plants. The lakes of the W. and S. plains are all salt; but, besides those which have some degree of permanence, there are countless others which disappear soon after the rainy season has closed, leaving the ground incrustated with salt to the depth of some inches. The saline deposits thus resulting from the evaporation of the waters which have washed the surface of the plains, vary in different localities. S. of Buenos Ayres, and also at a distance in the W. near San Luis, culinary salt (muriate of soda) is found in great abundance, and is used in curing provisions. In other places are collected sulphate of soda (Glauber salts), and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom or English salts). From the latter, which covers the plain round the fort of Melincue, W.N.W. from Buenos Ayres, is prepared the magnesia of commerce.

Pampas.—A country, covered with a salt efflorescence, must be obviously dry and sterile; and such in truth is the general character of the plains of La Plata. If we consider the whole extent of the claimed territory of the confederation, from the Strait of Magalhaens to the frontier of Brazil, we shall find it broadly distinguishable into three regions—the Patagonian plain, extending from the Strait of Magalhaens to the Rio Negro; thence the Pampas N. to the Rio Salado, N. of which, and W. of the Paraguay, the desert named the Gran Chaco, runs as far as the country of the Chiquitos, within the Brazilian limits. The Patagonian plain is everywhere covered with coarse shingle, lava, or volcanic ashes, and may be appropriately called a stony desert. It is true that some herbaceous plants, and a few low thorny bushes, may be discovered on it by an attentive eye, but these do not suffice to hide its nakedness or to change its original character. This formation of coarse gravel, composed chiefly of fragments of porphyry, probably extends a good way N. of the Rio Negro, at the W. side of the plain along the foot of the Andes. On the E. it terminates at the mouth of that river, where begins a deposit of fine sand and clay, which covers the plains round Buenos Ayres, and some way up the Parana, and clearly marks the extent of the ancient estuary. This is pasture land, not luxuriant, but of immense extent. As we advance N. in the Pampas and Gran Chaco, the increasing frequency of thorny mimosas and the cactus indicate the change of climate. In general, the cultivable land of the confederated provinces is confined to the banks of the rivers, or rather to their mouths, for the banks of the Parana alone are habitable throughout; and to the country at the sources of the rivers. The intermediate tract between the most E. offshoots of the Andes and the Parana, is more or less arid and barren, and even the W. states are separated from each other in some cases, as Cordova and Santiago del Estero; the latter and Rioja, by salt deserts 100 m. or more in breadth, and raised but little apparently above the level of the sea.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks which show themselves above the general plain of La Plata, in Entre Rios, Cordova, in the Ventana, S. of Buenos Ayres, and in the islands of the Parana, are chiefly granitic. In the Ventana, the granite is covered to some extent by rocks of pure white quartz. The Patagonian plains, the Pampas, and Gran Chaco, are all characterized by a great diluvial formation, which varies but little throughout in nature or in age. It consists of a calcareo-argillaceous conglomerate, in horizontal strata; and in the Patagonian plains exhibits a succession of terraces rising towards the interior, the eastern declivity of each terrace presenting the appearance of an ancient sea-shore. The inner terraces are capped with lava, the blackness of which is strikingly contrasted with the glaring brightness of the cliffs and plains below. Extensive tracts in the interior are covered with volcanic ashes or with pumice, and the latter is even found stratified on the sea-shore hundreds of miles from the mountains. In the lower diluvial strata are found marine remains, partly of extinct, partly of existing species. These occur on the Patagonia coast, and for some distance inland; in the cliffs at Bahia Blanca, in those of the Parana, at the E. foot of the Cordillera, and even in some instances on the mountains themselves, at the height of nearly 14,000 ft. In the strata above the preceding, are imbedded the fossil

remains of extinct mammalia, generally of colossal size, and bearing striking analogies to the existing Fauna of Africa. These fossils also have been discovered throughout the plains and Pampas from Patagonia to the hills of the Chiquitos. From the lower part of the Rio Colorado N., the stones disappear, not even a pebble being found in the soil for some hundred miles S. and W. of Buenos Ayres. In this extensive tract, a fine alluvium has been deposited in the old estuary of the Parana, on the diluvial formation of the Pampas.

The deposition of fine sediment still goes on rapidly in the Plata, and in a few centuries perhaps that wide but generally shallow estuary will be converted into a delta of low islands, resembling in soil the plains on its S. shores. The Aconguja Cordillera, which separates Tucuman from Catamarca, and reaches the limit of perpetual snow (about 15,000 ft.), abounds in mineral treasures, in gold, in silver, and copper ores. The Famatina range also, in the province of Rioja, has the reputation of containing silver-ores equalling in richness those of Potosi. The iron of the Pampas, the true nature of which is but imperfectly known, merits a brief consideration. The large mass (weighing 1400 lbs.) which figures in the British Museum as meteoric iron, was brought from the plains of the Gran Chaco, near the Rio Salado, about 200 m. E. of Santiago. When it first arrived at Buenos Ayres, it weighed, perhaps, a ton, and yet it was but a fragment of a much larger mass imbedded in the ground. Chemists, guided by analysis, pronounce it to be of meteoric origin, but those who saw the original mass never doubted that it was a ferruginous rock projecting from the ground. Similar masses of iron, containing nickel, and similarly placed, occur also in the desert of Atacama.

Climate.—In so extensive a region as that embraced by the confederate provinces of La Plata, there must naturally be a considerable variety of climate; yet there is one character throughout—namely, dryness. The rains carried from high latitudes by S.W. winds, are arrested by the Andes, S. of Chili. Those of the equatorial regions from the E., reach but a short way beyond the S. tropic, or are exhausted long before they arrive at the plains of the interior. Thus, while the country S. of Chili and W. of the Andes is deluged, and that E. of the Parana abundantly refreshed with rain, the plain between this river and the Andes labours under a deficiency of moisture. The drought is greatest in the Patagonian plains. At Carmen, the Spanish settlement on the Rio Negro, in lat. 41° S., and not far from the sea, the rains are still very precarious, and sometimes two years pass over with scarcely a shower. As we advance N. over the plain in the interior, towards the tropic, the humidity of the air increases, but owing to the increased evaporation and the prevailing levelness of the ground, there is still a deficiency of fresh water. Buenos Ayres, with the country immediately about and some way S. of it, has a climate differing widely, in respect of humidity, from that just described, for it is exposed to frequent and warm N. winds, which, blowing from the tropic down the valley of the Parana, over the extensive marshes of Entre Rios and across the Plata, are loaded to excess with vapour, affect the health disagreeably, and make everything damp. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Ayres, is about 64° Fah.; the means of summer and winter heat being respectively, 72° and 52°. In ascending the Parana, a rapid increase of temperature is experienced; and in the W. provinces, near the Cordilleras, the local climate varies continually, as might be expected, with the circumstances of height and exposure. The elevated plains of Mendoza are celebrated for their agreeableness and salubrity. Though Buenos Ayres stands in low, level plains, close to a shallow estuary, and surrounded by marshes, it is exempt from the fevers incidental to such situations; but its perfect salubrity is yet doubtful; since the constitution there acquires an irritability which renders the slightest wound or dislocation dangerous; the most trifling hurt is apt to terminate in lock-jaw. Though the temperature is equable, the skies are not always calm. The Pampero or S.W. wind sometimes blows with tremendous violence, driving back the waters of the Plata for miles from its shores, and bearing clouds of dust that completely intercept the light of day. Should rain then fall, as is often the case, the dust descends in a shower of mud. The mouth of the Plata appears to be one of the points on the

earth's surface most frequently visited by violent thunderstorms; near its shores, hailstones and lightning are particularly destructive.

Zoology.—The colossal animals of the Patagonian plains and the Pampas—the giant armadillos (megatherium and glyptodon); the llama, as large as a camel; the American horse, the elephant, toxodon, and chlamyphorus—are now extinct; yet, with a few exceptions, animals of the same type but diminished size still remain. The guanaco or wild llama, is the characteristic animal of the plains. Towards the N., it has been displaced by colonization and cattle, though it still occurs with two species of deer. The vicuña, a kindred species, is hunted in the mountains of the W. provinces. The largest of the rodentia—the giant of its tribe—is the capybara (hydrochelus or water-pig). The tapir is met with frequently in the N. part of the state. The cougar or puma (American lion), the jaguar or tiger, and the ounce are more widely distributed. Two species of ostrich roam over the open plains; the larger kind, which is still inferior in size to the ostrich of the Old World, is rarely found S. of the Rio Negro. The bizcachá and tuco-tuco, both allied to the marmotte, burrow in the plains; they live in numerous communities, and completely undermine the ground, which thus becomes dangerous to horsemen. The armadillo, of several species, and the agouti are often eaten. Of the birds, the most numerous and remarkable are of the predaceous kinds. The condor, gallinazo, and caracara vulture, attack wounded animals. The Turkey buzzard feeds on seals and shell-fish. Three species of partridge inhabit the Pampas. Further N. in Salta, the Gran Chaco, and along the banks of the Parana and Paraguay, parrots become numerous, and the endlessly varied plumage of the tropical region begins to make its appearance. But the animals indigenous to these vast plains have been expelled, and superseded to a great extent by introduced species, chiefly the horse and horned cattle of the Spaniards. It is supposed that the province of Buenos Ayres alone possesses 4,000,000 head of cattle. The horses are not quite so numerous. Of the latter, the greater number roam in the wild state, in droves of from 6000 to 8000. Sheep also are numerous in the W. provinces, where the country is elevated. The horse of the Pampas is small and coarsely formed, but at the same time active, and capable of great fatigue. The multiplication of the horse has completely changed the manners of the aboriginal tribes, who are now wholly equestrian, and subsist chiefly on mares' flesh.

Botany.—The plains of La Plata collectively present but scanty vegetation and few species. These vary considerably from S. to N. N. of the Rio Negro, where the coarse shingle of the S. plains gives way to the soil of the Pampas, herbage grows more abundant than in Patagonia, and even thickets, or as they are there called, woods, composed chiefly of a kind of willow, occur in some places. The deficiency of trees is still apparent in Entre Rios; but the banks of the Parana are clothed with fine timber; and, on approaching the tropics, as well as the Cordilleras, the vegetation becomes varied and luxuriant. Still the most conspicuous plants of Gran Chaco are thorny mimosa, and varieties of cactus. It is at the foot of the Cordillera, in Salta and Mendoza, that palm-trees and the usual ornaments of tropical forests are first met with. The indigenous plants as well as animals of this region, have been to a great extent dispossessed by introduced species. The apple-tree, which now forms great forests S. of Chili, from Valdivia across the Andes to the sources of the Rio Negro, has been planted by the Indians, further N. also, at the E. base of the Cordillera. The peach-tree, found also more rarely in the same situations, covers the islands towards the mouth of the Parana, and supplies Buenos Ayres with fuel. It is planted for this purpose, in preference to every other tree, on account of its rapid growth. But the most domineering plants are the carloun (a wild artichoke), and the thistle, which occupy thousands of square miles W. and N.W. of Buenos Ayres. The thistles grow to such a height as to conceal a man on horseback, and so rapidly that travellers, surprised in the interior of the thistle region, when the plant first shoots up, have little chance of extricating themselves from the miniature forest which in a few days surrounds them. The cactus thickets further N. are almost equally formidable. In Mendoza, the vine finds a congenial soil and climate, and excellent wine could be made if a demand existed for it.

Productions.—The chief wealth, it is obvious, of the provinces of La Plata, consists in the droves, herds, and flocks, spread over the Pampas. The agricultural produce hitherto available for exportation, is of little importance. The herds of the Pampas furnish annually for export about 3,000,000 hides; to these must be added about 250,000 horse-hides. The following quantities were imported into Great Britain in the years 1845-1851:—

SALTED HIDES imported from the river La PLATA.

| Imported into | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. |
|----------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Liverpool... | 333,300 | 45,205 | 129,509 | 150,300 | 225,700 | 167,100 | 179,200 |
| LONDON... | 218,200 | 18,675 | 151,360 | 309,000 | 200,900 | 139,800 | 238,300 |
| Other ports... | 83,200 | 11,410 | 86,300 | 44,100 | 86,400 | 117,900 | 85,900 |
| Total... | 535,000 | 75,290 | 368,100 | 403,400 | 513,000 | 424,800 | 503,400 |

The preserved or jerked beef [*charqui*, that is, dried in the air] exported in the year, averages about 500,000 cwt. The bones, horns, and hair of the cattle are also exported, with goat and sheep skins, the fine furred skins of the otter, and feathers. The yearly export of tallow may be estimated at the value of £800,000; that of wool at from £600,000 to £700,000. The wool has been improved of late years, and much of it is now of a very fine quality. The total value of the exports may be taken in round numbers at £4,000,000. The value of the imports is not so easily estimated, but may probably be taken at about the same amount as the exports. The following table shows the quantity of British cottons, silk, linen, and woollen manufactures imported into the river La Plata for four years:—

| Year. | COTTON MANUFACTURES. | | | Silk, and Silk-worm Manufac- tures. | Linen, and Woollen Manufac- tures. | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Cottons Printed and Dyed. | Cottons Printed and Dyed. | Twine. | | Linen, exclusive of Yarn. | Woolen exclusive of Yarn. |
| 1848..... | 18,999,296 | 7,845,469 | 11,474 | 6,081 | 30,265 | 157,456 |
| 1849..... | 23,760,485 | 17,761,223 | 19,323 | 40,405 | 28,429 | 329,694 |
| 1850..... | 11,995,173 | 9,043,919 | 19,323 | 12,996 | 15,360 | 242,570 |
| 1851..... | 6,392,467 | 6,523,386 | 13,610 | 5,014 | 25,078 | 193,842 |

The number of vessels employed in the trade of La Plata in 1849 and 1850, averaged 483; of these 91 were British; the other foreign flags succeed, according to their number, in the following order:—the U. States, Havana, Germany (Hamburg chiefly), Brazil, and France.

People and Manners.—The provinces of La Plata labour under a misfortune common to all the S. American States; namely, that of being occupied by a heterogeneous population, incapable of intimate coalescence. The indigenous tribes belong to three races—the Araucanian, which includes the Patagonians, the Pequeñes, and others, who now roam over the plains as far N. as the Rio Salado; the Peruvian, speaking the Quechua language, which now reaches E. from the Cordillera as far as Santiago. To this language belongs the word Pampa, which signifies a treeless plain. N. of the Salado and E. of the Parana, the predominating race is that of the Guarani or Warrani, which extends a long way N. through Brazil. The Spaniards, though comparatively few, are now the dominant race. From their mixture with the native women, have sprung up coloured races, differing according to the descent of their mothers, and forming, in the remoter districts, the majority of the population. In Buenos Ayres, and about the shores of La Plata, negro slaves were formerly numerous; but at present only a few negroes remain, the slave-trade having ceased at the revolution, and slavery being abolished; but their progeny are still distinguishable among the coloured population. To the three races here mentioned, and the various coloured offspring of their intermixture, are to be added the Europeans of various nations (chiefly English, French, German, and Italian), who, as merchants or emigrant settlers, reside in the confederate provinces, especially in Buenos Ayres. In Buenos Ayres, the better class of people are rapidly adopting European dress and manners. Their imitation of foreigners may be traced even to domestic arrangements, and the management of their houses. They consume their time in smoking, the siesta, and promenading in the cool of the evening. The business and industry of the place are almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres have but little education, and are by natural constitution ex-

remely susceptible; of this peculiarity a curious proof is furnished by the fact, that the number of violent offences committed increases considerably during the prevalence of the humid and disagreeable N. winds. The lower orders, who are mostly of mulatto, and still more of Mestizo descent, unite the dissipation and love of gaming of the superior class, with the simple and rude mode of life of the Gaucho or rustic, who is the true type of the Spanish-American in and around the Pampas. The Gaucho wears a jacket of coarse cloth or sheep-skin, and breeches of the same material, open at the knee. His poncho or mantle is a square woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle to admit the head. A coloured cotton handkerchief is tied over his head, and is surmounted by a wide straw hat. His boots are without a seam, being drawn without ripping from the hind-legs of a horse, the angle at the hock-joints forming the heel of the boot. His ornaments are his spurs with immense rowels of silver, and silver buckles on his breast and at his knees; the handle of the large knife stuck in his waist-belt is also sometimes studded with silver. The women dress like the men in most respects, but their arms and neck are bare, and they are delighted when they can wrap themselves in shawls of the brightest colour. The rancho or hut of the Gaucho is constructed of sticks interwoven with osiers and plastered with mud, the roof covered with straw, rushes, or cow-hide; a hide or horse-skin covers the doorway. Within, the only vessels or utensils are cows'-horns; a small space paved with sheeps'-trotters serves for a hearth, the skulls of horses for stools. The Gaucho subsists almost wholly on beef and water; pumpkins, and the flesh of game, if within his reach, are luxuries little valued. He may be said to live on horseback, galloping perpetually over the plains, collecting his herds and droves, taming wild horses, or catching and slaughtering cattle. In such vocations he acquires a marvellous dexterity in throwing the lasso or noose, and the bolas or balls. This wild man is one of the most independent and proudest of mortals, and covers with some traditional courtesy and dignity of demeanour the sentiments of a savage. His unrestrained mode of life, with abundant excitement, and few wants, has its charms; and there are therefore many rich proprietors who live in houses little better than ranchos, and adopt all the rude, uncivilized habits of the Gaucho. In short, the spirit of the Gaucho, who sleeps in the open air, who spends his time in smoking, galloping, or gaming, and cares little for social development or political union, pervades the confederate provinces of La Plata.

History.—In 1535, Don Pedro de Mendoza, on his way to Paraguay, built a fort on the present site of Buenos Ayres, but that was soon destroyed by the Indians; and it was not till 1580 that Don Juan de Garay took formal possession of the country, and founded the city. At that time, and for nearly two centuries afterwards, the whole country, from the mouth of the Plata to the Pacific Ocean, Paraguay included, was comprised in the viceroyalty of Peru. The only advantage then recognized in the provinces connected with the Parana, was, that they afforded a communication with Peru. But the expectations thus conceived proved delusive, and La Plata became the channel, not of a legitimate so much as of a contraband trade. In order to check this evil by vigorous government, La Plata, comprehending all the Spanish dependencies E. of the Cordillera, was severed from Peru in 1776, and erected into an independent government. In 1809, the conquest of Spain by the French released the Spanish-American governments from their ties with the mother country, and the revolutions which then ensued narrowed the limits of La Plata, Tarija, and some other districts on the Cordillera, being annexed to Bolivia, while Paraguay became independent. The commercial prosperity of the interior provinces associated with Buenos Ayres, depended wholly on the latter, which commanded the entrance of the Parana and the intercourse with Europe. But Buenos Ayres failed signally in the attempt to establish freedom on a basis of good order and stability; and, in respect to the associated provinces, it was always actuated by a selfish policy. Hence the discontent and disorders of the state. Between 1810 and 1835, Buenos Ayres had no fewer than thirty-six changes of government. In 1824, a general congress, decided by a large majority in favour of union, in preference to federation. But, as the government of a united republic would probably consult for

the general advantage, whereas the government of Buenos Ayres, studying its exclusive interests, would be sure to rule in a confederation, the vote in question was practically annulled by the violent opposition of the latter state. Buenos Ayres, swayed by preponderant local interests, was unwilling to renounce its control over the navigation of the Parana, or to cease to be the sole port of entry, and thus 'Death to the savage unionists' became the popular watchword of the state. In 1835, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose successes, achieved against the Indians in the Pampas, had made him the idol of the Gaucho population, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, with unlimited powers. He possessed the stern energy requisite for the management of his half-civilized countrymen, but he was as incapable as they of comprehending the prospective benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy. Hence, though secure from within, he provoked numerous enemies from without. His obstinate contest with Monte Video, gave rise to the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean waters by the British and French, and to the alliance of Brazil with his enemies in Uruguay, and finally to the invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios, when Rosas, being defeated (February, 1852), fled to England. The immediate consequence of this was, of course, that the navigation of the Parana was declared open.—(*History of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres*, &c., by Sam. H. Wilcocks, 1807; *Buenos Ayres, and the Provinces of La Plata*, by Sir Woodbine Parish (2d edition), 1852; *Two Thousand Miles' Ride through the Argentine Provinces*, by Wm. McCann, 1853; *Coleccion de Obras y Documentos relativos a la historia Antigua y Moderna de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata*, por Pedro de Angelis, 1836, &c.; *Ensaio de la Historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman*, por el Don Gregorio Funes, 1816; *Gegenwart und Zukunft der Plataänder*, &c., Hamburg, 1852.)

PLATA (RIO DE LA). See **PLATA LA** (UNITED PROVINCES OF).
PLATÆA, an ancient tn. Greece, near the modern vil. Korka, 30 m. N.W. Athens. The whole circuit of the ancient walls may yet be traced, and the acropolis, probably of the date of Alexander the Great, is very distinct.
PLATAMONA [anc. *Heraclea*], a small maritime tn. European Turkey, Thessaly, W. side, Gulf of Saloniki, 17 m. S.E. Mount Olympus; with a strong castle or citadel on a rock.
PLATANA, a small maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 10 m. W. Trebizond, where the ships that trade with the latter port find anchorage in the winter season.
PLATANI [anc. *Camicus*], a river, Sicily; rises on S. slope, Neptunian Mountains, near Val dell' Olmo, flows S. and W. through provs. Caltanissetta and Girgenti, and falls into the Mediterranean after a course of 75 m.
PLATANOS, a tn. Turkey in Asia, S. coast Samos, in a healthy district. It consists of about 300 houses, and has two churches.
PLATHE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 36 m. N.E. Stettin, l. bank Riga; with manufactures of woollens and serge, and a general trade. Pop. 1771.
PLATICSEVA, a vil. Austria, Selavonia, 23 m. S.W. Peterwardein; with a Greek church. Pop. 1199.
PLATO, a pretty little tn. New Granada, prov. Santa Marta, 42 m. N.W. Mompox, r. bank Magdalena; with a considerable trade. Pop. 3000.
PLATTE:—1, A river, U. States, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two branches, one on the frontiers of Oregon, and the other on the frontiers of Utah, 250 m. apart, and called respectively the N. and S. forks of the Platte; they flow E., and unite 400 m. from their source, when the united stream, flowing mostly E., falls into the Missouri, on the frontiers of Iowa. 30 m. S. Council Bluffs, after a course of about 1600 m. Principal affluents, the Elk-horn and the Loup Fork. It is from 1 m. to 3 m. broad, but is so shallow and encumbered with islands, and has such a rapid current, that it cannot be navigated.—2, Little Platte, a river, U. States, rises in Iowa, flows S. into the state of Missouri, and joins the river Missouri 150 m. W.N.W. Jefferson City; total course, 150 m.
PLATTEN, **PLAT**, or **BLATNA**, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N. Elbogen, on the Plattenberg; with a church, handsome townhouse, and hospital. Near it are mines of tin and iron. Pop. 1800.
PLATTEN-SEE, a lake, Hungary. See **BALATON**.

PLATTLING, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N.W. Passau; with three churches, a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. 1219.

PLATTSBURG, a tn. U. States, New York, on both sides of the Saranac, near its mouth in Cumberland Bay, W. shore of Lake Champlain, 150 m. N. Albany. It has recently made rapid progress; and has four churches, a lyceum, academy, and three schools; a courthouse, and other county buildings; manufactures of leather, machinery, woollen and cotton cloth; numerous saw and other mills; and a considerable trade. Plattsburg has been selected as a military station, and large stone barracks have recently been erected on the shore of the lake in its vicinity. Some severe fighting, both by land and water, took place here in 1814, between the British and the Americans, to the advantage of the latter. Pop. 5618.

PLATZ, or **STRAZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 21 m. E.N.E. Budweis, on the Nežarka; with a castle, townhouse, church, school, a paper and an iron mill. Pop. 1323.

PLAU, or **PLAUE**, two lakes, Germany:—The one in Meklenburg-Schwerin, forms a very irregular expanse, about 9 m. long, N. to S., by 3 m. broad; receives the waters of Lake Elsen on the E., and discharges itself on the W. into the Elde.—The other, in Prussia, prov. and a little below Brandenburg. It is an expansion of the Havel, and is a main feeder of the canal of Plauen, connecting the Havel with the Elbe.

PLAU, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, and on a lake of same name, 35 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. It is walled; has three gates, a Gothic church, savings-bank, and eye dispensary; manufactures of woollens and baize; boat-building yards, a distillery, some general trade, and several mills. Pop. 2625.

PLAUE, a tn. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, l. bank Gera, 18 m. S.E. Gotha; with a church, a townhouse, an old castle in ruins, manufactures of porcelain, a bleachfield, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 810.

PLAUEN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, in a beautiful valley, l. bank Elster, 78 m. W.S.W. Dresden. It is walled; and has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium, normal school, orphan and two other hospitals; manufactures of machinery, watches, philosophical instruments, blond, leather, wax-cloth, and screens, calico printfields, dye-works, paper, spinning, and other mills, and a pitch-oven. Böttcher, the inventor of Dresden porcelain, was born here. Plauen is an ancient place, and in 1430 was pillaged by the Hussites. Pop. (1849), 11,871.

PLAVNA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. S.W. Bacs; with a church; inhabitants employed in agriculture and in fishing. Pop. 1254.

PLAYDEN, par. Eng. Sussex; 1308 ac. Pop. 314.

PLAYFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1219 ac. Pop. 260.

PLEAN, a vil. Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Stirling; with a Free church, a well-endowed hospital, and the ruins of an ancient tower. The English encamped here the night before their signal defeat at Bannockburn.

PLEASANT ISLAND, a circular isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 25' S.; lon. 167° 5' E.; about 15 m. in circumference, rather low, covered with cocoa-nut trees, surrounded at a distance of about 200 yards by a fringing reef, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is densely peopled by a good-looking race, of a light copper complexion, and of apparently mild and inoffensive manners, but who are not to be trusted. A good supply of cocoa-nuts and poultry may be obtained at this island.

PLEASANT VALLEY, several places in the U. States, comprising a vil. and post township, New York, 79 m. S. Albany; with three churches, five schools, grist, flour, and saw mills, and a woollen and a cotton factory. Pop. 2219.

PLEASLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 3750 ac. P. 654.

PLEAU, a tn. France, dep. Cantal, 9 m. S.W. Mauriac; with a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a trade in cattle, mules, sheep, wax, and fed swine. Pop. 1516.

PLEBERSTOWN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 898 ac. P. 262.
PLEIDELSHIEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 24 m. W.N.W. Marbach; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1464.

PLEISNITZ, or **PELSCH**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, cap. co. Gömör, 90 m. N.E. Pesth; with a castle, a church, two iron-mills, and a marble quarry. Pop. 2102.

PLEISSE, a river, Germany; rises in the W. of Saxony, flows N. across the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and past

the town of Altenburg; re-enters Saxony, and joins r. bank Elster at Leipzig; total course, 70 m.

PLEISTEIN, or **HEIRSTEIN**, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinat, about 12 m. from Weiden; with two churches, the ruins of an old castle, an iron-mill, and glass-works. Pop. 1068.

PLEMONSTALL, or **PLEMSTALL**, par. Eng. Chester; 3131 ac. Pop. 877.

PLENCIA, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, above r. bank and at the mouth of a river of same name, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, N.N.E. Bilbao. It has a church, an ancient courthouse, custom-house, hospital, two schools; a harbour admitting vessels of 150 tons; and a considerable trade in exporting charcoal, cork, bark, and iron, and importing brandy, sugar, coffee, thread, earthenware, flour, and lard. Pop. 1193.

PLENTY (BAY OF), on N.E. coast, North Island of New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, a distance of 140 m., with a central width of about 60 m. Its shore is skirted by a belt of sand, from which the ground rises gradually in gentle slopes and hills, partly wooded and partly under cultivation, the whole contrasting very pleasingly with the generally barren features of the New Zealand coast. It contains a number of islands, which finely diversify its scenery; and has many sheltered anchorages for small craft, but no harbour of any consequence except that of Port Tauranga, which has only a channel of 100 yards wide, and though deep enough for vessels drawing 20 ft., bends at so sharp an angle as to make its entrance very difficult. One of the most conspicuous objects in the Bay of Plenty is Mount Edgecombe, which is situated about 3 m. from its S. shore, a round isolated mountain, of the height of 7000 ft.

PLES, **PLESSA**, or **PLIOSO**, a vil. Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.E. Kostroma, r. bank Volga, at the junction of the Plessa. It has four churches, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, which form a considerable branch of trade. Pop. 1000.

PLESCHER, or **PLESZER**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S.E. Posen, on a small affluent of the Prosna; with two churches; manufactures of woollen cloth, potash, and tobacco, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 5657.

PLESHEY, par. Eng. Essex; 726 ac. Pop. 351.

PLESOWCZE or **PLESSOCZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Söhl, and 17 m. S. Neusohl; with a church. Pop. 1661.

PLESS, a market tn. Austria. See **FLITSCH**.

PLESS, or **PSZCZNA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S.E. Oppeln, in a marshy district. It contains a castle, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, poorhouse, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a sugar-factory, tile-works, and numerous worsted-mills. Pop. 3414.

PLESTIN, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. W. S. W. Lannion. It has a Gothic parish church; and on the coast, rather more than a mile from the town, is a small harbour, which enables it to carry on some trade in corn, wood, iron, coal, &c. Pop. 1066.

PLESTSCHEJEWO, **SALESKI**, or **KLESTSHINO-OZERO**, a lake, Russia, gov. Vladimir; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 6 m.; breadth, 4 m. It receives the Trubesk on the E., and discharges itself by the Nerl into the Khasma. Peter the Great here built a frigate and several small vessels for the practice of naval manoeuvres. The lake abounds in fish, particularly a kind of herring, which is smoked in great quantities and sent to Petersburg and Moscow.

PLETTENBERG, a tn. Rhinish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg, on the Else; with a court of justice, two churches, and an old castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, copperware, scythes, and leather. Pop. 1669.

PLEUBIAN, or **PLEUBIAN**, a maritime vil. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. N.E. Lannion, on the English Channel. It has an annual fair. Pop. 1001.

PLIEGO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 30 m. W. Murcia; with two squares, a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of common linen, two distilleries, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in charcoal, corn, maize, hemp, and wine. Pop. 3934.

PLIENINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 6 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart, on the Kersch; with a church; and manufactures of linen and cutlery. Pop. 2267.

PLINA, a tn. Croatia, in the first Banat regimental district, on the Glina; once fortified. It has a German school, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1600.

PLIUSA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake in S. of gov. Petersburg; flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 120 m., joins r. bank Narova, on the confines of St. Petersburg and Revel.

PLIOAGHE, a vil. and com. isl. Sardinia, 13 m. E.S.E. Sassari, on a small stream near Mount Sassa; once a place of some importance, and the see of a bishop. Pop. 2050.

PLIOCHINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 6 m. E.S.E. Esslingen, r. bank Neckar, at the confluence of the Fils; with a parish church. Pop. 1759.

PLIOCITZE, or **PLIOCIZE**, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, 20 m. from Ragusa, on Mount St. Elias; with a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. par., 3155.

PLOCK, a tn. Russian Poland, r. bank Vistula, 60 m. N.W. Warsaw, on a height. It is walled, divided into the old and the new town, and has no less than 25 squares, of which one, in the old town, is very regularly built. It has a handsome cathedral, and 10 other R. Catholic churches; a bishop's palace, in which the courts of justice hold their sittings; two monasteries, and a convent, a synagogue, Piarist college, a gymnasium, and several elementary schools; a theatre, an orphan asylum, and poorhouse; and a considerable trade, particularly in skins; and several large fairs. P. 6000.

PLOCKTON, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. Ross, W. coast, 10 m. W.N.W. Kintail; with an Established and a Free church, and two schools. Inhabitants principally employed in the fisheries, which are extensively carried on here. P. 502.

PLORMEL (Latin, *Plermel*), a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 26 m. N.E. Vannes. It is generally well built, and has two public squares, a parish church, dating from the 12th century; a handsome hospital, and courthouse; a court of first resort, and a communal college; some trade in woollen stuffs, twine, linen, flax, wool, honey, iron, and cattle. Its air is considered so mild and salubrious, that soldiers, labouring under affections of the chest, used to be sent to it, and very frequently recovered. Pop. 2324.

PLOMBIERES, a watering-place, France, dep. Vosges, among lofty mountains, in a deep valley, on the Angrenne, 15 m. S. Epinal. Its springs are thermal, and considered very efficacious in stomach and nervous complaints, and attract numerous visitors. Pop. 1379.

PLÖN, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail. of same name, on the Plöner-See, 23 m. N.N.W. Lübeck. It has two churches, a good grammar-school; and on a height, overhanging and completely commanding the town, is the palace of Plön. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving. Pop. 1800.

PLÖNER-SEE, a lake, Denmark, duchy Holstein. It is the largest lake of the duchy, having a circuit of about 24 m., and an area of about 11 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and is divided into two parts, or rather the separate lakes of Great and Little Plön, by a tongue of land, partly occupied by the town of Plön. The depth varies, but is nowhere very great. Both lakes abound in fish, and Great Plön contains several small islands. A new island suddenly arose above the surface in 1803, and as suddenly disappeared.

PLOUAY, a vil. France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N. Lorient; with important monthly fairs. Pop. 1069.

PLOVER and **HERALD ISLANDS**, a group in the Arctic Ocean, about lat. 71° 12' N., and lon. 170° W., consisting of a number of islets, situated a considerable distance within the outer margin of ice.

PLUCKLEY and **PEVINGTON**, par. Eng. Kent; 3047 ac. Pop. 798.

PLUDENZ, a tn. Austria. See **BLUDENZ**.

PLUDERHAUSEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Rems, bal. Wetzheim; with a parish church. P. 1495.

PLUM, or **PLUM**, two islands, U. States. The one, off the coast of Massachusetts, forms a comparatively narrow belt of land, stretching 9 m. N. to S. from the harbour of Newburyport, in the mouth of the Merrimack, to the mouth of the Ipswich. It is much frequented in summer, and has two lighthouses near its N. extremity. The other, belonging to New York, situated near the N.E. extremity of Long Island, is 3 m. long by 1 m. wide; has a very stony surface, destitute of wood, with exception of a small pine swamp. There is a lighthouse on its W. extremity.

PLUMB LAND, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2970 ac. P. 800.

PLUMENAU [Moravian, *Plumtow*], a tn. Moravia, 15 m. S.W. Olmütz; with a church, and an ancient castle. P. 1118.

PLUMPTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1800 ac. Pop. 50.—2, Sussex; 2423 ac. Pop. 383.

PLUMSTEAD, four pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 3715 ac. P. 8373.—2, Norfolk; 1272 ac. P. 200.—3, (*Great*), Norfolk; 1403 ac. P. 359.—4, (*Little*), Norfolk; 1395 ac. P. 309.

PLUMSTEAD, a vil., S. Africa, Cape colony, S. Cape Town, a favourite residence of the colonists, on account of its salubrity.

PLUMTREE, par. Eng. Notts; 3460 ac. Pop. 597.

PLUNGER, par. Eng. Leicester; 1310 ac. Pop. 272.

PLUVIGNER, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 18 m. E.N.E. Lorient. It has blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, foundries for casting bullets, bombs, and other projectiles; a bark-mill, and in the vicinity a glass-work. Pop. 1202.

PLYM, a river, England, which rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. Devon; flows S.S.W., and after a course of 18 m., falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport tn., mun. and parl. bor., England, co. Devon, on the Sound of same name, between the estuaries of the Plym and Tamar, and at the terminus of the South

Devon Railway, 36 m. S.W. Exeter; lat. (Mount Wise) 50° 22' N.; lon. 4° 10' 15" W. (n.) Taken in its largest sense, it comprehends what are called the 'Three Towns,' or Devonport on the W., Stonehouse in the centre, and Plymouth proper on the E.; but as the first is described under its own name, and includes the second in its parliamentary borough, the present article refers only to the third. Taken in this restricted sense, Plymouth covers an area of about 1 sq. m., bounded by the Sound and Catwater harbour on the S., and extending from Mill Bay on the W. to the mouth of the Plym on the E. The site is uneven, and somewhat rugged, consisting of a central hollow and two considerable eminences, one on the N., forming the suburbs, and the other called the Hoe, on the S., partly occupied by the citadel, and partly laid out as a promenade. The older parts of the town consist of narrow and irregular streets, devoid of architectural beauty, and often steep and winding. But great improvements have recently taken place, particularly in the suburbs, where many handsome terraces, ranges of buildings, and detached villas have been erected. Among others may be specified the noble pile



of houses forming the esplanade on the Hoe. The marketplace, well situated near the centre of the town, is approached by three principal entrances, and though irregular in shape, has an extent of nearly three acres. Water, supplied by a stream brought by the skill and perseverance of the celebrated navigator Sir Francis Drake, from the sources of the Meavy in Dartmoor, by a winding channel nearly 24 m. long, is both ample and excellent. The public buildings include, in addition to the two parish churches of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, seven other places of worship connected with the Establishment, and numerous Dissenting chapels, of which

the Independents have five, the Wesleyan Methodists three, the Baptists two, the Plymouth Brethren two, the Unitarians, Friends, and several other denominations, one each. The other remarkable edifices and establishments are the citadel, situated on a bold headland, built chiefly of limestone and granite, and flanked by three regular and two irregular bastions; the Royal Hotel and Theatre, a large and elegant pile of buildings in the Grecian style, erected in 1813; the Post-office, on the model of a temple of Vesta at Tivoli in Italy; the guildhall; the custom-house, a large and handsome granite structure; the exchange; the athenæum; the

mechanics' institute, possessed of a well-arranged and highly-decorated hall; the Plymouth and Cottonian public library, containing, in addition to 10,000 vols., many of them rare and valuable, a large collection of original drawings, a splendid and unique series of prints, and numerous articles of *virtu*; the Grammar, Free, National, and various other endowed schools; the Western College, or Congregational Theological Seminary; the Public Dispensary, Female Penitentiary, Orphans' Aid Hospital, Merchant Seamen's Hospital, Eye Infirmary, almshouses, workhouse, baths, the new borough prisons, the government prison, now partly converted into barracks; the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the cemetery, consisting of a tastefully laid-out inclosure of 10 acres.

The manufactures include soap, sailcloth, brushes, Roman cement, earthenware, rope and twine, &c., and there are also building yards, foundries, two sugar-refineries, breweries, starch-works, and flax, saw, and flour mills, together with extensive limestone quarries on the Hoe. The fisheries, chiefly of whiting, hake, and mackerel, are very productive. The trade also, both coasting and foreign—the former carried on with London, Bristol, Newport, Exeter, &c., and the latter chiefly with America, the W. Indies, Baltic, Mediterranean, and Australia, the last more especially for emigration—is very important. The port of Plymouth includes all the harbours, rivers, and creeks, between the Looe on the W., and the river Yealm on the E. The parts of the port chiefly appropriated for mercantile shipping, are Sutton Pool and Mill Bay, particularly the latter, where extensive wet-docks are being formed, and the largest vessels lie in safety along its fine pier and pontoon even at low-water. But Plymouth owes its celebrity not so much to these, as to its importance as a great naval station, for which the spaciousness of its Sound, and the depth of water retained by its arms after penetrating far into the mainland, render it admirably suited. The Sound, however, about 3 m. wide at its mouth, being open to the S.W. winds, which here blow with great violence, and throw in tremendous surges from the Atlantic, left vessels at anchor exposed to the greatest danger. With the view of protecting the anchorage from this heavy swell, the stupendous national work, known by the name of the Plymouth Breakwater, was undertaken, and has been nearly completed, at an expense of about £1,700,000. It consists of a central body of 1000 yards, and an arm or kant at each extremity, of 350 yards, making the whole length only 60 yards short of a mile. The height is from 56 ft. to 80 ft., the top 45 ft. broad, and from two ft. to three ft. above the high-water of spring-tides, and the contents of the whole mass amount to 3,670,440 tons of limestone, together with 2,512,696 cubic ft. of granite, and other stone used in paving and facings. On the W. end of the Breakwater, a lighthouse, 68 ft. above the platform, and visible at the distance of 8 m., except in foggy weather, has been erected, but the entrance into the Sound is guided by the still more celebrated Eddystone lighthouse, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 m. To secure the port against hostile attack, St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, situated within the Breakwater, and connected with the S.W. shore by a range, or as it is called, Bridge of Rocks, uncovered at low-water, has been furnished with strong fortifications, which, together with the citadel already mentioned, and several other batteries, are supposed to make it almost impregnable.

Plymouth, originally a fishing village, bore under the Saxons the name of Tamarworth, which, after the Conquest, was changed to that of Sutton, or South-Town. It had been a considerable town under its present name in 1438, when a charter, confirming its old, and granting many new privileges, was conferred upon it by Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth it obtained a new charter through the solicitation of Sir Francis Drake, to whom it was indebted for other important improvements; and on the threatened invasion of the Armada, equipped as its quota to the British fleet, which had here its rendezvous, seven ships and a fly-boat, a greater number than was furnished by any port except London. George III. with his Queen visited it in 1789, and Bonaparte arrived here in the *Bellerophon* in 1815. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. Among its more eminent natives are Sir Thomas Edmonds, a distinguished statesman during the reign of James I.; Sir John

Hawkins, one of the admirals of the fleet which defeated the Armada; Jacob Bryant the antiquary; and the painters, James Northcote, Prout, and B. Haydon. Pop. (1851), 50,159.

PLYMOUTH, several places, U. States:—1, A seaport tn. Massachusetts, on the N.W. shore of Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 40 m. S.S.E. Boston. It is the oldest town in New England, but every house of ancient date or antique form has disappeared, and the larger part of the buildings are of modern architecture and have an air of neatness and elegance. The public buildings include six churches, a courthouse, two academies, numerous schools, and Pilgrim Hall. The last, belonging to Pilgrim Society, so called because formed to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, is a plain and substantial granite structure, adorned with a Doric portico, and consisting chiefly of a spacious hall, containing many interesting relics of the pilgrims, and a large picture by a Boston artist, representing their landing here from the *Mayflower*, Dec. 22, 1620. The manufacturing establishments include saw and flour mills, a tannery, and several cotton-factories; the cod and mackerel fisheries employ many vessels; and a considerable foreign trade is carried on, chiefly with the West Indies and Europe. The harbour, though spacious, is too shallow for vessels of the largest class; and being only separated by a narrow belt of sand from the full fury of the Atlantic, has only been preserved from destruction by expensive bulwarks. Pop. (1850), 6025.—2, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 36 m. N. by W. Concord; with a courthouse, a church, an academy, 12 schools; several stores, and a number of grist and saw mills, tanneries, and potteries. Pop. 1281.—3, A vil. and township, Connecticut, 23 m. W. Hartford; with an Episcopal church, 13 schools; a number of grist and saw mills, a tannery, a woollen, and a cotton factory. It is celebrated for the manufacture of clocks. Pop. 2205.—4, A vil. and township, Michigan, 25 m. S.W. Detroit; with a Presbyterian church, 12 schools; a distillery, a pottery, and a number of flour and saw mills. Pop. 2163.

PLYMOUTH (New), or TARANAKI, a tn. and settlement, New Zealand, W. coast, North Island, or New Ulster, on a slope between the Hua-Toki and the Henui, 25 m. N.E. Cape Egmont. The settlement consists of a block of about 700 acres; and the town, which has been well laid out, presents a pleasing appearance. It has a substantial granite church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, an hospital, a jail; a library institute and public library, a large Wesleyan mission school; a tannery, two breweries, three flour-mills, and two whaling establishments. The agricultural capabilities of the settlement are described in the most flattering terms, but a serious obstacle to its rapid progress is the want of a harbour. The roadstead, though capacious, 10 to 12 fathoms deep, and sheltered on the S.W. by the Sugar Loaf Islands, is exposed on the W. and N.W., whence the wind often blows with extreme violence; but the ground becomes so foul, and the water shallows, and the surf increases so much, that no vessel of any size can safely approach within 1 m. of the shore.

PLYMPTON (St. Mary), par. Eng. Devon; 9983 ac. Pop. 2815.

PLYMPTON EARLS, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. Plymouth; with a station of the South Devon Railway. It has a church, a place of worship for Independent Calvinists, well-endowed grammar or free school, a venerable old guildhall, and near it are the remains of a castle founded in the reign of Henry I. Plympton Earls was the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, his father having been master of the grammar school. Area of par., 373 ac. Pop. 833.

PLYMSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 3650 ac. Pop. 3302.

PLYMTREE, par. Eng. Devon; 2181 ac. Pop. 468.

PO [Latin, *Eridanus*], the largest river of Italy, in respect both of its length and its volume of water; and hence styled by the Italians, the Father or King of Rivers. It rises on the confines of France and Piedmont in Mount Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and flows rapidly eastward, in the character of a mountain torrent, till, after having been augmented by several other mountain streams, it reaches Lombriaseo. Here it begins to be a majestic stream, and turning N., passes Turin. Shortly after, it assumes an E. course, traverses Piedmont, and reaching the confines of Lombardy, in Austrian Italy, is greatly augmented in volume by the accession of the

Ticino on the left. Here, still continuing E., it forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and Parma, passing Piacenza on the right, and Cremona on the left. After skirting the N.W. portion of Modena, it again enters Austrian Italy, first turning suddenly N., and then again resuming its E. course. It afterwards forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and the Papal States, throws off several branches, and finally dividing into two principal arms, enters the Adriatic by two mouths, about 12 m. distant from each other; the larger and N. arm taking the name of Po-di-Maestra, and the less, but most frequented, that of the Po-di-Goro. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Clusone, Sangone, Dora-Riparia, Stura, Dora-Baltea, Sesia, Agogna, Terdoppio, Ticino or Tessin, Olona, Lambro, Adda, Olivo, and Mincio; on the right, the Vraita, Tanaro, Scrivia, Staffora, Trebbia, Nura, Taro, Parma, Enza, and Panaro. Its direct course, almost due E., is 270 m.; its course, including windings, about 450 m. After the first 60 m. it begins to be navigable by small barges, but its navigation throughout meets with numerous interruptions. Below Piacenza, it is confined by artificial embankments, which are said to have originated with the ancient Etruscans, and notwithstanding the immense sums which have been expended upon them, and the engineering skill which has been exerted in order to render them perfectly secure, the most disastrous inundations have repeatedly taken place. The embankments themselves have in one sense added to the danger. The deposits made by the river are perpetually tending to raise the level of the water. This makes it necessary to make a corresponding increase in the height of the embankment, and the effect of these combined operations has been to lift the river so high above its natural bed, that it is actually on a level with the tops of the houses in the city of Ferrara. The Po is well supplied with fish, including, among others, the shad, salmon, and sturgeon. The last is not fished in any other river of Italy.

PO, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago. See BO.

PO-YANG, a lake, China, in N. part of prov. Kiangsee. It is about 80 m. long, by 40 m. broad, and discharges its surplus waters into the Yang-tse-Kiang.

POBLA, several places, Spain, Catalonia, particularly:—1, (*de Claranant*), A vil., prov. and N.W. Barcelona; with a new and handsome parish church, a primary school; manufactures of paper, cotton twist, copper and earthen ware; a distillery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1186.—2, (*de Lillet*, or *La Pobla*), A tn., prov. and 64 m. N.N.W. Barcelona, near the Llobregat; with steep, narrow, and winding streets, a church, a suppressed monastery, primary school, and the remains of a Moorish castle; and manufactures of cotton cloth, belts, and worsted. Pop. 1287.

POBOLEDA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Tarragona; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; flour and oil mills, numerous distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1753.

POCKLINGTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 13 m. E. by S. York, at the foot of the Wolds. It has a large and handsome parish church, in the early English style; places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar and national school; a mechanics' institute, and temperance hall. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Area of par., 4668 ac. Pop. 2761.

POCOMOKE, a river, U. States, rises in Dismal Swamp, on the confines of Delaware and Maryland, flows S.W., and falls into a bay of same name, a branch of Chesapeake Bay, after a course of about 70 m.; navigable to Snowhill.

POCONÉ, a tn. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on a height 60 m. S.W. Cuiaba. The houses are made of trunks of trees, plastered over with clay. It has a church, two primary schools, townhouse, and prison; and a trade in sugar, rum, and cattle. Many of the inhabitants have from 8000 to 10,000 head of cattle. Pop. dist., 2600.

POCS, or MARIA-POCS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 4 m. from Bathor; with a Greek and a R. Catholic church, a Basilian cloister, and a national school. P. 1266.

POCZAKY, a tn. Bohemia. See POLSCHATEK.

POD-BOLDOK, or BODO-KEŹ-VARALLYA, a market tn. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 6 m. from Tallya; with an old castle, and a handsome chateau. Near it are vineyards, from which an excellent wine is made. Pop. 1387.

PODBORJE, a market tn. Austria. See DARUVAR.

PODEBRAD, or PODIEBRAD, a tn. Bohemia, 31 m. E. Prague, r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a chain-bridge, and on the Vienna and Prague Railway. It contains a deanery church, with monuments and pictures; a townhouse, military hospital, and old castle, in which George, king of Bohemia, was born in 1420; and has a breeding stud, several mills, and some weaving and general trade. Pop. 2834.

PODGORA, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato; with a church. Pop. 1259.

PODGORITZA, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, 38 m. N. Scutari, l. bank Moratsha, at its confluence with the small river Chiama, over which there is a long wooden bridge. Pop. 6000, four-fifths of whom are Mahometans.

PODGORZE, or JOSEFSTADT, a royal free tn. Austrian Galicia, circle Bechnia, r. bank Vistula, opposite to Cracow, with whose suburb, Kazimierz, it communicates by a long floating-bridge. It is well built; has a handsome market-place, a R. Catholic and Lutheran church, a high school, and a considerable trade, particularly in salt. Pop. 1997.

PODHORCE, or PODGARZE, a river, rises on the frontiers of Austrian Galicia and the Russian gov. Podolsk, flows S., here forming the boundary between the Austrian and Russian territories, and joins l. bank Dniester a little above Chotym, after a course of about 100 m.

PODHRAD, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 5 m. N.N.W. Budweis, on the Moldau, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and a castle, saw-mill and a tile-work. P. 1817.

PODIMORE (MILTON), par. Eng. Somerset; 990 ac. Pop. 136.

PODKAMIEN, a tn. Austrian Galicia, circle Zloczow, E. by N. Lemberg; with a Greek Catholic church, and a Dominican monastery. Pop. 2300.

PODKILAVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 12 m. from Freystadt; with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1042.

PODOL, or PODOLSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 23 m. S. Moscow, on the Pakhra. It has a wooden palace, a church, a district school, and some manufactures of silk. Pop. 1000.

PODOLA, a vil. Hungary, co. and 52 m. N.N.W. Neutra, r. bank Dunav; with a flour-mill. It is inhabited by Slovaks. Pop. 1217.

PODOLIN. See PUDLEIN.

PODOLSK, or PODOLIA, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Volhynia, N.E. Kiev, E. and S. Kherson, S.W. Bessarabia, and W. Austrian Galicia; lat. 47° 23' to 49° 50' N.; lon. 28° 10' to 30° 55' E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 250 m.; greatest breadth, 80 m.; area, 11,808 gov. sq. m. The surface, though on the whole level, is considerably diversified, being traversed from N.W. to S.E. by a low branch of the Carpathians, which gradually descends towards the E., and is finally lost in a kind of steppe. None of the hills of this branch have a height exceeding 500 ft. They form the water-shed of the government, sending its waters on the N.E. side to the Bug, and on the S.W. to the Dniester, and ultimately through both to the Black Sea. There are no lakes of any consequence. The climate is temperate, bringing both the vine and the mulberry to maturity; and the air is generally salubrious, though in some quarters endemic diseases occasionally prevail. The soil is very much encumbered with stones, but is notwithstanding of remarkable fertility, producing corn, which, after satisfying the consumption, leaves about one-third of the whole for export. The principal crops after corn, are hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. The meadows and pastures are extensive, and of great luxuriance, rearing immense herds of cattle, which are of an excellent breed, and much prized in Germany, to which they are extensively exported. Large quantities of fine melons, gourds, and cherries are raised, and the forests furnish excellent ship-timber. Manufactures have made little progress; the chief product is brandy. The trade, in addition to agricultural produce and cattle, embraces a considerable number of small articles, and is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Education is under the superintendence of the university of Kiev, and is in a miserably neglected state. There is only a single printing-press. Podolsk is divided into 12 districts, and together with Volhynia, is under the military governor of Kiev. Pop. 1,400,000.

PODOR, a vil., W. Africa, Fouta-Toro, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 36' N.; lon. 15° W. It is of considerable size, and

chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and fishers. It was formerly an important position occupied by the French.

PODVILK, or **PODULK**, a vil. Hungary, co. and about 20 m. N. Arva; with a church, manufactures of, and a trade in, linen. Pop. 1690.

POGGETTO-THENTIERS, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 27 m. N.W. Nice, on a gentle slope, above l. bank Varo, near the frontiers of France. It was once strongly fortified, but is now open, and consists of six squares and eight streets. It has a substantial parish church, a civil hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, a gratuitous school, a charitable endowment, manufactures of woollen cloth, a tanning and several oil mills. P. 1168.

POGGIBONSI, a tn. Tuscany, near r. bank Elsa, 19 m. S. Florence; with a collegiate, and several other churches, an old castle, a theatre and hospital; and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 6003.

POGGIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Mantua. It is a straggling place; with a church, and an annual fair. Pop. 3548.

POGGY ISLANDS (N. and S.), two isls. off S.W. coast, Sumatra. N. Pogy is about 21 m. long, N.N.W. to S.S.E., and about half that breadth; lat. (N. point) $2^{\circ} 32' S.$; lon. $99^{\circ} 37' E.$ (u.) It produces excellent timber for ships' masts and spars, many of the trees measuring 97 ft. below the branches. S. Pogy lies S.S.E. the former, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called Si-kakap Strait; lat. (S. point) $3^{\circ} 21' S.$; lon. $100^{\circ} 41' E.$ (u.) It is about 36 m. long, and 9 m. to 12 m. broad. The sea-coast of both islands, in several places where the land is low, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and some small spots have been planted with pepper-vines.

POGITEL, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, l. bank Narenta, near the frontiers of Dalmatia, 34 m. N.W. Ragusa. It occupies a singular and picturesque position in a semicircular recess on the side of a hill, and is inclosed on the upper side by a semicircular wall, terminated at each end by a tower, while, from the projecting extremities, walls stretch down from the summit to the river. The houses stand perched at different stages on the rocky ascent, and near the centre of the lower part is a mosque, with a dome and elegant minaret. Pogitel was very early fortified, and was one of the strongholds of the old duchy of Saba, taken by the Turks in the 15th century. Though not now capable of a strong defence, it is regarded as a place of importance, and is always governed by some distinguished person.

POIORELLA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 41 m. E.N.E. Neusohl, r. bank Gran; with a church, and iron-works. Pop. 1942.

POIRLITZ, or **POHORZELITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, 17 m. S. by W. Brünn, on the Igau; with a church and a synagogue. Pop. 1710.

POINT-A-PITRE, a tn., W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, div. Grande-Terre, 35 m. N.N.E. Basse-Terre. It is built chiefly of stone, has three public squares, a court of first resort, several public offices, many handsome edifices, and at the mouth of the entrance called Riviere Salée, one of the best harbours and safest anchorages in the Antilles. The trade of the far greater part of the island centres in it. It suffered greatly from a hurricane in 1825. Pop. about 15,000.

POINT-DE-GALLE, a fortified seaport tn. Ceylon, on a peninsula on l. S. coast, 25 m. N.W. Matara, and 70 m. S.S.E. Colombo; lat. $6^{\circ} 0' 59'' N.$; lon. $80^{\circ} 17' 2'' E.$ The appearance of Galle from the sea is singularly beautiful and picturesque. To the right is the fort, with its old walls and fortifications, jutting far into the sea. In the centre of the town, and rising above every surrounding object, are the two gable ends of the old church built by the Dutch. Further on is the quay, surrounded by multitudes of canoes, and on a height is a neat and beautiful R. Catholic chapel, while close to the harbour is the native town and bridge, white, and shaded by numerous trees, the whole backed by verdant hills clothed to the summit with woods, and the most luxuriant vegetation. The fort is more than a mile in circumference, commanding the whole of the harbour, but in its turn commanded by a range of hills about 700 yards distant; it contains, besides the ordinary public buildings, a great number of houses, occupied by Moorish families, and a mosque, a Dutch church, Wesleyan chapel, and some shops. The trade of Galle chiefly consists in coir rope, cocoa-nut oil, arrack, chaya root, coffee, cotton, rice, ivory, cinnamon, and tortoise-shell. The entrance to the bay

is about a mile wide, the soundings in it from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, but rendered somewhat intricate by sunken rocks. The outer road is spacious, and in the inner harbour ships may lie in perfect security in 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms abreast of the town. The mail steamers from Aden to Calcutta and China call regularly at Point-de-Galle.—(Pridham's *Ceylon*; Horsburgh's *E. I. Directory*.)

POINT PALMYRAS, a promontory and small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S.W. the mouth of the Hooghly; lat. $20^{\circ} 43' N.$; lon. $87^{\circ} 5' E.$

POINT PEDRO, the N. extremity of isl. Ceylon; lat. $9^{\circ} 46' N.$; lon. $80^{\circ} 20' E.$

POINT RAZ, a promontory, France. See *BEC-DU-RAZ*.

POINTINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1020 ac. P. 183.

POINTZPASS, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 12 m. W. by S. Armagh; with a church, R. Catholic chapel, and school.

POIRINO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. S.S.E. Turin, l. bank Bonna. It has two squares, a fine public walk, a court of justice, four churches, a Capuchin convent, a school, an hospital, a charitable endowment, and two old castles, one of them surmounted by four towers. Pop. 5668.

POISCHWITZ (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 12 m. S. Liegnitz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1975.

POISDOIRF, a market tn. Lower Austria, 40 m. N.E. Vienna; with a church; a horse, cattle, and corn market. Near it are the interesting ruins of Falkenstein. Pop. 2500.

POISSY [Lat. *Pissiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. S.W. Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Rouen, l. bank Seine, here crossed by a very long and ancient bridge. It is ill built, has a gloomy look, and is extremely dirty. It has a weekly cattle market, said to be the largest in France. The number of beasts annually sold, almost all for the Paris market, has been stated at 77,000 oxen, 13,000 cows, 42,000 calves, and 330,000 sheep. Poissy is famous for a series of conferences held in 1561, in the vain hope of reconciling the differences between the R. Catholic and Protestant churches—Beza taking the lead on the one side, and Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, the papal legate, on the other. The first conference was attended by Charles IX. and his mother Catherine de Medici. Pop. 2735.

POITIERS [Latin, *Pictavium*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Vienne, 179 m. S.E. Paris. The space occupied is far larger than the actual population requires, much of it being laid out in gardens, and even extensive orchards, and hence much of the town has a deserted and lifeless appearance. The only scene of much activity is the market-place, which in general is densely crowded. The principal edifices are the cathedral, said to have been founded by Henry II. of England in 1152, a large and majestic structure, in a style exhibiting the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic; 326 ft. long, 99 ft. broad, and 91 ft. high, and flanked with two towers, similar in shape, but of unequal size; the church of St. Radegonde; the temple of St. Jean, once used as a church, and now converted into a Musée or picture-gallery; the church of St. Hilaire; the prefecture, the palais de justice, and the public library of 25,000 vols. Besides these are several interesting Roman remains, particularly the imposing ruins of an amphitheatre, larger than that of Nîmes, and capable of containing 22,000 spectators. The manufactures, which are not of much importance, consist of coarse woollen cloth, woollen covers, hosiery, lace, leather, playing-cards, and vinegar. The trade is in clover, lucerne, and sainfoin seeds; corn, wine, hemp, flax, wax, honey, leather, sheep, and particularly goose skins. Poitiers is the see of a bishop; has a court of appeal for depts. Vienne, Charente-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres and Vendée; a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture, belles-lettres, science, and art; a university academy, a school of law, a college, a secondary school of medicine, a free school of design and architecture, a botanical garden, and departmental nursery. Near it, in 722, Charles Martel defeated the Saracens; and, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince, with about 14,000 men, defeated John of France, at the head of 60,000. Pop. (1852), 24,495.

POITOU, a former prov. France, bounded, N. by Anjou and Bretagne, W. the Bay of Biscay, S. Saintonge and Anis, and W. Touraine Berri, and Marche. It was divided into

Upper Poitou, capital Poitiers; and Lower Poitou, capital Fontenay. It now forms part of depts. Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée.

POIX, several small places, France, particularly:—1. Poix [Latin, *Pisae*], a tn. and com., dep. Somme, 17 m. S.W. Amiens; generally well built, with an ancient church; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1056.—2. A tn., dep. Nord, near Avesnes. Pop. 2057.

POJNIK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, 8 m. E.S.E. Neusohl; with two churches, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1601.

POKROVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Saratov, 1 bank Volga; with an extensive trade in salt, which, after being made on the shores of Lake Elton, is stored here in large magazines. Pop. about 1500.

PÖL, or POEL, an isl. Baltic, belonging to Meklenburg-Schwerin, about 1 m. off the mainland, 5 m. N. Wismar; about 5 m. long by 2 m. broad. It is of considerable fertility, and at its S. side is penetrated by a bay, at the extremity of which stands a small town of the same name, with a church. Pop. 1690.

POL (Str.), two places, France:—1. (*sur-Ternoise*), [Latin, *Sancti Pauli Pagus*], a tn., dep. Pas-de-Calais, at the intersection of seven important highways, 20 m. W.N.W. Arras. It was once a place of considerable strength, and it is both irregularly and indifferently built. It has a communal college; manufactures of soap and casks, several breweries, and brick and tile works. Pop. 3142.—2. (*de-Leon*), [Lat. *Statiocanus Portus*], a tn., dep. Finistère, 10 m. N.W. Morlaix, on a slope which descends gradually to the sea-shore. It is clean and well paved, but in general ill built. It has two fine churches—one the cathedral with two towers pierced with long and elegant lancet-windows, and terminating in open spires; and the other, the church of Kreizker, with a richly-ornamented square tower, surmounted by a granite spire, formed of open work, of remarkable lightness and grace, the whole 393 ft. high. The only manufacture is linen; but the small harbour of Penpoul a short way off, enables it to carry on a trade in hemp, flax, thread, linen, paper, wax, honey, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 3019.

POLA [Latin, *Pietas Julia*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. and 54 m. S. by E. Trieste, beautifully situated on a bay of the Adriatic, which is almost land-locked, and forms one of the loveliest havens in Europe. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and has a citadel occupying a height near the centre of the town, and entirely commanding it. It is said to have been originally a Greek colony, and after it had risen to great importance under the Romans, was destroyed by Cæsar for its adherence to Pompey. It was rebuilt by Augustus, at the request of his daughter Julia, to whom it owes its Latin name. Under the emperor Septimius Severus it had a pop. of 30,000, and contained numerous

modern town is a poor, deserted, and unhealthy place. The only building which deserves notice, and can be called modern, though it dates from the 9th century, is the cathedral, which is built on the ruins of a Roman temple, and possesses many ancient fragments, columns, &c. Pop. 946.

POLA, a river, Russia, rises on the N.E. frontiers of gov. Pskov, enters Novgorod, flows N., and after a very circuitous course of 120 m., joins r. bank Lovat, 9 m. S. Lake Ilmen.

POLA DE LENA, a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Oviedo, at the confluence of the Lena and Naredo. It has a handsome modern church, an endowed school, manufactures of agricultural implements, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1328.

POLA DE SIERO, a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Oviedo. It has a magnificent modern church, two elegant chateaux, two schools, a courthouse and prison, manufactures of shoes and other articles in leather, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2500.

POLA (SANTA), a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, S. side cape of same name. It is well built, defended by a castle, and has a church, two primary schools, manufactures of esparto, a valuable fishery, a harbour and some trade, chiefly in agricultural produce. Pop. 2215.

POLAN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 10 m. from Toledo, near the Tagus, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in oil and corn. P. 1326.

POLAND [Latin, *Sarmatia*; Polish, *Polska*, meaning 'Flat Land'; German, *Polen*; French, *Pologne*], an extensive territory of Central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state; but having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was violently seized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as a common spoil, partitioned among these three powers, and incorporated with their dominions. In its greatest prosperity it had about 11,000,000 of inhabitants, and an area of 284,000 sq. m., stretching from the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, and from Germany far E. into Russia; lat. 47° to 56° N.; lon. 15° to 32° E. The territory thus bounded formed one vast and remarkably compact kingdom, divided into Great and Little Poland on the W., Masovia and Podlachia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine in the E., and Lithuania in the N.E.: the principal subdivision was into 31 palatinates and starostys.

The most characteristic feature of the surface is its uniformity. With exception of the Carpathians, forming its S.W. boundary, and a ridge of moderate elevation penetrating into it from Silesia, it scarcely possesses a single summit deserving the name of hill, but is truly, as its name implies, 'flat land,' presenting the appearance of an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently-waving slopes, partly of rich alluvial flats, partly of sandy tracts, so barren as to deserve the name of deserts, and partly of extensive morasses. The

last, contrary to the general rule, occupy the most elevated part of the interior, and consist of a broad belt curving irregularly in a N.E. direction from the Hungarian frontiers into Lithuania, and though only from 400 ft. to 500 ft. above sea-level, forming part of the great European water-shed, the waters on the one side of it flowing N. to the Baltic, while those on the other side flow S. to the Black Sea. Its principal streams are the Vistula, with its tributaries, Wieprz, Bug, and Narew; the Warta and Prosna, tributaries of the Oder, the Niemen, and the Dvina, all belonging to the basin of the Baltic; and the Dniester, S. Bug, and Dnieper, with its tributary Pripet, belonging to the basin of the Black Sea. The physical configuration of the country is admirably adapted for the operations of agriculture, and the fertility of its alluvial tracts is so great, that it has sometimes been termed the granary of Europe. As yet, however, its productive powers have never been fairly tested, and its exports of grain, though



POLA.—From Cassa, *Voyage Pittoresque et Historique de l'Istrie et Dalmatie*.

splendid edifices, while its port was one of the great naval stations of Rome. Its ancient magnificence is still attested by numerous remains, particularly by an amphitheatre, which is still in good preservation, and forms the most conspicuous object in the town when it is approached from the sea. The

large, are probably not a tithe of what they might be under more favourable circumstances. Next to grain and cattle its most important product is timber, which, in several quarters, forms large and splendid forests. The minerals include the precious metals in limited quantity, iron in sufficient quantity,

but of indifferent quality; and salt, chiefly in Galicia, where its mines have long been worked on a very extensive scale, and are, to all appearance, inexhaustible. Owing to the inland situation of the greater part of the country, and more especially to the cold winds which blow from Russia on the E., and from the Carpathians on the S., the winter of Poland is almost as severe as that of Sweden. The summer is abundantly warm, but the general humidity of the atmosphere, and the miasma of the marshes, conjoined with a common neglect of cleanliness and other sanitary precautions, make disease sometimes, under peculiar forms, very prevalent. Little progress has been made either in manufactures or trade, the former being chiefly confined to articles of primary necessity, particularly coarse woollen and linen cloth, for the weaving of which almost every family is provided with its domestic loom; and the latter, which is mostly in the hands of the Jews, who are more numerous in Poland than in any other part of Europe, being seldom on an extensive scale, though including the retail of an almost endless variety of objects.

The Poles are the descendants of various Slavonic tribes, who, in the 6th century, having proceeded up the Dnieper, entered the basin of the Vistula, drove out the Finns—the original inhabitants—and made themselves masters of the whole country, from the Warta eastward, and around the shores of the Baltic. As a race they possess fine physical forms, and are strong, active, ardent, and daring. Unfortunately, however, these original qualities of the race, though preserved to a great extent by the privileged classes of the nobility and gentry, whose birthright secured them in the possession of personal freedom, have greatly degenerated in the mass of the people, who, having been degraded into mere serfs, have sunk to the level of their condition, are ignorant in the extreme and indolent. In this general prevalence of serfdom, it is easy to trace a primary cause of the disasters which have befallen Poland, and enabled her enemies to succeed, by a series of unprincipled aggressions, in blotting her out from the map of Europe. A minority of her people held the vast majority in bondage, and the latter, as if conscious that they had nothing to lose by a change of masters, left the battle of freedom to be fought by those who, instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by all as a common boon, had selfishly and unjustly monopolized it. The prevailing religion of the Poles is R. Catholic, though it has not been permitted to retain its ascendancy without a struggle. The Reformation early took deep root in the country, and made such rapid progress that bigotry took alarm, and repressed it by lighting the fires of persecution. Since the Russians became masters, they have laboured incessantly and systematically to introduce their own religious system, and with a success which seems to intimate that the religious convictions of the inhabitants are held by a feeble tenure, and easily yield to the suggestions of interest. With similar zeal and perseverance the Russians are aiming at the extirpation of the Polish tongue by discouraging the cultivation of it, and not only introducing Russian into the public schools, but making the knowledge of it an essential requisite for office. Among the numerous degradations to which foreign domination subjects the Poles, there is none to which they appear more sensible than this attempt to complete their national destruction by the extirpation of their native tongue, which is said to be one of the richest and sweetest of the Slavonian dialects.

Poland was first raised to the rank of a kingdom by the Emperor of Germany in 1025, when Boleslaus Chrobry became its sole monarch. He belonged to what has been called the Piast dynasty, being one of the descendants of Prince Piast, who, as early as 840, had been acknowledged chief of all the Poles who dwelt between the Vistula and the Warta. His reign was long and flourishing, and the prosperity which had commenced was continued and extended under his successors, Boleslaus II. and III. The latter, however, counterbalanced the good which he had done, and laid a foundation for future disasters by following the practice then common in Europe—of dividing his dominions among four sons, with only a nominal superiority in the eldest. The unity of the kingdom was thus destroyed, and its further development impeded by civil dissensions, which did not terminate till 1308, when the monarchy again became united in the person of Ladislaus Lokietek, whose merits as a sovereign would have been more conspicuous if they had not been in some measure

eclipsed by those of his son Casimir, in whom all the qualities of a great prince seem to have been happily combined. At his death in 1370, the male line of the Piasts became extinct, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Louis of Hungary. Louis was anxious to secure the succession to his youngest daughter, Hedwig; but as this could not be obtained without innovating on the constitution, he endeavoured to accomplish it by courting the nobility, and bestowing upon them privileges with so lavish a hand, as virtually to make them masters of the crown itself. Hedwig was crowned in 1382, and, by her subsequent marriage with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, united that duchy to Poland. The Jagellon dynasty existed for about two centuries, and the monarchy was thus truly hereditary, though at each succession a diet was held, and the formalities of an election regularly observed; but on the extinction of the Jagellons in 1572 the formal was converted into a real election; and when the throne became vacant the nobility and gentry, with crowds of armed attendants, sometimes to the number of 100,000, assembled in the vicinity of Warsaw, and obliged the candidate on whom they conferred it to bind himself, both by his signature and oath, to observe what was called the *pacta conventa*. Had these been confined to proper constitutional guarantees, they might have proved the safeguards of freedom; but consisting, for the most part, of arbitrary and extravagant stipulations, intended to confirm and extend the overgrown influence of the privileged class, they left the crown without power, and the people without protection. On the death of Sigismund Augustus, the last of the Jagellons, Sweden, France, Austria, and Russia, all brought forward their candidates, and endeavoured to carry the election by such appliances as the exigencies of the occasion might seem to justify—by violence, intimidation, intrigue, and bribery. Henry Valois of France was the successful competitor, but his reign was short and inglorious; and no great name occurs in the list of sovereigns elected under this monstrously vicious system, except that of John Sobieski, who mounted the throne in 1674. Even before his election schemes of dismemberment had been suggested; and though the brilliancy of his reign, and other concurring causes, prevented them from assuming any definite shape, the disorganization of the internal government, and the anarchy which prevailed at every new election, made it obvious to all but the infatuated Poles themselves, that their execution was only postponed, and would sooner or later be effected. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland at once of about a third of her whole territory, the respective shares of the spoil being—to Prussia, 13,337; Austria, 27,000; and Russia, 42,000 sq. m. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,500, and Russia 96,500 sq. m. The Poles now awoke from their stupor, and, headed by the heroic Kosciusko, made noble efforts to regain their independence. But it was too late; another partition took place in 1795, and the last king of Poland, degraded into a pensionary of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. A dawn of hope appeared in 1803, when Bonaparte affected to take the Poles under his protection, and shortly after, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, formed the duchy of Warsaw, which, increased in 1809 by the addition of W. Galicia, extended over an area of 60,000 sq. m., and contained 3,780,000 inhabitants. But the hollowness of Bonaparte's friendship soon became apparent, and a few blustering proclamations were almost all that she could obtain in return for a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure in promoting his schemes of aggrandizement. The congress of Vienna, composed mainly of the spoliators themselves, naturally enough confirmed these spoliations; but by an arrangement which in the circumstances looks more like insult than generosity, erected the city of Cracow, with a territory of 466 sq. m. and a pop. of 96,000, into a free and independent republic. The successive partitions had given Austria 45,000 sq. m., with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 sq. m., with 2,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 180,000 sq. m., with 4,600,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and ceased to retain any distinctive appellation; but the remainder, containing about 49,000 sq. m., was erected into what was called the kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from the emperor Alexander, drawn up in a more liberal spirit than might have been anticipated. It appears, however, to have been more liberally devised than faithfully

executed; and the Poles, taking occasion of the French revolution of 1830, rashly engaged in an insurrection, which has only furnished Russia with a pretext for rivetting their chains more closely. The name, kingdom of Poland, is still given to that portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated, in all respects, as an integral part of the Russian empire. It is bounded, N. and W. by the territories of Prussia, E. by the Russian govs. of Białystok, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by Austrian Galicia. It is divided into the governments of Warsaw the capital [anc. *Mosovia* and *Kalisch*], Radom [anc. *Kielce* and *Sandomir*], Lublin [anc. *Podluchia* and *Lublin*], Plock, and Augustow; has an area of 37,120 geo. sq. m., and in 1850 had a population of 5,008,000. The republic of Cracow, also, after maintaining a feverish existence till 1846, was seized by Austria and incorporated with her kingdom of Galicia.

POLANGEN, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. N.W. Wilna, on the Baltic. It is indifferently built, and has a fishery and a custom-house.

POLAR SEA (N.) See ARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAR SEA (S.) See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAUN (OBER and UNTER), two adjacent vils. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 60 m. N.E. Prague; with a church, a religious foundation, and a school; glass-works, potash-refineries, several mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2500.

POLCH, or POLICHA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Coblenz: with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1492.

POLEBROOK, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2730 ac. P. 472.

POLESELLA, a market tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, l. bank Po, 7 m. S.S.W. Rovigo; with a court of justice, several public offices, three churches, and a harbour. P. 1132.

POLESINE [Latin, *Polestinum Sancti Viti*], a vil. and com. Parma, duchy Piacenza, r. bank Po, 24 m. N.W. Parma. It suffers much from the inundations of the Po, but has a fertile district. Pop. 3525.

POLESWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick; 6310 ac. P. 2104.

POLGARDL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. S.S.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with two churches, a handsome chateau, and some trade in corn, sheep, wine, and wood. Pop. 2409.

POLIHORA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arva, on the frontiers of Galicia, 141 m. N. by E. Pesth. It is a straggling place, has manufactures of linen, and different articles in wood, and a saline spring, which is said to be very efficacious in scrofulous affections. Pop. 1449.

POLIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., S. Nicastro. Pop. 1560.

POLICASTRO, or PALEOCASTRO, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 22 m. W.N.W. Cotrone, once a place of importance, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Petilia. In 1035 it was destroyed by Robert Guiscard, and about five centuries after, when again flourishing, was sacked by the Turks, a calamity from which it has never recovered. The marshes and rice-grounds around it render it very unhealthy. It is now a mere village. P. 400.—2, [anc. *Duzentum*], a seaport tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 26 m. S. La Sala, at the extremity of a gulf of same name. It is the see of a bishop, and has a secure harbour, at which some trade is carried on, and a productive fishery.

POLIGNAC, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 3 m. N.W. Puy. It is built around a hill of volcanic breccia, on which are the ruins of the old castle of Polignac. P. 2134.

POLIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Bari, near the Adriatic. It has three churches, two convents, and a royal abbey.

POLIGNY [Latin, *Polemniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, 49 m. N.W. Geneva; and in general clean and well built. It has a hotel de ville, an agricultural society and communal college; manufactures of delfware, saltpetre, and leather; dye-works, and saw-mills; a trade in corn, flour, good red wine produced in the district, brandy, tummy, &c. Near it are quarries of marble and alabaster. Pop. 5661.

POLLLO, one of the Philippine isls., off E. coast, isl. Luzon; lat. 15° 5' N.; lon. 122° 6' E. (a.) It is nearly of a triangular shape, about 20 m. long by 14 m. broad; has a mountain of considerable height called Malolo; several good harbours, particularly one of its own name, on the S.W. coast, and is very fertile.

POLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 923 ac. Pop. 192.

POLISTINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 33 m. N.E. Reggio, in a healthy and fertile plain; with a church. Pop. 3700.

POLITZ, or POLICE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Königgrätz. It is very poorly built, and has a church, a townhouse, and a town-school. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 1399.

POLITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 9 m. N. Stettin. It is entered by four gates, has a church, a poorhouse, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1907.

POLIZCKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. S.E. Chrudim. It is walled, flanked by 19 round bastions, entered by four gates, well and regularly built; and has a handsome square, a townhouse, a statue of Maria Theresa, two churches, a high, a female industrial school, an hospital for the poor, and an infirmary. Pop. 3666.

POLIZZI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5300.

POLKWITZ, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N. by W. Liegnitz. It is walled, has a court of justice, and two churches. Pop. 2019.

POLLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. N.N.W. La Sala; with four churches, three monasteries, and a nunnery. Pop. 5700.

POLLARDSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1250 ac. P. 234.

POLLE, a vil. Hanover, princip. Calenberg, l. bank Weser, 38 m. S.S.W. Hanover; with a church, manufactures of hosiery, a paper-mill, and a trade in coal. Pop. 1231.

POLLENZA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 28 m. N.E. Palma. It has good and well-paved streets, a townhouse, church, hospital, asylum, prison, and primary schools; a fine Jesuits' college, partly ruinous, the church attached to which is one of the best of the class in Spain. The port and bay of Pollenza are a few miles N.E., defended by the castle of Albercaux. Manufactures of linen and woollen tissues, plain cloths, charcoal and soap. Pop. 6276.

POLLERSKIRCHEN, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Czeslau, 6 m. from Stecken. It has a church, castle, court-house, school; manufactures of potash and glass, a brewery, distillery, and several glass-polishing mills. Pop. 959.

POLLESCHOWITZ, or POLESOWICE, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near Welchrad. It is an ancient place, and was the first bishop's see formed in Moravia. Pop. 1676.

POLLEUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Liège. It has a worsted and two fulling mills, quarries of millstones and whetstones, and limekilns. Pop. 1557.

POLLINCHOVE, or POLLINCKHOVE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 27 m. S.W. Bruges; with two breweries, a bark, two oil and five flour mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1740.

POLLNO, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Köslin, l. bank Grabow; with a church, manufactures of cloth, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1444.

POLLOCK, or EASTWOOD, par. Scot. Renfrew. P. 9243.

POLLOCKSHAW, a bor. of barony, and tn. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 2½ m. S.W. Glasgow, conveniently situated on the White Cart, and on the Glasgow and Barhead railway. It has a neat townhouse, two Established and two Free churches, a U. Presbyterian and an Original Seceder church, and a R. Catholic chapel; several schools, a number of friendly societies, and an extensive public library. The inhabitants are principally employed in cotton-spinning, hand and powerloom silk and cotton weaving, calico-printing, fancy dyeing and bleaching, all of which are extensively carried on. P. 6086.

POLLONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and near Biella; with a square, and a handsome church. Pop. 1653.

POLLRONE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3596 ac. P. 1819.

POLLUTRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 5 m. W.N.W. Il-Vasto, on a steep rock; with an hospital. P. 1300.

POLLYAN, or KEZDI POLLYAN, a vil. Transylvania, 50 m. from Cronstadt; with a Greek church and mineral springs. Pop. 1685.

POLMONT, par. Scot. Stirling, 6 m. by 2 m. P. 3764.

POLNA, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 31 m. S.S.E. Czeslau; with a deanery church, and two mills; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 4916.

POLOCHIC, a riv., Central America, rises lat. 13° 35' N., and lon. 90° 30' W., in Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz; flows W., then N.E., passing the towns of Coban and Cajabon, then S., then E., and falls into the Gulf of Dulce, communicating with the Bay of Honduras; total course about 150 m., part of which is navigable.

POLONGHERA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 11 m. N.N.E. Saluzzo. It is tolerably well built; has a church, an old castle with a square tower, a sanctuary, and a small theatre. Pop. 1728.

POLONKA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gümör, r. bank Gran, 36 m. from Neusohl; with a handsome church, acidulated springs, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2293.

POLOP, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and N.E. Alicante; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school; has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1902.

POLOPOS, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 40 m. from Granada, near the Mediterranean; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1680.

POLOTZK [anc. *Peltiscum*], a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, r. bank Dwina, and both banks Polotka. It has some fortifications of no great strength, particularly a castle somewhat dilapidated, which was built by Stephen Bathory, king of Poland, in the 16th century; and numerous churches and monasteries, but most of the houses are old and very indifferently built. The most remarkable edifices are the old Jesuit convent and college. It has some trade in flour and hemp, which is sent to Riga. Pop. (1851), 11,131.

POLPENAZZE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Brescia, dist. 6 m. S. Salo, on a small lake; with four auxiliary churches, and two mills. Pop. 1229.

POLPERRO, a small seaport, England, co. Cornwall, on the steep rocky sides of a narrow valley, through which a torrent falls into the sea, 5 m. E. Fowey. It has Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a valuable fishery, chiefly of pilchards, whittings, plaice, turbot, &c.; a harbour, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen, and there is some export of grain, with imports of coal, culm, and limestone. Pop. 913.

POLSCHATEK, or **POCZKATZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 28 m. S.E. Tabor; with a deanery church, an hospital, and some manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2561.

POLSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 8402 ac. Pop. 943.

POLTAWA, or **PULTAWA**, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Czernigov, E. Kharkov, S. Ekaterinoslav and Kherson, and W. Kiev; lat. 48° 45' to 51° 3' N.; lon. 30° to 36° E.; greatest length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., 212 m.; greatest breadth, 145 m.; area, 16,000 geo. sq. m. It consists of an extensive and somewhat monotonous flat, highest in the N.E., and gradually declining to the S.W., where the Dnieper flows along its whole frontier, and directly or by its tributaries, Sula, Pischol, Vorsklia, and Orel, receives the drainage of all its surface. It is one of the most fertile, and best-cultivated portions of the Russian empire, and exports about a fourth of its whole produce of wheat, oats, and barley. The meadows are both extensive and luxuriant, and the breeds of the immense herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which graze there, are in general of a superior description. The rearing of bees is an important branch of rural economy; some peasants have 100 hives yielding prized honey of white colour. Both manufactures and trade are of very limited extent. The former are almost confined to woollens, leather, saltpetre, and brandy; the latter consists chiefly of agricultural produce, including horses and cattle, hemp, flax, tallow, wool, honey, and wax. Education, nominally under the superintendence of the university of Kharkov, is miserably neglected. Apparently not one in 1000 of the population is at school. Poltawa is divided into 15 districts. Pop. (1850), 1,819,500.

POLTAWA, or **PULTAWA**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Poltawa, 445 m. S.S.W. Moscow. It is walled, defended by a citadel crowning a small height, which rises up near its centre, and has spacious and regular streets; houses generally of wood, though some are of stone and brick. It has 12 churches, of which one is a cathedral; a convent, and a school for cadets. The trade, chiefly in cattle, corn, hemp, and wax, is very considerable; and the fairs, three in number, are very important. Under its walls, in 1709, Peter the Great, at the head of the Russians, signally defeated the Swedes, under Charles XII. Pop. (1851), 20,071.

PÖLTEN, or **HIPPOLYT** (Str.), a tn. Lower Austria, 1. bank Trasen, which divides into several branches, 35 m. W.S.W. Vienna. It is somewhat of a circular shape, has three public squares, irregular but spacious, clean, and tolerably well-paved streets. It is the see of a bishop, has several courts and public offices, a cathedral, and two other churches, an Episcopal palace, palaces of the prince of Auersperg and of Count Rindsmaul; a townhouse, diocesan seminary, a military academy, English female institute, superior high school, burgher hospital and infirmary; manufactures of plain and printed calicoes, matches and earthenware; paper, cotton, and other mills, tile-works, dye-works, and breweries. P. 5800.

POLTIMORE, par. Eng. Devon; 1710 ac. Pop. 281.

POLWARTH, par. Scot. Berwick, 3 m. by 2 m. P. 331.

POLYAN, (*MAGYAR* and *NETMETI*), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, 6 m. from Papa; with a church, tile-works, a mill, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1132.

POLYANKA (*SZECS*), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the Toplya, 6 m. from Veesé; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1048.

POLYKANDRO [anc. *Pholegandros*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 18 m. E.S.E. Milo; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 9 m.; breadth, 3 m. It is mountainous, and the ground generally stony and parched. Corn and wine are raised in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants. The town of same name stands near a rugged rock, about 3 m. from the shore.

POLYNESIA [Greek, *Πολυ*, many, and *Νησος*, an island], the name given to the N.E. and E. parts of Oceania, and consisting of the numberless islands scattered over that part of the Pacific Ocean, both singly and in groups. Of the latter, the principal are the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Navigator, Friendly, and Feejee islands, and the islands of New Zealand.

POLZIN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Küstin; with several courts and offices, a church, an hospital, and a bathing establishment; manufactures of cloth and other woollen stuffs, waggons, leather, and tobacco, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2994.

POMARANÇO, or **RIPOMORANÇO**, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 12 m. S.E. Volterra. It is walled; has a handsome church of three naves, with some good paintings; a townhouse, with a tower; an hospital, and theatre. Pop. 2060.

POMARICO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 12 m. S. Matera; with a convent; some good cotton is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 5427.

POMARO, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 18 m. S.W. Piacenza, near the torrent Luretta. It is beautifully situated, and has a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 2119.

POMATA, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 97 m. W.N.W. La Paz, S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,040 ft. above sea-level; with two churches.

POMAZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 12 m. N. Pesth; with three churches, and a chateau. Pop. 2739.

POMBA BASIN, or **BAY**, one of the finest harbours on E. coast Africa, Mozambique Channel; lat. 12° 27' 30" S.; lon. 40° 25' E. The entrance, between two rocky points, is only 1½ m. across, but the basin into which it opens is 9 m. long, by 6 m. broad, and has almost everywhere sufficient water for the largest ships.

POMBA (*VILLA DA*), a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 1. bank river of same name, 60 m. E.S.E. Ouro-Preto; with a church, a townhouse, and a trade in sugar, rum, and swine. Pop. dist., 12,000.

POMBAL, two tns. Brazil:—1, Prov. and 260 m. W. Parahiba, on the Pianco, 4 m. above its junction with the Piranhas; one of the oldest towns in Brazil. It has a fine old church, a handsome townhouse, with prison, two primary schools, and a considerable trade in cotton. Pop. dist., 4000.—2, Prov. and 140 m. N.N.W. Bahia; with a church, and a primary school. Inhabitants, all of Indian extraction, cultivate cotton, but depend chiefly for subsistence on fishing and hunting.

POMBAL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near Leiria; with manufactures of hats. Pop. 3634.

POMBEIRO, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and par., prov. Minho, near Guimarães. Pop. 786.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, near Cea. Pop. 1130.

POMBIA, and **VARALLO-POMBIA**, two nearly-contiguous vils, Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Novara, near Borgoticino. Pombia is well built, and has two squares, a church, and the ruins of two old castles. Pop. 1109.—Varallo-Pombia has a square, a public walk, and several churches. Pop. 1973.

POMERANIA [German, *Pommern*], a prov. and duchy in the N. part of Prussia, bounded, N. by the Baltic, W. the duchy of Mecklenburg, S. prov. Brandenburg, and E. West Prussia; area, 9190 geo. sq. m. It consists of a long and comparatively narrow tract of country, stretching longitudinally E. to W. The coast is generally low and sandy, and is lined by a great number of lagoons, separated from the sea by narrow belts of land, or low sandhills. The chief of these lagoons are the Binnensee, the Lebasee, and the Stettiner-haff, or Pommersche-haff. The last forms the embouchure of the Oder, and communicates with the Baltic by three channels—the Peene, Swiene, and Devenow. Owing to the general lowness of the coast, where it is not protected from the waves by the downs or low hills already mentioned, artificial embankments, like those of Holland, become necessary. Along the coast are a few islands, but none of them, except Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin, are of great extent. The interior is almost a continuous flat, including considerable marshy tracts, with a very gradual inclination towards the Baltic, by which all its drainage is received. The principal rivers are the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe. The soil on the whole is sandy and indifferent; still there are many rich alluvial tracts, particularly along the banks of the rivers and lakes, producing a surplus of grain for export. Much of what is thus exported is of the finest quality, and the Pomeranian wheat is well known in the English market, where it often commands the highest price. The domestic animals are numerous, and of tolerably good breeds: those which appear to attract most attention are sheep and swine. The forests are of large extent, and well supplied with game. Fish also are abundant. The only minerals of any consequence are a little iron, salt, and alum. Manufactures early made considerable progress, in consequence of the influx of French refugees, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, who introduced the manufacture of woollens and other fabrics. The possession of the Oder enables the province to carry on a considerable trade, both general and transit. The principal exports are corn, cattle, wood, wool, wax, and fish; the principal imports are wine, cotton goods, coffee, sugar, and other articles of colonial produce. Pomerania appears to have been originally inhabited by Goths, Vandals, and Slaves. The first mention of it in history is in 1140. It long remained an independent duchy, and was of much larger extent than at present. In 1637, on the extinction of the ducal family, the electoral house of Brandenburg claimed possession, but was obliged to give way to Sweden. On the death of Charles XII. the electoral house again claimed possession, and the whole was formally ceded to it except a part, which received the name of Swedish Pomerania. This part having been ceded to Denmark, was by it given up in exchange for the duchy of Lauenburg, to Prussia, to which the whole of Pomerania now belongs. For administrative purposes, it is divided into three governments (*Regierungs-bezirken*), Stettin, Köslin, and Stralsund. Pop. (1846), 1,164,073.

POMEROON, a river, British Guiana, which, after a tortuous N. course, enters the Atlantic 35 m. N.W. the estuary of the Essequibo.

POMEROY, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 9 m. N.W. Dungannon; with a R. Catholic chapel, and a Seceder meeting-house. Area of par., 15,951 ac. Pop. 7044; vil. 505.

POMFRET, a market tn. in England. See **PONTFRACCT**.

POMIGLIANO D' ARCO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Naples; with two churches. It was sacked and burnt by the French under Charles VIII., for having remained faithful to Alphonso of Aragon. Pop. 4700.

POMMEROEU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 11 m. W. Mons; with manufactures of soap, refined salt, and leather; a brewery, two oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1734.

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, an isl. Scotland, the largest of the Orkney group, open to the Atlantic on the W. and E., but separated by channels from Rowsa, Shapinsha, &c., on the N.; and from Hoy, South Ronaldsha, &c., on the S.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 23 m.; breadth, where greatest, about 15 m., when penetrated from opposite directions by Kirk-

wall Bay and Scapa Flow, not more than 2½ m. It is extremely irregular in shape, and on all sides, except the W., which is nearly continuous, is deeply indented by bays and creeks; among which, after the two already mentioned, the largest are Ingness Bay, Deer Sound, Holm Sound, and another on the S.W. entering from Hoy Mouth, and communicating by a very narrow strait with a large and beautiful expanse called the Loch of Stennis. The coast is bold and elevated on the N.W. and W., particularly the latter, on which the waves often break with tremendous fury, and shipwrecks are not unfrequent. Here, and in other parts, the action of the water has produced several remarkable caverns. The general slope is eastward, and in that direction the beach often becomes low and sandy. The interior is well diversified with hills, valleys, and lakes, but wants the beauty which woods would give it, though in many of the more sheltered spots considerable plantations have recently been made. The loftier summits do not average above 400 ft., but Wart Hill, in the parish of Orphir, rises to the height of about 700 ft. Almost all the rocks belong to the old red sandstone formation, and in some places are rich in remarkable fossil fishes. They are often intersected by whinstone dikes. Granite forms a chain of moderate hills, extending N. from the shore of Stromness, and terminating in a bold precipice on the W. coast. Many of the hills are covered with heath, but several of them are clothed with grass, yielding good pasture. In the valleys a loamy soil, of good quality, occurs; and both in them and the lowlands near the shore, there is a considerable extent both of arable and meadow land. The principal crops are oats, beans, and bear. Improved breeds of sheep have been introduced, and large herds of swine are fed on the commons. Fish of almost all the kinds common in Scotland, abound on the coasts. The capital of the island, as well as of the county, is Kirkwall. The other principal town is Stromness. Pop. 16,757.

POMPEII, or **POMPEIA**, an ancient tn. Italy, about 1 m. from the gulf, and 14 m. S.E. from the city of Naples, at the S. foot, and 5 m. S. from the crater of Vesuvius, by an eruption of which it was completely entombed, A.D. 79. It had remained thus buried, and almost forgotten, for nearly 17 centuries, when it was accidentally discovered by peasants engaged in cutting a ditch. Excavations were commenced in 1775, and have been perseveringly continued, till about a third of the whole area has been exposed. The walls, about 20 ft. high, and 20 ft. thick, and faced within and without with blocks of lava, have been traced throughout, so as to show that the city was in the form of an oval, with a longer diameter of about three-quarters, and a shorter diameter of about half a mile, and thus covered an area of 160 acres. The walls were pierced with six gates, and flanked with lofty towers; the streets are generally from 18 ft. to 20 ft. broad, one-third of which is occupied by side pavements, though one street, called the Street of the Silversmiths, has a central width of 28 ft., with two side pavements, each six ft., making the whole width 40 ft.; and the houses, frequently only one of one, and seldom of more than two stories, when viewed in connection with the whole area of the town, and the dimensions of its streets, seem to indicate that the population may have amounted to 20,000 or 25,000. The excavations of Pompeii derive their chief interest from the light which they have thrown on the domestic life and manners of the Romans.

POMFONESCO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Mantua, dist. and 3 m. E. Viadana, l. bank Po; an ancient place; with a considerable trade in dressed skins, and in linen and hempen cloth. Pop. 2100.

PONANY, a seaport tn. India. See **PANIANY**.

PONDERANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and near Biella; once defended by a strong castle. It has a parish church. Pop. 1513.

PONDICHERRY [French, *Pondichéry*], a tn., cap. of the French possessions in Hindoostan, E. or Coromandel coast, 85 m. S. by W. Madras; lat. 11° 55' 41" N.; lon. 79° 51' 46" E. Its territory is surrounded on the land side by the British dist. South Arcot. It stands on a sandy beach, and consists of two divisions, separated by a canal. The 'White Town,' or European quarter, on the E., facing the sea, is very regularly laid out; contains a spacious square, in which is the government-house, handsome planted boulevards, and between 400 and 500 well-built houses, stuccoed white or yellow,

mostly with terraces on their summits, and furnished with a colonnade below. The 'Black Town,' or native quarter, on the W., beyond the canal, contains about 3800 houses or huts, of brick or earth, and a few pagodas. Its streets are broad, and shaded by palm trees, but as usual with Hindoo towns, it is filthy. A large bazaar, two churches, a lighthouse, a public library, college for European children, several other public schools, a botanic garden, and a government pawn-bank, are the chief edifices and institutions. The fortifications, formerly strong, were destroyed during the war with the British, and by the treaty of Paris, they are not to be rebuilt, nor is Pondicherry to be garrisoned by a native French force. The authority of the governor extends over all the French possessions in Asia. The territory around the town, 5 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in breadth, is partly watered by the Gingee river, but is not very fertile: some rice, indigo, tobacco, betel, cotton, and cocoa-nuts are raised; which, with guineas, or fine cotton cloths dyed blue, India handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, form the chief exports; the total value of which in 1842 amounted to £117,611. The imports in the same year amounted to £124,859 in value. The trade is declining, there being no harbour, but only a roadstead, on which the surf beats almost as strongly as at Madras. The settlement was purchased by the French from the Bejapoor rajah in 1672, and taken by the British in 1761, 1778, 1793, and 1803. Pop. of territory (1849), 81,154; town, about 40,000.—(*Bengal Gazetteer*, 1841; *Rep. on Central Div. of Madras Presid.*; *Haussmann's Voyage en Chine*, &c.)

PONTERRADA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 57 m. W. Leon, girdled by the rivers Sil and Boeza. On the opposite bank of the former is a large suburb, connected with the town by a bridge of one arch. On l. bank Boeza is another suburb, also communicating with the town by means of a bridge. The streets are regular, clean, but rather narrow; two of the squares are provided with flagged arcades. It has a handsome but incommensurate townhouse, two elementary schools, a general hospital, and a founding hospital maintaining 205 children; a theatre, a Franciscan nunnery, four churches, and a chapel; two tanneries, and four potteries. Pop. 4221.

PONG, or BOKO, a prov. Burmese dominions; lat. 26° to 27° N.; lon. 96° to 99° E.; bounded, N. by Tibet, E. the Chinese province of Yunnan, and W. Upper Assam; chief town, Moonkhom.

PONGAS, or PONGO, a river, W. Africa, Senegambia; enters the Atlantic by several mouths, near lat. 10° N.; lon. 14° W. The mud bar entrance is practicable at high water for vessels drawing 12 or 14 ft.

PONIKLA, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Bid-schow, l. bank Iser; with a church, and some manufactures of linen. Near it iron is worked. Pop. 1599.

PONORGO, a tn. Java, prov. Madioen, 92 m. S.E. Samarang; with an extensive school, in which a large number of youths are taught Mahometanism and Buddhism.

PONS, several places, France, particularly:—1, [Latin, *Pontes*], A tn., dep. Charente-Inférieure, 15 m. S.S.E. Saintes, l. bank Seigne, here crossed by three bridges; on a hill, crowned by the remains of an old castle, with a lofty tower now used as a prison. It has a secondary ecclesiastical school. Pop. 2725.—2, (*St.*, or *St. Pons de Thomières*), [Latin, *Fium Pontii Tomeriarum*], Dep. Hérault, 58 m. W.S.W. Montpellier, r. bank Jaur, which propels a considerable number of mills. Its houses and church are built of variegated marble quarried in the neighbourhood; it has a court of first resort, a second ary ecclesiastical school, communal college, and agricultural society; manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3780.

PONSACCO, formerly PONTE DI SACCO, a tn. Tuscany, 16 m. S.S.E. Pisa, r. bank Cascina, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It is regularly built, and has two churches, and a trade in corn, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. P. 2558.

PONSONBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2265 ac. P. 190. PONT, numerous towns, France, particularly:—1, (*de Moisson*), [Latin, *Montium Pons*], A tn., dep. Meurthe, 16 m. N.W. Nancy, on the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge. It has a square, surrounded by arcades, one of the houses of which, called the House of the Seven Deadly Sins, has a remarkably curious façade, adorned with ancient sculptures; also a fine Gothic parish church of the 13th century; hotel de ville, cavalry barracks, hospital, and the old Abbey of St.

Mary, now converted into a seminary; a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. Manufactures of embroidery, coarse woollens, earthenware, leather, refined sugar, beer, and vinegar; and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, fir planks, &c. Duroc, one of Bonaparte's favourite marshals, was born here. Pop. 6874.—2, (*Audemer*), A tn., dep. Eure, l. bank Rille, which here begins to be navigable, 38 m. N.W. Evreux. It is walled, regularly and well built; and once had a castle, in one of the sieges of which, in the early part of the 14th century, cannon were used for the first time in France. The only building deserving of notice, is the old church of Notre Dame des Prés, now used as a tannery. The staple manufacture is leather, the number of tanneries being 40. The other manufactures are glue, hosiery, and the hardware used in saddlery. The trade is in leather, corn, cider, flax, thread, &c. Pop. 6359.—3, (*Croix*), A tn., dep. Finistère, 18 m. W.S.W. Quimper, on a crumbling cliff, about 300 ft. above, and washed by the sea; poorly built, with steep, ill-paved, and dirty streets. Pop. 1416.—4, (*de Beauvoisin*), A tn., dep. Isère, on the Guiers, here spanned by a bold bridge of a single arch, the middle of which forms the boundary between France and Savoy, 24 m. N. Grenoble. The most important part of the town is on the Savoy side. It has manufactures of linen, and hempen twine, and a trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 1949.—5, (*de Vauz*), A tn., dep. Ain, 20 m. N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse, r. bank Reysseuse. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, earthenware, and leather; and a trade in grain, flour, wine, hemp, thread, poultry, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2896.—6, (*du Chateau*), A tn., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. E.N.E. Clermont-Ferrand, l. bank Allier, here crossed by a fine basaltic bridge, 722 ft. long. In the beginning of the 12th century it was one of the strongest places in Limagne, but the most conspicuous object now is a chateau, situated on a height above the river. The port of the town is used by the whole department, and has a considerable trade in wine, hemp, animal charcoal, coal, apples, wood, millstones, clogs, &c. Pop. 3621.—7, (*P'Abbay*), A small tn. and seaport, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.W. Quimper, at the extremity of a creek, which forms a well-frequented harbour. It has the remains of a castle, one of the towers of which is now used as the townhouse; manufactures of linen; and a trade in grain, potatoes, honey, wine, &c. Pop. 2641.—8, (*l'Écluse*), A tn., dep. Calvados, at the junction of the Touques and Calonne, 26 m. E.N.E. Caen. It has a good courthouse and prison; manufactures of lace; and a trade in cider, cheese, butter, brandy, cattle, wood, &c. William the Conqueror assembled here the states which resolved on the invasion of England. Pop. 1911.—9, (*St. Mazenod*), A tn., dep. Oise, 7 m. N. Senlis, on the Oise, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has three good squares, in one of which the church stands; manufactures of clogs and leather, several works for melting tallow, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2282.—10, (*St. Esprit*), [Latin, *Planasia*], A tn., dep. Gard, r. bank Rhone, 32 m. N.E. Nîmes. It is in general ill built; has narrow, dirty streets, and a citadel, built by Louis XIII., to curb the Protestants. The most remarkable object is the bridge over the Rhone, said to be the largest stone bridge in the world. It was founded in 1265, and was 45 years in building. It consists of 26 arches, irregular in size, the largest having an opening of 108 ft., and is 17 ft. wide and 2717 ft. long. It has a good harbour; and the trade in wine, oil, fruit, and silk is considerable. Pop. 4164.—11, (*Pont-aux-Yonne*), A tn., dep. Yonne, 7 m. N.W. Sens, on the Yonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, leather, and a kind of tiles, well known by the name of Burgundian tiles. Pop. 1810.

PONT, or PONTE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. It has a court of justice, two towers, and a castellated gate, the only remains of its ancient fortifications; two very ancient parish churches; a worsted-mill, and quarries of white marble. Pop. 4138.

PONT-A-CELLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. E. Mons; with manufactures of nails; a distillery, three breweries, two tanneries, several mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1743.

PONT-DE-ARMENTERA, a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and N.N.E. Tarragona; with a church, and courthouse; manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton twist, and worsted; a distillery, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1400.

PONT-DE-CAMARES, a tn. France. See CAMARES.

PONTA-DO-CAJU, a sandy promontory, Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Niterohi, about 4 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. An imperial palace, admired for the simplicity of its architecture, has been built upon it; and many citizens of the capital have fine villas here.

PONTA-VERDE, or PONTA-DE-JARAGUA, a promontory, Brazil, prov. Alagoas, having the port of Pajussara on its N. and that of Jaragua on its S. side. The sea breaks upon it with great fury, but about a mile outside of it the depth is 11 fathoms.

PONTACQ, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S.E. Pau; with manufactures of woollen goods, vinegar, and leather; and a trade in leather, wool, and salt provisions. Pop. 2039.

PONTAFEL, a vil. Austria, Illyria, circle Villach, in a narrow pass on the Fella, here crossed by a bridge, which, by a tower built upon it, marks the boundary between Italy and Illyria, and communicates with the village of Pontebba. It has a blast-furnace. Pop. 1427.

PONTAIPRET, a tn. Siam. See CAMBODIA.

PONTARLIER (Latin, *Pons Arleius*), a tn. France, dep. Doubs, at the foot of the second chain of the Jura, 2716 ft. above sea-level, 23 m. S.E. Besançon. It is regularly built; has straight and well-cleaned streets, lined by handsome houses; a cavalry barracks, college, hospital, market-hall, townhouse, public library, and a fine promenade; a court of first resort, and a communal college; manufactures of turnery, scythes, and different implements; a blast and a refining furnace, several forges, a copper smithy, a paper, and saw mills; and a considerable trade in wormwood, cherry brandy, cheese in imitation of Gruyère, cattle and horses, clock-work, timber, marble, gypsum, &c. Pop. 4503.

PONTASSIEVE, or PONTE-A-SIEVE, a tn. Tuscany, 12 m. E. Florence, on the Sieve, here crossed by a bridge; with a court of justice, a church, an old castle; and a trade in corn, oil, and silk. Pop. 1780.

PONTCHARRA, a vil. France, dep. Isère, 23 m. N.W. Grenoble. Near this village, Lesdiguières, in 1591, at the head of 5700 French, defeated an army of 14,000 men, belonging to the duke of Savoy. Near it is the chateau, where the celebrated Bayard was born. Pop. 1760.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake, U. States of America, Louisiana, a few miles N. New Orleans, communicating with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgue on the E., and with New Orleans on the S., through St. John's bayou and a canal; length, 40 m.; breadth, 25 m.; depth, 9 ft. to 18 ft. On the N. it receives several rivers, of which the Tangipaha and the Tchefuncte, are the most considerable.

PONTCHY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, dep. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, near Bonneville, in a fertile plain. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1099.

PONTE, numerous places, Austrian Italy, particularly:—1, A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. N.E. Sondrio, r. bank Adda, in a district covered with vineyards. Pop. 2738.—2, (*al Lambro*), A vil. and com., prov. Como, 3 m. N. L'Erba, on the Lambro, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, the remains of an ancient monastery, and some silk-mills. Pop. 871.—3, (*di Legno*), A vil. and com., prov. and 30 m. N.E. Bergamo; with four churches; a tannery, saw-mill, smelting-furnace; and some trade in salted provisions. P. 1690.—4, (*San Pietro*), A vil. and com., prov. and 5 m. E. by S. Bergamo, l. bank Brembo, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built; has a church, five chapels; several dye-works, tanneries, tile-works, limekilns, a manufactory of crystal, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1095.—5, (*Vico*), See PONTEVICO.

PONTE, several places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*do Lima*), A tn. and par., prov. Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. It is very well built; inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving linen and spinning flax. Pop. 1950.—2, (*du Barca*), A tn. and par., prov. Minho, near Ponte-do-Lima, on the Lima, here crossed by an excellent stone bridge. Pop. 800.—3, (*de Sor*), A vil. and par., prov. Alemtejo, 34 m. W.S.W. Portalegre, on the Sor. Its houses are regularly built, and its streets tolerably wide. Pop. 1523.

PONTE-CORVO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Frosinone, in an isolated territory, inclosed within the Neapolitan prov., Lavoro, l. bank Garigliano. It is the see of a bishop; and has a castle, a cathedral, and six other churches. Pop. 5200.

PONTE-DE-PINHEIRO, a vil. Brazil, prov., and 26 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, l. bank Macacu. It has an important trade in wood and the produce of the neighbourhood, which is shipped here for Rio-de-Janeiro.

PONTE-DELGADO, a tn. S. side, isl. St. Michael, one of the Azores; lat. 37° 40' N.; lon. 25° 36' W. It is defended on the sea-side, W. by the castle of St. Braz, which can mount 90 pieces of cannon; and about 3 m. to the E., by the forts of San Pedro and Rosto de Cão. It is built with considerable regularity, and the houses have a substantial and cheerful appearance, but the streets are wretchedly paved. The principal buildings are six churches, eight monasteries, and four convents, now suppressed, and a neat English chapel. The anchorage in the roadstead has both a bad bottom, and is much exposed; and the harbour is so shallow, that vessels require to be loaded by means of small craft; but still the trade is considerable. It is chiefly in the hands of the British, of whom a considerable number are here resident, including a consul. The chief exports are wheat, maize, and oranges; and the imports, cotton and silk tissues, hardware, &c. The manners of the native inhabitants are very voluptuous, and morals are at a very low ebb. One of the main causes of this was the number of nunneries and monasteries, in which the inmates were not careful to preserve even the semblance of virtue. Pop. 22,000.

PONTE-DELL'OLIO, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 15 m. S. Piacenza, r. bank Nure, here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It has a court of justice, a church, a primary school; a copper, two iron, and two paper mills, and a millstone quarry. Pop. 3578.

PONTE-DO-RIO-VERDE, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 15 m. N.E. Campanha, on the Rio Verde; with a parish church, and a primary school.

PONTEBBA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, r. bank Fella; with a church; and three mills. Pop. 1400.

PONTEDEIRA, or POSTADERA, a tn. Tuscany, 14 m. E. Pisa, l. bank Era, here crossed by a marble bridge. It is well and regularly built; has two churches and an hospital; manufactures of cotton and mixed goods, cordage, shuttles; dye-works, tanneries, numerous limekilns; and a trade in corn, hemp, flax, and wine. Pop. 5447.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, a parliamentary and manufacturing bor. and market tn. England, co. and 24 m. S.S.W. York, on a height a little below the confluence of the Aire and Calder, and on the Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole railway. It consists of spacious streets, and houses mostly well built of brick, and has a few remains of a celebrated old castle, which stood on a commanding height, figures much in early history, and was the scene of the murder of Richard II., and several other atrocities; two parish churches, one of them very ancient, and forming a very conspicuous object, both from its tower and its elevated site; Independent, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Friends', and R. Catholic chapels; a handsome townhall, courthouse, free, grammar, British, national, and other schools, a mechanics' institute, subscription library, dispensary, poorhouse, and several hospitals. The manufactures include hats, iron and brass castings, earthenware, bricks and tiles; and in the vicinity are numerous flour-mills, productive coal-mines, and extensive gardens and nurseries, partly employed in growing liquorice, which is largely manufactured on the spot. The trade is chiefly in liquorice, malt, for which there are several extensive establishments; and corn, of which large quantities are sold in the weekly market. Pontefract is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 11,515.

PONTELAND, par. Eng. Northumb.; 10,073 ac. P. 1137. PONTELANDOLFO, a vil. Naples, prov. Sanno, 20 m. S. Campobasso. It is walled; has four churches, one of which is collegiate, and an hospital. Pop. 4259.

PONTENURE, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 6 m. S.E. Piacenza, near the Nure, here crossed by a modern bridge of five arches. It is a very ancient place, and has a court of justice and a primary school. Pop. 2750.

PONTESBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 10,667 ac. P. 3363. PONTESPIRA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 25 m. N.W. Alessandria, r. bank Po; with a court of justice, handsome parish church, two oratories, and a school. Pop. 1841.

PONTEVEDRA, a maritime prov. Spain, Galicia, bounded, N.E. by prov. Lugo, E. Orense, S. by Portugal, and W. by the Atlantic; area, 2822 sq. m. This province is not only the most populous in Galicia, but it is also superior both in soil and climate. Its principal rivers are the Arnego, Umia, Lerez, and Octaven, and the Minho forms its S. boundary with Portugal. It is not rich in minerals, the only mines in operation being two of tin. The productions of the soil consist chiefly of maize, rye, wheat, and millet, besides delicious fruits, a great quantity of wine, chestnuts, honey, potatoes, leguminous plants, flax, and horned cattle in great numbers; horses, mules, sheep, and goats, are also reared; and the swine, which are fed on maize, are much esteemed for their delicacy. The coasts abound with fish, especially sardines, which form a source of great riches. Besides flour-mills, there are manufactures of leather, earthenware, coarse woollen hais, linen, paper, tiles, and soap; and many of the inhabitants are sailors and masons, the latter being employed in Portugal and Castile, as well as Galicia. Pop. 420,000.

PONTEVEDRA (Latin, *Uno Pontis*), a tn. Spain, Galicia, cap. above prov., 240 m. W.N.W. Madrid, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Lerez, Alba, and Tormes, at a short distance from their entrance into the Atlantic, through the Bay of Pontevedra; lat. 42° 26' N.; lon. 8° 34' W. It is surrounded with a high old wall, 2600 yards in circuit, and is entered by four large gates. On the N. a handsome bridge of 12 arches spans the Lerez, and beside it are two wharfs and the prison. The houses are built of granite, spacious, and generally two stories high; and the streets are broad, paved, and clean. Some of the squares have colonnades, and are used as market-places. It has a barrack, a Franciscan convent, where the provincial courts are held, and which, on account of its commanding position, has been used as a citadel; a normal and other schools, an hospital, two churches, one of which, St. Maria's, a Gothic structure, is a masterpiece of its kind. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though a few are fishermen, and there are some tanneries and flour-mills. Iron, wine, kidney-beans, and hides are exported. Pontevedra was ruined in 1809 by the constant train of French troops, who sacked it repeatedly. Gregorio Hernandez, the sculptor, was born here. P. 441.

PONTEVICO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 m. from Brescia, near r. bank Oglio, at the confluence of the Stroma. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls, and once defended by a strong castle, which still exists in a dilapidated state; contains many good houses, and carries on an important trade, chiefly in corn and wine, being an emporium for the traffic of Brescia and its valleys, which here finds an outlet by the navigable Oglio. Pop. 5602.

PONTFAEN, par. Wales, Pembroke; 695 ac. P. 41.

PONTIAC, a vil., U. States, Michigan, on the Clinton, 28 m. N.W. Detroit; with a courthouse, a jail, a church, several mills, an iron foundry, and two printing offices. P. 1000.

PONTIANAK, a tn., W. coast, Borneo, on both sides the Pontianak, cap. Dutch prov. and kingdom of its name, almost on the equator; lon. 109° 20' E. It has some trade in gold dust and birds'-nests.—The province extends along the W. coast of the island, from the frontier of Sambas; lat 0° 30' N., to lat. 3° S.; and includes the districts or states of Mampawa, Landak, Tayang, Succadana, &c.; on its coast are numerous islands. It is watered by the Sintang, Pontianak, and numerous smaller streams; and in its N. part has a large lake, named Maleyoe or Malaju. It produces pepper, sago, rice, rattans, sugar, oil, wax, birds'-nests, diamonds, and gold, of which last there are several rich mines. Some cotton and silk stuffs are made by the Bugis; and opium, rice, salt, linen, and Chinese wares, are imported.—The kingdom is now limited to the delta of the river Pontianak. It is marshy and damp, and the temperature ranges from 64° to 89° Fah.—The river rises partly in lake Maleyoe, and partly in a stream flowing from a mountain range near the centre of the island. It flows W.S.W., in a very crooked course, past the chief towns of the small states of Salat, Selimbauw, Sintang, Sekadoe, Sangoei, Milionw, and Tayang, and falls into the sea along with the Simpang and Sintang, by nine mouths; total direct course, about 340 m.

PONTICELLI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 4 m. E. Naples; inhabitants cultivate kitchen-gardens. P. 5081.

PONTIFICAL STATES. See PAPAL STATES.

PONTINE MARSHES [Italian, *Paludi Pontine*; Latin, *Pomptina Paludes*; French, *Marais-Pontins*], an extensive tract, Papal States, forming the S.W. part of deleg. Frosinone, stretching, N.W. to S.E., from the village of Ponte to Terracina for 24 m., with a mean breadth of about 7 m.; area, about 80 sq. m. They existed during the time of the Romans, who, by the construction of the Appian way which traverses them, and cutting numerous canals, had laid a considerable portion of them dry; but the general neglect of the work during the latter years of the empire, and the subsequent confusion, allowed them to return almost to their original condition. Several of the popes, and particularly Pius VI., from 1777 to 1781, made many efforts to drain them, and partially succeeded; but large tracts still remain so unhealthy, that they are almost uninhabited. When the draining is so completed as to admit the operations of agriculture, very heavy crops of maize and the ordinary cereals are raised.

PONTIROLO [anc. *Pons Aureoli*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Bergamo, on the Adda; with two churches, two old towers raised during the dissensions of the middle ages; a silk-mill, tile-work, and limekiln. P. 1361.

PONTISBRIGHT, or CHAPEL, par. Eng. Essex; 1146 ac. Pop. 454.

PONTITA, or PONTIDA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 1 m. W. Caprino; with a noble Gothic church, tile-works, and limekilns. It makes a considerable figure in the contentions of the middle ages, and still shows the remains of two old castles. Pop. 1936.

PONTIVY, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, l. bank and canal of Blavet, 31 m. N.N.W. Vannes. It was once fortified, and part of the ancient walls and gates still exist; great additions were begun to be made to it by Bonaparte, who changed its name to Napoleonville. These works remain unfinished, and give the town a desolate appearance. It has a court of first resort, a college, and numerous tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, linen, thread, leather, butter, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4585.

PONTEVOY, a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 13 m. S.S.W. Blois. Its Benedictine college early acquired celebrity, and still exists, being principally attended by foreigners, the greater number of whom are Spaniards. Pop. 1170.

PONTLIEUE, a vil. France, dep. Sarthe, 2 m. S. Mans, on the Huise, crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a fine promenade, manufactures of flannel, and some excellent bleach-fields. Pop. 1976.

PONTUGLIO, or PONTE ALI' OGGLIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, and 4 m. N.W. Chiari, l. bank Oglio; with two churches and two sanctuaries. It is surrounded by vineyards and mulberry plantations. Pop. 1468.

PONTOISE (Latin, *Ænie Pons*), a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Viosne with the Oise, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 19 m. N. Versailles. The houses are tolerably well built, but most of the streets are narrow and steep. Its chief edifices are the church of St. Maclou, the public library, and a magnificent hospital. It has a court of first resort, and a college; manufactures of chemical products, and a trade in corn, cattle, and flour. Pop. 4503.

PONTON, two pars. Eng. Lincoln —1, (*Great*), 2930 ac. Pop. 680.—2, (*Little*), 1490 ac. Pop. 180.

PONTREMOLI, a tn. Tuscany, com. Pisa, at the foot of the Apennines, at the confluence of the Verde with the Magra, here crossed by two bridges, 81 m. W.N.W. Florence. It is walled, has six gates, and a castle; is the see of a bishop, has a civil and criminal court, several public offices; a large and handsome cathedral, five other churches, four monasteries, an Episcopal seminary, and several other schools; a courthouse, townhouse, episcopal palace, and three hospitals; manufactures of linen, cotton, hempen, and wax cloth, hats and leather; paper and powder mills, rosoglio factories, dye-works, tile-works, and a trade in wool, silk, cattle, corn, and oil. Pop. 4038.

PONTS-DE-CÉ (LES), [Latin, *Pontes Casariæ*], a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 3 m. S.E. Angers, r. bank Loire, here divided into a number of channels, crossed by four bridges, which have an aggregate length of 3280 yards. The town consists of causeways lined with houses in the direction of these bridges. Pop. 2525.

PONTYPOOL, a market tn. England, co. and 15½ m. S.W. Monmouth, on a branch of the S. Wales railway. It

is irregularly built, has an Episcopal chapel, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Friends, and R. Catholics. The art of imitating Japan varnish, from which the articles varnished were called Japan ware, was discovered here. This branch of trade, with the manufacture of Pont-y-pool ware, or articles of polished iron, is still carried on; and a large portion of the population is employed in iron-works and forges, and iron-mills for making tin-plate. There is a considerable trade here in iron and coal. Pop. 3708.

PONZA, a group of isls. Tyrrhenean Sea, belonging to Naples, off coast, prov. Lavoro, about 40 m. S.W. Gaeta. The most important are Ponza, Palmorola, and Zanzone. The two last are uninhabited, and covered with rocks and brushwood. Ponza, the largest, is about 4 m. long, N. to S., and rather less than 1 m. broad. It produces wine and figs, and has a productive fishery, extensive salt-works, and a harbour capable of holding 50 large vessels, defended by a fort and a battery. The Romans used this island as a place of banishment, and Domitilla, one of the first Christian martyrs, suffered here by order of Domitian. The British took possession of Ponza in 1813, and next year restored it to Naples. Pop. 800.

PONZAFLORES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, near Thomar. Pop. 1238.

PONZONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. S. by E. Acqui; with a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 3177.

POOL, par. Wales, Montgomery; 6801 ac. Pop. 4391.

POOL (South), par. Eng. Devon; 2289 ac. Pop. 486.

POOL, or **WELSH POOL**, par. Wales, Montgomery; 6801 ac. Pop. 4391.

POOLAJEE, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava; lat. 29° 3' N.; lon. 68° 30' E.

POOLE, a seaport, bor. and market tn. England, co. Dorset, on a peninsula, in the N. part of Poole harbour, and on the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 20 m. E. Dorchester. It is a very ancient place, supposed to have been frequented as a port by the Romans; had fortifications which were demolished in the reign of Charles II., and consists of an older and a more modern portion, the former of mean appearance, and the latter with several large and handsome houses. Its chief buildings are an elegant modern parish church, a chapel of ease in the Grecian style, Independent, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Friends', Unitarian, Swedenborgian, and R. Catholic chapels; a townhall, guildhall, custom-house, British, national, and other schools; a workhouse, jail, and several almshouses. The manufactures consist chiefly of cordage and sail-cloth. There are also several large building-yards, a valuable place and herring fishery, and a large, safe, and commodious harbour, provided with extensive warehouses, and excellent quays nearly 1 m. long. The trade, both coasting and foreign, is of considerable extent. In 1851, the coasters which entered were 687, of 46,938 tons; and cleared, 1772, of 82,898 tons; in the colonial and foreign trade, the vessels entered were 104, of 10,980 tons; and cleared, 102, of 11,947 tons. One of the chief local exports is clay for the Staffordshire and other potteries. Poole is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and 18 councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Many barrows and other early antiquities exist in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9255.

POOLE-KEYNES, par. Eng. Wilts; 1110 ac. Pop. 192.

POOLE (St. James), par. Eng. Dorset; 700 ac. P. 6718.

POOLEWE, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, par. Gairloch, at the mouth of the Ewe, by which Loch Maree discharges itself into Loch Ewe, 5 m. N.N.E. Gairloch. It has a neat Established, and a Free church, and several schools; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing.

POOLKEE, a ruined city, Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, r. bank Helmund; lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 61° 54' E. The ruins cover an extent of at least 16 sq. m., and consist chiefly of ramparts, houses, and gardens.

POOLVASH BAY, Isle of Man. See **BALVASH**.

POONAH, a city and dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay. The city in a plain about 2000 ft. above the sea, 80 m. E.S.E. Bombay; lat. 18° 30' N.; lon. 74° 2' E.; stands at the junction of two affluent of the Beemah river, and has rather an European appearance. It is pretty well built; its main street is wide, and lined with buildings ornamented with paintings and mythological carvings; it has numerous pagoda-

das, a Hindoo college, a British church, public library, civil hospital, arsenal, and barracks for two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. The European cantonments are on the E., separated from the city by a line of bazaars; and on the S.W. is the ruined palace of the Peishwa, or head of the Mahratta confederacy, whose capital was Poonah. This station is famed for salubrity, and is resorted to by most of the European officers of Bombay during the rainy season. It is an important military post, and has some manufactures of silks and paper, and well-supplied markets. Around it are numerous ruined hill forts on isolated peaks; and good roads connect it with Bombay, Ahmednuggur, Sattarah, &c. Pop. has been variously estimated; it may be 90,000, exclusive of troops.—The district, lat. 16° 30' to 19° N.; lon. 73° 30' to 76° E., and bounded, N. by the dist. Ahmednuggur, W. by the Ghauts, separating it from the Concan, S. by Sattarah, and E. by the Nizam's dominions. Area, 5298 sq. m. It is an elevated table-land, watered by the Beemah and its tributaries, and abounding in isolated heights, formerly crowned with strong fortresses. The villages are mostly open, but sometimes surrounded by hedges of cactus. Inhabitants chiefly Mahrattas. After Poonah, the principal towns are Seroor, Paidgan, and Solapur. Pop. 694,990.

POOPO, or **POPO**, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 106 m. S. by E. La Paz, formerly a very considerable place. Its silver-mines are still wrought to some extent. Near it are many curious ancient tombs. Pop. about 1000.

POORA, a tn. Beloochistan, 225 m. W.S.W. Kelat, amidst groves of palm-trees, yielding fine dates, which form the principal wealth of the inhabitants.

POORALLY, a river, Beloochistan, rising in prov. Jhalawan, flowing S. into Lus, and after a course of 100 m., falls into the Indian Ocean, in Sommeance Bay; lat. 25° 23' N.; lon. 66° 30' E. It is for the most part shallow, but when swelled by rains becomes a furious torrent.

POORBUNDER, a large and populous tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, peninsula of that name, S.W. coast, 58 m. S.E. Dwaraka; lat. 21° 39' N.; lon. 69° 45' E. It has a large trade, being an emporium for Gujerat and Malwa, with Persia and Arabia. To Muscat the exports are cotton, thread, wheat, oil, and millet; the imports thence, madder, raisins, &c. To Bombay the exports are grain; the imports sugar, iron, steel, tin, lead, cloths, chinaware, broad-cloths, pepper, spices, rice, &c., in small quantities. The modern port of Poorbunder was established on the site of the ancient city of Sudamapura.

POOREE, a tn. Hindoostan. See **JUGERNAUTH**.

POORSTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 4078 ac. Pop. 1044.

POORTON (North), par. Eng. Dorset; 664 ac. P. 109.

POORTVLIET, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 4 m. W.N.W. Tholen; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1115.

POOSHKUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 4 m. W. Ajmeer, on the shore of a romantic lake, and a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOTO, or **PUTO**, an isl. China Sea. See **PUTO**.

POPA (**PULO**), an isl. Indian Archipelago, **Gilolo** Passage; lat. (S.E. point) 1° 12' S.; lon. 129° 52' E.; 15 m. or 18 m. long, E. to W., and 9 m. broad. A semicircular hill, like a bee-hive, and another oblong hill, both near the N.W. end of the island, render it very conspicuous.

POPAYAN, a city, New Granada, cap. dep. Cauca, in a fertile plain, near the river Cauca, and near the volcanoes Puracé and Sotaro, 228 m. S.W. Bogota. It is regularly built, has fine streets, and although greatly declined from its former magnificence, is still one of the principal cities of New Granada. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a university, a college, an hospital, and other public institutions; and formerly had an extensive trade in the precious metals, now chiefly confined to agricultural produce. It was founded in 1536, and almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1834. Pop. about 8000, though at one time above 20,000.

POPE, or **POPO**, an isl., one of the Molluccas; lat. 4° 15' S.; lon. 129° 45' E.; about 50 m. in circumference. It affords supplies of cocoa-nuts, salt, and dried fish.

POPERINGUE, a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Vieterbeque, 32 m. S.W. Bruges. It is walled and tolerably well built; has a handsome townhouse, three churches, and a chapel, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, school of

design, several primary schools, and a musical society; manufactures of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, ropes, soap, and earthenware; oil-mills, dye-works, bleachfields, and salt-refineries; and a trade in the excellent hops of the district, and in corn and cattle. Pop. 10,439.

POPHAM, par. Eng. Hants; 1387 ac. Pop. 104.

POPPLAR, a par. England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, which bounds it on the E., W., and S., 3 m. S.S.E. London. It takes its name from the poplar-trees with which it is anciently abundantly, and is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with shipping. It has a handsome church in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple; a chapel of ease, with a handsome turret; Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, a sailors' home, national and other schools, a townhall, forming part of the union workhouse, an East India hospital, an institution for the promotion of literature and science; extensive works for the manufacture of plate-glass, machinery, &c., and several iron and brass foundries. The West India docks form part of the parish; area, 1490 ac. Pop. 28,384.

POPPLAR MARSHES, England. See DOGS (ISLE OF).

POPO, a dist., W. Africa, included in the territory of Dahomey, with two towns on the slave coast, Great and Little Popo. The former lying close to the sea, lat. 6° 13' 36" N.; lon. 1° 36' 15" E. (E.); consists of mud huts irregularly huddled together, with a population of about 5000, who manufacture earthenware and cotton goods, but are principally engaged in the slave-trade.

POPOCATEPETL, an active volcano, Mexico, dep. and 30 m. S.W. La Puebla. It is in the form of a cone, composed chiefly of porphyritic obsidian, and rising upwards of 17,000 ft. above sea-level. Its lower part is covered with forests, but at the height of 12,700 ft. all vegetation ceases, and beyond this its sides are covered with pumice and ashes, for the most part concealed by snow. The crater is about 3 m. in circumference, and 1000 ft. deep. Sulphur of excellent quality is extracted from it.

POPOLI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 9 m. N.N.W. Sulmona; with three convents, and two almshouses. Pop. 3340.

POPELAU, a vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 13 m. N.W. Oppeln; with manufactures of potash, and two mills. P. 1512.

POPELSDORF, a vil. Prussia, gov. Cologne, close by Bonn, on the Mühlbach, at the foot of the Kreuzberg and Venusberg. It has a porcelain factory, and a fine museum, and botanic garden in connection with the castle of Clemensrue. Pop. 916.

POPENLAUER, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and E.S.E. Münnerstadt, on the Lauer, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, and numerous mills. Pop. 1249.

POPPI, a tn. Tuscany, r. bank Arno, 26 m. E.S.E. Florence; with a court of justice, a church, an old castle, a theatre, two monasteries, and two schools. Pop. 1797.

POPPLTON (NETHER), par. Eng. York; 1150 ac. P. 344.

POPRADE, a tn. Hungary. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

PORA, (N. and S.), two large isles, about 52 m. off W. coast, Sumatra. N. Pora extends nearly N.W. and S.E., about 70 m., lat. (N. point) 0° 56' S.; lon. 98° 38' E. It is generally high land, covered with wood, higher in the middle than towards the extremities, with a sandy beach in many parts. S. Pora, which is separated from N. Pora by Seafower Channel, is about 36 m. long, and nearly 18 m. broad at the N. end, decreasing gradually to the S. extremity, in lat. 2° 25' S.; lon. 99° 58' E. It is mostly covered with wood, and rather less elevated than N. Pora. At some points on this island may be obtained wood and water, a few hogs, yams, some poultry, and cocoa-nuts.

PORACS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 11 m. from Leutschau; with a Greek church. Pop. 1017.

PORCA, a market tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, 125 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. The Dutch East India Company formerly had a factory here for procuring pepper.

PORCARI, a vil. and par. Tuscany, duchy of Lucca, near the Lago di Sesto, on an isolated hill above the Leccio. It contains a church, and an old castle. Pop. 2651.

PORCE, a river, New Granada, rises in the Andes, flows N.W., and joins l. bank Nechi, 30 m. E.S.E. Caceres; total course, about 130 m. Gold is washed from its sands.

PORCHESTER, a vil. and par. England, co. Hants, 2 m. E.S.E. Fareham. It formerly stood close to the sea, and had

a harbour which was one of the principal stations of the British navy, and was defended by a strong castle, situated on a neck of land projecting into the harbour. The castle still exists, though in a dilapidated state, and with its walls incloses a quadrangular area of 5 acres, with a broad and deep moat; but the retirement of the sea, and the consequent removal of the navy to Portsmouth, has made Porchester almost deserted. The parish church, a venerable cruciform structure, is within the outer area of the castle. Area of par., 2949 ac. Pop. 723.

PORCHOW, or POROKIOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Pskov; with a church, a school, and the remains of an old castle, surrounded by a wall flanked by four towers; and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. (1849), 3964.

PORCO, a tn. Bolivia, dep. and 24 m. N.E. Potosi, cap. prov., and near the mountain or *cerro* of same name, in lat. 19° 50' S.; and 16,000 ft. high. It is now an insignificant place, but was long famous for the richness of the mines in its vicinity, from which the Incas are said to have derived the greater part of their treasures. Here, too, were the first mines worked by the Spaniards after their conquest of Peru.

PORCOS (ILHA DOS), a group of islets, Brazil, off coast, Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Bay of Flamengos, 16 m. N.E. isl. St. Sebastian. It is separated from the mainland by a channel, which allows vessels to pass, and at several points affords good shelter, where they can lie to take in water and provisions.

PORCUNA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. W. Jaen. It has several squares, in one of which stand the parish church, and the public granary, and those as well as the streets, which are of moderate breadth, are well paved and clean; a townhouse and prisons, an hospital, several primary schools, various suppressed convents, and a number of hermitages. Near it is a very ancient and extensive fort with walls; several flour and numerous oil mills. Pop. 5262.

PORDENONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Venice, in a plain on the Nocelle. It is surrounded with an old wall, is a well-built, stirring place; with two parish and six auxiliary churches; a theatre, hospital, and workhouse; manufactures of linen, copper utensils, paper, and glass; and a considerable trade in corn and wine. P. 4000.

PORETSCHIE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Smolensk, on the Kasplia, which here receives the Gosba, and becomes navigable. It has three churches; building-yards, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2500.

PORETTA, or BAGNI DELLA PORETTA, a tn. Papal States, leg. and 30 m. S.W. Bologna; with thermal baths, which are much frequented. Pop. about 2400.

PORINGLAND, two pars. Eng. Norfolk;—1, (*Great or East*).—2, (*Little or West*); 1740 ac. Pop. 605.

PORKHOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. E. Pskov, on the Chelon; with an old castle, a church, a district school; and some trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1800.

PORLEZZA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. N. Como, on Lake Ceresio. It has a handsome church; and excellent manufactures of glass and mirrors. Pop. 978.

PORLOCK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, near the Bristol Channel, in a romantic district, 25 m. W.N.W. Taunton. It is a straggling place, with a handsome church; the remains of an old camp; and some import of coal and lime from Wales; area of par., 6019 ac. Pop. 853.

PORNASSIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. and about 12 m. N.N.W. Oneglia, on the top of a well-cultivated hill; with a church. Pop. 1152.

PORNIC, a seaport tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, near Paimbeuf, on the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the Bay of Bourgneuf. It has a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1324.

POROMUSHIR, one of the largest of the Kurile isles, S. of Cape Lopatka; about lat. 50° 30' N.; lon. 155° E.; length, N.E. to S.W., about 60 m. It is separated on the N.E. from the island of Sunshu, by a channel which does not exceed 1 m. in breadth, and on the S.W., has the small island of Shirinky. It is tolerably level in the S.W., but very mountainous in the S. Amongst its animals are many foxes, martens, and bears. The inhabitants, consisting of about 76 families, live chiefly by hunting them and catching seals and fish.

POROS [anc. *Sphæria*], an isl. Greece, S.W. entrance, Gulf of Egina, and only separated from the coast of Argolis

in the Morea by a very narrow channel, so shallow as to be fordable in calm weather. It is about 6 m. in circuit; is mountainous, and remarkable for its rocks of granite, and has many orange and lemon groves.—The town, of same name, on the S. side of the island, is indifferently built. A sandbank connects Poros with the isle of Calauria, where are a large monastery and the ruins of the temple of Neptune in which Demosthenes died.

POROSZLO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 17 m. E.N.E. Heves, r. bank Theiss; with a Protestant church, and a fertile district, liable to inundation, but producing great quantities of cane, and rearing many cattle. Pop. 3889.

PORQUEROLLES, an isl. France, Mediterranean, one of the Hyères, 15 m. E.S.E. Toulon. It is about 4 m. long, by rather more than 1 m. broad.

PORRENTUI, or **PRUNTRUT**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, 26 m. W.S.W. Basel. It is well built; and has a church, a Jesuits' college, now converted into a large literary establishment with 10 professors; a townhouse, and hospital. On a height hard by is a castle with an old tower, supposed to be of Roman origin. There are some manufactures of cloth and firearms; also tanneries and breweries. Pop. 2522.

PORKERA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Tarragona; with a church, two primary schools, a courthouse and prison, manufactures of linen, oil and flour mills, and several distilleries. Pop. 1321.

PORRERAS, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 21 m. E.S.E. Palma; with a townhouse, prison, two elementary schools, a church; 20 flour-mills, and 13 brandy distilleries; fat swine, agricultural produce, and brandy are exported, and oil and other commodities imported. Pop. 4013.

PORRUDOS, or **RIO-DE-SÃO-LOURENÇO**, a river, Brazil, rises in W. slope, Serra Chapada, in E. of prov. Mato Grosso; lat. about 15° S.; flows S.W. and joins l. bank Paraguay in lat. 17° 20' S.; largest tributary, the Cuiabá. Previous to this junction its channel is much obstructed by cataracts, but below to its mouth, including a length of 150 m., it is free from cataracts, and is navigated by country boats, which employ eight days in the ascent.

POISGRUND, a seaport tn. Norway, 95 m. N.E. Christiansand, at the mouth of the Skeen, in a bay of the Skager-Rack. It is regularly built, and has a considerable trade in deals. Pop. 1500.

PORT, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 1419.

PORT, par. Irel. Louth; 1804 ac. Pop. 694.

PORT, several places, France, particularly—1, (*-Louis*), [Latin, *Blabia*], A tn. and seaport, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. S.S.E. Lorient, on a tongue of land surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow isthmus towards the E. which connects it with the mainland, near the entrance of the Lorient roads. It is strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel built upon a rock; but is poorly built, with narrow and winding streets. It has a handsome parish church, and a barrack. The harbour is large, and has good depth of water, but is difficult of access. The trade is in sardines and fresh fish. Pop. 2571.

—2, (*-Ste-Marie*), A tn., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. W.N.W. Agen, r. bank Garonne, here crossed by a fine suspension-bridge. Pop. 1818.—3, (*-sur-Saône*), [Lat. *Portus Abacinus*], A tn., dep. Haute-Saône, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul, l. bank Saône, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It forms a small island, on which are the remains of an ancient strong castle; has manufactures of cards and earthenware; builds a good many barges, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle. P. 1881.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, or **PORT REPUBLICAIN**, the cap. of Hayti, head of a spacious bay of the same name, W. coast, isl. Hayti; lat. 18° 33' 42" N.; lon. 72° 21' W. (c.). It has an attractive appearance from the sea, rising on a gradual elevation from the shore, but on entering its streets it is found composed of wooden buildings, in streets 65 ft. wide, with the pavement dislocated or broken up, the drains neglected, and filth and stable-dung dispersed in every direction. The houses are in general of two stories, constructed slightly to avoid the rend and tear occasioned by earthquakes, which, at different times have nearly demolished the city, particularly in 1751 and 1770. Some few of the better habitations are of brick or stone, and are tolerably handsome. The senate-house is a plain substantial building, and the palace

of the emperor, the largest edifice in the city, is an ungainly structure. The only other public buildings are the R. Catholic church; the lyceum or public college, custom-house, mint, public offices, hospital, &c. The town has often suffered severely from fire, more especially in 1784, 1820, 1822, and 1850. The vicinity is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. In the centre of the bay, and near its head, is the island of Gonave, about 30 m. long and 7 m. broad. Port-au-Prince has a considerable shipping trade. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

PORT-BOWEN—1, A small bay, British N. America, Prince Regent's Inlet; lat. 73° 14' N.; lon. 88° 56' W.; in which the *Hecla* and *Fury*, commanded by Captains Parry and Hoppner remained from Sep. 27, 1824, to July 20, 1825.—2, A natural harbour, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 22° 30' S.; lon. 151° E.; with rise of tide of about 16 ft.

PORT-BYRON, a vil. U. States, New York, on the Erie canal, 158 m. W. by N. Albany; with three churches; an extensive flour-mill, four saw-mills, and two tanneries. P. 1000.

PORT-CARBOX, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, at the junction of Millcreek, with the Schuylkill, at the head of canal navigation, 65 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is rapidly increasing, and carries on an extensive coal-trade.

PORT-CASTRIES, a tn. W. Indies. See CAENAGE.

PORT-CHALMERS, on the S.E. coast of New Munster, or the Middle Island of New Zealand, settlement of Otago. It is situated midway between Dunedin and the Heads, or about 7 m. from either extremity of Otago harbour, and being the station where, from the shallowing of the water, all ships are obliged to discharge their cargoes, promises ultimately to become a place of importance. A small but thriving community has been established at it. It is named in honour of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated Scotch preacher, philosopher, and philanthropist.

PORT-CULEBRA, Central America. See CULEBRA.

PORT-CURTIS, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 23° 55' S.; lon. 151° 40' E.; nearly as large as Port Jackson, and protected from the sea by Facing and Curtis Islands.

PORT-D'URBAN, a seaport vil., S. Africa. See NATAL.

PORT-DESIRÉ, a river, Patagonia; rises near lat. 49° S.; lon. 75° W.; flows N.E. and falls into a bay of the same name in the S. Atlantic, considerably S. of Cape Blanco; total course, above 200 m.

PORT-DOVER, a vil. Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Lynn, 75 m. S.W. Toronto. It has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a grammar and other schools; an extensive tannery, a foundry, and a saw and flour mill. The harbour is the principal shipping port of the district. Pop. 600.

PORT-ELIZABETH, a seaport tn., S. Africa, Cape colony, W. shore, Algoa Bay, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage, of which it is the port. It has an arsenal, a fine Episcopalian church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and R. Catholics; a small courthouse, with public offices attached, and a jail. The pier projects into the sea, and the port being free, is a place of great and increasing commercial activity, and more frequented than any other on the S. coast of the colony. In 1851 its exports amounted to £241,545. Pop. above 4000.

PORT-ELLEN, a vil. and port, Scotland, co. Argyle, isl. Islay, 9½ m. S.E. Bowmore; with a quay, a Free church, and an extensive distillery. Pop. 904.

PORT-ESSINGTON, Australia. See ESSINGTON.

PORT-ÉTCHES, Russian America, Prince William's Sound; lat. 60° 21' 12" N.; lon. 146° 32' W.; on the E. end of Hinchinbroke Island, at the entrance into the Sound. It has an establishment of the Imperial Russian Fur Company. The port, though somewhat difficult of approach, affords excellent anchorage.

PORT-EYNON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1136 ac. P. 351.

PORT-GALLANT, a cove, S. America, Strait of Magalhaens; lat. 53° 41' 45" S.; lon. 72° 0' 51" W. It is the best natural harbour in the strait, having an even bottom, with water of moderate depth, as still as it were a wet-dock.

PORT-GLASGOW, a tn. Scotland, co. Renfrew, l. bank Clyde, 15 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. It is built with considerable regularity, consisting of well-formed streets, crossing each other nearly at right angles, and substantial houses. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a townhouse, including a court-hall, bride-well, and prison, forming a fine range of buildings, with a

Doric portico, and an elegant spire 150 ft. high; a commodious custom-house, several schools, extensive manufactures of ropes and sail-cloth, chain cable works, a sugar-refinery, iron and anchor foundries, and building-yards at which many large sailing vessels and steamers are constructed. The harbour, provided with commodious quays, spacious warehouses, and wet-docks, in which vessels drawing 25 ft. water are kept always afloat, affords great facilities for trade, which though at one time greatly diminished by the formation of the docks at Greenock and the deepening of the Clyde, enabling large vessels to ascend to Glasgow, is still considerable, and has for some time been steadily increasing. It is carried on chiefly with the E. and W. Indies, N. America, and the Mediterranean. Port-Glasgow unites with the Kilmarnock burghs, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 6986.

PORT-GLENONE, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant modern bridge. It has several well-built houses, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, three public schools; manufactures of linen, and a trade in grain, slates, and timber. Pop. 990.

PORT-GORDON, a fishing vil. Scotland, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Buckie; with a tolerable harbour, and a considerable trade in importing coal and salt, and exporting grain.

PORT-HORE, a tn. Upper Canada, on a creek N. shore, Lake Ontario, 55 m. E. by N. Toronto. It is built chiefly on the sides of a hill, commanding fine views of the lake and the surrounding country; has several handsome buildings, including Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; a school, two female seminaries, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. (1852), 2476.

PORT-HOWE, a harbour, Bahamas isls., E. coast, Salvador, or Cat Island. It was the first land seen by Columbus, who landed here, 12th October, 1492.

PORT-HUNTER, a haven, New S. Wales, between cos. Gloucester and Northumberland, where it is formed by the estuary of the river Hunter, at the town of Newcastle, of which it is the harbour. It is well sheltered and safe, and admits vessels of 300 tons.

PORT-HURON, a vil. U. States, Michigan, 59 m. N.E. Detroit, at the confluence of the Black and St. Clare rivers; with two mills, a tannery, and a printing-office. A considerable business is done in lumber. Pop. 2302.

PORT-JACKSON, New South Wales. See SYDNEY.

PORT-LOUIS, the cap. of isl. Mauritius, N.W. coast; lat. $20^{\circ} 9' 45''$ S.; lon. $57^{\circ} 28'$ E.; beautifully situated in a cove, formed by a series of basaltic hills, portions of which are woody; they vary in height from 1058 to 2639 ft. The streets

garden, and an hospital. The town and harbour are protected by batteries. Pop. 35,000.

PORT-MACQUARIE, New S. Wales. See MACQUARIE.

PORT-MAHON, a tn. Minorca. See MAHON.

PORT-NATAL, S. Africa. See NATAL.

PORT-OF-MONTEITH, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 37 m. W.S.W. Perth; with several lakes, among which that of Monteith, with its beautiful island of Inchmahome, and the remains of an ancient priory, deserves particular notice. The village, a small but ancient place, was made a burgh of barony by James III., in 1446. It has a plain but neat church and a school. Extent of par., 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1419.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, a tn., W. Indies, cap. isl. Trinity, in the Gulf of Paria, near the mouth of the Carony. It has a large and spacious harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. about 7000.

PORT-PATRICK, a seaport tn. and par. Scotland, co. Wigton; lat. $54^{\circ} 50' 18''$ N.; lon. $56^{\circ} 0' 45''$ W. (R.); in a bay so closely surrounded with high cliffs, that the town, which lines its shores, has from some points of view the appearance of standing in a large quarry. It has a parish and a Free church, several schools, and a considerable cod-fishery. It was formerly a packet station for conveying the government mails to Ireland, by Donaghadee, about 30 m. distant. The new harbour of Port-Patrick, a work of immense labour and difficulty, cost about £200,000, and is after all, neither easy of access nor secure. On May 23, 1853, a line of electric telegraph was laid across the channel, from Port-Patrick to Donaghadee. Area of par., 9200 ac. Pop. 1963.

PORT-PHILLIP, Australia. See MELBOURNE.

PORT-PRAYA, tn. Cape Verd Isles. See PRAYA (Port).

PORT-RAFFLES, Australia. See RAFFLES BAY.

PORT-REPUBLICAIN, cap. HAYTI. See PORT-AU-PRINCE.

PORT-ROYAL, Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT-ROYAL, a fortified tn. Jamaica, S.E. coast; lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$ N.; lon. $76^{\circ} 51'$ W.; on the extremity of a tongue of land, forming the S. side of the harbour of Kingston (which see). Its harbour is the station for the British ships of war, and it contains the naval arsenal, hospital, &c. The bulk of its inhabitants are people of colour. It has been repeatedly damaged by earthquakes.

PORT-SANTA-BARBARA, a natural harbour, W. coast, Patagonia, N. end Campana Island; lat. $48^{\circ} 0'$ S.; lon. $75^{\circ} 30'$ W. Its shores are rocky, with some patches of sandy beach, but everywhere covered with trees, or an impervious jungle, composed of dwarfish trees and shrubs. The land, in most places, rises abruptly from the shore to mountains of basalt, some of which are above 2000 ft. high, and are bare to their summit.

PORT-SEATON, a vil. Scotland, on Firth of Forth, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Haddington; with salt-works, oil-cake factories, and a fishery.

PORT-STANLEY, a vil. Canada West, co. Middlesex, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, N. shore, Lake Erie, 120 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It has two churches; a tannery, two distilleries, two flour-mills; and a harbour, at which farm produce is shipped. Pop. about 600.

PORT-STEPHEN'S, a harbour, New S. Wales; lat. $32^{\circ} 42'$ S.; about 13 m. in length, and 2 m. to 4 m. broad.

PORT-STEWART, a small maritime tn. and sea-bathing place, Ireland, co. Londonderry, 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. It has an Established church, a Presby-

terian meeting-house, and a Wesleyan chapel, an infant and a national school, and a dispensary. Pop. 634.

PORT-VENTREDES [Latin, *Portus Veneris*], a fortified seaport tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. It has a fine square, with an obelisk about 100 ft. high, in honour of Louis XVI.; and an excellent harbour, with splendid quays and warehouses. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1305.



PORT-LOUIS. MAURITIUS.—From a French Print.

are rather narrow; they are laid out at right angles, have footpaths with basaltic curbstones, are macadamized, and some of them adorned with magnificent acacias. A mountain stream traverses the town, the borders of which also are ornamented with striking plants. An open space, like a race-course, lies behind Port-Louis, and is called the Champ de Mars; it is bordered by several large villas, neatly and elegantly built. There is a barrack, bazaar, theatre, public library, botanic

PORT-WILLIAM, a thriving vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Wigtou, E. shore, Luce Bay; with a safe and commodious harbour, at which much agricultural produce is shipped.

PORTA-OMBRIANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, and so near to Crema as to be almost its suburb; with a church. Pop. 1124.

PORTACOMARO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Asti; partly surrounded by walls, and entered by a lofty arched gate. It has a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 1464.

PORTADOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 9 m. N.E. Armagh; a station on the Ulster railway, on the Bann, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Its principal buildings are the railway station, an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. It has also a national and other schools, and a benevolent society; large corn and flour mills; extensive manufactures of linen and cambric; a manufactory of steam-engines, and other heavy machinery; a soap and candle work; and a brisk trade in corn. Pop. 3091.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport and market tn. Ireland, co. Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 m. N.E. Downpatrick. It has a neat church, a large R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians; a market-house, a dispensary, and two public schools; and a considerable trade in agricultural produce, and in coal, and timber. The female population is extensively employed in the embroidering of muslin for Glasgow houses. Pop. 2074.

PORTALBERA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera, near the Po. It has a large square of regular form, a handsome church, and an extensive palace. Pop. 1516.

PORTALEGRE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a lofty hill, 110 m. N.E. Evora; with steep, narrow, and winding streets; a cathedral; manufactures of woollens and druggat, and a considerable trade in timber, chiefly cut from extensive woods of chestnut in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5605.

PORTARLINGTON, a parl. bor. and market tn. Ireland, King's and Queen's cos., 40 m. W.S.W. Dublin; a station on the Dublin and Cashel railway, on the Barrow, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a market-house, two handsome Established churches (the English and French), an elegant R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house; several schools; a medical dispensary; and limited manufactures of soap, candles, and shoes. Portarlinton returns a member to Parliament. It was to a great extent formed by the settlement of two colonies of French and English Protestants. The French language was continued in the celebration of Divine service in one of the churches until 1817. Pop. 2728.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

PORTBURY, par Eng. Somerset; 3849 ac. Pop. 648.

PORTCROSS, isl., one of the Hyères (*which see*).

PORTEL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 26 m. S.E. Evora, near l. bank Odejebe, an affluent of the Guadiana. It has an old castle, once occupied by the dukes of Braganza; two convents, an hospital, and a Latin school. Pop. 1770.

POTENDIK, a French trading port, W. coast, Africa; lat. 18° 19' N.; lon. 16° 2' W. (n.); 140 m. N. Fort Louis. The entrance of the harbour is obstructed by two great sandbanks. It was strictly blockaded in 1834 by the French, when the trade was ruined.

PORTHKERRY, par. Wales, Glam.; 1131 ac. P. 146.

PORTICI, a tn. Naples, prov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Naples, on the Gulf of Naples. It is beautifully situated, has a delightful climate, and from its proximity to the capital, is both occupied by splendid mansions, and surrounded by fine country seats. It has a royal palace, a rectangular edifice, three stories high, containing fine frescoes, carefully removed from Pompeii; numerous pictures by the best masters, and a museum enriched with an almost unique collection of antiques from Pompeii and Herculaneum; also a parish church, a handsome Franciscan monastery, royal stables, barracks of the royal guards, and a large and showy building in which a manufactory of all kinds of ribbons has been established. On the gulf is a fine square, below which is the harbour, formed by a mole, and defended by a castle. Here an active fishery is carried on. Pop. 5450.

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PORTICO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. and 36 m. N.E. Florence, l. bank Montone, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, castle, and school. Pop. 2054.

PORTILLO, two tns. Spain—1, Leon, prov. and S.E. Valladolid; with a church, a handsome courthouse and prison, an hospital, a primary school; manufactures of hempen cloth and earthenware, brick and tile works, sugar-refineries, and several madder and other mills. Pop. 1500.—2, New Castle, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Toledo. It is indifferently built; has a church, courthouse, prison, two primary schools; manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, and two oil-mills. P. 1500.

PORTISHAM, par. Eng. Dorset; 4540 ac. Pop. 767.

PORTISHEAD, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Bristol; with an ancient church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Friends' chapels, and the remains of an ancient camp. At Portishead Point, within the parish, is a battery for the defence of the King's road, or that part of the Bristol Channel whereships of war usually anchor. Area, 2388 ac. P. 1034.

PORTLAND, a vil. and township, U. States, on the river of that name, nearly opposite to Middleton, about 12 m. S. Hartford. It has building-yards, at which numerous vessels for river navigation are constructed; and extensively worked quarries of beautiful reddish sandstone. Pop. 2905.

PORTLAND, a seaport tn. U. States, America, Maine, 100 m. N.N.E. Boston, on a peninsula, W. extremity of Casco Bay, between the river of that name on the S., and Back Cove on the N., on the Cumberland and Oxford canal, and on the railway to Boston, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. The ground, rising into two heights at its E. and W. extremities, forms a natural amphitheatre, and gives to the town, which is built upon it, more especially when it is approached from the sea, an appearance at once beautiful and imposing. It is laid out with considerable regularity, at least in the more modern portions; and the main street, extending along the ridge of the peninsula E. to W., is not surpassed by many in the Union. The public edifices and other institutions include about 18 churches, among which are several rendered conspicuous by their fine situations, though few of them can boast of possessing much architectural merit; the courthouse, the city hall, the old custom-house of hammered granite, the exchange, an elegant structure, entered through a colonnade of beautiful fluted pillars with Ionic capitals, crowned by a dome, and recently purchased by the U. States government for a custom-house, post-office, and court-rooms; the Athenaeum, with a valuable library of 6000 vols.; the Society for promoting a Knowledge of Natural History, with an extensive museum; an academy, a classical, and numerous public and private schools, a theatre, jail, &c. The largest manufacturing establishment is a factory, in which locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of railroads, as well as other articles in wood and iron, are made; and there are also several tanneries, potteries, and rope-walks. The trade is already extensive, and is in course of still further development, having received a great impetus from the introduction of railroads. The harbour also is one of the best in the U. States, being of easy access, capacious, safe, deep enough for the largest vessels, and rarely obstructed with ice. In 1851, the number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports was 511, carrying 77,725 tons. The coasting trade, carried on chiefly with Boston, is also very extensive, and many vessels are engaged in the fisheries. The principal exports are lumber, fish, beef, butter, &c. Portland was settled in 1632, but was nearly destroyed by the Indians in 1675. It suffered severely during the revolutionary war, from a bombardment by the British fleet in 1775. Pop. (1850), 20,819.

PORTLAND—1, a tn. Victoria, 200 m. W.S.W. Melbourne, on Portland Bay. The bay is spacious, receives several rivers, and incloses a number of islands; anchorage in lat. 38° 21' 11" S.; lon. 141° 37' 45" E.—2, (*Cape*), Van Diemen's Land, one of the most northerly points of the island; lat. 40° 45' S.; lon. 147° 56' E.—3, (*Channel*), An inlet, W. coast, N. America; lat. 55° 20' N.; lon. 130° W.; stretching inland, and separating British from Russian America.—4, (*Islands*), a small group, Pacific, W. New Hanover; lat. 2° 38' S.; lon. 149° 29' E. (n.)—5, (*Point*), the S. extremity of isl. Jamaica; lat. 17° 43' N.; lon. 77° 10' W. (n.)

PORTLAND, par. Eng. Dorset; 3555 ac. Pop. 5195.

PORTLAND (ISLE OF), England, co. Dorset, 50 m. W.S.W. Southampton, in the British Channel; lat. 50° 31' 24" N.

N.; lon. 2° 26' 45" W. (n.); forming the W. boundary of Weymouth Bay. It is not strictly an island, being attached to the mainland by a ridge of shingle, called the Chesil Bank, about 10 m. long. It consists of nearly one mass of freestone, called Portland stone, which is exported in great quantities, and is about 4 m. long, by 1½ m. broad, and terminates at its S. extremity in the point called Portland Bill. On the N. side, opposite to Weymouth, is the only landing-place on the island, the rest being surrounded by high, inaccessible cliffs. The land is under excellent cultivation, or is kept as pasture for sheep. Fish abound along the coast, particularly mackerel.

PORTLAW, a manufacturing vil. Ireland, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on the Clodagh. It has a church, R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house; a dispensary, reading-room, national school, and extensive and flourishing cotton-factories. Pop. 4351.

PORTLEMOUTH (East), par. Eng. Dorset; 2143 ac. Pop. 461.

PORTLOMAN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 1910 ac. P. 334. **PORTMAHOMACK**, a small seaport, cos. Ross and Cromarty. N. shore of peninsula formed by the Dornoch and Moray Friths, 11 m. N.N.E. Tain. It has a commodious and well-sheltered harbour, with 13 ft. of water at spring, and 9 ft. at neap tides; a considerable export of grain and other agricultural produce, and fish; an extensive fishery, particularly of herrings, and some manufactures of linen and hempen cloth.

PORTMARNOCK, par. Irel. Dublin; 2084 ac. P. 602.

PORTMOAK, par. Scot. Kinross; 7 m. by 5 m. P. 1550.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Argyll, S.W. point, isl. Islay, 21 m. S.W. Bowmore. It has a church, a school, and a harbour. Immediately opposite the vil. is a small isl. with a lighthouse, 150 ft. above high-water. P. 1269.

PORTNASCULLY, par. Ireland, Kilkenny; 2453 ac. Pop. 1082.

PORTNASHANGAN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 2724 ac. Pop. 450.

PORTO, a city, Portugal. See **OPORTO**.

PORTO [anc. *Portus Trajanus*], a fishing vil. Papal States, r. bank W. branch of the Tiber, near its mouth, on the spot where Claudius and Trajan established the great naval arsenal of Rome. The ruins are very extensive.

PORTO, a vil. and com. Spain, Leon, prov. and about 65 m. from Zamorra; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. P. 1069.

PORTO-ALFREDO, three tns. Brazil.—1, prov. São-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, near N.W. extremity of Lake Patos, and the confluence of the Cahi, Sinos, and Gravatá with the Jacuhi, 150 m. N.N.W. Rio-Grande. It is well and regularly built, but only the principal streets are paved. It has several elegant churches, a custom-house, hospital, lyceum in which Latin, mathematics, philosophy, and rhetoric are taught; and various primary schools; a harbour much visited by merchant vessels, and an important trade. Pop. 12,000.—2, A small tn. and seaport, prov. Bahia, 130 m. S.S.W. Porto-Severo, at the mouth of the Mucuri; with a church, a primary school, a harbour admitting all ordinary coasting vessels, and a considerable export of timber. Pop. 1000.—3, A tn. prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 180 m. W. Natal; a straggling place, with a townhouse partly used as a prison. Pop. dist., 4000.

PORTO-BELLO, or **PUERTO-BELLO**, a seaport tn. New Granada, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.N.W. Panama; lat. (Fort St. Jeronymo) 9° 32' 30" N.; lon. 79° 38' 30" W. (n.) It has a fine harbour, discovered by Columbus in 1502. The town, founded in 1584, was for some time the rival of Panama; but its destructive climate caused it to be greatly deserted, and it is now a poor and miserable place, although its fine harbour still attracts some trade.

PORTO-BELLO, or **GAROTIPAS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, on a bay of the same name, 25 m. S. Desterro. It has a church, a primary school, and a good harbour. W. of the town is Lake Groupas, which abounds with fish. A colony of Italians, founded in the district, under the name of Nova-Italia, in 1838, was almost destroyed by a tornado and landslide, but it has since recovered from this disaster. P. 2000.

PORTO-CABELLO, or **PUERTO-CABELLO**, a fortified maritime tn. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, on an isl., Gulf of Triste, 22 m. N. by W. Valencia; lat. 10° 29' 24" N.; lon. 69° W. (n.) It is well built, has a commodious harbour, and though

very unhealthy, carries on a considerable trade. In 1847, there entered, 151 vessels, of 23,039 tons; and cleared 205 vessels, of 29,488 tons. Pop. 7500.

PORTO-CALVO, or **BOM-SUCCESSO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Alagoas, on the Mangape, 120 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco; with a church, and a considerable export of cotton, sugar, and rum, to Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 8000.

PORTO-DAS-PEDRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Alagoas, near the mouth of the Mangape; with a parish church. Its district yields large quantities of cotton and sugar, which are exported to Bahia and Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 3000.

PORTO-FELIZ, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W. São-Paulo, l. bank Tiete. It has a church, and a healthy, beautiful, and fertile district, in which much sugar and rum are produced, and great numbers of cattle reared for exportation, chiefly to São-Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist., 10,000.

PORTO-FERRAZO, a tn. Tuscany, cap. isl. Elba, on a fine bay, N. coast. It stands on a promontory, and is strongly fortified. It is entered by two gates; is well built; has a court of first resort, and several public offices; a handsome church, several schools; a civil and military hospital, barracks, and a theatre; and an excellent harbour, at which the principal export is iron. Pop. 4235.

PORTO-FIHO.—1, A seaport tn. Sardinian States, 18 m. E.S.E. Genoa, at the foot of a promontory of same name, forming the W. side of the Gulf of Rapallo. It has a church, the remains of an ancient castle; and a harbour, defended by a battery. Pop. 1358.—2, A promontory. See **FIHO**.

PORTO-GRANDE, a seaport tn. Cape Verd Isl., N.W. side, isl. St. Vincent, consisting of about 60 dirty and uncomfortable mud huts; with an excellent harbour, formed by a spacious bay, well protected from the N.E. trades. Lime-burning and gathering archil are the chief employments.

PORTO-IMPERIAL, or **PORTO-REAL**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, r. bank Tocantins; with a church, and a primary school.

PORTO-LUNGONE, a vil. and com. Tuscany, on a large and deep bay, E. side, isl. Elba; with a church, a school, and a castle finely situated on a height; and a trade in fruit and excellent wine. Pop. 2858.

PORTO-MAURIZIO, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. and 40 m. E.N.E. Nice, S.W. shore, Gulf of Genoa. It has several churches; a Capuchin convent, public schools, an hospital, and theatre. The harbour is defended by a mole, but is very inconvenient and shallow. It has, however, a considerable trade, especially in olive-oil, of excellent quality. Pop. 6481.

PORTO-RE, or **KRALJEVICZA**, a seaport tn. Austria, Hungarian Littoral, Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S.E. Fiume. It is well built; has a church, a custom-house, building-yards, and a spacious harbour, defended by two forts, but not much frequented; inhabitants live chiefly by fishing. Pop. 1100.

PORTO-RICO [Spanish, *Puerto Rico*], one of the Spanish West India Islands, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Hayti and W. of the Virgin Islands; lat. (S.W. point) 17° 56' N.; lon. 67° 10' W. (n.); 90 m. long, E. to W., and 36 m. broad. A range of lofty mountains covered with wood runs through the island, E. to W., averaging about 1500 ft. in height; its loftiest peak is 3678 ft. high. In the interior are extensive savannahs, on which numerous herds depasture; and along the coasts tracts of level, fertile land, varying in some places from 5 m. to 10 m. wide, but in others the mountains approach much closer to the sea. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons, some of them 10 m. long, and many of the rivers can be navigated to the foot of the mountains, a distance of 5 m. or 6 m. There are numerous bays and creeks, deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to tremendous ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Only three harbours, however, are safe all the year round, namely, Guanica and Hovos on the S. coast, and San Juan on the N. There are no serpents or other reptiles on the island; but numerous large rats often do great injury to the sugar-cane. The climate is generally more salubrious than the other islands of the Antilles. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust, in the streams flowing from the heights. Copper, iron, lead, and coal, have also been found; and there are two salines or salt ponds, worked by the government, which yield about 157 tons of salt. Porto-Rico is wholly an

agricultural island; its products being sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, excellent tobacco, hides, live stock, dye-woods, lignum-vite, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c. The total value of goods imported into Porto-Rico in 1846, amounted to about £1,312,118; the exports in the same year to £1,073,803. Among the leading articles imported were, cotton and woollen manufactures, drapery goods, and some silk manufactures.

The quantities of the chief articles exported in 1845 and 1846, were as follows:—

| | 1845. | 1846. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Rum..... hhds. | 763 | 653 |
| Cotton..... lbs. | 468,377 | 294,883 |
| Sugar..... lbs. | 92,904,423 | 87,740,014 |
| Coffee..... lbs. | 6,795,769 | 10,473,886 |
| Hides..... lbs. | 577,288 | 689,978 |
| Best Cattle..... heads. | 5,623 | 4,510 |
| Molasses..... gallons | 3,749,700 | 3,444,152 |
| Tobacco..... lbs. | 7,518,630 | 8,934,538 |

The capital of the island is San Juan de Porto-Rico, besides which there are numerous other towns and villages, but all of them are small. The laws of Spain as administered in Cuba, are those of Porto-Rico. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards from Hayti, who exterminated the natives, about 600,000 or 800,000 in number, in a few years. Pop. (1836), 357,086, of whom 188,869 whites; 101,275 free mulattoes; 26,124 free negroes; and 41,818 slaves. In 1849, 283,000.

PORTO-RICO (SAN JUAN DE), the principal city and seaport of above isl., N. coast; lat. 17° 50' N.; lon. 67° 10' W. (a.) It stands upon a small island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and is surrounded by strong fortifications. It has six churches and chapels, the bishop's palace, a military hospital, theatre, townhouse, jail, house of correction, custom-house, arsenal, &c.; and is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbour is very spacious, and capable of accommodating ships of the largest size. P. 10,000 to 11,000.

PORTO-SAN STEFANO [anc. *Domitiani Portus*], a seaport tn. Tuscany, N.W. coast of the peninsula formed by Mount Argentaro, about 6 m. W.S.W. Orbetello; with a court of justice, and a church; a fort, and two monasteries. The chief employment is fishing. Pop. 2578.

PORTO-SANTO, an isl., N. Atlantic Ocean, a dependency and 40 m. N.E. Madeira; lat. 33° 5' 0" N.; lon. 16° 19' 30" W. (a.) 6 m. long, and 2½ m. broad. It produces wine, and most varieties of grain and vegetables in general use; also oranges and other fruits common to its latitude; but it is remarkably destitute of trees. Live stock and poultry are plentiful, but water scarce. There is a small town on the island at the head of a bay; containing a church, and courthouse, and protected by a battery. Porto-Santo was for some time the place of residence of Columbus, after his marriage, his wife having some property in the island, and here his first child, Diego, was born. Pop. between 1600 and 1700.

PORTO-SEGURO, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. and 245 m. S.S.W. Bahia, l. bank and at the mouth of the Buranhen. It has irregular and unpaved streets; and three churches; a townhouse, an hospital; with a Latin and a primary school, and a prison. The harbour is well sheltered on the S.W., but has only from 10 ft. to 11 ft. of water, though the depth at the mouth of the river, which is defended by a fort, is 18 ft. The trade is chiefly in dye-wood of the first quality, fine building-stone, timber, and fish taken in the Abrolhos.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a seaport tn. France, E. shore, isl. Corsica, on a gulf of its own name, 31 m. S.E. Ajaccio, in a very unhealthy site. It is walled, well built, and has a harbour, considered the best in the island, being completely sheltered, and capable of containing a whole navy. Pop. 2015.

PORTOBELLO, a parl. bor. Scotland, co. and 3 m. E. Edinburgh, on Firth of Forth and the North British railway. It has Established, Episcopal, Free, U. Presbyterian, Independent, and R. Catholic churches; several schools, and charitable institutions; extensive potteries, brick and tile works, glass-works, chemical-works, and a paper-mill; and is much frequented by the inhabitants of Edinburgh for summer-quarters and bathing, for which both its baths and fine firm sands make it well adapted. It unites with the Leith district of burghs in electing a member to Parliament. Pop. 3497.

PORTOGRUARO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 35 m. N.E. Venice, in a district rendered unhealthy by the marshes which surround it. It is the see of a bishop; and has several courts and offices; a cathedral, and four parish churches, a seminary, townhouse; manufactures of leather and hats, and two silk-mills. Pop. 4000.

PORTOLE, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Mitterburg, on one of the loftiest heights in Istria, 21 m. S.S.E. Trieste. It has a castle, a church, and a school. Pop. 2300.

PORTONE, a vil. Tuscany, 1 m. from Pisa, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has extensive manufactures of articles in brass. Pop. 2950.

PORTONOVO, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, prov. and 32 m. S. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 30' N.; lon. 79° 50' E.; formerly a large and wealthy town, but now comparatively poor and depopulated, though still occupying a great extent of space. Large vessels anchor at some distance from the town.

PORTOVENERE (Latin, *Portus Veneris*), a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 4 m. S. Spezia. It is walled, has two churches, an hospital, and a communal school. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 2294.

PORTQUEROLLES, isl. Mediterranean. See HYÈRES.

PORTREATH, a small seaport tn. England, co. Cornwall, on the Atlantic, 4 m. N. Redruth. It has a Wesleyan chapel, and a pier and basin, which can accommodate 25 vessels of 100 tons, and at which about 25,000 tons of copper-ore are annually exported to Swansea. The inlet to the harbour is defended by two batteries.

PORTRÉE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Inverness, on a small bay, E. shore, isl. Skye, opening at Rasay Sound. It has a parish church, a parochial school, and a good harbour, which is regularly visited by Glasgow steamers, and at which there is a considerable export of cattle, salmon, &c.; area of par., 9 m. by 3 m. Pop., including that of the islands Fladda, Rasay, and Rona, 3577.

PORTRUSH, a small seaport, Ireland, co. Antrim, 5 m. N. Coleraine. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing; has an extensive soap and candle manufactory; a well-protected harbour, and an active intercourse with Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Pop. above 800.

PORTSCUETT, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1779 ac. P. 187.

PORTSEA, an isl. England, in an inlet of the English Channel, S. coast, Hampshire, with which it is connected at its N. extremity by a stone bridge; length, N. to S., about 4 m.; breadth, 2 m. to 3 m. On the S. it lies open to the sea, but has the harbour of Langstone on the E., and the far more celebrated harbour of Portsmouth on the W. It belongs entirely to the tertiary formation, possesses considerable fertility, and is well cultivated. Besides arable fields, which produce excellent corn crops, large portions of it are laid out in gardens, celebrated for their vegetables. It contains a number of distinct villages, but depends chiefly on its important towns of Portsmouth and Portsea. See PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSLADE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2006 ac. Pop. 733.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and market tn., municipal and parl. bor. England, Hampshire, on the S.W. extremity of the island of Portsea, and at the terminus of the London and South-Western and the London, Brighton, and South Coast railways, 68 m. S.S.W. London; lat. (Royal Naval College) 50° 48' N.; lon. 1° 6' 15" S. (a.) It consists properly of the two towns of Portsmouth proper, and Portsea, separated from each other by what is called the Mill-dam Creek, and communicating by bridges, and of several suburbs. Both towns, united together so as to form a complete fortress, are surrounded by deep moats, and strong walls flanked by regular bastions, and are moreover defended by a series of formidable outworks. The ramparts, planted with trees, and commanding beautiful views, afford an excellent promenade. Portsmouth, which is nearly in the form of a semicircle, is entered by four handsome gates, one of them designed by Inigo Jones, forming an elegant structure of the Corinthian order; and though composed for the most part of narrow and irregular streets of mean appearance, and very dirty, possesses three or four of a less exceptionable character. The best of these is the High Street, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts, and contains the principal shops, hotels, and places of business. Portsea, situated N. of Portsmouth, extending along the harbour, and containing the dock-yard

and principal establishments connected with it, is entered by two gates, both of which, called respectively the Lion and Unicorn gates, from those parts of the British arms sculptured upon them, are imposing structures. In its older parts it presents even a less attractive appearance than similar por-

has an area beneath in which the market is held; the Philosophical Society, occupying a handsome building, and possessed of a valuable museum; the grammar, national, British, and infant schools; the Athenæum, the custom-house, the different barracks, the theatre, the Royal Portsmouth, Port-



tions of Portsmouth, but having increased very rapidly in recent times, is more distinguished by modern improvements, and has several terraces, and one well-built open space called St. George's Square. Both towns are lighted with gas, well paved, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. The suburbs, consisting of Landport and Kingston, adjacent to Portsea, and Southsea on the E. of Portsmouth, are mostly occupied by artisans connected with the dock-yard. Some of them, however, contain handsome villas and rows of well-built houses; and Southsea in particular, is not only much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, but has a fine esplanade fronting the beach, and adorned with statues of Nelson and Wellington.

The public buildings include numerous churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment and with Dissenters. Among the former the most conspicuous is the parish church of Portsmouth, a venerable and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower and cupola, much used as a landmark. Among the latter the Independent chapel in King's Street deserves particular notice, both for its dimensions and the elegance of its structure. Other principal buildings and objects of interest are the Guildhall, a new and spacious building, which accommodates the county court, and

ally widening out, till near the N. shore it attains a width of about 3 m. It is almost of unrivalled excellence, admitting first-rate men-of-war to enter and lie at anchor in perfect safety within its capacious basin, and has the additional advantage of being in the immediate vicinity of the admirable roadstead of Spithead, formed by the N. shore of the Isle of Wight and the S. shore of Hampshire.

Portsmouth derives almost all its importance from its naval establishments, and has no manufactures of any consequence except those immediately connected with them, and a few large breweries. Its trade, both coasting and foreign, is of considerable extent; the former consisting chiefly of coals from the Isle of Wight and the west of England, and large quantities of corn and provisions from Ireland; and the latter of wine from different parts of the Continent, eggs from France, and timber from the Baltic. In 1851 the registered shipping of the port amounted to 13,063 tons; the vessels entered in the coasting trade were 1274 (108,698 tons), and cleared 940 (38,395 tons); and in the colonial and foreign trades entered 254 (24,923 tons), and cleared 163 (14,723 tons). The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and there is an annual fair, which lasts three days.

sea, and Gosport hospital, new military hospital, Sailor's Home, new convict prison, burgh jail, female penitentiary, union work-house, &c. These, however, possess little interest compared with the royal dock-yard, which covers an area of 120 ac., and is believed to be the largest and most magnificent establishment of the kind in the world. It is inclosed by a wall 14 ft. high, and entered by a lofty gateway; and contains, in addition to the vast storehouses in which all the materials requisite for naval architecture are kept, the machine shops in which they are converted to their proper use by all the aids which modern ingenuity has devised, and the extensive slips and docks in which the largest ships of the navy are built or repaired, ranges of handsome residences for the port-admiral and other officials, and a Royal Naval College with accommodation for 70 students, to whom a complete naval education is given. Outside the dock-yard an area of 14 acres contains the gun-wharf, where vast numbers of guns and other ordnance stores are kept; and there is an armoury with 25,000 stand of small arms; and on the mainland, opposite to Portsmouth, and communicating with it by a floating bridge, is the town of Gosport, to which the Royal Victualling Yard, formerly one of the large establishments of Portsmouth, has recently been removed. The distance between Gosport and Portsmouth, where the floating bridge plies, is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and forms the entrance to the harbour, which is here defended by Southsea Castle on the E., and Moneton Fort on the W., and extends for several miles N. between the W. side of Portsea Island and the mainland, gradu-

Portsmouth is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as existing in 501. It appears to have been substituted for Porchester, which had been selected by the Romans for a naval station, but became unfit for that purpose in consequence of the receding of the sea. During the reign of Alfred a fleet of nine ships fitted at the port signally defeated the Danes, who had long infested the coast; and immediately before the Conquest a large fleet was fitted out here to intercept the Norman armament. About 1256, Henry III. assembled a large army here, with a view to embark it for the invasion of France; and in 1377 a counter-attempt was made by the French, who, though ultimately defeated with great loss, succeeded in burning a large part of the town. This disaster appears to have shown the necessity of fortifying the place, and the works, originally commenced by Edward IV., have continued to be improved and extended during a series of successive reigns, till they have become all but impregnable. To man them sufficiently, about 13,000 men would be required, but the usual garrison consists of only three regiments of foot. The municipal parl. bor., including the whole of the island of Portsea, except a small portion belonging to the parish of Wymering and the Salters, is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons. The population of the various sections of the burgh is as follows:—

| | Pop. (1851). |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Kingston..... | 17,696 |
| Portsea town..... | 17,735 |
| Portsmouth..... | 9,897 |
| Landport..... | 26,793 |
| Total..... | 72,126 |

PORTSMOUTH, several places, U. States.—1, A seaport tn. New Hampshire, on a peninsula, r. bank Piscataqua, 3 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, and on the Portsmouth and Concord, and the Boston and Portland railways, 50 m. N. by E. Boston. Among the public edifices are five or six churches, all of respectable, and some of elegant appearance; an academy, an atheneum, occupying a handsome brick structure, with a library of 7300 vols., and good collections in natural history; an almshouse, two market-houses, and a state lunatic asylum. The chief industrial establishments are a machine-shop and car-factory, manufactures of hosiery and fine twist, and a large steam-factory for weaving the finer kinds of cotton fabrics. The harbour, the only one immediately connected with the sea which the state possesses, is one of the safest and most commodious in the U. States. It is formed in the mouth of the Piscataqua, which, opposite to the town, has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m., a depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and so strong a current, that it is seldom obstructed by ice; and is protected by four forts placed on sundry islands which break the force of storms from the Atlantic. On an island called Continental or Badger Island, on the E. side of the river, is the U. States navy-yard. The town has long been noted for its skill in naval architecture and maritime enterprise, and a large number of vessels owned by Portsmouth are engaged both in foreign trade and in the fisheries, though the actual trade of the port itself is limited. Pop. (1850), 9739.—2, A tn. and port of entry, Virginia, at the mouth of the Elizabeth, 88 m. E.S.E. Richmond; with a courthouse, jail, five churches, a bank, a theatre, a military academy, and a harbour allowing ships of the heaviest burden to come to the wharfs. At Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, are a U. States navy-yard, dry-dock, and naval hospital. Pop. 6370.—3, A vil. Ohio, 82 m. S. Columbus, on the Ohio; with a courthouse, jail, several churches, an academy, a bank, and extensive iron manufactures. Pop. 4011.

PORTSOY, a burgh of barony, and seaport, Scotland, co. Banff, 5 m. E. Cullen. It has Established and Free churches, Episcopalian and R. Catholic chapels; a school, two libraries, and a trade in grain and herrings. Pop. 2062.

PORTUGAL [anc. *Lusitania*], a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the W. part of the Spanish peninsula; lat. $36^{\circ} 55'$ to $42^{\circ} 7' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} 15'$ to $9^{\circ} 30' W.$; bounded, E. and N. by Spain, and W. and S. by the Atlantic; greatest length, N. to S., 345 m.; greatest breadth, 140 m. It is divided into eight provinces, of which the names, area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following table, along with the Portuguese colonial possessions in Africa and Asia:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF PORTUGAL, including its FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

| EUROPE. | Area, in sq. m. | Pop. 1841. | | Area, in sq. m. | Pop. 1841. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <i>Provinces.</i> | | | | | |
| Minho..... | 1,539 | 466,780 | ASTA—HINDOOSTAN. | | |
| Douro..... | 2,915 | 839,908 | Isl. Gon. and dependen- | | |
| Tras-os-Montes..... | 3,133 | 300,840 | cies..... | 432 | 49,111 |
| Beira-Alta..... | 972 | 289,088 | Saleste..... | 936 | 94,838 |
| Beira-Baixa..... | 3,465 | 326,200 | Bardez..... | 603 | 90,010 |
| Estremadura..... | 5,463 | 782,875 | New Acquisitions..... | ... | 110,968 |
| Alentejo..... | 7,543 | 270,590 | Town of Damau..... | 86 | 27,667 |
| Algarve..... | 1,620 | 130,829 | Town of Diu..... | 7 | 9,146 |
| | 26,619 | 3,412,500 | | | |
| Azores, Madeira, and Porto-Santo..... | 1,116 | 330,500 | CHINA, &c. | | |
| | | | Macao..... | 0 | 4,800 |
| | | | Isls. Solor, Timor, Mi- | | |
| | | | ora, &c..... | 473,400 | 218,510 |
| | | | | 473,409 | 223,310 |
| <i>AFRICA.</i> | | | SUMMARY. | | |
| Cape Verd Islands..... | 4,128 | 80,000 | European Continent..... | 26,649 | 3,412,500 |
| Bissao..... | 27,002 | 10,000 | Azores, &c..... | 1,116 | 330,500 |
| Angola and Benguela..... | 198,000 | 400,000 | Africa..... | 435,536 | 786,610 |
| Mosambique and dependences..... | 206,000 | 280,610 | Asia..... | 473,409 | 605,030 |
| Isls. St. Thomas and Principe..... | 396 | 16,000 | | | |
| | 435,536 | 786,610 | Total..... | 986,709 | 5,134,640 |

Coasts and Mountains.—The physical geography of Portugal cannot easily be separated from that of Spain, from which it is not separated, except on a small part of its frontier by natural boundaries. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram. The coast-line, of great length in proportion to the extent of the whole surface, is not much broken, and does not present a single bay of great magnitude. It curves from the N. in a S.S.W. direction, till it reaches Cabo da Roca, the most westerly point of the peninsula. Here it becomes somewhat irregular, forms two bays by the interjection of the remarkable promontory which terminates in Cape Espichel, again curves round in a S.S.W. direction, till it reaches Cape St. Vincent, where it suddenly turns E. This direction it retains to its termination at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is occasionally bold, and rises to a great height, particularly at Cabo da Roca, where it presents a range of giddy cliffs, but for the far greater part is low and marshy, and not unfrequently lined by sands and reefs, which make the navigation dangerous. It is not unprovided, however, with harbours. The number, large and small, is counted at 21, but the only ones of importance, either from their excellence or the trade carried on at them, are those of Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, Aveiro, and Vianna. The interior is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, either in W., S.W., or S.S.W. directions, forming a succession of independent river basins, while their ramifications, penetrating in all directions, form the water-sheds of numerous subsidiary streams, and inclose many wild and beautiful valleys. The loftiest range of all is the Serra d'Estrella, which may be considered as a continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile, and between Leon and Estremadura. Near the town of Guarda it forms a fork, one limb of which proceeds N., and another S.E., while the main chain attains its culminating point of 7524 ft., about 5 m. W. of the town of Covilha, and is there continued in a S.S.W. direction to its termination in the lofty cliffs of Cabo da Roca. Nearly parallel to this chain, and at no great distance from it, are on the N. the Serra de Alcoa, and on the S. the Serra Moradal. In the N.W., a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal and attains one of the loftiest heights of the kingdom in Mount Gaveira. At the opposite extremity, the Serra Monchique, stretching across the country at a short distance behind the S. shore, attains, at its W. extremity in Mount Foia, the height of 4050 ft. The rugged nature of the surface makes the plains both few in number and of limited extent, but many valleys equally remarkable for

beauty and fertility occur. The chief plains are those of Almeida and the Terra de Braganza, the former in the prov. of Beira-Alta, and the latter in that of Tras-os-Montes; the chief valleys, those of Chaves, Villarica, and Besteiros.

Geology.—The nucleus of the mountains is usually granite, overlain in the N. by micaceous schist and other primitive rocks. In the S., particularly in the Serra Monchique, primitive limestone is very abundant. More recent limestones, and schistous sandstones, occupy large tracts in different parts of the country. Volcanic formations are very apparent in the Serra de Caldeirão, forming a continuation of that of Monchique. The mineralogical treasures seem more remarkable for their variety than for their value, though some are, and many more, it is supposed, might be, worked to advantage. They include argenteriferous lead, iron, copper, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, fine marble, slate, salt, saltpetre, lithographic stones, mill-stones, and porcelain earth. Some gold also is washed from the sands of the Douro, Mondego, and other streams, and in several serras, particularly those of Estrela and Gerez; and many valuable pebbles and rock-crystals are found in a great number of places.

Rivers.—No rivers of importance take their rise in Portugal, and yet few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams; the Minho in the N., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal in the lower part of its course, the Douro first skirting the E. frontier, and then pursuing its course W. to its mouth at Oporto, and the Tagus, all flow E. to W.; the Guadiana, the only large river of Portugal, which deviates from the general W. direction and flows mainly S. In addition to these rivers, for which Portugal is indebted to Spain, she claims as peculiarly her own the Vouga, Mondego, and Sado. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the surface and embosomed in the mountains.

Climate.—The climate is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains, the former tempering the excessive heat of summer by refreshing breezes, and the latter making the winter more rigorous than usual in countries under the same latitude. In general, however, winter is both short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. In consequence of this, many parts of Portugal enjoy the benefit of a double spring. Early in February vegetation is in full vigour; the plants shoot forth rapidly, attain maturity, and either wither away, or if of economical value, are gathered and harvested. During the month of July the heat is often extreme; and, rain seldom falling, the whole country, particularly at its lower levels and along the coast, assumes a very parched appearance. The drought generally continues throughout August and far into September, but at last the sky, which had previously been serene, becomes overcast, and copious showers descend. The second spring now begins, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter begins at the end of November. In the mountainous districts, the loftier summits obtain a covering of snow, and retain it for a greater or less period according to their altitude, but in all the country S. of the Douro, and at a moderate elevation, snow generally melts away within a month. Deluges of rain, however, continue to fall, and violent hurricanes and thunder-storms are not unfrequent. At this season, too, shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the disasters produced by it on one occasion were fearful almost beyond description.

Vegetation.—There are few countries with a more varied flora than Portugal. The number of species has been estimated to exceed 4000, and of these more than 3000 are phanerogamous. Many of the mountains are clothed with fine forests, chiefly of hardwood, among which the oak, both the ordinary species, or *Quercus robur*, and the cork-tree, or *Quercus suber*, are conspicuous. In the central provinces, at a moderate elevation, magnificent chestnuts are very prevalent. In the S., in the province of Algarve, both the date and the American aloe are not uncommon. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter, though it is only in the warmer and better-sheltered districts that the orange, lemon, and olive are cultivated with success on an extensive scale. The mulberry is admirably adapted to the climate, and, by means of it, a good deal of excellent silk is obtained; and a large extent of country is devoted to vine culture, caused

partly by the demand for Portuguese wines in Britain. Agriculture, properly so called, is at a very low ebb; and Portugal fails in ordinary years to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the mule, of which very superior breeds have long been possessed, and are carefully preserved. Sheep, goats, and hogs are very numerous, but little attention is paid to their improvement. Horned cattle are few, and of a very inferior description. Game is not abundant, and the fisheries on the coast, though naturally productive, and at one time carried on to a great extent, have fallen off so much, that the greater quantity of the fish used is obtained by importation.

Manufactures, Trade, Monies, &c.—Manufactures are very insignificant, and employ few large establishments; but almost every family is so far manufacturing, that it supplies itself more or less with many of the articles of primary necessity. Among the articles made to some extent for sale, may be mentioned armour at Lisbon, woollen cloth and other woollen stuffs at Portalegre, Covilhão, and Tundão; porcelain at Vista Alegre; delft, and ordinary earthenware, at Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Beja, Estremoz, &c.; prints and lace at Lisbon and Oporto; cotton-twist at Thomar; silks at Braganza, Chacim, Oporto, &c.; copper and tin ware at Lisbon and other places; corks, ribbons, embroidery, hats, confectionary, fine soap, jewellery, and the cutting of precious stones, glass, paper, wicker-work, and tobacco. Ship-building also is well understood, and a large number of vessels are constructed at Lisbon, Figueira, Oporto, and Villa do Conde. Trade has suffered much by the loss of Brazil, but still continues to be of considerable importance. The principal exports are wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, oil, pork, fruit, particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons; silk, wool, cork, sumach, kermes, leeches, bones, glass, and porcelain; the principal imports are wheat, rye, barley, and maize, foreign timber, salt provisions, particularly cod; colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, iron, steel, and various other metals, coal, tar, and pitch, dyes, and drugs. In 1851, the total amount of the exports was £1,922,291, and the imports, £2,431,297, being an increase, since 1842, on the total business done, of £1,287,727. The length of sea-coast, with the harbours found upon it, and the number of rivers, furnish great facilities for trade, but all the other means of internal communication are very defective. Accounts are kept in reis, milreis or 1000 reis, and conto de reis or 1,000,000 reis. The value of the rea is so minute, that the milreia is worth only 4s. 6d. The chief linear measures are the legoa, or league of 18 to the degree; the milha, or common geographical mile; the braça, or fathom, = 74 ft.; the vara, or yard, one-half of the former; and the pé, or foot, = about 13 in. The weights are the libra, or lb., a little larger than the lb. avoird.; the arroba = 32 lbs., and the quintal = 4 arrobas. For dry measure, the moyo = 24 bushels; and for liquids the almodo = 4½ gallons, are used.

Government, Army, Language, and People.—The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, which in recent times has undergone so many changes, and is still so unsettled, that it is difficult to describe it with accuracy. As at present existing, it contains a very large infusion of the democratic principle. The legislative power is vested jointly in the sovereign, and an upper and a lower chamber; but both chambers are elective, meet and dissolve at regular periods, without the intervention of the crown; and when both agreed as to any particular measure or enactment, are not subject to its veto. Justice is administered (or rather said to be administered, for there are few countries in which its essential principles are more frequently overlooked) by a great number of inferior judges, whose decisions are subject to revision in 17 district courts. An appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, sits at Oporto; and a supreme court, with jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, at Lisbon. The established religion is the R. Catholic, which is completely in the ascendant, Protestantism being almost unknown. It is governed by a patriarch at Lisbon; two archbishops at Braga and Evora, and 14 bishops. It performs its duties very imperfectly; providing efficiently neither for the morals nor the education of the people, the great body of whom are sunk in the most deplorable bigotry and ignorance, while among the more intelligent classes infidelity is said to be very prevalent. The revenue, of which the far greater part is obtained by indirect taxation, is about

£190,000. The expenditure, which considerably exceeds it, was estimated in 1850 at 12,524,187 milreis, equal to about £250,480. The debt amounts to £1,536,711. The army is estimated at 28,100 men. The navy consists of two ships of the line of 80 guns each, five 50-gun frigates, one frigate of 44 guns, eight corvettes of from 20 to 24 guns, eleven brigs from 10 to 20 guns, seven schooners, and two steam-vessels. The language is a dialect of Latin, and bears a very close affinity to the Spanish. Its powers have not been much tested; but at least in the *Lusiad* of Camoens it has proved itself not unequal to epic poetry. The people are by no means prepossessing in external appearance. They are generally small in stature, indifferently shaped, and have irregular, tawny features, the very opposite of beautiful. As a nation they are revengeful, suspicious, vain, and mean, yet arrogant.

History.—Portugal forms the far larger part of the ancient province of Lusitania, said to have been so called from the Luzzi, an indigenous tribe which dwelt between the Tagus and the Douro. Phenician and Grecian colonies appear to have been planted on its coasts at a very early period, and the Carthaginians subsequently formed several establishments. About 200 B.C. the Romans became sole masters, and continued in possession for nearly six centuries, during which they completely changed the habits of the natives, introduced their own language, and executed numerous works, the ruins of many of which still remain. In the 5th century the Suevi, Vandals, and Visigoths became possessors. In the beginning of the 8th century Portugal shared the fate of Spain, and was overrun by the Moors. The former inhabitants, descendants of the northern invaders, retired to the more inaccessible districts, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. After a long struggle, during which many battles were fought, and many illustrious deeds achieved, they regained the ascendancy, and the Portuguese monarchy was formally established by the Cortes at Lamego in 1143. The first king was Don Afonso Henriques, son of Henry of Burgundy, who had married the daughter of the king of Leon and Castile, and obtained for his dowry as much of the peninsula south of Galicia as had already been wrested, or he might still be able to wrest, from the Moors. The latter part of the dowry was not allowed to continue a mere nominal gift. In 1147 the Moors lost Lisbon, and in 1249 their complete expulsion from the kingdom was effected by the taking of Faro. Under the successors of Afonso, Portugal advanced rapidly in prosperity though not without serious interruptions from intestine dissensions, pestilence, and Spanish wars. In 1385 a new dynasty was established, on the demise of Ferdinand, in the person of his natural son, who was proclaimed king by the Cortes, and ascended the throne under the name of John I. With him commenced the long series of maritime discoveries, which ultimately placed Portugal at the head of a great colonial empire. He personally undertook an expedition to the coast of Africa, and made a conquest of Ceuta and part of the adjoining country. The spirit of enterprise thus excited became a kind of national passion, and the expeditions fitted out were crowned with brilliant success. In 1418, Madeira was discovered; in 1432, the Azores; and in 1486, after a succession of adventurers had explored the greater part of the W. coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope was beheld by Bartholomew Diaz. Vasco de Gama, following in the same tract, was still more successful. In 1497 he doubled the Cape, and continuing his course eastward, reached the shores of Malabar. A still more fortunate discovery was made in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, or Cabreira, who while bent on a different course, was driven by a storm to the coast of Brazil, and thus led to the formation of a settlement, which has since grown up to be an independent empire. After these discoveries, and the treasures obtained from them, had raised Portugal to the highest pitch of prosperity, a disputed succession brought it to the verge of ruin, and subjected it to the thralldom of a hated foreign yoke. King Sebastian having lost his life in 1578 in a disastrous expedition to Africa, was succeeded by his uncle Henri, who, being a cardinal, had no lawful heirs. Among the competitors for the crown was Philip II., king of Spain, who, instead of waiting for the decision of the Cortes, took the matter into his own hands, invaded Portugal with a powerful army, and made himself its master. This usurpation, after lasting for 60 years, was terminated in 1640, by a general rising, headed by the Duke of Braganza, who, on the expulsion

of the Spaniards, ascended the throne under the name of John IV. The most interesting events which have since occurred are the close alliance formed with Great Britain in 1703, and which, uninterrupted since, has powerfully influenced the fortunes of Portugal—the invasion of the French in 1807, and the removal of the court to Brazil—the expulsion of the French by the victories of Wellington—the revolution of 1820, which converted the government into a constitutional monarchy—and the subsequent erection of Brazil into an independent empire, thereby robbing Portugal of the richest jewel of her crown, and leaving her scarcely a shadow of her former colonial greatness.

PORTUGALETE, a seaport tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, 11 m. N.N.W. Bilbao, near the mouth of the Bilbao; with a church, courthouse, prison, a nunnery, two schools; and some manufactures of coarse linen. The discharging of the vessels here which cannot ascend the river, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1025.

PORTUGUESA, a river, Venezuela, rises in a branch of the Andes, 40 m. E. Truxillo; flows S.E. and joins I. bank Apure, at San Fernando; total course, about 200 m.; chief affluents the union Guanarito and Guanaparo, and the Cojede.

PORTUMNA, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 37 m. S.E. Galway, near the Shannon, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has a handsome parish church, with a spire, an elegant R. Catholic chapel; an excellent courthouse, a bridewell; a national school, a dispensary, barracks, the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of tobacco; and a considerable trade, conducted chiefly by steamers. Pop. 1523.

POSADAS, a tn. Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Cordova, near the Guadalquivir. It has a church, three hermitages, and a townhouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and as muleters; and there are eleven oil and eight flour mills, three brick and tile kilns, three lime-kilns, and a pottery. Pop. 2736.

POSCANTE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 3 m. E. Zogno; with a church, and three oratories. Pop. 1298.

POSCHKEKHON, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.N.W. Jaroslav, on the Sagosha. It has a church; manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn and general wares. P. (1842), 4551.

POSCHIAVO, or **PUSCHLAV**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, in a valley of same name, 15 m. N.E. Sondrio, 5000 ft. above the sea. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, a nunnery, and a considerable transit trade. P. 3226.

POSEGA, or **POKEGA**, a tn. Austria, Slavonia, cap. co. of same name, r. bank Orlyava, 58 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen. It is the seat of the bishopric of Agram; has a spacious and well-built square, adorned with an obelisk; three R. Catholic churches, four chapels, a townhouse, old castle, R. Catholic gymnasium, high school, and some trade in tobacco, silk, and cattle. Pop. 6850.—**THE COUNTY**, area, 723 geo. sq. m., is generally elevated, and covered with lofty, well-wooded hills, from which numerous streams descend. Of these the principal are the Orlyava, Pakra, Biela, and Illova, which all carry their waters to the Save. The valleys are fertile, and produce much corn, hay, tobacco, wine, and fruit, particularly celebrated apples; chestnuts also abound. There are several thermal springs. It is subdivided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Posega. Pop. 92,700.

POSEN, or **POZNAN**, a prov. and duchy, Prussia, not included in the Germanic Confederation, bounded N. by West Prussia, E. Poland, S. Silesia, and W. Brandenburg; area, 8584 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally very flat, and extensively occupied by lakes and marshes. A small portion of it belongs to the basin of the Vistula, which merely touches it on the N.E.; all the rest belongs to the basin of the Oder, which receives its drainage through the Warta in the S. and centre, and the Netze in the N. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, and considerable tracts are covered with heath, but the far greater part of it either is, or is capable of being, brought under the plough; and many parts of it are covered with a rich alluvium or vegetable mould, yielding all the ordinary species of grain, millet, flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops. The pastures are extensive, and feed numerous herds of cattle and swine; considerable attention is paid to the rearing of poultry, particularly geese, and also to the rearing of bees. The minerals, not of much consequence, include bog iron-ore, saltpetre, limestone, and building-stone. The manufactures

consist chiefly of woollen stuffs, linen, and leather. The trade in these articles is considerable; other exports are corn, cattle, tallow, leather, honey, wax, goose-feathers, and hogs'-lard. The inhabitants include a considerable mixture of Germans and Jews, but the great majority are Poles, Posen being one of the acquisitions which Prussia made by the dismemberment of Poland. It is divided into the two governments of Posen and Bromberg, Posen occupying the N. half, and subdivided into 17 circles; pop. 900,430; and Bromberg occupying the S. half, subdivided into 9 circles. Pop. 463,969.

POSEN, a fortified tn. Prussia, cap. above prov. and gov., on the Warta and Lowna, 149 m. E. by S. Berlin. It lies so low as to be exposed to inundations, particularly from the Warta, which flows through it. It is defended by a castle seated on a height, and three forts; is built with considerable regularity, but is more remarkable for the number than for the splendour of its public edifices. Of these the most deserving of notice are the cathedral, and the Stanislaus church, both



POSEN.—1 from the Illustrated News.

belonging to the R. Catholics, who have 22 other churches; two Protestant churches, Greek chapel, synagogue, old Jesuit college, Episcopal palace, R. Catholic seminary, two gymnasia, normal, and other schools, five monasteries, several hospitals and charitable institutions, a theatre, and some elegant mansions of the Polish nobility, many of whom reside here. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen tissues, chintz, calico, ticking, sealing-wax, carriages, leather and leather articles, lacquerware, &c. There are also several breweries and distilleries. Posen is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a provincial governor, and the seat of important courts of primary and appellate jurisdiction, and numerous public offices. At an early period it was the capital of Poland, and was included in the Hanseatic League. Pop. (1816), 24,066; (1849), 44,963.

POSING, or BAZAN (Latin, *Basinum*), a tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Pressburg, on a small tributary of the Danube; with two churches, a synagogue, Capuchin monastery, castle, a saltpetre factory, paper-mill, lime-kilns, granite quarry, and a considerable trade in wood, which is floated to the Danube. Pop. 4950.

POSLENGFORD, a par. England, Suffolk; 2438 ac. Pop. 371.

POSSAGNO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and N.W. Treviso; the birthplace of the sculptor Canova, after whose design, and chiefly at whose expense, a magnificent church was erected and nobly decorated. Near the church, on the site of the house where the sculptor was born, a building erected by him has been converted into a museum, and contains models of all his works.

POSSESSION, a bold cliffy headland, S. America, N. shore, Strait of Magalhães, about 360 ft. above the sea; lat. 52° 17' S.; lon. 68° 56' 30" W.—A BAY of the same name, with good anchorage, curves in to the N. round the cape, and extends as far as the entrance of the First Narrows.

POSSESSION ISLAND:—1, An isl. Antarctic Ocean; lat. 71° 56' S.; lon. 171° 7' E.; and so called from its having been the spot on which the ceremony of taking possession of the newly-discovered continent, called Victoria Land, by Sir James Ross was performed. It is composed entirely of igneous rocks, and is accessible on its W. side only. It presents no appearance whatever of vegetation, but is covered with inconceivable myriads of penguins.—2, An isl., S. Pacific, near the N. point of Australia, 20 m. N. Cape York; lat. 10° 43' S.; lon. 142° 20' E. Here Captain Cook took possession of all the N.E. coast of Australia, in the name of George III., King of Britain, calling it at the same time New South Wales.—3, One of the Crozet Islands (*which see*).

PÖSTENY, PESTANY, or PÜSCHTAN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Neutra; with a church, a handsome chateau, and a bathing establishment, supplied by thermal springs in the neighbourhood, which are in considerable repute. Pop. 3660.

POSTIGLIONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.E. Campagna; with a castle, and two churches. Pop. 2500.

POSTLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1560 ac. Pop. 182.

POSTOINA, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, near Adelsberg, on the Poik. It contains a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1356.

POSTUPITZ, or POSTICZE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and S.S.W. Kaurzim; with a church, school, and manufactures of cotton, a cotton-mill, printfield, and bleachfield. Pop. 1693.

POSTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1426 ac. Pop. 275.

POSZNECK, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, dist. Saalfeld; with three churches, a townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, porcelain, and leather; and a considerable trade in these articles. Pop. 3668.

POTENGI, or POTINGI, often improperly called *Grande*, a river, Brazil; rises in the Serra-dos-Cairiris-Novos, traverses prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte in a N.E. direction, passes the town of Natal, and falls into the sea about 22 m. S. Cape St. Roque. Its channel has considerable depth in the rainy season, but in the highlands is obstructed by rocks, and in the lowlands encumbered by sandbanks. Coasting vessels get up to near Natal, and canoes to the source.

POTENZA, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Basilicata, on a hill of the Apennines, 82 m. E.S.E. Naples. It is walled, and on the whole very indifferently built, but contains a number of handsome buildings, among others a fine cathedral in the Doric style, two collegiate churches, five monasteries, and a nunnery. Potenza is the see of a bishop, and possesses a civil and a criminal court, a seminary, and royal college. It has suffered much from earthquakes. Pop. (1850), 12,362.

POTI, or POTHI, a fort, Russia, Trans-Caucasia, dist. Imerethi, near the mouth of the Rioni, in the Black Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Kutais. It is in the form of an oblong, flanked by large towers, and though the harbour is both insecure and too shallow to admit large vessels, carries on a considerable trade, exporting wine, honey, wax, silk, skins, &c. Pop. 1000.

POTI, or PUTI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piahiu, l. bank Parnahiba, 100 m. N. Oeiras. It has a church, and a considerable trade in cotton, and other agricultural produce.

POTI, or CARATHEUZ, a river, Brazil, prov. Piahiu, flows S.W. and N.W., and joins r. bank Parnahiba; total course, 200 m., navigable in the latter part.

POTOKA, a river, U. States, rises in the S. of Indiana, flows W.S.W. past Colombia and Princeton, and after a course of about 80 m., joins l. bank Wabash, a little below the confluence of the White River.

POTOMAC, a river, U. States, Maryland and Virginia, rises by two branches in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and after a tortuous S.E. course of 550 m., through nearly the whole of which it forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, falls into Chesapeake Bay between Point Look-out and Smith's Point, by a mouth 10 m. wide. It is navigable for ships of the line to the navy-yard at Washington,

300 m. from the sea. Above this it is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, which have been obviated by canals formed past them. The Shenandoah is its principal tributary, and the principal places on its banks (besides Washington) are George Town, Port-Tobacco, Leonard Town, Harper's Ferry, and Alexandria.

POTOSI, a dep. Bolivia, containing the provinces of Potosi, Porco, Lipas, Chayanta, and Chichas, nearly all lying between the sources of the Pilcomayo, the table-land round Lake Titicaca, and the sea. It is for the most part a very rugged country, intersected by numerous abrupt ridges which increase in height towards the Cerro de Potosi. This mountain, so celebrated for its unequalled mineral wealth, has the form of a crushed sugar-loaf, and rises to the height of 16,037 ft. It is often covered with snow, but does not retain it long. In the conical summit of the Cerro are more than 5000 Boca-minas or openings, made in search of silver-ore. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted; lower down springs grow numerous, and the richest mines are now filled with water. At the present day, therefore, the miner is content to extract the silver from the inferior ores, formerly thrown out as waste, and thickly strewn over the mountain. At a little distance S.W. rises the Cerro de Porco, resembling that of Potosi in its riches, but sooner filled with water. This elevated region is generally of volcanic origin, but the Cerro de Potosi is found to be composed of a quartzose rock, the position of which, in the midst of immense fields of trachyte, cannot be easily explained. The population of this department, which has undoubtedly decreased since the stoppage of the mines, may still probably be estimated at 180,000, of whom three-fourths are of the indigenous races.

POTOSI, a city, Bolivia, cap. above dep., at the foot of the Cerro; lat. $19^{\circ} 36' S.$, lon. $65^{\circ} 24' W.$; and is one of the highest inhabited places in the world, the absolute elevation of the ground on which it stands varying from 13,402 to 13,694 feet; and what renders this fact truly astonishing is, that a city, founded on the very borders as it were of the respirable atmosphere, should have contained at one time 150,000 inhabitants. Many of these were doubtless Mitayos, or Indians dragged thither by the system of forced labour called mita. But when it is considered that the mines of Potosi are supposed to have yielded, from 1545, when they were first discovered, to 1789, silver amounting in value to £200,000,000, and that the fortunate proprietors lived in almost inconceivable luxury and splendour, it will be readily admitted that their expenditure alone might collect a multitude of people even in an ungenial situation. At Potosi the sun's rays are intolerably hot, while in the shade the cold is piercing. The country around is bleak and barren. The central square, encircled with the government-house, public offices, church, and convent, still remains, as well as the mint, a large and costly edifice; but the quarters once inhabited by the Indians are now in ruins, and the population, constantly decreasing, was reduced in 1835 to 13,600.

POTOSI (SAN LUIS), a dep. Mexican Confederation, bounded, N. by Nuevo Leon, E. Tamaulipas, S.E. Vera Cruz, S. Queretaro and Guanajuato, and E. Zacatecas; greatest length, N. to S., 206 m.; greatest breadth, measured near the S. frontier, 165 m., but near the centre not more than 87 m.; area, 29,486 sq. m. In the W. it is mountainous, but towards the E. becomes only broken and hilly, and in the S.E. spreads out into plains. The only important rivers are the Santander, which traverses the state centrally W. to E., and the Panuco or Tampico, which in the S. traverses it in the same direction, and forms part of the boundary between it and the Tamaulipas. The climate among the mountains and on the table-land is cold, but becomes warm on the lower flats of the E., and at certain seasons is unhealthy. The mountainous districts abound with excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; and the arable districts are remarkable for their fertility, yielding large crops of maize, wheat, and barley. Manufactures have made some progress, and include woollen and cotton fabrics of excellent quality; glass, leather, pottery, and metallic wares. The trade in home pro-

ducts is limited, but the position of the state makes it the natural entrepot between the coast and the interior for the imports of the U. S. States and Europe. Many valuable mines have been discovered, and are still worked to some extent. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four departments—San Luis, Rio Verde, Tancanhuitz, and Venado, subdivided into 10 cantons and 52 municipalities. P. 368,120.

POTOSI (SAN LUIS DE), a city, Mexico, cap. above dep., 92 m. S.E. Zacatecas, 6350 ft. above sea-level, regularly laid out and well built, with spacious and well-kept streets. It has six handsome churches, three convents, and an hospital;



SAN LUIS POTOSI.—From Nebel, Voyage du Mexique.

manufactures of clothing, shoes, hats, and different articles of iron are carried on to a considerable extent; and there is some trade with the neighbouring departments in the above manufactures, and in foreign imports, consisting of brandy, wine, silks, woollens, cottons, and hardwares. Pop. 40,000.

POTSAY, or POCsAY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 19 m. S.S.E. Debreczin; with a Greek, R. Catholic, and a Protestant church. Pop. 1972.

PÖTSCHING, or PETSSENYED, a market tn. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, about 6 m. from Gross-Höflein. It has a church, a chalybeate spring, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1410.

POTSCHINKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod; with three churches, manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle; and a large stud, which furnishes horses to the emperor's body-guard. Pop. 5000.

POTSDAM, a gov. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, bounded, N. by duchy Meklenburg and prov. Stettin, E. gov. Stettin and Frankfurt, S. gov. Merseburg, S.W. duchy Anhalt-Dessau, and W. gov. Magdeburg and kingdom of Hanover; area, 6120 geo. sq. m. It is flat, and the soil is for the most part light and sandy. Considerable tracts are covered with heath and morass. It is densely wooded, and well watered both by streams and lakes. Of the former the principal are the Oder, Ucker, Polzow, Spree, Notte, Plane, Havel, Rhine, Dosse, Jagelitz, Elbe, and Stepenitz; of the latter, the Schwielung, Selchow, Wolziger, Seddin, Müggel, Rangsdorf, Scharmutzel, Seldin, &c. Cultivation is conducted with considerable care and skill, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. Manufactures are prosecuted with great vigour and success, particularly in Berlin, and in those places originally settled by the French emigrants who were driven from their homes by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 16 circles. Pop. 1,226,866.

POTSDAM, a tn. Prussia, cap. above gov., and the second royal residence of the kingdom, 17 m. S.W. Berlin, with which it is connected by railway, on the Havel, which is here crossed by a bridge 600 ft. in length, and expands into a lake, with finely-wooded sloping banks. It consists of the Altstadt or Old Town, of an island formed on the S. and S.W. by the Havel, and the N. and W. by a canal; and of the Neustadt or New Town, including Kietz, Friedrichstadt, Dutch Revier, and several suburbs. The different parts communicate with each other by bridges, and the whole forms one of the handsomest and most regularly built towns in Germany. It is entered by five land and four water

gates, and is laid out in straight, spacious, well-paved streets, or large and elegant public squares. Of the latter, which are six in number, the most deserving of notice are the Old Market, with an obelisk of white and red marble 54 ft. high, and busts of the great elector and the first three kings of Prussia, the *Wilhelmsplatz* [William's Place], and the *Lustgarten*, laid out in beautiful walks, and adorned with pavilions, statues, and fountains. The principal edifices are the Garrison church, containing the tombs of William I. and Frederick the Great; the Nikolai church, the French church, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome; the townhouse, with a cupola, surmounted by a colossal Atlas in copper, gilt, supporting the globe; the new Casino, the theatre, the great military hospital, the head guard-house, the post-office, and the royal palace. Educational and benevolent institutions are numerous. Among the former are the gymnasium, normal school, high school, architectural, horticultural, industrial, and numerous other schools; and among the latter are orphan and widow hospitals, an infirmary, and different asylums. The manufactures include all the ordinary tissues of wool, linen, cotton, and silk, leather and lacquerware, porcelain, carriages, chemical products, wax-cloth, chocolate, vinegar, tobacco, &c. Potsdam is the see of a bishop, has a provincial, high, and numerous other courts and offices, and several literary and other societies. Immediately to the W., outside the Brandenburg gate, commences the gardens of the palace of Sans Souci, laid out in stiff French formal taste, with alleys, cut hedges, statues, basins, &c. The palace itself stands at the extremity of a broad avenue, crowning the summit of a succession of terraces; it has a fine colonnade, but is a low building, by no means handsome, and only deserving of notice from the interesting associations connected with it. Immediately behind the palace is the windmill well known as the subject of a lawsuit, in which Frederick the Great was worsted by the miller. In the same neighbourhood is the New Palace, a vast brick building, containing 200 apartments, and exhibiting much gaudy magnificence, erected by Frederick at the end of the Seven Years' war, in a spirit of bravado, to show that his revenues were not exhausted. The most distinguished native of Potsdam is the celebrated traveller, Alexander von Humboldt. P. (1816), 23,095; (1849), 39,864.

POTSGROVE, par. Eng. Bedford; 1385 ac. Pop. 262.
POTTENDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on a canal which communicates with the Leitha, S. Vienna. It has a fine old castle, a Gothic chapel, a handsome church, an hospital, and an extensive cotton-mill, which employs above 1600 hands. Pop. 2840.

POTTER, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Haworth*), Lincoln; 4150 ac. P. 458.—2, (*Heigham*), Norfolk; 2527 ac. P. 477.
POTTER-NEWTON, a vil. England, co. York, bor. and about 2½ m. N. Leeds, contiguous to Chapel-Allerton, with an Independent chapel, and chiefly inhabited by Leeds merchants. Pop. 1384.

POTTERIES (The), a dist. England, in N.W. of Staffordshire, chiefly between Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the S., and Norton-on-the-Moors on the N.; area, about 16 sq. m.; thickly studded with villages, and containing a population of 20,000. It is the central locality of the manufacture of china and earthenware, and owes its prosperity in this respect not to the possession of the finer clays, which it is obliged to import from the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall, but partly to its inexhaustible supplies of cheap fuel, and partly to the ingenuity of the late Josiah Wedgwood, whose improvements in almost all the varieties of ware, introduced originally at his extensive establishment of Etruria, ultimately enabled the whole district to take a lead in the manufacture, which, notwithstanding formidable competition in other quarters, it continues to maintain.

POTTERNE, par. Eng. Wilts; 4956 ac. Pop. 1778.
POTTERS-PURY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2820 ac. Pop. 1734.

POTTES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. N. Tournay, r. bank Scheldt; with a church, two townhouses, and a communal school; two breweries, a bleaching-green, and several corn and oil mills; some weaving, and a trade in flax, cattle, and grain. Pop. 2106.

PÖTTMES, a tn. Upper Bavaria, N.E. Augsburg; with a church, a castle, a potash-factory, several mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1200.

POTTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 2200 ac. Pop. 1922.

POTTSTOWN, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, r. bank Schuylkill, at the junction of Manatawney Creek, and on the Schuylkill canal, and the Philadelphia and Reading railway, 35 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It has several handsome churches, an academy, two large boarding-schools, a machine-shop, and car-factory, a tannery, and several extensive flour and saw mills. Pop. about 2000.

POTTSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 85 m. N.W. Philadelphia, in the centre of the great anthracite coal-field, at the termination of the Schuylkill canal, and of the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville railway. It occupies a very picturesque site immediately above the gorge where the Schuylkill breaks through Sharp Mountain, and though of very modern origin, having suddenly sprung into existence in consequence of the discovery of its valuable minerals, is now a compact, well-built, stirring place; with five or six churches, an academy, a bank, a townhall, and other public buildings. The manufacturing establishments include blast-furnaces, forges, foundries, rolling-mills, various steam-engine and machinery factories, and building-yards, in which a great number of boats and barges for river-navigation are constructed. Pop. (1850), 7946.

POU-CHAO, a tn. China, prov. Shansee, on an affluent of the Huang-Ho; lat. 34° 54' N.; lon. 110° 15' E.

POUANCE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 15 m. W.N.W. Saumur; with a blast-furnace, and some other iron-works. Pop. 1375.

POUCHING-HIEN, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, in a beautiful valley, on a tributary of the Min, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, apparently of a very ancient date; and by extensive suburbs, has much the appearance of a large market town; and carries on a considerable trade in tea. Pop. above 100,000.

POUCQUES, a vil. and com. Belgium, E. Flanders, on a stream of same name, 12 m. W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, an oil and two flour mills, dye-works, and several brick-works. Pop. 1222.

POUGHILL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 1947 ac. Pop. 404.—2, Devon; 1663 ac. Pop. 380.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a tn. U. States, New York, beautifully situated l. bank, Hudson, on a height which stands 200 ft. above the river, and juts out on the N. and S. into two bold promontories, 65 m. N. New York city. It was settled by the Dutch in 1735, and laid out with as much regularity as the nature of the ground would admit, and presents altogether a very attractive appearance. Among the public edifices are Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Quaker, and R. Catholic churches; a courthouse, and other county-buildings; a collegiate school, occupying a handsome building, surrounded by a colonnade, and furnishing a superior education; a county academy, also of superior description; several female seminaries, and other schools; a lyceum, poorhouse, savings' and other banks, &c. The large water-power furnished by the Fallkill has led to the establishment of several extensive works, including a silk and several flour mills, a factory for locomotive engines and railroad machinery, one of the largest breweries in the state, brass and iron foundries, tanneries, &c. The other manufactures are carpets, guns, pins, candles, ploughs, carriages, &c. A company, owning a number of vessels engaged in the whale-fishery, manufactures considerable quantities of sperm-oil. Its central position, nearly equidistant from New York and Albany, marked it out as a convenient spot for popular deliberations in the earlier history of the state. The most memorable of these is the Convention of 1788, at which the federal constitution was formally adopted. Pop. (1850), 13,944.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 8 m. S.S.E. Cosne, r. bank Loire. It has a considerable trade in an excellent white wine grown in the district, and there are fine limestone quarries in the environs. Pop. 2018.

POUNIPET ISLAND, an isl., N. Pacific, one of the Carolines; lat. 6° 52' N.; lon. 158° 24' E. (n.); about 50 m. in circumference, and rising 2858 ft. above sea-level. It is of basaltic formation, and is surrounded by a coral-reef, and lined with mangroves. The whole island is thickly wooded, and produces many varieties of good timber, fit for house, ship building, and other purposes; tree-ferns, banyans, pan-

danus, and sassafras. The soil is composed of a rich red and black loam, and with indifferent cultivation produces breadfruit, coconuts, taro, bananas, tacea, sugar-cane, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco in small quantities, and kava. The uncultivated productions include wild ginger and wild oranges. There are no traces of any native quadruped, except rats. The flying-fox, or vampire bat, is very plentiful; wild pigeons are numerous, and fish abound on the reefs. The inhabitants, who confine themselves wholly to the coast, are a small, but fierce and resolute race.

POULSHOT, par. Eng. Wilts; 1589 ac. Pop. 335.

POULTNEY, a township, U. S. Vermont, on a stream of same name, 60 m. S. W. Montpelier. It consists chiefly of the flourishing vil. of E. and W. Poultney, which have Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist churches, a female academy, and other schools; a woollen factory, three tanneries, and several saw-mills. Pop. (1850), 2329.

POULTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 990 ac. P. 28.—2, Gloucester; 1150 ac. Pop. 408.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 20 m. S. S. W. Lancaster, on the Preston and Fleetwood railway. It is an antiquated place, has a modern parish church, with an ancient tower; a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic chapel, a savings-bank, and an endowed school. Area of par., 20,666 ac. Pop. 7690.

POUMARON, a river, British Guiana, rises in the mountains of Ymatoca, flows N. N. E. then N. N. W., and after a course of about 100 m., falls into the Atlantic, near Cape Nassau, uniting with the Marocco in forming a broad estuary.

POUNDSTOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4814 ac. P. 651.

POUR, or **PUR**, two rivers, Siberia:—The one rises in the N. of gov. Yakutsk, flows E. N. E., and after a course of about 130 m., joins I. bank Olenek at the town of Maksimova. The other rises in gov. Tobolsk, about lat. 64° N.; flows N. by E., and after a course of about 200 m., falls into the S. W. extremity of the Bay of Tavosvk.

POURCAIN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Allier, 15 m. N. N. W. Gannat; with an ancient church, an hospital, theatre, and a considerable trade in wine, corn, poultry, fish, and cattle. Pop. 3390.

POUSO-ALEGRE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a height 230 m. S. S. W. Ouro-Preto, with a church, and two primary schools. Within the district are thermal springs, with a bathing-establishment, and several mines in active operation. Much excellent tobacco also is grown, and many cattle are reared for exportation. Pop. dist., 4000.

POUZAUGES, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 23 m. N. N. W. Fontenay-le-Comte; on the slope of a hill overlooking a rich and magnificent district. It has two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic, of the 16th century. Pop. 1131.

POVIGLIO [Latin, *Pupeliuni*], a tn. duchy and 13 m. E. N. E. Parma. It has an ancient castle, a courthouse, a primary school, and a trade in cattle, swine, and wine. P. 6334.

POVOA, several places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*de Varzim*), Prov. Douro, near the sea-coast, about 18 m. from Braga. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a grammar school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Pop. 6200.—2, (*de Sta Christina*), Prov. Douro, 9 m. N. W. Coimbra, near r. bank R. Rio. Pop. 510.—3, (*de Meadas*), A. tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, N. Portalegre. Pop. 770. 4, (*de Rio de Moimhos*), A. tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, near Castello Branco. Pop. 600.

POVOLIDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and about 8 m. S. W. Viseu. Pop. 1305.

POWDERHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 1947 ac. P. 294.

POWELL'S GROUP, or **SOUTH ORKNEY**, a group of islands, Antarctic Ocean; lat. 60° 37' S.; lon. 44° 32' W., and E. of New Shetland. They present a very dreary and almost terrific appearance, being surrounded by innumerable icebergs and ice-islands, apparently destitute of vegetation, and often crowned with craggy towering peaks. The loftiest of these becomes visible at the distance of 15 leagues.

POWERSCOURT, or **STAGONIL**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W. S. W. Bray; with a handsome modern church, and several schools. Near it is the splendid seat of Viscount Powerscourt. Area, 18,938 ac. Pop. 2453.

POWERSTOCK, or **POORSTOCK**, par. Eng. Dorset; 4078 ac. Pop. 1044.

POWERSTOWN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5433 ac. P. 1327.

POWICK, par. Eng. Worcester; 5194 ac. Pop. 1834.

POXIM, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 45 m. S. Alagoas, r. bank Poxim, here crossed by a bridge about 4 m. from the sea. It has a parish church, and a fertile district. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians, in addition to raising the ordinary produce, make large quantities of the oil of mamona, of inferior quality. Pop. about 3000.

POXWELL, par. Eng. Dorset; 887 ac. Pop. 69.

POYAIS, a river and dist. Central America, Mosquito territory, with a settlement on the river; lat. 15° 10' N.; lon. 85° 10' W. The river falls into the Caribbean Sea, between the Plantain river and Cape Camaron. A colony was established in the district in 1819, by a Scotch military officer of the name of Macgregor, which proved unsuccessful, and was finally abandoned in 1825.

POYALES DEL HOTO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and W. N. W. Toledo; poorly built, with a church, a townhouse in a dilapidated state, a prison, primary school, and a trade in pimento, oil, and wine. Pop. 1032.

POYNINGS, par. Eng. Sussex; 1643 ac. Pop. 261.

POYSODORF, or **POISODORF**, a market tn. Lower Austria, 27 m. N. E. Korneuburg; with a church, and saltpetre-works. Pop. 1500.

POZA, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 26 m. N. E. Burgos. It has two primary schools, a townhouse, an ancient and dilapidated castle on a rock commanding the town, and a church. Near it are also beds of coal, quarries of granite, and salt-mines; agriculture, mule-driving, salt-pans, tanneries, and flour-mills occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 2006.

POZALDEZ, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and S. Valladolid; with two churches, a large and substantial courthouse, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of linen, numerous distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1726.

POZO-ALCON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. E. Jaen. It has a townhouse, three fountains, three schools, a church, and a hermitage. Near it are forests of pine and oak, which supply a considerable quantity of timber for the arsenal at Cadiz. There are four flour and three oil mills. Chocolate, rice, dried cod, &c., are imported. Pop. 2139.

POZO-ESTRECHO, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 8 m. from Cartagena; with a church, a primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1200.

POZO-HONPO, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m. S. Albacete; with a townhouse, two elementary schools, a beautiful public well, and a church; a flour-mill, and some manufactures of plain linens. Pop. 2820.

POZO-RUNO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and S. W. Cuenca. It is regularly built, has a church, courthouse with prison, primary school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1086.

POZOBLANCO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N. Cordova. It has regular and paved streets, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital, a chair of Latin, several primary schools, a townhouse, a flesh-market, a church, and several hermitages. Baizes were formerly made here in great quantity, there being at one time 400 looms employed; now the number of pieces annually wrought does not exceed 6000. There are eight dye-works, a manufactory of earthenware and chocolate, several soap-works, flour-mills, and oil-mills; but the greatest portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and as muleteers. Pop. 6748.

POZUELO, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 15 m. S. W. Albacete; with a primary school, a church, and a hermitage; three brick and tile works, a pottery, a dye-work, and five flour-mills. Pop. 2746.—2, A vil. and com. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 45 m. from Caaceres. It is very poorly built, has a church, courthouse, prison, and school; manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, and a trade in oil. Pop. 1424.—3, (*de Calatrava*), A vil. New Castile, Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse and prison, a flesh-market, granary, hospital, three schools, a church; and manufactures of lace, and oil-mills, and brandy-stills. Pop. 2240.—4, (*del Rey*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and E. Madrid; poorly built, with a church, courthouse, prison, school; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1223.

POZZALLO, a small but thriving seaport, Sicily, prov. Syracuse, dist. and 9 m. S. E. Modica; defended by a fort; with a church, a baronial palace, and a small pier, at which much of the produce of the surrounding country is exported.

POZZO DI GOTO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Granaglia. A little E. are the ruins of Tyn-daria. Pop. 3000.

POZZOLENGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Breseia, 8 m. S.E. Lonato; with a parish church. P. 2041.

POZZOLO-FORMIGARO, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 80 m. N.N.W. Genoa; once surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle. The latter, an ancient structure of a quadrangular form, surmounted by turrets, still exists in tolerable preservation. There are also two parish churches and communal schools. Pop. 3721.

POZZUOLI [anc. *Puteoli*], a tn. Naples, prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Naples; slightly fortified. The only note-worthy modern buildings are the cathedral, two parish churches, and five convents; but it is rich in ancient remains, the most remarkable of which are those of the temple of Serapis, interesting not only to the antiquary, but to the geologist, from the unequivocal proofs which they afford of changes in the level of the coast; the Colosseum, or amphitheatre, which had the same dimensions as that of Rome; the labyrinth of *Dædalus*, the bridge of Caligula, &c. The coast forms a natural harbour, which is completely sheltered, and an active fishery is carried on. Pozzuoli is the see of a bishop, has a civil court, and a seminary. Near it is the Grotto or cave of the Sybil of Cumæ, and Mount Solfatara, from which great quantities of sulphur are obtained. A fine cement, formed of a reddish volcanic gravel found in the neighbourhood, is well known in commerce under the name of *Pozzolana*. P. 8000.

POZZUOLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, and 4 m. S.E. Gorgonzola; with two churches, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1577.

PRA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near Voltri. It is a large, scattered place, and has several churches. Pop. 3898.

PRACHATITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on the Zivnybach, 22 m. W.N.W. Budweis. It is walled, is an ancient place, with narrow, gloomy streets; a fine church, a townhouse of a venerable and majestic appearance, a court-house, superior German school, barracks, and hospital. The staple manufacture is brandy. Pop. 2591.

PRACHIN, a circle, Bohemia, bounded N. by circles Pilsen and Beraun, E. Tabor, S.E. Budweis, S.W. Bavaria, and W. Klattau; area, 1344 geo. sq. m.; cap. Pisek. In the S. and S.W. it is covered with lofty hills, in which the Moldau, Wotawa, and a great number of minor streams, take their rise; in other directions the surface is flatter and tolerably fertile, producing good crops of corn and flax. Wood is abundant, iron is worked, and iron and glass are extensively manufactured. Pop. 259,294.

PRADALUNGA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Bergamo, l. bank Serio; with a handsome church, tile-works, limekilns, and numerous quarries for making excellent whetstones. Pop. 1201.

PRADANOS DE OJEDA, a vil. and com. Spain, Leon, prov. and about 45 m. from Palencia; with a church, court-house, and primary school; manufactures of cloth, and a trade in it and in agriculture produce. Pop. 1086.

PRADES, a tn. France dep. Pyrénées Orientales, r. bank Tet, in a rich and verdant valley, 24 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. It has a large and handsome church; a court of first resort, a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, moleskins, leather, and gray paper; and a trade in corn, fruit, wine, flax, hemp, horses, mules, cattle, fine wool, &c. Pop. 2680.

PRADO, a small tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Bahia, 120 m. S. Porto-Seguro. It has a church, a primary school, and a harbour defended at its entrance. The chief article of trade is manioc flour. Pop. dist., 2000.

PRADO.—1, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, 3 m. N.W. Braga, on the Cavado, in which there is here a considerable salmon and trout fishery. The chief manufacture is earthenware.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, 55 m. W. Mont-algre.

PRADO (El), a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 33 m. S.W. Madrid; with a townhouse, a primary school, and a church; in the vicinity are tanneries and oil-mills. Pop. 2074.

PRADO DEL REY, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 54 m. from Cadiz; with a church, and an elementary school. The neighbourhood is very sterile. Pop. 2143.

PRADOLUENGO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Burgos; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; several mills, and a trade in wool and in cattle. P. 1390.

PRADOS, or **SAN JULIAN SANTULLANO**, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov. and scarcely 1 m. N. Oviedo; with a very ancient church, a primary school; manufactures of leather, and flour-mills. Pop. 1400.

PRAGA, a tn. Poland, r. bank Vistula, opposite to Warsaw, of which it may be considered a suburb, and with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. The Russians took it by assault in 1794, and made it almost a heap of ruins, but it has since been rebuilt in an improved form, and now contains many handsome streets and buildings.

PRAGUE [Bohemian, *Praha*; German, *Prag*; Latin, *Praga*, or *Marobudum*], the cap. of Bohemia, near the centre of the kingdom, on both sides of the Moldau, here crossed by a remarkable stone bridge of 16 arches, and also by a chain bridge, 153 m. N.W. Vienna, with which and with Dresden it is connected by railway. Its site is a regular basin, cut in two by the river, from the banks of which, on either side, the houses rise in succession, tier upon tier, till they are terminated and inclosed by hills of considerable height. When viewed from the bridge, no city in Germany surpasses Prague in the grandeur of its appearance. The town is inclosed



PRAGUE.—From *Allemagne Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

by a wall and a fosse, and defended by extensive outworks, but its natural position unfits it for being a strong fortress, and the hills which command it on all sides seem to render it incapable of offering a successful resistance. It consists of four quarters, two on each side of the river: the Altstadt and Neustadt on the right, and the Kleinseite and Hradschin on the left bank, and is entered by eight gates, of which only two, called the Karlsthor and Bruskathor, have any architectural merit. The Wyschehrad, immediately to the S. of the town, and properly its citadel, is sometimes regarded as a fifth quarter. The only suburb is that of Karolinenthal. The Altstadt, which, as its name implies, is the oldest part of the town, lies along the r. bank towards the N. Its streets are narrow, but being the principal seat of trade and business, and the special locality of the Jews, contains some of the best and most showy shops. The Neustadt incloses the Altstadt on the N.E., E., and S.E., but was originally separated from it by walls and a ditch, which has been filled up.

Though newer than the other, it is still very ancient, having been built by the emperor Charles IV. in 1348. It is not the scene of so much activity as the Altstadt, but its streets are wider. On the opposite side the Kleinsite, occupying the bank and the N. portion, is the aristocratic quarter, the chosen abode of the Bohemian nobles, and the site of several remarkable palaces. The only other quarter, the Hradschin, to the W. and S. of the Kleinsite, occupies the side of a steep hill, is of less extent, and contains far fewer houses than any of the others, but perhaps surpasses them all in interest, in consequence of the public edifices which it contains. When the whole quarters are taken together they form a town which, in respect of extent, magnificence, and historical interest, is not unworthy of being the capital of a great, though now to all intents a dependent kingdom. The principal public edifices are the old castle, or palace of the Bohemian kings, situated in the Hradschin, containing 400 apartments, one of them a Gothic hall, in which the Bohemian nobles swear allegiance to their sovereign after his coronation, and finely situated on a commanding height; the cathedral, also in the Hradschin, a structure somewhat shapeless from having never been completed, and much dilapidated by the injuries which it sustained from the balls of Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' war, but rich in Gothic ornament, and containing in its monuments, sculptures, and paintings, a perfect museum of curiosities; the Clementinum, close to the bridge in the Altstadt, a huge pile which extends into several streets, containing a series of magnificent halls, in the richest style of Italian architecture, partly used as lecture-rooms in connection with the seminary under the superintendence of the archbishop, and partly occupied by a library of 130,000 vols. and 3700 MSS.; the Carolinum, or University, of not much interest as a building, but remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany, and through Huss, who was for some time its rector, the earliest cradle of the Reformation; the Theinkirche, a Gothic church, historically interesting as the place where the Bohemian estates made George Podiebrad their king, and to some still more interesting as containing the grave of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe, who spent his last years and died at Prague; the palace of Wallenstein, built by that generalissimo of the Thirty Years' war when he was first dismissed from the imperial service, originally a structure of great magnificence, but now much dilapidated; the Alte Rathaus [old townhall], an irregular Gothic edifice of the 15th century, with a dungeon beneath in which the emperor Wenzel IV. was confined for 15 weeks; the chief synagogue of the Jews, probably as ancient in date as the end of the 12th century; the military hospital, which is a large and magnificent edifice, originally erected by the Jesuits as a college; the theatre, the opera, considered one of the best in Germany, the national museum, museum of natural history, picture gallery, &c. The manufactures consist of gold and silver embroidery, silk, woollen, cotton, and linen goods, buttons, hats, paper, soap, refined sugar, vinegar, liquors, refined salt, quills, sugar of lead, stearine and tallow candles, machines, musical and mathematical instruments, firearms, porcelain, fine and imitation jewellery. The trade is of great importance; Prague, owing to its central position, its situation on the Moldau, which secures it a free communication with the Elbe, and to its facilities of transport by roads and railway, being the great entrepot for all the traffic of the kingdom. It has also several important fairs, particularly one for wool, which lasts seven days, and during which a great amount of business is done; that of St. Winceslaus, the old patron saint of Bohemia; and that of St. John Nepomuk, who was thrown from the bridge of Prague by king Winceslaus, for refusing to reveal what his queen had told him in confession, though these two are rather religious festivals than fairs, and are more crowded with devotees than dealers.

Prague is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and is supposed to have been founded in the 8th century, but its history does not become important till the middle of the 14th century. At that time the university, the first which Germany possessed, was founded, and soon acquired such celebrity, that it was resorted to from all quarters of Europe, and is said to have had at one time the almost incredible number of 40,000 students. The spirit of free inquiry thus encouraged soon produced its fruits, and under the zealous teaching of Huss and Jerome, some of the grossest corruptions of the

church of Rome were boldly attacked, and the germs of the Reformation rapidly developed. Fierce struggles ensued, and were carried on for centuries with varying success, but ultimately persecution did its work, and Protestantism, after having been repeatedly in the ascendant, and on the eve of victory, has been all but extinguished. In more modern times Prague has been the theatre of important transactions, and great battles have been fought in its neighbourhood. It has also been repeatedly besieged, and in several of its public edifices still bears marks of its unsuccessful bombardment by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1758. Pop. (1846), 115,436.

PRAHUSTA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, 75 m. E.N.E. Salonica; with about 500 houses, inclosed by a wall 15 ft. high. It has manufactures of leather; and foundries, at which cannon are cast for the Ottoman fleet.

PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, r. bank Mississippi, 3 m. above the confluence of the Wisconsin, in a beautiful prairie, about 10 m. long by 3 m. wide, about 160 m. W. Milwaukee. It has six churches, an academy, courthouse, and jail; and rich copper-mines in which large masses of pure copper are found. Pop. 2498.

PRALBOINO, or **PRATO-ALBOINO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, dist. and 7 m. S. Lenò, l. bank Mella; with two churches; and an extensive factory, in which all kinds of linen and cotton prints, table-cloths, table-napkins, carpets, &c., of excellent quality, are made. P. 2467.

PRALONGAN-PALAY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, 12 m. S.E. Moutiers. It is poorly built; but has some valuable minerals, and a trade in good cheese. Pop. 1043.

PRALORMO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. S.S.E. Turin; with a church, a fine castle, and a free school. Pop. 1115.

PRAMOLLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, near San Secondo; with two churches, two charitable endowments, and several schools. Pop. 1414.

PRAROSTINO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, 1 m. from San Secondo; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and seven Protestant schools. Inhabitants mostly Waldenses. Pop. 1575.

PRASCORSANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 16 m. W.S.W. Ivrea; with a church, a confraternity, and four oratories. Pop. 1494.

PRASLIN, an isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles; lat. 4° 17' 16" S.; lon. 55° 44' 15" E.; with an excellent harbour, well sheltered by small islands from every wind. The interior is lofty, mountainous, and covered with trees. The French took formal possession of the island in 1768, but did not form any settlement on it.

PRÄSTÖE [Latn, *Præsthyronensis*], a tn. and seaport, Denmark, isl. Zealand, cap. bail. and on a bay of same name, 43 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. It has a capacious church; and a good winter haven of the fourth class, which enables it to carry on some trade. Pop. 850.—**THE RAILWICK**, area, 488 geo. sq. m., includes Isl. Mœn; area, 64 sq. m. Pop. 78,900.

PRAT-DE-LLOBREGAT (El), a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 4 m. from Barcelona, near the Llobregat; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1615.

PRATA, two places, Naples:—1, A vil., prov. Principato-Ultra, 4 m. S. Montefusco. Pop. 1790.—2, A tn., prov. Lavoro, W.N.W. Piedimonte; with two parish churches, and a convent. Pop. 1350.

PRATAS, a cluster of isls., shoals, and rocks of considerable extent, China Sea; lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 116° 45' E.; stretching about 18 m. N. to S., and 9 m. to 12 m. E. to W.

PRATDIP, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. Tarragona; with a church, courthouse, prison, school; manufactures of articles in esparto and glass; oil and flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1500.

PRATO, a tn. Tuscany, 11 m. N.W. Florence, in a fertile plain, r. bank Bisenzio. It is surrounded by ancient walls, has suburbs, and is a well-built, cheerful-looking place. It has a court of justice, and several public offices; a beautiful cathedral, begun by Nicolo Pisano, and completed after his designs in 1450, with a façade, furnishing a beautiful specimen of Italian Gothic; three other churches, seven monasteries, of which two only are occupied; numerous nunneries, an old castle, an ancient prætorium [Palazzo Pre-

torio], now converted into a prison; a college or ecclesiastical seminary, called after its founder, Ciccognini, and adorned with a fine Italian front; a public library, a theatre, and several hospitals; and extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, and mixed goods, straw hats, paper, and articles in brass. Pop. (1853), 11,848.

PRATO-VECCHIO [anc. *Pratum Vetus*], a vil. and com. Tuscany, 1. bank Arno, 25 m. E. Florence; with a court of justice, a church, a school; manufactures of various articles in wood, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. P. 3920.

PRATOLA, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., N.W. Sulmona. Pop. 3300.

PRATS-DE-LUSANES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Barcelona; with two churches, a primary school; manufactures of cotton and woollen goods; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1327.

PRATS-DE-MOLLO, a fortified tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 15 m. W.S.W. Ceret, r. bank Tech. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, the top of which is occupied by the parish church; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, molenskins, woollen hosiery, and whip-handles, called *perpignans*. Near it are the thermal springs of Preste, with a good bathing establishment. Pop. 1555.

PRATTELN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Basel-Landschaft, 6 m. E.S.E. Basel. It is well built; and has a church, and an old castle, now used as a poorhouse. P. 1124.

PRATTSVILLE, a vil. U. States, New York, 43 m. S.W. Albany; with three churches, an academy, nine schools; a cotton, and two woollen factories; a machine-shop, two furnaces, and extensive tanneries. Pop. 1800.

PRÄUSNITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Breslau; with a castle; a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and two hospitals; manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 2500.

PRÄUSNITZ, two places, Bohemia:—1, (*Bohmisch*), a vil. circle Bidschow, 8 m. from Arma; a straggling place, with a church. P. 2050.—2, (*Deutsch*), a vil. circle Königgrätz, near extensive forests. It has a church; and a mill. P. 1220.

PRÄUST, a vil. E. Prussia, gov. and 6 m. S. Danzig, on the Radeau, with a Protestant church; and a mill. P. 1131.

PRÁVIA, a tn. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Oviedo; with a church, and a beautiful hermitage; a large townhouse and prison, a primary school; manufactures of linen; and several flour-mills. Pop. 1512.

PRAYA (Port), a tn., isl. Santiago, one of the Cape Verdes; lat. 14° 54' N.; lon. 23° 30' 45" W. (n.); prettily situated on an elevated piece of table-land. The streets, though wide, are extremely filthy, as are also the houses, most of which are built of stone, and white-washed. It has a chapel, jail, and barracks, and in the centre of the town is a large public square. The fort, which flanks the town, is almost entirely in decay. A market is held daily, when any vessels are in port, in which a great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables are exposed for sale, but not in great quantity. Pop. 2300.

PRAZZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 24 m. W. Coni, on the Macra; with a court of justice; a church; a handsome oratory; and a trade in cattle and dairy produce.

PRÉ-SAN-DIDIER, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. W.N.W. Aosta, at the foot of Mont Blanc; with a handsome square, one side of which is occupied by the parish church, and the other by well-built houses, chiefly for the use of the visitors to the baths, which are in the vicinity, and are much frequented. Pop. 1009.

PREANGER-REGENCIAS, a prov. Java, S. coast, bounded, N. by provs. Buitenzorg, Krawang, and Cheribon; E. Banjoemas; and W. Bantam; 155 m. long, E. to W., by 25 m. to 70 m. broad. It is one of the largest and most populous provinces of Java; is composed of what were formerly five separate governments, and is now divided into four districts, corresponding with these older divisions, namely, Tjanjer, Bandong, Soemadang, and Soekapoera and Limbangan. Part of its N. frontier is composed of a range of lofty mountains, in which are the volcanic peaks of Gedeh and Pangerango, 9868 ft. (see *GEDEH*); and it is traversed centrally, N.W. to S.E., by another mountain range, in which the volcanoes of Papandayang and Goentoor (*which see*), and the lofty peak of Tjikorei, 9168 ft. high; numerous offsets convert the large valleys thus formed into subsidiary ones, watered by numerous

streams and small lakes. There are extensive forests; the chief cultivated product is coffee, besides which large quantities of indigo, tobacco, and cigars, are exported; and also a considerable quantity of planks, rattans, and some rice, &c. The imports are cottons, linens, silks, sugar, tea, salt, dried fish, gambier; iron, steel, copper, earthenware, &c. Pop. (1845), 700,000.

PREBAN, par. Irel. Wicklow; 4265 ac. Pop. 726.

PRECHIEUR (Le), a seaport tn. West Indies, S.W. shore, isl. Martinique, 5 m. N.W. St. Pierre; with a church; a considerable fishery, and export of sugar. Pop. 3108.

PREIGNÉ, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. N.W. La Flèche; with a secondary ecclesiastical school; manufactures of coarse woollens; and near it a mineral spring. Pop. 1266.

PREDPRIATIE KAINGA, or AKAHAINA, a lagoon isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 15° 58' 18" S.; lon. 140° 11' 30" W.; about 4 m. long, E.N.E. to W.S.W.

PREEN-CHURCH, par. Eng. Salop; 1050 ac. Pop. 77.

PKEES, par. Eng. Salop; 1446 ac. Pop. 3196.

PREEZ, or **POREZT**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Schwentine, over which are here two bridges, and between two small lakes, 8 m. E.S.E. Kiel. It has a fine cloister, now converted into a foundation for unmarried ladies of noble birth; a church, justly regarded as one of the first in the duchy; an orphan asylum, and a poorhouse; and manufactures of shoes and linen. Pop. 4750.

REGEL, a river, Prussia, which is formed in prov. E. Prussia, by the junction of the Pissa and Angerap, about 4 m. above the town of Gumbinnen; flows almost due W. past Insterburg, Wehlau, and Königsberg, and about 6 m. below the last town, falls into the N.E. extremity of the Frische-Haff; total course, about 90 m. A bar at its mouth greatly impedes its navigation; but it carries small vessels up to Königsberg, and the canal of Delme, in connection with the small river of that name, gives a communication with the Curische-Haff.

REIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 21 m. S.E. Bordeaux, in district famous for its white wine, 1. bank Garonne. It has a handsome public square. Pop. 1314.

REJANO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Logroño; with two churches, townhouse, school, small hospital; manufactures of linen, a distillery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1008.

RELAUTSCH, or **PRELUCY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. W.N.W. Chrudim, 1. bank Elbe; with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, and barracks. Pop. 1590.

PREMEIRA ISLANDS:—1, The most S. of the long chain of isls., extending along Angosta, E. Africa, Mozambique Channel. They are small, and surrounded with reefs with passages between them; about lat. 17° S.; lon. 39° 50' E.—2, A group of rocks on the Malabar coast; lat. 13° 11' N.; lon. 74° 28' E. (n.)

PREMERY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, and 26 m. S.E. Cosne. It has a blast furnace and a foundry, several large forges, manufactures of tiles, bricks, and lime; and some trade in iron, wood, and leather. Pop. 1113.

PREMIA DE MAR, or **PREMIA DE ABAJO**, a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 8 m. from Barcelona; with a parish church, a primary school, courthouse, prison, manufactures of coarse linen goods and lace. Pop. 1115.

PREMITI, a small tn. European Turkey, Albania, 1. bank Vojtza, 50 m. E.S.E. Valona; with a Turkish citadel.

PREMNAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4 m. by 1 m. P. 793.

PRENDERGAST, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1104 ac. Pop. 1473.

PRENEZFALU, **PRINZDORF**, or **PRENCOW**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honh, 5 m. from Schemnitz; with a church, a transit trade, and trade in corn. Pop. 1104.

PRENN, a tn. Russian Poland, 1. bank Niemen, 26 m. E.N.E. Marianopol; with a dilapidated castle, glass-works, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1224.

PRENZLAU, or **PRENZLOW**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 57 m. N. by E. Berlin, cap. circle, at the N. extremity of Lake Ucker, where the river Ucker issues from it. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town, and is defended by two forts, and entered by four gates. It is generally well built, and contains seven churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; a synagogue, gymnasium, poorhouse, and five hospitals. The manufactures consist of fine and coarse woollen cloth, linen and cotton goods, straw hats, leather,

and tobacco. There are also dye-works and distilleries. The trade is chiefly in tobacco and grain. Here, in 1806, after the battle of Jena, a corps of the Prussian army, commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, was compelled to surrender. Pop. 12,751. —The circle, area, 332 geo. sq. m., is of a light sandy flat, poorly wooded, and by no means fertile. Pop. 52,404.

PREPARIS ISLES, a cluster of small isls., between the Andamans and Cape Negrais, the S.W. extremity of Burmah; lat. $14^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $93^{\circ} 35' E.$

PREAU, or PRZEROW, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, on the Betschwa, 15 m. S.E. Olmütz; with an old castle, two churches, a synagogue, hospital, and townhouse. It was the last town which remained in the hands of the Hussites. Pop. 3400. —The circle, area, 1627 geo. sq. m., is rather hilly, but generally fertile, producing good crops of corn, and containing excellent pastures. The principal manufactures are woollens. Pop. 398,000.

PRESBA, a lake, Turkey in Europe, Albania, about 9 m. W. that of Ochrida. It is 7 m. long by 3 m. broad, has several small islets, on one of which a monastery stands, and receives the Resna-su on the N., but has no visible outlet. A small town of same name stands on its W. shore.

PRESCOT, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E. Liverpool. It is long and straggling, and stands principally upon a substratum of coal, several mines of which are excavated to its very edge. It has an ancient church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians; a free school, and several other charities; a townhall, session-house, prison, gas-works, and a mechanics' institute. Prescott has long been noted for the manufacture of watch-tools, as also parts of the watch called movement-work, together with the hands, and other more minute and delicate parts of the mechanism. The drawing of pin-wire originated here, and small files of superior excellence are made, and exported in large quantities. The other manufactures are coarse earthenware, which has been long extensively carried on, glass-bottles, nail and rope making. There are also a tannery, and several breweries. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes about 1 m. S. from the town. Area of par., 36,554 ac. Pop. of tn., 46,527.

PRESCOTT, a tn. Upper Canada, cap. co. Grenville, on a rising ground above the St. Lawrence, across which, here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, there is a steam ferry to the U. States town Ogdensburg. It has Episcopal, Free, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, a custom-house, and a considerable export of pot and pearl ash, but its trade has not increased much since the opening of the Rideau canal led the traffic into a new channel. Pop. (1852), 2156.

PRESEGLIE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Brescia; with a church; manufactures of linen and hats, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1254.

PRESHUTE, par. Eng. Wilts; 6351 ac. Pop. 1227.

PRESÍDIO-DE-SÃO-JOÃO-BAPTISTA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 110 m. E.S.E. Ouro-Preto. It contains a court of justice, and a church; and within its district cultivates sugar-cane, millet, and harioots; distills rum, and rears great numbers of swine. Pop. dist., 4000.

PRESIDIO, a tn. U. States, Texas, about 6 m. from 1. bank Rio-Grande, opposite to the point where the Mexican bank is occupied by a town of same name, and about 30 m. from Fort Duncan. It is the only place of any extent between that fort and Fort Mackenzie, and has a garrison of 200 men, and 2000 inhabitants.

PRESLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 36 m. E. Mons; with a paper and a flour mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. It is supposed to be the locality where Julius Cesar, a.c. 57, defeated the Nervii, of whom 60,000 perished. Pop. 949.

PRESSATH, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, on a height, 1. bank Herdennab, here crossed by a bridge S.E.

Baireuth; with three churches and a castle, manufactures of stone-ware, and several mills. Near it is the extensive forest of same name. Pop. 1756.

PRESSBURG, **PRESSBURG**, or **POSONY**, a tn. Hungary, cap. co., 35 m. E. Vienna, 1. bank Danube, which here divides into several branches, and is crossed by a flying bridge. The site of the town is remarkably fine, being in the form of a semicircle, bounded on the S. by the Danube, from the banks of which it gradually ascends to the W. and N. towards ramifications of the Carpathians; while an extensive plain, covered with gardens, meadows, and cornfields, forms its boundary on the E. In the town itself there is not much to attract attention. The fortifications have been dismantled, and the streets are for the most part narrow and steep, and only partially paved. The houses, however, are solidly built of brick or stone, and of two or three stories, and some of them, particularly in the suburbs, are very handsome. The edifices most deserving of notice, are the Royal Palace, on a height which overlooks the town, a building



PRESSBURG. — From Nagels Travels in Hungary and Transylvania.

once of great magnificence, and still rich in historical recollections, but accidentally destroyed by fire in 1811, and not since repaired; the Landhaus or hall of the Diet, in which the chambers of the kingdom meet, a plain structure; the cathedral, a huge Gothic pile, with a lofty steeple, and less remarkable as a church, than as the place where the kings of Hungary are crowned; the Capuchin, Franciscan, and Ursuline monasteries, each with a handsome church attached; the Jesuit church, townhouse, theatre, bishop's palace, orphan hospital, and barracks. The manufactures consist of woollens, silks, leather, and tobacco. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive. Pressburg is a place of very great antiquity, and had acquired some importance even before the country was subjugated by the Romans. In after times it became the capital of Hungary, and retained the honour till the emperor Joseph II. transferred it to Buda. The peace by which Austria ceded Venice to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805. Pop. (1846), 40,200. —The county, area, 1318 geo. sq. m., is traversed by part of the Carpathian chain in the N., but in other directions is flat and tolerably fertile, though in several quarters covered with marshes. It is watered by the Danube, March, Waag, and Dudwaag, and yields corn and hay; excellent wine is obtained, and abundance of wood. The inhabitants consist of Magyars, Germans, and Slovaks, and are almost all R. Catholics. Pop. 304,600.

PRESSNITZ, **PRZENITZ**, or **BRZEZENICZE**, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. W.N.W. Saaz; with two churches, a castle, townhouse, and school; manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and knitting wires; and numerous mills. Pop. 3127.

PRESTBURY, two pars. Eng. —1, Chester; 63,125 ac. Pop. 59,265. —2, Gloucester; 3022 ac. Pop. 1314.

PRESTEIGNE, a parl. bor., market tn. and par., S. Wales, co. and 6 m. E. by N. Radnor, r. bank Lug. It contains a very handsome shire-hall, a church of great antiquity, and several Dissenting chapels. It has no manufactures, but a considerable quantity of malt is made, and there is some trade in timber. Area of par., 7429 ac. Pop. 672.

PRESTITZ, or **PREZCINZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Klattau, 12 m. S. Pilsen; with a deanery church, town school, and several mills. Pop. 1820.

PRESTON, par. Scot. See **BUNKLE** and **PRESTON**.

PRESTON, several par. England.—1, Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 218.—2, Gloucester; 884 ac. Pop. 80.—3, Dorset; 2697 ac. Pop. 711.—4, Rutland; 980 ac. Pop. 328.—5, Suffolk; 1931 ac. Pop. 386.—6, Sussex; 1286 ac. Pop. 625.—7, York (E. Riding); 6170 ac. Pop. 1038.—8, (Andover), Hants; 3413 ac. Pop. 524.—9, (Baggott), Warwick; 1302 ac. Pop. 219.—10, (Bisect), Bucks; 1940 ac. Pop. 554.—11, (Capes), Northampton; 2280 ac. Pop. 363.—12, (Deanery), Northampton; 1470 ac. Pop. 65.—13, (East), Sussex; 609 ac. Pop. 310.—14, (next-Faversham), Kent; 1547 ac. Pop. 1135.—15, (Gubbals), Salop; 2281 ac. Pop. 393.—16, (Long), York (W. Riding); 13,212 ac. Pop. 1341.—17, (Plucknett), Somerset; 790 ac. Pop. 329.—18, (on-Scour), Gloucester; 1990 ac. Pop. 421.—19, (upon the Wild Moors), Salop; 1057 ac. Pop. 235.—20, (by-Wingham), Kent; 1478 ac. Pop. 512.—21, (upon-Wye), Hereford; 1379 ac. Pop. 249.

PRESTON, a bor. and market tn. England, co. Lancashire, 28 m. N.E. Liverpool, agreeably situated on a height above r. bank Ribbles, near the head of its estuary, and on the North Union, and several other branch railways. It consists of four principal and a great number of minor streets. The former, though irregularly formed, are spacious, and provided with side parapets, flagged; and one of them, called Fishergate, nearly 1 m. long, contains many handsome buildings and well-furnished shops. The houses are almost all substantially built of brick, and the whole town is well lighted with gas. The environs of the town exhibit much pleasing scenery, are adorned with numerous handsome villas, and furnish several fine public walks. Of these, the most frequented is Avenham walk, which has been well laid out, at the expense of the corporation.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 10 churches and 20 Dissenting chapels. Among the former, Christ Church is admired for the purity of its Norman; and the parish church is now (1853) being rebuilt in the Decorated style of the 14th century, with a spire 196 ft. high. Among the Dissenting chapels are five R. Catholic, one of which, not yet completed, promises to be the most splendid place of worship in Preston; three Baptist, two Independent, two Wesleyan Methodist; and one each, Huntingdon Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Associate Methodists, Primitive Episcopalians, Swedenborgian, and Unitarian. The Mormons or Latter-Day Saints have also a place of meeting. The other more important buildings are the townhall, a handsome brick edifice, in the centre of the town, with a turret and dome; courthouse, well situated, and built in the Doric style; the house of correction, the custom-house, corn exchange, extensive barracks, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of five arches; and a magnificent railway viaduct, spanning the river.

The scholastic and literary establishments include a free grammar-school, occupying a spacious stone structure, in the collegiate style; the blue-coat, commercial or middle, and various national and infant schools; the literary and philosophical institution, occupying an elegant building in the Tudor style, and provided with a library and museum; the mechanics' institute, or institution for the diffusion of knowledge, accommodated in a handsome Grecian edifice, and justly regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the place; and various public libraries. The benevolent institutions include several benefit and provident institutions, a dispensary, ladies' charity, visiting and Samaritan societies, &c.

The original staple manufacture of the town was linen, which is still woven to some extent, but has been completely eclipsed by that of cotton, which, first introduced in 1777, now employs fifty-four mills for spinning and weaving, and annually consumes above 150,000 bales of cotton. The other principal mills are six for worsted, two for flax, and a large steam saw-mill. There are also several machine-shops on an extensive scale, iron and brass foundries, breweries and malting establishments, roperies, tanneries, &c. The horse-power employed in the various mills and workshops has been estimated, on a calculation including only engines above eight horse-power, at 3218. The trade is greatly facilit-

tated by the river, which, by means of dredging and many expensive improvements, has been rendered navigable, at ordinary springs, for vessels of 300 tons, to Preston quays, where extensive bonding warehouses have been erected; and also by extensive railway communication, by which the town has been brought into immediate connection with the most important inland localities. The principal imports are corn from Ireland, iron from Scotland, and timber from the Baltic and America. In 1851, the vessels registered at the port were, under 50 tons, 73 sailing vessels, carrying 2695 tons; and 3 steamers, carrying 85 tons;—and above 50 tons, 43 sailing vessels, carrying 4117 tons; and 3 steamers, carrying 456 tons. In the coasting trade, 572 vessels (29,314 tons) entered, and 791 (37,037 tons) cleared; in the foreign trade the vessels entered were 30 (3001 tons), and cleared also 30 (3004 tons).

Preston dates its foundation from a very early period, and is said to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the Roman Rigodunum, situated about 11 m. further up the river. Its name, originally Priest's-town, it owed to the number of religious houses which it contained. Its history presents few events of interest. About 600 it was a Saxon settlement; in 1323 it was taken and burnt down by Robert Bruce; in 1930 its first parish church was built; in the great civil war it espoused the Royalist cause, and suffered severely during the contest, having been twice captured by the Parliamentarians, who, on the latter occasion, were headed by Cromwell in person; in the rebellion of 1715 it was occupied by the Jacobite forces, who erected barricades and made a brave resistance, but were ultimately obliged to surrender at discretion; in that of 1745 the Highlanders, headed by the Pretender, passed through Preston, both on their march to London and on their retreat. It became a burgh by prescription, but obtained the confirmation or extension of its privileges by no fewer than thirteen royal charters; the first from Henry II., and the last from Charles II. It returns two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 11 other aldermen, and 36 councillors. The only native of the town deserving of special mention is Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the 'spinning-jenny.' Pop. bor. (1851), 69,550.

PRESTON, a tn. Upper Canada, co. Waterloo; with a Lutheran and a R. Catholic church, a flour-mill, distillery, pottery, tannery, and three breweries; inhabitants chiefly Germans. Pop. (1852), 1180.

PRESTON, a tn. U. States, America, Connecticut, on the Thames and Quinebaug, 40 m. S.E. Hartford. It has a Congregational and a Baptist church, several saw and flour mills, a cotton-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 1805.

PRESTONKIRK, par. Scot. Haddington; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1864.

PRESTONPANS, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Haddington, on the North British railway, and near S. shore Firth of Forth, where it possesses a small harbour with about 10 ft. water at spring-tides. It has a plain, substantial parish and a Free church, a parochial school, an hospital occupying a handsome building, and endowed by James Schaw, for the maintenance and education of 24 poor boys; manufactures of pottery and earthenware, extensive soap-works and salt-works, a distillery, a brewery which has long been celebrated for its ale; and valuable oyster-fisheries. In the immediate vicinity was fought the famous battle, in which the Highlanders, headed by the Pretender, signally defeated the royal troops commanded by Sir John Cope; when Colonel Gardiner lost his life. Area of par., 2½ m. by 1 m. Pop. 2123.

PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM. See **OLDHAM**.

PRESTWICK, or **PRESTWICK**, a bor. of barony, Scotland, co. and N.N.E. Ayr. It is a very ancient but decayed place; with its cross, council-house, and prison; and an ancient church, now disused, which serves as a landmark for vessels navigating the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 1960.

PRESTWOLD, par. Eng. Leicester; 4720 ac. P. 965.

PRETO, three rivers, Brazil.—1, Rises in N. slope of a branch of the Cordillera of Mantiqueira, prov. Minas-Geraes, flows E., and unites with the Barros in forming the Parahibuna; total course, 150 m.—2, Rises in the S.E. of prov. Goyaz, flows W.N.W., and joins r. bank Maranhão; total course, 150 m.—3, Rises in the Serra-das-Figuras, prov. Bahia, flows S.S.E. 45 m., and joins l. bank Grande, 100 m. above its junction with the São-Francisco; total course, 100 m.

PRETTIN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and E.N.E. Merseburg, r. bank Elbe; with a trade in cattle, flax, and wool. Pop. 1420.

PRETZSCH, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 44 m. N.E. Merseburg, l. bank Elbe; with a church, a castle, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1100.

PREULLY [Latin, *Prulliacum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S.S.W. Loches, on the Claise. It has several forges. Pop. 2068.

PREUSSISCH-HOLLAND, a tn. E. Prussia, gov. and 56 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle, on a height above the little river Weeske; with a Protestant church, castle, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, and several mills. P. 3465. —The CIRCLE, area, 254 geo. sq. m., is flat, and generally fertile. Pop. 35,400.

PREVISA, a fortified maritime tn. European Turkey, about 1 m. within the Gulf of Arta; lat. 38° 56' 10" N.; lon. 20° 44' E. It lies along the shore, having a fine plain to the N. studded with houses, and interspersed with plantations of olives. The streets are narrow, uneven, and often unpaved, and the houses are chiefly constructed of wood, or built out of the adjoining ruins of Nicopolis. It has no manufactures, and little trade. The bay is divided by a neck or isthmus of land, which reaches half the way across. Pop. 4000.

PREZEN-PAUL, a tn. France, dep. and 21 m. E.N.E. Mayenne; with manufactures of woollen covers, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1153.

PRIBLENA, or PRIBLNA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, and 41 m. N.E. Neusohl. Near it are extensive forests, in which bears abound; and several saw-mills. Pop. 1622.

PRIBYLOFF, a group of small isls., N. Pacific Ocean, N. from the Aleutian Islands; lat. 56° 30' N.; lon. 170° W. The principal are called St. George and St. Paul; the former is composed of granite and gneiss, the latter appears to be volcanic. They are both covered with moss, but destitute of wood. The inhabitants hunt seals. Pop. 200 to 300.

PRICHOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, at the foot of the Haidstein; with two glass-polishing establishments, a saw and three other mills. Pop. 1842.

PRIDDY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1361 ac. Pop. 254.

PRIEBUS, or PSCHIBUS, a tn. Prussia, gov. and W.N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Neisse; with two churches; manufactures of tobacco, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1050.

PRIEGO, a tn. and com. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 24 m. N. Cuenca, r. bank Escalbas; with a large and handsome parish church, courthouse and prison, two primary schools; a copper, two oil, and two flour mills. Pop. 1145.

PRIEGO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. S.E. Cordova, in a beautiful plain watered by the Salado. It is well built, has level, well-paved, and tolerably broad streets; a castle erected by the Romans, and enlarged by the Arabs; an old Gothic parish church, a nursery, a normal school, a college for girls, various primary schools, a foundling hospital, an asylum for poor orphan girls and widows, three suppressed convents, in one of which there is an hospital for the sick, and another is converted into a pottery; numerous hermitages, a theatre, a flesh-market, shambles, and a town-house. There are also two promenades, and 5 public fountains, one of which, the Fuente-del-Rey, is celebrated for its beautiful construction and abundant supply of water issuing through 69 pipes. Husbandry forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and there are 30 flour and 27 oil mills, besides two tanneries, two potteries, and a few looms for ordinary linens and napery. Priego was formerly a place of great opulence, on account of its extensive silk manufactories, more than 60,000 lbs. of silk having been annually used in taffetas, ribbons, and handkerchiefs, but this branch of industry is now reduced to insignificance. This is the birth-place of Miguel Lopez, the sculptor. Pop. 13,464.

PRIEPOL, or PREPOL, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, sandjak and 27 m. W.N.W. Novi-Bazar, r. bank Lim, at the confluence of the Millocheva. Pop. 2000.

PRIESTHOLME, or PUFFIN, a small isl. Wales, about 1 m. off S.E. coast, Anglesey, at the N.W. entrance of the Menai Strait. It is about 1 m. long, very rugged and lofty, presenting precipitous cliffs on all sides. It affords pasture for a few sheep, and is frequented by immense flocks of sea-fowl, particularly puffins.

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PRIESTWICK, a tn. Scotland. See PRESTWICK.

PRILUKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 120 m. N.W. Poltawa, on the Udaia. It is very poorly built, and dirty in the extreme; but has three important annual fairs; and a considerable trade in cattle, corn, saltpetre, and brandy. Pop. 2600.

PRIMALUNA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, 3 m. N.W. Introbio, r. bank Pioviera. It has a handsome church, quarries of a stone remarkable for its power of resisting fire, and mines of iron and lignite. Pop. 1460.

PRIMERO, a river, S. America, Buenos Ayres, rises in prov. and N.W. Cordova; near Pichuna, flows S. and then E.N.E. past Cordova, and after a course of about 130 m., is lost in a marshy lake.

PRIMISLAU, or PRZEBISLAW, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 28 m. S.E. Czaslau; with a church and school; castle and townhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 2000.

PRIMKENAU, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and N.W. Liegnitz; with a castle; two churches; manufactures of nails and articles in wood; several tile-works; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1519.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a large isl. British America, in S. of Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. Cape Breton; lat. 45° 50' to 47° 20' N.; lon. 62° to 64° 20' W.; washed by the Gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E., and Nova Scotia on the S.; greatest length, E. to W., measured on a line curving through its centre, about 130 m.; breadth, varying from 5 m. to 40 m.; area, about 2134 sq. m. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. Of the latter the most prominent are North Cape on the N.W., West Cape on the S.W., and East Cape on the N.E.; the largest bays are those of Richmond on the N.W., Egmont on the S.W., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the W., Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the E. The surface undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat, but on the contrary presenting almost throughout a diversified and pleasing appearance. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, great part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is evidently alluvial. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious. Winter, though longer and colder than that of England, is free from its damp unwholesome chills; and summer, without being oppressively hot, is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. During the greater part of July, August, and September, the thermometer during the hotter hours of the day seldom varies more than from 75° to 80° Fah., while the night air is soft, wholesome, and agreeable. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats, all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The favourite live stock is sheep, which are not subject to rot or any of the diseases common to this country, and though small in size, give mutton of rich flavour. The fisheries along the coast are very productive, but have as yet attracted far less attention than they deserve. The manufactures are chiefly confined to linen and flannels for domestic use; there are also several tanneries, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. In 1847, the exports, consisting chiefly of oats, timber, and deals, amounted in value to £71,226, and the imports, consisting of dry goods, hardware, cordage, iron, and sundries, to £143,654. Prince Edward Island is considered as a dependency of Canada, but in the civil adminis-

tration of its affairs acts as an independent government. It is administered by an executive, usually composed of nine members, wholly nominated by the Crown. The legislature, composed of six members, is also nominated by the Crown; but the Assembly, consisting of 24 members, is chosen by the people. Justice is administered according to the law of England. The number of places of worship is about 67, and the different religious denominations, classified according to their numbers, are R. Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Protestant Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists. The number of district schools is 100, and in the support of these the colonial government annually expends about £1000; for superior education there is an academy at Charlotte Town, the capital. Who discovered Prince Edward Island is not accurately known, but Cabot is supposed to have seen it immediately after he had discovered Newfoundland. Champlain gives it the name of St. John, by which it continued long to be designated, and accurately describes both its situation and extent. It was afterwards included by the French in their vast and undefined territory of New France, and in 1663 was granted as a feudal tenure to a Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. Little progress was made in settling the island till after the peace of Utrecht in 1715, when its fertility attracted great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1745, restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, retaken, and finally annexed to Britain in 1758. Pop. 1848, 62,678.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, an isl. Arctic Ocean, W. extremity of Barrow's Strait; lat. 74° 5' N.; lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES, a remarkable promontory, forming the most W. point of N. America, in Behring's Sea; lat. 65° 33' 30" N.; lon. 167° 59' 10" W. It terminates in a peaked mountain, which presents a very bold face to the sea. A very dangerous shoal stretches N.E. from the cape.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, Torres Strait; lat. 10° 20' S.; much intersected by straits and openings.

PRINCE REGENT (Bay).—1, Aninlet, W. coast, Greenland; lat. 76° N.; lon. 66° W.—2, (Inlet), British N. America; lat. 72° to 74° N.; lon. 88° to 95° W., leading from Barrow's Strait into Boothia Gulf.—3, A river, Australia, which enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 17' S.; lon. 124° 50' E.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or **LOSTANGE ISLAND**, an isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. (N.E. point) 18° 43' S.; lon. 141° 42' W. (n.)

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an extensive inlet, N. Pacific Ocean, Russian America; formed by Point Hely and Cape Witslud, which are 43 m. apart. It is fronted by a very extensive sand-flat, and diverges into many long arms, generally obstructed by rocks and shoals. The outward coast is formed by Hitchenbrook and Montague Island.

PRINCE'S ISLAND.—1, An isl. Bight of Biafra, off W. coast, Africa, 140 m. S.S.W. Fernando Po; lat. (Fort Santa Anna, Antonio Bay), 1° 39' 30" N.; lon. 7° 26' 30" E. (n.); greatest length, N. to S., 9 m.; breadth, nearly 5 m. It is of volcanic origin, and though all more or less mountainous, consists of two distinct portions,—one covered chiefly with rugged and often elevated summits, one of which appears to exceed 4000 ft., and allowed to remain almost in a state of nature; and the other presenting lower heights and acclivities, intersected by deep valleys and ravines, and under good cultivation, having numerous excellent plantations of coffee, cassada, &c. It has several good harbours, is much visited by vessels for refreshments, and carries on a considerable trade. It belongs to the Portuguese.—2, An isl. Indian Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Strait of Sundra. It is small and low; at its E. end are two eminences, and at its S.W. a reef. It is covered with trees, and contains the town of Samadang.

PRINCES ISLANDS, a group of nine isls. Sea of Marmora, between the Gulf of Nicomedia, and the entrance to the Channel of Constantinople, and 10 m. to 12 m. S.E. the city of Constantinople. The largest island, Prinkipos, or Principe, is long and narrow. These islands are said to possess beautiful and rich scenery. Lord Byron has described them as an 'earthly paradise.' Many of the Franks who reside in Constantinople have their country residences here.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 4710 ac. Pop. 2317.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S BAY, on the N.E. coast of Australia; lat. 14° 29' S.; lon. 144° E. It is 31 m. broad, by about 22 m. deep, and contains a great number of small islands, rocks, and shoals.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, a group, W. coast, British N. America, forming part of the immense archipelago which fronts the American continent, and has Charlotte's Island on the W.; lat. 52° to 54° N.

PRINCENIAGE (S), or **HAAGE**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. S.W. Breda; with a large market-place, a townhouse, church, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1250.

PRINCETON, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, agreeably situated, 11 m. N.E. Trenton. It also contains the college of New Jersey, (in 1850 attended by 243 students), with 12 professors, and a library of 16,000 vols.; the theological seminary of the Presbyterian church, founded in 1812, with five professors, and a library of 11,000 vols.; two Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, and an African church; a bank, academies, and schools; and several mechanics' shops. Pop. 3021.

PRINCIPATO-CITRA, a prov. Naples, bounded, N. by Principato-Ultra, N.W. Lavoro and Naples, W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by Basilicata; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 84 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1710 geo. sq. m. The coast-line is irregular, and juts out into several bold promontories. Nearly a half of it consists of the large curve which forms the Bay of Salerno. The interior is much broken by ramifications of the Apennines; but a considerable part of the shore along the Gulf of Salerno is flat, and an extensive valley, called the Val di Diana, stretches S.E. to N.W., almost parallel with its E. frontier. The principal rivers are the Sele, with its tributaries Negro and Calore. The climate is temperate; the valley of Cilento, enjoying almost a perpetual spring, and the soil generally of great fertility, so that the whole province may be regarded as one of the most highly favoured of the kingdom. The mountains are covered with wood, particularly chestnuts, the produce of which is not the least important source of income. Great numbers of swine are fed; and on the coast, the fishing of anchovies and tunny is very productive. The chief minerals worked are marble and gypsum; but the province maintains two blast-furnaces, and has three copper-foundries. The manufactures include paper, woollen and linen goods; and the trade is chiefly in timber, rice, chestnuts, dried fruits, especially figs; and swine. The province is divided into four districts—Salerno, the capital; Sala, Campagna, and Il-Vallo. Pop. 553,809.

PRINCIPATO-ULTRA, a prov. Naples, bounded, N. by prov. Sannio, W. Lavoro, S.W. and S. Principato-Citra, S.E. Basilicata, and E. Capitanata. Part of the space thus bounded is occupied by the delegation of Benevento, belonging to the Papal States; greatest length, E. to W., 47 m.; greatest breadth, 46 m.; area, 1064 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous, being covered by the Apennines; and is watered by the Carapella, Calore, Ufita, and Tammaro. The climate is mild and salubrious; and the soil, particularly in the deep valleys, fertile and well cultivated. The principal products are maize, olives, chestnuts, and wine; and in these a considerable trade is carried on. The province is divided into three districts—Avelino, the capital; Ariano, and San-Angelo-de'-Lombardi. Pop. (1850), 383,414.

PRINCEPE-IMPERIAL, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piahiu, about 15 m. above the source of the Poti, 105 m. N.E. Oeiras; it has a parish church; inhabitants engaged in agriculture or in rearing cattle. Pop. of dist., 2000.

PRINKIPOS, **PAPA-ADASSI**, or **PAPA-DONISIA**, a tn. Turkey, on an isl. of same name, Sea of Marmora, 12 m. S.E. Constantinople; inhabitants chiefly Greeks, either sea-faring or agricultural. Pop. 3900.

PRIOCCA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba, 24 m. S.E. Turin, with a church, an ancient castle, several oratories; and a school. Pop. 1933.

PRIOIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Mondovì, on the Tanaro; once defended by a strong castle, of which the ruins still appear. It has two churches. Pop. 1515.

PRIOR, par. Irel. Kerry; 11,795 ac. Pop. 2928.

PRIORS DEAN, par. Eng. Hants; 1518 ac. P. 131.

PRIORS, two pars. Eng. Warwick;—1, (Hardwick); 1600 ac. Pop. 303.—2, (Marston); 3630 ac. Pop. 739.

PRIPET, or **PRIPAT**, a river, Russia, rises in dist. Vladimir, in N.W. gov. Volhynia; flows N.E., then E. across the S. part of gov. Minsk, turns S.E., enters gov. Kiev, and shortly after joins r. bank Dnieper, after a course of about 400 m. It becomes navigable at Pinsk. Its chief affluents are the Vijovka, Touria, Stokhod, Styr, Gorin, Oubort, Slovetchna, and Onj; the Pina, Jaselda, Lan, Morotch, and Plich.

PRIPRI, a tn. Siam, W. coast, Gulf of Siam, r. bank of a river which enters the Gulf by three mouths, 52 m. S.S.W. Bangkok; lat. 13° 12' S.; lon. 99° 48' E.

PRISREND, or **PERSERIM**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, r. bank Rieka, 4 m. or 5 m. from its confluence with the Drin. It has considerable manufactures of firearms, which are much celebrated; and a considerable traffic with the adjacent country, and with many of the large towns in Albania, Roumelia, and Servia. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

PRISTINA, or **PRISTINA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, 100 m. N.E. Scutari. It is surrounded by palisades; is the residence of a pasha, and the see of a Greek bishop; and contains a number of handsome mosques, large bazaars, baths, and other public buildings. Pop. about 12,000.

PRISTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1850 ac. P. 308.

PRITTLEWELL, par. Eng. Essex; 11,293 ac. P. 2462.

PRITZERBE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. W.N.W. Potsdam; with a Protestant church, and school; manufactures of linen, and tanneries. Pop. 1005.

PRITZWALK, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 66 m. N.W. Berlin, l. bank Tennitz. It is walled; has three gates, a Protestant church, hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tobacco-factory, brewery, and two mills. Pop. 4500.

PRIVAS [Latin, *Privatum Castrum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ardèche, at the junction of three small streams, and inclosed by an amphitheatre of rugged and arid hills, 21 m. S.W. Valence. It has a prefecture, with a fine park adjoining; courthouse, hospital, and prison, a court of first resort; an agricultural society, and a communal college; manufactures of covers and other woollen stuffs, silk thread, and yarn, leather and brandy; and a trade in silk, cattle, leather, coals, &c. Though now the smallest capital of a French department, it was once a place of great strength and importance, and a kind of rallying point for Protestantism. Its inhabitants were butchered, its houses burned, and its fortifications razed by the Papists; the leader in this atrocity was Louis XIII. Pop. (1852), 3342.

PRIVETT, par. Eng. Hants; 1270 ac. P. 281.

PRIVIDA, or **PRIWITZ**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 23 m. W.N.W. Neusohl; with a church, Piarist college, and high school; has manufactures of woollen cloth, and a flour-mill. Pop. 4730.

PRIZZI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Palermo; with several much-frequented fairs. Pop. 7500.

PROBOLINGO, or **POERBOLINGO**—1, a tn. and dist. Java, prov. Bezoeke, 48 m. S.E. Soerabaya. The town is large, lies on a small stream; is close upon the coast, and has a barack, a number of European houses of good size, a hotel, mosque, government storehouses, and an extensive pier, at which considerable quantities of sugar and coffee are shipped.—2, A dist. Java, prov. Banjoemas.—3, A dist. Java, prov. Kadoe.

PROBSTHEIM, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 19 m. S.W. Liegnitz, in a mountainous district; with a church, a castle; limekilns, and several mills. Pop. 1185.

PROBUS, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8113 ac. P. 1547.

PROCIDA, an isl. Naples, lying nearly midway between isl. Ischia and the coast, prov. Naples. It is about 3 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and little more than 1 m. broad. The principal place of the island is Procida, or Castello di Procida, which stands on the S.E. coast, 12 m. W.S.W. Naples. It is fortified,

has a good harbour, and a considerable trade; a palace, in which the king occasionally resides; eight churches, a convent, and an orphan asylum. John of Procida, the lord of the isle, is the reputed originator of the massacre, known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Pop. isl. about 12,000.

PRODANO, or **PROTE**, a small isl. Ionian Sea, close to S.W. coast, Morea, 9 m. N.N.W. Navarino.

PROENÇA (**NOVA** and **VELHA**), two places, Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, the former 25 m. W. Castello-Branca, pop. 2500; and the latter, 21 m. N.E., pop. 700.

PROLOG, a mountain range, on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, belonging to the Dinaric Alps, and composed mostly of limestone, of which the precipices are so bare and abrupt, as to leave little room for vegetation. The loftiest peaks—Orjen, 6332 ft.; Dinara, 6040 ft.; and Pastovo, 5929 ft., are covered with snow during great part of the year.

PROME, or **PAI**, a tn. Burmese dominions, l. bank Irrawadi, 162 m. N.N.W. Rangoon; lat. 18° 45' N.; lon. 95° E. It is 1½ m. in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall, beyond which are some extensive suburbs. It has manufactures of paper; and is encompassed with rice-grounds and gar-



PROME, from the Heights.—From a Sketch by Lieut. Willoughby, Bengal Artillery.

dens; and on the S. are several steep hills, covered with pagodas. In 1825 and in 1852 it was taken by the British.

PROMONTORIUM, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. from Pesth, finely situated among vineyards; with a church; stone quarries; and a trade in wine. P. 2702.

PRONA, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nemeth*, or *Deutsch Prona*), A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Neutra, on the Neutra, 24 m. N.W. Neusohl; with a church; and manufactures of leather and cutlery. Pop. 2722.—2, (*Tot*, or *Slowensko Pravano*), A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, 24 m. N.W. Neusohl; with two churches, a chateau, and school. Pop. 911.

PRONIA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Riazan; flows N., then E., and S.E., passing Pronsk, turns N.N.E. and joins l. bank Oka, about 3 m. S. Spask; total course, about 150 m.; principal affluent, the Ranova.

PRONSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Riazan, l. bank Pronia. It is poorly built, but has eight churches, a considerable needle-manufacture, and some trade in corn. Pop. (1849), 1665.

PROPIHA, or **URUBU DE BAIXO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, between two lakes, r. bank São-Francisco, 60 m. W. Itabaiana; with a paltry church, and two primary schools. Near it are salt springs. Pop. 1200.

PROPONTIS (SEA OF). See MARMORA.

PROSETSCH, or **PROSEC**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. S.E. Chrudim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, glass-works, and a mill. Pop. 1029.

PROSKAU, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Oppeln; with a church, school, hospital, castle; manufactures of potash, tile-works, bark, polishing, and other mills. P. 1059.

PROSNA, or **PROSNA**, a river, Prussia, which rises in Silesia, gov. Oppeln, 6 m. N.E. Rosenberg, and joins l. bank Warta, after a course of about 120 m.

PROSSNITZ, or **PROSTIEGOW**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S.S.W. Olmütz, on the Ruzna. It has three churches, an hospital, and monastery of the brothers of charity; extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimere and cotton goods, in all of which it carries on an important trade; numerous distilleries of brandy and rosoglio, and one of the largest corn-markets in Moravia. Pop. 8000.

PROTECTION, an island, U. States, Oregon; lat. 48° 7' 10" N.; lon. 122° 76' W. It received its name from Vancouver, in consequence of standing in the mouth of Port Discovery, an excellent harbour about 7½ m. long by 1½ m. broad, which it covers completely from the N. The shores of its S. side, which is about 2 m. long, form with the mainland a channel of about 2 m. wide, leading into the port, and at the same time furnish a most excellent roadstead.

PROTIWANOW, a vil. Austria, Moravia, 22 m. N. Brünn; with a church, glass-house, and two mills. P. 1136.

PROTVÁ, a river, Russia, rises in N. gov. Smolensk, enters gov. Kaluga, flows S.E. past Borovsk, and joins I. bank Oka, 9 m. above Serpukov, after a course of about 100 m.

PROVAGLIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, about 2 m. S. Iseo; with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1217.

PROVEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 33 m. S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of tobacco, several mills, two breweries, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1584.

PROVENCE (LA), [Latin, *Braccata Gallia Narbonensis Secunda*], a former prov. France, which was divided into Upper Provence, capital Aix; and Lower Provence, capital Digne. It now forms depts. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and part of dep. Vaucluse.

PROVENCIO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Cuena; with a church, courthouse, prison, school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1332.

PROVENSALS (SAN MARTÍ D), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 4 m. from Barcelona; with a school, church, courthouse, several oratories; manufactures of chintzes, a tannery for fine-coloured morocco, chemicals, potato starch, cordage, and three works for dyeing cotton thread red. Pop. 2444.

PROVEZENDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 10 m. from Villa Real. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, a city and port, U. States, Rhode Island, of which it is the largest place, and with Newport and South Kingston, the joint capital, on both sides the Providence, or Seekonk, here crossed by two bridges, at the head of Narraganset Bay, 40 m. S.S.W. Boston, with which and with New York city it is connected by railway. It contains a great number of fine buildings, particularly in the E. division; but is on the whole irregularly and indifferently built, consisting for the most part of wooden houses. One of the busiest, and at the same time most attractive parts of the town, is at the common terminus of the railway stations; the buildings of which, not excelled by any in the U. States, are ranged along three sides of a beautiful sheet of water of an elliptic form, about 1 m. in circuit, communicating with the bay, and having its banks laid out so as to form an excellent promenade.

The public edifices include 30 churches of different denominations, many of them of very humble pretensions, and altogether devoid of architectural merit; but several also of a superior description, among others the First Baptist, which, though only of wood, displays much taste; the First Congregational, built of granite; Grace Church, St. John's, Westminster Congregational, Beneficent Congregational, St. Peter's and St. Patrick's, are all more or less costly and splendid. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice, are the State House, built of brick; Dexter Asylum or poorhouse, a plain and substantial brick building, situated within an inclosure of 40 acres; Brown University, possessed of a library of 23,000 vols., a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and other collections, superintended by a president and six professors, and attended by an average of 150 students; Butler Hospital for the insane, a splendid and richly-endowed establishment; the Athenæum, occupying an elegant and spacious stone structure, and possessed of a library of 12,000 vols.; New England Yearly Meeting Boarding-school, a richly-endowed and well-managed institution, under the superintendence of the Friends; the Old Market-house, a large and well-proportioned brick building, partly occupied as municipal offices; the Reform School, recently established for the con-

finement and reformation of juvenile offenders; What Cheer, the quaint name given to a range of buildings, said to have as handsome a freestone front as any in New England; the Arcade, which, though intended only for mercantile purposes, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the country, and has its front ornamented with massive granite columns, each of a single block 22 ft. high; the state prison, and a new and elegant theatre. In addition to the educational establishments already mentioned, are 46 public, and 30 Sunday schools, the former attended by about 6000 scholars, and maintained at an annual expense of about £8000.

Manufactures have made great progress, and employ not only the large amount of water-power furnished by the Pawtucket falls, but about 50 steam-engines. The principal public works are flour and saw mills, mills for sawing and polishing marble; cotton and woollen factories, foundries, machine-shops; printing, bleaching, calendering, and dye-works, &c. Other articles manufactured are leather, furniture, carriages, screws, nails, India rubber shoes, jewellery, &c. It has foreign trade; and a safe and commodious harbour, though it is somewhat difficult of access. The coasting trade is much more important, and a considerable number of vessels are employed in the cod and other fisheries. Providence was first settled in 1636, and incorporated in 1649. During its early existence it suffered much from the ravages of the Indians, in what is called King Philip's War. In 1801, a conflagration laid a large part of it in ashes; and in 1815, a severe gale raised the tide 12 ft. above its usual level, by which 300 buildings were thrown down, and property nearly to the amount of £300,000 was destroyed. Pop. (1852), about 46,000.

PROVIDENCE, a river, U. States, Rhode Island, formed by the union of two streams N.W. the town of Providence, flows through it, receiving the Pawtucket on the left, and the Pawtuxet on the right, and falls into the Bay of Narragansett.

PROVIDENCE, an isl. Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.N.E. Madagascar; lat. 9° 10' S.; lon. 51° 5' E.; about 2 m. long N. to S.; with a low surface, covered on its N. part with cocoa-nut trees. Turtle and land-crabs of large size abound.

PROVIDENCE (NEW). See NEW PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE (OLD). See OLD PROVIDENCE.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a strip of coast-land, on W. side, Malay peninsula, belonging to the Straits settlements of Great Britain, and immediately dependent on the neighbouring island of Penang, from which it is separated by a strait 3 m. in breadth, bounded, N. and E. by Keddah or Queda, and S. the Karian river, which separates it from the Malay kingdom of Perak; about 35 m. long by 4 m. broad; area, about 140 sq. m. The surface is gently undulating, sloping sea-ward, and partly covered with jungle and forest-trees. Like Penang, it is generally of granitic formation; the detritus of which is decomposed on the slopes into a rich white clay, containing iron. A few sandy strips also occur, especially well calculated for cocoa-nut cultivation. On and near the coast are many tracts of the richest alluvial soil, in some places covered with mangroves, in others laid out in rice plantations. Good roads made by the British traverse the country, which is intersected also by three pretty large rivers—the Mada, Pyre, and Junjong, besides numerous creeks. The climate is hot (mean 80° Fah.), but on the whole not unhealthy; and more rain falls here than in Penang, though there are occasional and pretty long droughts. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and numerous varieties of snakes, poisonous and otherwise, are common. Its vegetable and agricultural products are very similar to those of Penang. Its principal town is Bukkah or Bahak on the coast, near the S. frontier; pop., with the adjacent Malay village of Pinaga, about 1700. This province is governed by a resident councillor, subordinate to the British governor at Penang, the jurisdiction over offences committed being in the hands of the recorder at this settlement. It was first settled by the English in 1800. Its population in 1824 amounted to 14,000, of whom five-sixths were Chinese and Hindoos, constituting the labouring classes. According to the last official census, June 1, 1851, the inhabitants consisted of Malays, 27,602 males, 25,408 females; Chinese, 7598 males, 1133 females; Chulias (Malabarers), 1533 males, 360 females; and miscellaneous, including British settlers, 558 males, 559 females. Total pop. 64,801.—(*Singapore Free Press*, July 1, 1851; *Jour. Ind. Archip.*; *Howe's Deputation to Penang and Prov. Wellesley*, &c.).

PROVINCETOWN, a seaport tn. U. States, Massachusetts, near N. E. extremity of Cape Cod, in the bay of that name, 55 m. E. S. E. Boston. It has Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist churches, two academies, and several other schools, extensive salt-works, and an excellent harbour, spacious, deep, and of easy access, yet completely land-locked. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The harbour derives some interest from being the first port made by the *Mayflower* with the Pilgrim Fathers on board. Pop. (1850), 3157.

PROVINS [Latin, *Anatilorum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 30 m. E. Melun. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and generally well built. The principal edifices are a large tower, commonly called Caesar's tower; the church of St. Quirace, a large and handsome structure, with a dome surmounted by a belfry; the church of St. Ayoul, the church of the Holy Cross, the church of Refuge, with curious caverns; the general hospital, formerly a convent of Cordeliers; the cellars of the Hotel Dieu and Grange aux Dimes, and the ruins of the college church. The manufactures consist of linsey-wolsey, earthenware, and conserve of roses; and there is a considerable trade in corn and flour for the Paris market, wool, leather, and roses called *provins*, which have been cultivated from time immemorial within the district. Provins possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a communal college, and agricultural society. Near it are strong chalybeate springs. Pop. 5798.

PRUDENCE, an isl. U. States, Rhode Island, forming the largest of a group of islands belonging to the town of Portsmouth. It is about 6 m. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in average breadth, and is beautiful, fertile, and well cultivated.

PRUM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 38 m. N. N. W. Treves, on a small stream of same name; it has two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, and limestone quarries. Pop. 2322.

PRUNA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. S. P. Seville; ill built, but with rather broad and paved streets, two squares; a granary, prison, two schools, a church, and three oil-mills. Pop. 3276.

PRUNNERSDORF, or BRUNNERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. W. N. W. Saaz; with a church, school, and castle, a tile-work, and numerous mills. Pop. 1076.

PRUSA, a city, Turkey in Asia. See BRUSA.

PRUSSIA [German, *Preussen*; Dutch, *Pruisen*; French, *Prusse*], a kingdom of central Europe, consisting of two large territories completely isolated from each other, and of several small territories, also isolated. The eastern and more extensive of the two large divisions is situated between lat. 49° 50' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 9° 50' and 22° 50' E.; and bounded, N. by the Baltic Sea; N. E., E., and S. E. Russia; S. Austria, Saxony, and the Saxon duchies; and W. Hesse-Cassel, Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg. This territory is divided into the six provinces of Prussia proper, including E. and W. Prussia; Posen, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, and Saxony; and has an area of 67,743 geo. sq. m. The western large division is situated between lat. 49° 10' and 52° 30' N., and lon. 5° 50' and 9° 25' E.; and bounded, N. by Hanover and Holland; W. Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg; S. France, isolated portions of Oldenburg and Homburg, and Rhenish Bavaria; and E. Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Brunswick, and Lippe-Deinold. It is divided into the two provinces of Westphalia and the Rhenish Province, and has an area of 13,681 geo. sq. m. Of the smaller isolated territories, three are inclosed by the Saxon duchies, a fourth by Bavaria, and a fifth by Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. To Prussia also belongs the principality of Neuchâtel, now forming one of the Swiss cantons. The names, areas, population, &c., of the principal divisions of the Prussian monarchy, are exhibited in the following table:—

THE PROVINCES AND GOVERNMENTS OF PRUSSIA; their AREA, POPULATION, &c., in 1849.

| Provinces. | Governments. | Area, in geo. sq. m. | Pop. 1849 | Protestants. | R. Catholics. | Jews.* | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Prussia | Königsberg | 6,580 | 614,583 | 670,792 | 170,713 | 5,683 | 182,519 | 342,937 | 877,791 | 280,916 |
| | Gumbinnen | 4,771 | 817,047 | 601,016 | 9,409 | 1,819 | 151,983 | 294,634 | 465,030 | 207,448 |
| | East Prussia | 2,408 | 405,667 | 208,686 | 181,660 | 5,666 | 59,903 | 111,168 | 239,796 | 67,345 |
| Posen | Mariewerder | 5,111 | 621,046 | 301,063 | 299,467 | 17,409 | 89,123 | 232,688 | 1,019,774 | 139,551 |
| | Posen | 5,747 | 897,389 | 244,117 | 600,716 | 52,486 | 99,338 | 336,769 | 1,609,247 | 163,077 |
| | Bromberg | 3,437 | 454,675 | 178,803 | 251,432 | 24,428 | 56,613 | 165,100 | 920,031 | 79,933 |
| Brandenburg | Potsdam, with Berlin | 6,220 | 1,268,935 | 1,282,828 | 22,883 | 13,617 | 111,934 | 284,731 | 1,396,177 | 176,750 |
| | Frankfurt | 5,626 | 660,087 | 843,780 | 10,131 | 6,144 | 81,194 | 328,857 | 1,160,609 | 169,333 |
| | Stettin | 3,818 | 562,127 | 553,554 | 3,731 | 4,846 | 67,732 | 207,535 | 753,682 | 114,474 |
| Pomerania | Cöslin | 4,185 | 448,516 | 437,042 | 6,805 | 4,584 | 54,487 | 172,006 | 1,176,738 | 63,374 |
| | Stralsund | 1,376 | 187,068 | 166,290 | 552 | 216 | 28,987 | 82,047 | 591,949 | 32,912 |
| | Breslau | 3,970 | 1,174,679 | 698,436 | 464,178 | 2,059 | 87,798 | 347,903 | 1,380,766 | 44,306 |
| Silesia | Oppeln | 3,850 | 965,912 | 86,372 | 552,862 | 10,662 | 71,086 | 266,999 | 707,495 | 67,150 |
| | Liegnitz | 4,009 | 921,002 | 774,440 | 143,041 | 13,618 | 43,924 | 329,066 | 831,035 | 48,483 |
| | Magdeburg | 3,362 | 691,377 | 676,381 | 13,210 | 2,833 | 71,724 | 176,937 | 954,601 | 120,983 |
| Saxony | Merseburg | 3,020 | 743,644 | 737,950 | 4,045 | 649 | 60,287 | 233,681 | 877,922 | 161,814 |
| | Leipzig | 987 | 347,279 | 247,332 | 96,485 | 1,457 | 16,851 | 74,278 | 270,971 | 55,718 |
| | Münster | 2,115 | 421,933 | 39,558 | 379,102 | 3,365 | 46,870 | 206,670 | 128,118 | 11,988 |
| Westphalia | Minden | 1,531 | 463,229 | 270,463 | 186,835 | 5,694 | 38,193 | 134,598 | 204,555 | 74,127 |
| | Arnsberg | 2,242 | 579,757 | 322,576 | 251,303 | 5,834 | 40,356 | 201,797 | 195,858 | 92,214 |
| | Cologne | 1,188 | 497,330 | 71,010 | 420,433 | 5,866 | 19,190 | 148,080 | 63,055 | 46,615 |
| Rhine | Düsseldorf | 1,573 | 907,151 | 353,619 | 548,906 | 7,658 | 58,607 | 178,287 | 724,100 | 77,168 |
| | Coblenz | 1,754 | 502,984 | 130,716 | 334,548 | 8,475 | 15,620 | 191,140 | 147,631 | 64,035 |
| | Trier, or Treves | 2,098 | 492,182 | 69,139 | 417,933 | 4,900 | 27,853 | 184,083 | 167,174 | 77,196 |
| | Aachen | 1,210 | 411,526 | 13,424 | 395,416 | 2,685 | 21,585 | 129,735 | 86,578 | 39,712 |
| Total | | 81,424 | 16,331,187 | 9,987,277 | 6,063,186 | 218,773 | 1,575,407 | 5,361,655 | 16,286,928 | 2,466,316 |
| | | | | * Greeks and Mahometans | | 1,369 | | | | |
| | | | | Baptists | | 14,508 | | | | |

As the two great divisions above referred to are not naturally but only politically connected, it will be necessary to treat of them separately in describing their physical features.

EASTERN DIVISION.—The eastern division may be described generally as a vast plain, considerably elevated in the S. and S. W., and thence descending at first rapidly, and afterwards very gradually, towards the Baltic and the German Ocean. The loftiest summits are on the S. frontiers of Silesia, where the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes form the boundary between it and Bohemia and Moravia, and send northwards several ramifications which, without attaining a very lofty height, form wild and romantic scenery, averaging about 2220 ft. in height, but lowering northward to an average of 900 ft.; after

which the surface loses its hilly character, and begins to form extensive plains. In the S. W. the only other quarter which can be considered mountainous, ramifications of the Thuringian forest, and of the Harz appear, and cover a considerable portion of the S. part of the province of Saxony, but here the average height does not exceed 1000 ft., and soon diminishes to less than 500 ft. The large space extending between the N. foot of these mountain districts and the shores of the Baltic, does not present the appearance of a monotonous flat, but though generally low and tame, heathy and swampy, is often finely diversified, and even rich in scenes of rural beauty. Ultimately, however, in approaching the shores of the Baltic, the general level becomes so low, that large tracts are saved

from inundation only by low sand-hills, or banks of gravel, which the waves have thrown up. Behind these hills and banks extensive lagoons or Haffs have been formed, communicating with the sea by narrow outlets, and giving to the shore one of its characteristic features. The whole coast, extending for about 500 m., is flat and uninteresting. Very few undulations occur to break its monotony; no bold cliffs appear, and the water shallows so much, that good harbours are extremely rare. The only large gulf is that of Danzig, within which the town of the same name possesses by far the most frequented port. Towards the N.W. the monotony of the coast is broken by the isl. of Rügen, which becomes elevated towards the N., and then terminates in the hill of Arkona, about 300 ft. high, and overhanging the sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—The whole of the eastern part of the Prussian monarchy belongs to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The share received by the latter is comparatively small, and is confined to the W. part of the territory. The principal river which drains it is the Elbe, which, entering from the N. of Saxony, traverses it by a series of remarkable bends, mainly in a N.N.W. direction, and finally quits it on the frontiers of Hanover. The chief affluents which join the Elbe in this part of its course are the Elster, Havel, Mulde, and Saale. Minute portions of the W. of the province of Saxony belong to the river systems of the Weser and the Werra. The share of drainage received by the Baltic constitutes about five-sixths of the whole, and is conveyed to it by a number of large and independent streams. Of these, commencing with the E. boundary of the basin of the Elbe, the most important is the Oder, the only large river which can be considered wholly Prussian, since its course, with exception of its commencement as a mere mountain torrent, lies wholly within its territory, which it traverses circuitously S.S.E. to N.N.W., receiving the Malapane, Barisch, and above all the Warta, augmented by the Netze; and the Neisse of Silesia, the Bober, and the Neisse of Gurlitz. Next in importance to the Oder, and communicating with it by a canal between the Braa and the Netze, is the Vistula or Weichsel, of whose course only the lower part belongs to Prussia, which it enters from Russian Poland, flows in a N. direction without receiving any large affluent, and throws off two large branches which enter the Frische-Haff, while the main stream continues its course past Danzig. Between the Oder and Vistula a number of small streams, among which the Rega, Persante, Wipper, Stolpe, Lupow, and Leba may be mentioned, carry their waters directly to the sea, and thus form small independent basins. To the E. of the Vistula the first river of importance is the Passarge, and after it, still further E., the Pregel, with its tributary Alle. The last river on the E. is the Niemen, or Memel, which has only a small part of its lower course in Prussia, but penetrating far into Russia, forms one of its important navigable outlets. Lakes abound in almost every province, but more especially in those of Prussia proper, including E. and W. Prussia, and of Pomerania and Brandenburg. The large lagoons of Pommerische-Haff, Frische-Haff, and Curische-Haff, with many others of a similar description lining the coast, have been already referred to. The inland lakes are far too numerous to admit of specification. In E. Prussia alone 115 have been counted, though their extent individually is so small, that the whole area occupied by them is not more than 238 geo. sq. m., or an average of 2 geo. sq. m. to each. W. Prussia counts 58 inland lakes, each only averaging about 1 geo. sq. m., Pomerania 66, Posen 27, Brandenburg 131, Saxony 6, and Silesia none deserving of the name. Many of these lakes are well supplied with fish, but generally possess few attractions, either in themselves, or in the scenery around them.

Geology.—In the mountainous districts of the E. part of the Prussian monarchy, the loftier summits are composed of granite, gneiss, mica schist, porphyry, diorite, &c. These are most largely developed in the mountains of Silesia, and even in some of its flatter parts, and are also seen in the circle of Schlen-singer, in the Saxon government of Erfurt, in the Brocken, forming part of the Harz, and in isolated spots in the vicinity of the town of Halle. Transition rocks, graywacke, clay-slate, and limestone extend along the frontiers of Austrian Silesia, into the Upper Silesia of Prussia, as far as the Oder, and also N. of the Riesengebirge, in the districts of Schweidnitz and Waldenburg, and W. to the Queiss. Rocks of the

same formation occupy a considerable part of the flatter districts of Prussian Saxony, more especially in the vicinity of Magdeburg, and along the banks of the Ohre. Secondary formations, composed of mountain limestone and the various strata of the carboniferous system, occur in Silesia, chiefly in two localities in Upper Silesia along the frontiers of Cracow and Russian Poland, and among the mountains in the county of Glatz, and towards the Riesengebirge. Rocks still higher in the series, and including the new red sandstone, and others, enter Prussian Silesia from Poland on the E., and extend W. to the Oder, near Krappitz, and to a considerable distance inland. They also occupy an extensive tract in the province of Saxony, covering part of the terraces of the Thuringian forest, and stretching along the N. and E. foot of the Harz, to the banks of the Saale, Elster, and Elbe. Chalk and its accompanying beds occur in many different localities, more especially on the N. side of the Harz, and in Silesia, both in its higher districts, and on the frontiers of Poland. Chalk also appears near Inowracław, in the province of Posen, near Templin, and Prenzlau, in gov. Potsdam, near Gutzkow, in gov. Stralsund, and lastly in the island of Rügen, where it forms the romantic cliffs of Stubbenkammer and Arkona. Tertiary formations, overlying the chalk, and including seams of lignite, appear at the foot of the Harz, in the district of Merseburg, on the banks of the Elster, Mulde, and Elbe, in the N.W. corner of gov. Liegnitz, at seven different localities in province Brandenburg, in district Bromberg, and in the islands of Wolin, Usedom, and Rügen. Volcanic rocks, belonging to the tertiary period, are of rare occurrence, and are almost confined to gov. Liegnitz.

Climate.—The E. part of the Prussian monarchy, extending over 6° of lat., and nearly 13° of lon., and consisting in one direction of lofty mountains, and in another of low flats stretching along an inland sea, and inclosing between them large tracts of undulating land, must necessarily present considerable diversities of climate. At Erfurt, in lat. 50° 59' N., and about 900 ft. above the sea, the temperature of the year is 52° F., of winter 34°, and of summer 71° 20' Fah. At Berlin, in lat. 52° 30' N., but at a much lower level, only 130 ft., the annual temperature is the very same, though both the extremes of winter, cold, and summer heat are somewhat greater. At Stralsund, in lat. 54° 19' N., but at a level rather under 50 ft., the temperature of the year is 51° 48', of winter 32° 30', and of summer 68° 30' Fah. The average of a number of places situated between the highest and lowest latitudes, gives a mean annual temperature of 52° Fah. At Berlin, from 159 to 160 days of the year are rainy, from 33 to 34 obscured with mist, and 17 stormy. On the coast of the Baltic the stormy days amount to 30, the greater part of them in summer; and the quantity of rain is also much increased. Least rain falls in Silesia and the eastern provinces. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W.

WESTERN DIVISION.—The western division, consisting of Westphalia and the Rhenish province, differs so much from the eastern division as, in many respects, to present a striking contrast to it. All the mountainous parts of the former are situated on its S. and W. frontiers, and, on receding from it, long tracts are wandered over in which nothing that can be called a mountain is to be seen. The W. division of the monarchy is much more finely diversified. Its mountains, though far less elevated than those on the frontiers of Silesia, are not confined to a particular locality, but stretch across the country in all directions, and form numerous valleys, one of which, that of the Rhine, here occupies no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface, and, in point of fertility and beauty, is not surpassed by any other valley in Europe. In the N. a mountain range of moderate elevation, forming a continuation of the Wesergebirge, stretches across gov. Minden and Münster. To the S. of it, that of the Teutoburger-Wald extends in a N.W. direction, and near Bielefeld attains its loftiest height, not exceeding 1030 ft. This is succeeded, to the S., by a low range, known by the name of the Haar or Haarstrang, the highest point of which is scarcely 700 ft. This range, commencing between Brilon and Stadberg, stretches W. across the N. of gov. Arnsberg, in the direction, and along both banks of the Möhne and Ruhr, presenting to both rivers, and on both sides, but particularly on the S., a number of bold and romantic precipices. Still further S. the Sauerland or Süderland mountains appear. In the N.E., where

they take the name of the Rothlager or Rothhaar, they attain their highest elevation, which, in the Astenberg, is 2625 ft., and in several other summits exceeds 2000 ft. The last range, on the E. or r. bank of the Rhine, is the Westerwald, which reaches the height of 2000 ft. A part of this range, forming its W. termination, stretches along the banks of the Rhine, and presents the remarkable summits known by the name of the Siebengebirge. On the l. bank of the Rhine, and on the S. part of the Rhenish province, the principal mountains are the Eifelgebirge, which have their greatest breadth between Andernach and Bonn, stretch from the Rhine westward for about 45 m., and, though generally low, attain the height of 1590 ft. and the Hunsrück, occupying a large space between the Moselle and the Nahe, and attaining, in the loftiest summits of the Iderswald and Hochwald, the respective heights of 2260 ft. and 1560 ft.

Rivers.—More than four-fifths of this portion of the Prussian monarchy belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which, entering it on the S.E., first forms the boundary between it and Nassau, and then traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, finally quitting it on the frontiers of Holland, to the N. of Cleves. It thus receives a large part of the drainage directly, and is, moreover, augmented within it by numerous streams, of which the most important are on the r. bank the Lahn, which, however, has only its mouth on the frontiers, and scarcely belongs to Prussia; the Sieg, Wipper or Wupper, Ruhr, with its tributary Lenne; the Emsche, and Lippe, and on the left, the Nahe, Moselle, with its tributary Saar; and the Erft. In the N.W. a considerable space belonging to the basin of the Rhine, though the water is not received by it within the country, is drained by the Maese, and its tributaries Roer and Niers. The rest of the drainage, forming a minute portion from the N. and E., is shared by the Ems and the Weser. There is not a single lake deserving of notice for its magnitude. The most remarkable is Laachersee, about 6 m. from Andernach, occupying, apparently, the crater of an extinct volcano, and, though of small extent, above 214 ft. deep.

Geology.—In this part of Prussia there are no primitive rocks of granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. The prevailing rocks, particularly in the S., are volcanic, and consist chiefly of basalt, augite, porphyry, and similar volcanic products of the tertiary period. Graywacke, transition limestone, and clay-slate are also of common occurrence. The secondary formation, and more especially mountain limestone, and the overlying strata of the carboniferous system, are largely developed in the N., in the circle of Tecklenburg, in gov. Münster, at the N.W. foot of the Sauerlandgebirge, along the Ruhr, between Arnsberg, and Düsseldorf in the W., at the N. foot of the Eifel, near Aix-la-Chapelle, and in the S. in gov. Treves, particularly in the neighbourhood of Saarbrück. The new red sandstone, with its accompanying rocks and fossils, occupies a considerable part of the higher districts in gov. Minden, and also occurs on parts of the Eifel, and along the Moselle and Saar in gov. Treves. Lias and oolite are found in the N. among the hills which lie between the Weser and the frontiers of Hanover. The chalk formation has its largest development in Westphalia, more especially on the W. side of the Teutoburger-Wald, in the Sauerlandgebirge, between the Ruhr and the Lippe, and more partially in gov. Münster.

Climate.—Within the same ranges of latitude, and at nearly equal heights above the sea-level, the climate of the W. is superior to that of the E. division of the monarchy. The mean annual temperature is about 1° higher, the winter is milder, and the summer cooler, and the range of the thermometer is accordingly confined within narrower limits. The fall of rain, however, is greater, averaging 20 inches in the W. and only 15 inches in Silesia and the E. provinces. This, however, cannot be considered a disadvantage, as the larger quantity of the W. is by no means in excess, and only tends to make vegetation more luxuriant.

The principal physical features of the two great divisions of the monarchy have now been considered separately, but it will not be advisable to follow the same course in considering its industrial resources, both because the most important statistics relating to these are often so slumped together, that it is scarcely possible to separate them, and the same branches of industry are common to both divisions.

Agriculture.—The whole monarchy is situated between the parallels of latitude under which all the ordinary cereals

are easily matured, and there is nothing in the elevation of the surface, except in a few particular localities, to unfit it for general cultivation. In the more S. portions, even though only to a limited extent, the vine thrives well, and yields some wines of good repute. The portion of surface absolutely waste does not exceed 1-50th of the whole. The woodland, chiefly occupying the loftier districts, where cultivation on a regular system would be impracticable, but occasionally also, particularly in the E. division, covering extensive tracts which might be made arable, has been estimated at rather more than 1-4th, the arable land at 5-12ths, artificial meadows 1-11th, natural pastures 2-15ths, and gardens and vineyards 1-42d. The soil includes all varieties, from light sands, almost carried by the wind, to the most obdurate clays, but has been subdivided into the three classes of wheat land, light loams of middling quality, and sandy or stony land. The wheat land, which is in most cases remarkably productive, is found chiefly in the Prussian provinces near the frontiers of Poland, and along the banks of the Memel and Pregel, till the coast is approached, when the sandy soil begins to prevail, in the province of Posen, in the government of Breslau, on the E. bank of the Oder, and generally throughout Silesia, between the Oder and the mountains. In Brandenburg the wheat land occurs only in isolated spots, with the exception of a rich continuous tract which extends along the Oder, from Frankfurt into the N. of gov. Potsdam. The same tract, spreading out into a broad zone, occupies a large portion of Pomerania, both extending N. to the extremity of the isle of Rügen, and W. to the Prussian frontier. In prov. Saxony the wheat land occurs chiefly in the S. part of gov. Magdeburg, where a plain, known by the name of the Magdeburger Börde, is considered the richest and best cultivated in the monarchy, and also occupies a considerable part of gov. Erfurt. In Westphalia it forms the S. part of gov. Minden, where the Warburger Börde is celebrated, extends through part of gov. Arnsberg, particularly in the vicinities of Söst and Hellweg. Still more productive tracts are found in the N. half of the Rhenish province, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Bonn, as far as the frontiers of the Netherlands, and in the S. districts of gov. Treves, along the banks of the Saar. The loams of middling quality prevail in gov. Bromberg, the N. part of Silesia, generally throughout prov. Brandenburg, in the E. half of gov. Merseburg, the N. of Magdeburg, the E. part of Minden, the whole of gov. Münster, and lastly in gov. Coblenz. The sandy and stony land of barren quality is found in large continuous flats in gov. Gumbinnen and Königsberg, where, for the most part, it forms the N. boundary of the heavy wheat land. It prevails in gov. Danzig and Marienwerder, generally along the shores of the Baltic, along the frontiers of Silesia, particularly in the S. and E. districts. In the interior of prov. Brandenburg, too, though the very heart of the monarchy and in the environs of the capital, the soil belongs decidedly to this class, consisting of immense tracts of sand which spread out like a sea, while occasional patches of middling, or even fertile wheat land, rise up and appear like islands in the midst of it. Nor are similar tracts unknown in the W. division of the monarchy. Besides small stretches in gov. Minden, and a large tract in the W. of Münster, the sandy and stony ground forms the larger part of gov. Arnsberg, which lies along the Sauerlandgebirge, whence the very name of Sauerland has been derived from the sterile and sourish nature of the soil. Similar ground occurs in gov. Cologne and Coblenz, and on the plateaux which reach to the Westerwald. The different soils above described, and the extent of the districts over which they extend, furnish us with an easy means of ascertaining the nature of its different products. On the first soil, as its name indicates, wheat is the prevailing crop, and alternates chiefly with hay and beans. The yearly produce of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000 of quarters, and, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves, on an average, a surplus of about 500,000 quarters for export. The produce of rye, barley, and oats is estimated at above 6,000,000 quarters, but the consumption of these kinds of grain being far greater than that of wheat, leaves only the same quantity of about 500,000 quarters for export. Another very important crop, the culture of which is more or less extensive in every district, is that of potatoes. Of these above 13,000,000 of bushels are consumed by the distilleries alone. Hemp and flax are also very important crops, more especially the former,

which furnishes large supplies for the home manufactures, though a large quantity still requires to be imported. Tobacco also, to the extent of above 20,000,000 lbs., is annually raised. Anise and cummin are cultivated on a large scale, particularly in Saxony and Brandenburg. Oil plants are also important objects of culture, both for their oil and for their seed. The latter, particularly linseed, forms an important article of export from E. Prussia, while almost equally large exports of clover, and other hay seeds, take place from Brandenburg and the Rhenish provinces. To the latter province, also, the culture of the vine is chiefly confined. The largest space occupied by vineyards is in gov. Coblenz and Treves. The culture, on a smaller scale, is carried on in gov. Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, and also in the E. division of the monarchy in Saxony, Brandenburg, Posen, and Silesia. Beet-root is cultivated to a great extent, and has risen from 1265 tons in 1832, to 1,012,678 tons in 1852, a large proportion of which is used in the manufacture of sugar. In raising these various crops, the system of agriculture pursued, though much improved in recent times, is still very defective, and not only falls far short of that common in the best-cultivated districts of our own country, but is surpassed by many of those on the Continent. The same remark applies to the breeds of domestic animals, in which great improvement still requires to be made, though much has been done by the Government, more especially in the case of horses, by the establishment of breeding-studs in different localities, and on a general system. The numbers of the chief kinds are shown in the table at the beginning of this article. Considering the large extent of sea-coast, the vast number of lakes, and the number as well as magnitude of the rivers which Prussia possesses, its fisheries cannot fail to prove an important source of revenue. The whole produce has been estimated at about £1,000,000 sterling, of which little more than a fourth is obtained from the sea.

Minerals.—These include among metals, silver, iron, lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, and manganese; and among other minerals, salt, alum, copperas, coal, lignite, roofing slate, gypsum, millstone, limestone, and several varieties of excellent building-stone. The silver, found only in connection with copper, is worked chiefly in the district of Mansfeld, prov. Saxony, and more partially in some localities in Westphalia, and at Tarnowitz in Upper Silesia. The produce has for a long time been gradually diminishing, but still amounts to about one-sixteenth of the whole produce of Europe. Iron is very generally diffused; copper is found in the three localities above mentioned for silver, and yields about 50,000 tons of ore; lead is found in Silesia, the Rhenish province, Westphalia, and Saxony; zinc, in the same localities, except Saxony; cobalt, in Westphalia and Saxony; arsenic, in Silesia; antimony about 90, and manganese about 120 tons. Salt is found in all the provinces except Prussia proper, Posen, Brandenburg, and Silesia, but the quantity obtained falls far short of the consumption, and requires to be supplemented by imports from England, Spain, and Portugal. Coal is worked in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhenish province, by nearly 400 pits. Amber, which is both found in considerable quantities along the shores of the Baltic, and also obtained by digging at some distance inland.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINES IN 1831, 1843, and 1852.

| | 1831. | 1841. | 1852. | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Iron..... | 62,870 | 99,349 | 132,845. | Tons. |
| Silver..... | 9,812 | 11,238 | 17,444 | lb. Avoir. |
| Lead..... | 785 | 1,356 | 4,640 | Tons. |
| Zinc..... | 1,647 | 644 | 689 | Tons. |
| Copper..... | 5,627 | 15,381 | 38,667 | Tons. |
| Coal..... | 1,961,475 | 11,365,879 | 15,701,115 | Quarters. |
| Brown Coals..... | 15,459 | 3,550,554 | 6,083,327 | |
| Salt..... | 80,207 | 91,779 | 101,581 | Tons. |
| Alum..... | 1,561 | 2,411 | 2,556 | " |
| Vitriol..... | 1,956 | 1,860 | 1,721 | " |

Manufactures.—These have made great progress, and are not confined to any particular districts, but generally diffused over all the provinces. At the head of the ordinary tissues stands linen, which occupies above 310,000 looms. Of these, however, only a very small proportion are kept in factories and similar manufacturing establishments, where weaving is followed as a regular trade, and chiefly the finer sorts of goods

are made. The number of looms in such establishments is only about 34,000. Of these Silesia alone has more than one-third, and Brandenburg and Westphalia, which rank next to it, each about one-seventh. All the rest of the looms, to the number of about 276,000, are domestic, and are only used as subsidiary to other employments. In almost all these domestic looms only goods of a coarser description are made. The tissue next in importance is cotton, which has its chief seat on the Rhine, particularly in the neighbourhood of Düsseldorf, but is also carried on to a considerable extent in Silesia, particularly in gov. Breslau, and also in prov. Brandenburg. It employs about 70,000 looms. The woollen manufacture employs 26,000 looms, of which scarcely one-third are domestic. The latter are chiefly in gov. Gumbinnen, where the peasantry weave enough of coarse woollens to supply their own wants, but the manufacture, properly so called, has its chief seats in Brandenburg and the Rhenish province. Next to them are Silesia and Saxony. Silk and mixed silk goods employ about 24,000 looms, of which four-fifths belong to gov. Düsseldorf. The greater part of the remainder are at Berlin. Hosiery employs 2200 looms, and ribbons about 5000.

In connection with the above tissues, and properly forming branches of the same manufactures, vast quantities of yarn, worsted, and cotton-twist are spun. The first continues to be spun chiefly by hand, the flax-mills throughout the monarchy numbering only 17, with about 29,000 spindles, almost all in Silesia. The worsted is chiefly, and the cotton entirely, spun by machinery. The former carried on in 2061 establishments, with 457,102 spindles, has its principal seat in prov. Brandenburg, especially in gov. Frankfurt, and after it in the Rhine province. The cotton-mills, numbering 148, with 194,290 spindles, are situated chiefly in the basin of the Rhine, and to a more limited extent in Silesia. The above manufactures and mills have been estimated to furnish the means of subsistence to about 530,000 individuals, but to these a considerable addition should be made for the great number of persons employed in bleach-fields, printfields, and dye-works. The manufactures in metal rank next in importance, and are supposed to furnish the subsistence of 330,000 persons, of whom, however, only about one-third are actually employed as masters and operatives, the other two-thirds being composed of their families. These manufactures are very various. In iron and steel ware the first place belongs to the Rhine province, and the Westphalian gov. Arnsberg. Among particular localities may be specified Solingen for its fine saws and tools, Aix-la-Chapelle and Bartscheid, Altena and Iserlohn for needles and pins, Remscheid and Hagen for locks and various similar kinds of hardware. In the same localities, also, brassware, including wire and thimbles, are made on a very extensive scale. Berlin has long been famed for its fine castings, many of which, whether as articles of ornament or utility, are unsurpassed. In connection with these may be mentioned typefoundry, which, as well as printing, forms an important branch of industry in Berlin. The leather manufacture is also important, and includes, in addition to ordinary leather, the finer varieties of red and white cordovan, and parchment. Pottery, in all its varieties, forms an important branch of industry. For porcelain and the finer kinds of ware, Berlin and St. Martin, near Treves, are the most celebrated localities; excellent stoneware, of a more common description, is made extensively in the S. of prov. Saxony, in Liegnitz, and in the Rhenish province. Common pottery is made in all the provinces, more especially in those of the E. and centre. One of its most celebrated localities is Bunzlau. Glass does not rank high as a Prussian manufacture. The principal localities are gov. Treves, Minden, and Oppeln. The most important paper-mills are in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, but the quality of the paper is still far inferior to that made in Great Britain, France, and Switzerland. Other manufactures carried on to such an extent as to be of national importance, are refined sugar, chocolate, chicory, chemical products, and tobacco. Of these, the last is the most important, and is carried on in very extensive factories in the Rhenish province, in Brandenburg, and Saxony. The last manufactures deserving of notice are beer and spirits, the consumption of which is immense, and might with great advantage be very much diminished. The number of breweries exceeds 8000, that of distilleries 7000. The greatest number of distilleries

is in the Rhine province, which has about one-third of the whole, and Silesia, which has rather more than one-fourth. Taking the whole raw materials used in producing the spirit at 100, potatoes form 75, barley 12, rye 10, and wheat about 1 per cent. The whole produce is about 45,000,000 gallons, and the value above £2,500,000 sterling. Of the breweries the Rhine province has above one-fourth, Westphalia and Silesia each one-sixth, and Saxony one-eighth. The produce is about 244,000,000 quarts, nearly 60,000,000 imperial gallons, and is valued at about £1,800,000.

Trade.—The principal exports of Prussia are grain, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover-seed, timber, lime, gypsum, linen and linen yarn, brandy, coal, earthenware, wool, woollen cloth, hosiery, and zinc; the principal imports, cotton and cotton-twist, colonial produce, particularly raw sugar for refining, potash, iron, raw hides, wine, herrings, salt, &c. The establishment of the Zollverein, by giving a free interchange of communication between the different states belonging to it, makes it difficult to specify the exact amount of trade which each separate state possesses, but there cannot be a doubt that that of Prussia is very extensive. Both from the nature of the country and the number of navigable streams which intersect it, it enjoys great natural facilities, and these have been very greatly extended both by common roads, canals, and railways. The last mode of communication has already made great progress, the length of 1650 m. having been completed in 1850. In the E. part of the monarchy, and from Berlin as a centre, lines branch off N.W. to Hamburg, N.E. to Stettin, E. to Posen, S.E. to Breslau and thence to Vienna, S. to Leipzig and Dresden, and W. through Magdeburg and Hanover, and thence to Cologne, the last place forming a centre for the lines of the W. part of the monarchy, though here the railway system is less developed, partly because the natural conformation of the country makes it more difficult, while the admirable means of communication afforded by the Rhine makes it less necessary. The chief line of railway here is W. from Cologne, through Aix-la-Chapelle to Brussels. In 1851 the length of electric telegraph lines exceeded that of the railways in operation. The external communications of Prussia are more defective than its internal, the Baltic, notwithstanding its long line of coast, being only an inland sea, with a low shallow coast deficient in good harbours. The shipping, however, in 1851, reached the number of 1497 sailing, and 30 steam vessels, the former of 158,324 tons burden. Among the foreign vessels which trade to Prussian ports, the tonnage of Great Britain is about one-third more than that of any other nation. The second place is occupied by the Dutch, and the third by the Danes. In some of the ports of Prussia ship-building is carried on with activity. Stettin builds about one-third of the whole, and also possesses a much larger tonnage than any other Prussian port.

Coins, Weights, and Measures.—Accounts are kept in rix-dollars (*reichs thaler*), containing 237.68 gr. fine silver, and equal in value to 2s. 11½d. sterling. This dollar is subdivided into 30 silver groschen, each = 12 pfennige. Besides the metallic there is a paper currency, in notes of 1, 5, 50, 100, and 500 dollars. The standard of length is the Prussian ft. = 1.029722 imperial ft. The foot is subdivided into 12 inches, of which 2½ make an ell. The *faden* (fathom) is 6 ft., and the *rute* 12 ft. The mile contains 2000 *ruten*, = 4.68 miles imperial. For superficial measures the standard is the square of the *rute*, or the *quadrat-rute*, containing of course 144 sq. Prussian ft. The most common land measure is the *morgen*, containing 180 *quadrat-ruten*, and = 1.52 ac. imperial. The principal cubical measures are the *scheffel*, = 1.6 imperial bushel, and the *quart*, of which 3.9 are = an imperial gallon. The *anker* is = 30, and the *eimer* = 160 *quarts*. The standard of weight is a Prussian cubic foot of distilled water, at the temperature of 15° Reaumur, or very nearly 60° Fah. It is divided into 66 parts, each of which makes a Prussian *pfund*, or lb., = 1.03113 lb. imperial, and the *centner*, or 110 lbs. Prussian, is = 113.381 lbs. avoirdupois. The *last*, or *schiffs-last*, used in measuring the tonnage of vessels, contains 4000 Prussian lbs., = 4121 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1 ton 17 cwt.

Government and Revenue.—Prussia is a monarchy, hereditary in the male line, and from the absence of recognized constitutional checks, was in theory absolute. A more constitutional form of government had long been earnestly desired, and

had also been distinctly promised, but various causes of delay or pretexts for it occurred, and though the general belief was that it must sooner or later be granted, the wild revolutionary spirit which lately overspread the Continent, and threatened destruction to all constituted authority, threatened to make the period of its promulgation more uncertain than ever. In 1848, however, a National Assembly was summoned; in opening the first session of which, on May 22, the king announced that the ministry would submit a draft of the constitution. This was forthwith produced, and vested the legislative power jointly in the king and two houses—an upper house, consisting of the princes of the royal family, and 60 hereditary peers, together with 180 members subject to a property qualification, but elected by the people for eight years; and a lower house, the members of which were to be elected, without any property qualification, for four years. This constitution had a very short and stormy existence, and was virtually annihilated by two votes of the assembly, one abolishing the order of nobility and the other stopping the supplies. Accordingly, on 9th Nov., the king prorogued the assembly, and summoned it to meet on the 27th, not at Berlin, but at Brandenburg. The absence of those members who had formerly supported violent measures, made it impossible to constitute a house, and the assembly was finally dissolved on 5th Dec. A new election having taken place, the chambers were opened by the king in person, 26th Feb., 1849, but the proceedings of the lower, or second chamber, were nearly as stormy as before, and it was again formally dissolved on 5th April. The constitution, however, nearly in its original form, has been maintained, and the new electoral law, officially published on 31st May, 1849, makes the second chamber to consist of 350 deputies, chosen by a suffrage which gives one elector for every 250 souls of the population. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia holds the second place, and has four votes in the Plenum. The only part of its territories not included in the Confederation, are Prussia proper, or the united provinces of East and West Prussia, and the province of Posen. The contingent of troops which Prussia furnishes is 79,484 men.

The revenue of Prussia in 1852 was £14,987,449 sterling, of which considerably more than one-third is obtained by indirect taxation, and the expenditure, £14,430,496; but in 1849 and 1850, the disbursements considerably exceeded the income. The far heaviest expenditure is in the military department, which absorbs nearly one-third of the whole revenue. The national debt amounts to £33,041,473.

Justice.—This is administered in most of the provinces according to a general code or *landrecht* established in 1794, but in the greater part of the Rhine province according to the French code—subject, however, to certain modifications. For each code, a supreme court sits at Berlin, the one called the *Geheime Ober Tribunal*, which judges in the last resort wherever the *landrecht* is in force; and the other called the *Rheinische Revisions und Kassations Hof*, which has similar jurisdiction in all cases decided according to the French code. Over each province a superior appeal court, called *Ober-Landesgericht*, presides with a power of reviewing all cases decided within it; and in each government is an *Obergericht*, possessing a right of reviewing the cases decided within the government in the courts of primary resort. These last courts consist of a vast number of local jurisdictions, within which justice is said to be for the most part administered cheaply, expeditiously, and purely, by judges chiefly appointed by the crown, but partly also by private parties in possession of certain patrimonial rights.

Religion.—Though the reigning family is Protestant, there is no exclusive religious establishment. The principles of religious toleration are professed, and persons of all denominations are alike eligible for public employment, and possess the same civil rights. The state, however, distinctly recognizes the two great bodies of Protestants and R. Catholics, not only protecting them in their respective rights and properties, but directly interfering in their affairs, more especially in regard to the appointment and payment of their ministers, and to their general management. The Protestants form a very considerable majority, amounting nearly to 10,000,000, while the R. Catholics barely exceed 6,000,000. The Protestants are governed by consistories, at the head of which are 366 superintendents. The R. Catholics are governed by two archbishops and six bishops.

Education.—Prussia has taken the lead of Europe in the establishment of a complete system of national education, and has certainly succeeded, not only in placing an excellent course of elementary instruction within the reach of the great body of the people, but in inducing, and when that fails, in compelling, them to receive it. The consequence is, that the masses of ignorance to be found in almost all the other countries of Europe have no existence here, and that, with rare exceptions, every individual in Prussia can both read and write. This happy result has been obtained first by establishing an adequate number of schools in all parts of the monarchy, and then enforcing attendance by a law, which provides that every child, from the age of five years complete, unless certified to be receiving a suitable education at home, or in a private seminary, must be in attendance at a national school, until such time as the course of instruction therein provided has been received. This course occupies about eight years, so that it may be regarded as a general rule, that all Prussian children between the ages of six and fourteen are at school. The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds, of teachers and pupils, in 1849:—

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Elementary Schools..... | 24,201 | 30,865 | 2,463,062 |
| Middle and higher School..... | 405 | 2,269 | 69,303 |
| Upper female School..... | 385 | 1,918 | 53,570 |
| Gymnasias..... | 117 | 1,664 | 29,474 |
| | | | 2,605,408 |
| Normal Seminaries..... | 46 | | 2,411 |
| Universities..... | 7 | | 4,306 |

In 1849, the number of children between six and fourteen years of age, was 3,223,362, of whom, as seen in the above table, 2,605,408 were at school, leaving a balance of 617,954 to be accounted for partly by private teaching, partly by the fact that many do not enter school till they are above six years old, and many leaving before they are fourteen; and many, doubtless, received no education during the year in question. The seven universities are those of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Greifswalde, Halle, Königsberg, and Münster.

Army and Navy.—From the manner in which the great divisions of the Prussian monarchy are isolated from each other, and exposed to the assaults of formidable neighbours, its very existence seems to depend on the maintenance of a strong military force, and accordingly, not only is the army kept up on a larger scale than its population might otherwise justify, but care is taken to keep the military spirit alive among all classes, and make every citizen, for part of his life at least, a soldier. The regular army, during peace, consists of 127,742 men, or with the reserve, 225,550, and 30,545 horses, and is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, and partly by a conscription which obliges every citizen after attaining his 20th year to serve in the regular army for three years, and for two years thereafter in the war reserve, when, in the event of war breaking out, or other emergencies, he may again be compelled to join the regular army. After the lapse of these five years, he enters the landwehr, or provincial army, which is composed of two bans, a first and a second, in the former of which, he continues till he has completed his 32d year, and in the latter, till he has completed his 39th year, thus making the whole period during which he is liable to be called upon for the defence of the country amount to 20 years. The total force of the landwehr is 349,812. The *landsturm* includes all the males in the monarchy, from the ages of 17 to 50, not belonging either to the regular army or landwehr. It is called out only in cases of the most urgent necessity, when the national existence may be threatened by invasion. The navy consists of one frigate, one corvette, and sundry smaller vessels, and two steamers, mounting in all 180 guns.

People.—The far greater part of the people are Germans, but in several quarters the Lithuanian and Slavonian stocks preponderate. Thus, in the N.E. corner of the monarchy, between the Deine, Angerp, Goldapp, Prezel, and the Instor and Memel, Lithuanian is spoken, read, written, and taught. The Slaves occupy the S. parts of Gumbinnen, Königsberg, and Marienwerder, the greater part of Posen, and no inconsiderable part of Silesia. Their number within the monarchy has been estimated at, at least, 2,500,000. The number of French, found chiefly in the W. part of the monarchy, but

partly also in prov. Brandenburg, where they are descendants of the French Protestants, who found an asylum here from the tyranny of Louis XIV., amounts to about 74,000. The Jews are 218,773.

History.—In the end of the 10th century, the shores of the Baltic were inhabited by a number of tribes chiefly of Alan extraction, from one of which, called Borussi, who occupied the more E. parts, the name of Prussia is supposed to be derived. These tribes were living in heathenism when Adalbert, bishop of Prague, made strenuous efforts for conversion. The work, however, proceeded slowly, and Christianity did not gain a decided ascendancy till 1164. This ascendancy was again lost, and the original pagan possessors were proceeding to make themselves masters of the country, when Christian and Conrad of Musovia, who had previously held it in subjection, called in the aid of the Teutonic knights, tempting them with the offer of a grant of all the land which they should succeed in conquering. Herman von Salza, the grand-master of the order, accordingly sent Herman Balk with a force into the country in 1237, and the work of conquest began. Quarrels, however, soon arose between the knights and the Poles, and in the wars which ensued, the latter had so much the advantage, that at the peace of Thorn in 1466, they obtained a cession in their favour of the W. half of the country, and became liege lords of the remainder. With the view of recovering part of what they had lost, or at least securing themselves against further losses, the knights, in 1511, made choice of Albrecht, margrave of Brandenburg, nephew of Sigismund of Poland, for their grandmaster. After various unsuccessful negotiations, he declared war against the Poles. Neither side having gained a decided advantage, a truce was agreed upon in 1521, and the grandmaster having made a journey into Germany, became acquainted, first with the reformer, Osiander, at Nürnberg, and afterwards with Luther himself, who urged him to lay aside the dress of the order, make himself temporal prince of Prussia, and hold it under Poland as his liege lord. On his return Albrecht found circumstances so favourable that he followed Luther's advice, and after negotiating with Sigismund, entered peacefully into temporal possession. He afterwards married Anna Dorothea of Denmark, gave powerful support to the Reformation, caused the Bible to be translated into Polish and Lithuanian, and founded the university of Königsberg. He died in 1568, and was succeeded by his son, on whose death, in 1618, the succession opened to George William, elector of Brandenburg, with which electorate Prussia has ever since been united. George William died of the plague in 1640, and was succeeded by Frederick William, usually surnamed the Great Elector, who found his dominions devastated by pestilence and war, but soon so distinguished himself both in the cabinet and the field, that affairs began to wear a much more prosperous appearance. During a long and successful reign of 48 years, he obtained a recognition of his sovereignty over Prussia, and increased it by the addition of the greater part of Hinder Pomerania, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Minden, and Cammin, the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the territories of Cleves, Mark, and Ravensburg. On his death, in 1688, he left his dominions in good order, free from debt, and defended by an army of 33,000 men. His son, Frederick III., had none of his father's talents, but became the first king of Prussia by his coronation at Königsberg in 1701. He was succeeded in 1713 by his son, Frederick William I., who proved a patron of science and art, encouraged foreigners, who introduced many valuable manufactures, carefully husbanded the resources of the country, and greatly improved its agriculture; but is better known for the capricious and tyrannical conduct which he pursued towards his family, and more especially towards his son and successor, Frederick, surnamed the Great, who came to the throne in the year 1740. Under him Prussia became one of the leading powers of Europe. He added greatly to its extent by the conquest of Silesia, and a proceeding of a far less justifiable nature, the partition of Poland. During his reign, the territory of the monarchy was nearly doubled, and the population, which at his accession did not exceed 2,500,000, rose to more than 6,000,000. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by Frederick William II., who gave good hopes at the commencement of his reign, but ultimately betrayed a despotic tendency, and deprived Prussia of much of the European influence which she had acquired under his predecessor. A great accession of

territory, however, was obtained, particularly by the dismemberment of Poland, which, only partially carried into effect under Frederick the Great, was now completed. But while thus employed in perfidiously dismembering an independent kingdom, his own territories became suddenly exposed to a similar fate by the breaking out of the French Revolution and its subsequent progress. In the midst of preparations for opposing it he died, in 1797, and was succeeded by Frederick William III., whose reign, which at one time threatened to be the most disastrous which Prussia had witnessed since she became a kingdom, was ultimately prosperous and glorious. Not only was the independence of the kingdom secured by the overthrow of Bonaparte, but its limits were greatly extended, and a series of enlightened measures introduced which have contributed in a remarkable degree to its internal improvement. Under the reigning monarch, Frederick William IV., who ascended the throne at the decease of his father in 1840, Prussia passed more fortunately through the remarkable political crisis of 1848 than many of the central European states, and has received a constitution.

PRUSSIA (East), a prov. Prussian States, forming their N.E. extremity, and bounded, N.W. by the Baltic, N.E. Russia, E. and S. Poland, and W. West Prussia; length, N. to S., nearly 200 m.; breadth, 150 m. It is divided into two governments, Gumbinnen and Königsberg; and subdivided into 36 circles: Königsberg is the capital. Area, 12,301 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1,441,499.

PRUSSIA (West), a prov. Prussian States, bounded, N. by the Baltic, E. East Prussia and Poland, S. Poland and prov. Posen, S.W. Brandenburg, and W. and N.W. Pomerania. It is very irregular in form; but has a mean length, N.E. to S.W. of about 190 m.; with a mean breadth of 70 m. It is divided into govts. Danzig and Marienwerder, and subdivided into 21 circles; Danzig is the capital. Area, 7547 geo. sq. m. Pop. 964,881.

PRUSZKA, or **OROSZLANO**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Trentschin, near r. bank Waag; with a castle, church, and monastery. P. 1950.

PRUTH [anc. *Hierastus*], a river, Europe, rises in E. side of Carpathian mountains, in the S.E. of Galicia; flows circuitously E. past Czernowitz, then S.S.E., forming the boundary between Moldavia and the Russian gov. Bessarabia, and after a course of more than 500 m. joins l. bank Danube, about 12 m. below Galacz. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Czeremosz, Elan, and Kagarliut; and on the left the Tuhogor, Beghirla, and Lapushna.

PRZASZYNITZ, a tn. Russian Poland, 56 m. N. Warsaw; with three churches, two old monasteries, and a general trade. Pop. 1411.

PRZELAUTSCH, or **BREDLUCZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N.W. Chrudim, on the Elbe; with a church. Pop. 1700.

PRZEMYSL, or **PREMISLIA**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, r. bank San, here crossed by a handsome covered bridge, 56 m. W. by S. Lemberg. It is walled; has tolerably well-built houses, narrow streets, and an old ruined castle, seated on a height; two Gothic cathedrals, and numerous other churches; a nunnery, a theological and philosophical institute, gymnasium; high school, military school, and town hospital; manufactures of linen, and articles in wood. Pop. 4000.

PRZESTITZ, or **BEZESTITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Klattau; with a handsome church; manufactures of leather; and a trade in fat cattle. Pop. 1623.

PRZEWORSK, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 73 m. W.N.W. Lemberg, in a fertile plain. It is a well-built, handsome town; with a cathedral church; a castle, convent of the Sisters of Mercy, school, infirmary; and manufactures of linen and drills. Pop. 2950.

PRZIBRAM, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, 35 m. S.S.W. Prague, on the Litawka. It contains a deanery church, and an archbishop's palace; and is the seat of a superior mining direction. Near it lead and silver are extensively worked. Pop. 4100.

PRZICHOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 33 m. N.E. Bunzlau, at the foot of the Riesengebirge; with a parish church and glass-works. Pop. 1910.

PSARA, an isl. Turkey. See **ISPERA**.

PSIOL, **PSIOL**, or **PSLA**, a river, Russia, rises a little N.E. Oboian, gov. Koursk; flows S.E. into gov. Poltawa,

which it traverses almost due S., and joins l. bank Dnieper, after a course of about 300 m.; chief affluents, the Khoral and the Goltva.

PSKOV, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by St. Petersburg, N.E. Novgorod, E. Tver, S.E. Smolensk, S. Vitebsk, W. Livonia; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 202 m.; greatest breadth, 110 m.; area, 11,568 geo. sq. m. The surface towards the S.E. is rather elevated, being traversed by the Valdai Hills, but sinks gradually down near the centre, having only a gentle slope towards the N. and W. Immense numbers of blocks of granite lie scattered in all quarters. The whole government belongs to the basin of the Baltic, the S. Dwina, which drains the S.E., carrying its waters into the Gulf of Riga, and the Velikaia, Chelon, and Lovat, with other small tributaries, carrying the rest of the drainage into the Gulf of Finland. The soil is throughout of poor quality, and can only be made to yield tolerable crops by heavy manuring. Wheat is seldom grown; and the principal crops are oats and barley, which are raised in considerable quantities, so as to leave a surplus for export. A considerable extent of ground is sown with hemp and flax. Forests also are extensive; but the wood is not of the best quality, and oak is seldom met with. Pine is very prevalent, and furnishes the means of manufacturing large quantities of pitch. The only other manufacture of importance is leather. Pskov is divided into eight districts. Pop. (1850), 791,000.

PSKOV, or **PLESKOV**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Velikaia, which here receives the Plescova, 165 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. It is walled, flanked with towers, all in a very dilapidated state; as are also many of the houses. It consists of the Kremlin, the Central city, the Great city, and a considerable suburb. All the private houses, and the far greater part of the public edifices, are of wood. The finest buildings are in the Kremlin. Among others are the cathedral, of very little architectural merit, but gorgeously decorated; and the palace of the ancient princes of Pskov, now occupied by the archbishop. The number of churches amounts to 30, but more than a third of them are in disuse. The principal manufacture is Russian leather; and there is a considerable trade in hemp, flax, tallow, hides, &c., with Narva, and other seaports, on the Gulf of Finland. Pskov is the see of an archbishop; and possesses a theological seminary, a Bible society, and a well-managed hospital. It is said to have been founded by the Princess Olga towards the end of the 10th century. Pop. 8000.

PSKOV, a lake, Russia, in N.W. corner, gov. Pskov, and S.W. corner, gov. Petersburg, immediately S.E. Lake Peipus, into which it discharges itself by a channel, about 3 m. wide; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 27 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m. Its only tributary is the Velikaia, which enters at its S.E. corner.

PTCHALSKO, or **PTCHAMSKOE**, a river and lake, Siberia, in N.W. of gov. Yeniseisk. The lake, situated E. of the Bay of Tavosk, is about 35 m. long, by 15 m. broad, and contains several islands. The river issues from the lake, flows N., and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Bay of Tidanski, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

PTITCH, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Minsk; flows S.E. and S., and joins l. bank Pripet, 20 m. above Mosir; total course, 200 m.; principal affluent, the Orisa.

PUBLOW, par. Eng. Somerset; 1335 ac. Pop. 810.

PUCH-PURI, a tn. Siam, W. coast, Gulf of Siam, 72 m. S.S.W. Bangkok; lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 100° E.

PUCHO, or **PUCHOW**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and N.E. Trentschin, r. bank Waag; with two churches, a castle; manufactures of earthenware and woollen cloth; and a considerable trade in the latter. Pop. 1945.

PUCKLETON, par. Eng. Somerset; 610 ac. P. 231.

PUCKLECHURCH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2428 ac. P. 931.

PUDDING-NORTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 840 ac. P. 21.

PUDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 2770 ac. Pop. 612.—2, Devon; 1361 ac. P. 215.

PUDDLEHINTON, or **PIDDEHINTON**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2264 ac. Pop. 390.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1743 ac. Pop. 316.

PUDDLETOWN, or **PIDDELTOWN**, par. Eng. Dorset; 7653 ac. Pop. 1297.

PUDEWITZ, or PUDIEDZKA, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Posen, between two small lakes. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1519.

PUDLEIN, or PODOLINZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, 1. bank Poprad, 18 m. N.N.W. Leutschau. It is walled; has a castle, church, Priarist college, and high school; and a trade in hemp and linseed-oil. Pop. 2300.

PUDMERICZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 28 m. N.E. Pressburg; with a church, manufactures of earthenware, and numerous mills. Pop. 1076.

PUDOSH, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, r. bank Wodlo, the navigation of which is here interrupted by a cataract, 69 m. E. Petrozavodsk. It has a wooden church; and near it is a glass-works. Pop. 1094.

PUDSEY, a tn. and township, England, co. York, on the brow of a lofty acclivity, above the valley of the Aire, 6 m. W. Leeds. It has recently increased from a few scattered hamlets to a considerable town; and has a spacious and elegant modern church, with an embattled and pinnacled tower; Baptist, Independent, Moravian, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; several schools, including the Moravian institution at Fulneck, a mechanics' institution; building-stone quarries; and extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, in which most of the population is employed. Pop. 10,002.

PUDUCOTTA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 220 m. S.S.W. Madras, prov. Carnatic; lat. 10° 18' N.; lon. 78° 58' E.; remarkable for its wide, regular, and clean streets. There is here a palace, consisting of an irregular congregation of detached edifices, with a fine tank, and handsome Hindoo temple, all within the same inclosure.

PUEBLA, several places, Spain:—1, A tn., isl. Majorca. It has regularly-built houses, straight and broad streets, two squares, a townhouse, fish and flesh markets, church of Composite order, and several flour-mills. Domestic weaving is carried on. Pop. 3170.—2, (*de Alcocér*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 80 m. E. Badajoz; with a townhouse, a prison, a palace belonging to the duke of Osuna, two schools, an hospital, a nunnery, a suppressed Franciscan convent, and a church; several flour-mills, and linen-weaving. Pop. 2202.—3, (*de Almoradiel*), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 47 m. S.E. Toledo, with a townhouse, prison, school, church, and large and handsome hermitage; flour and fulling mills; and some traffic in grain. Pop. 1863.—4 (*de Arenoso*), A vil. Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on an eminence on the Mijares. It has a townhouse and prison, a primary school, a church, and a hermitage. Pop., including the suburb of Campos, 2158.—5, (*de Cazalla*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Seville, on the Corbones, the stagnant waters of which generate much disease. It has a good townhouse, a public granary, two schools, a church, and three hermitages; five oil and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3351.—6, (*de Don Fadrique*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Granada; with an hospital, a granary, two schools, a townhouse, four churches; linen and baize weaving, two soap-manufactories, a fulling and six flour mills; and a trade in cloths, nankeen, and other cotton tissues, silks, and hardware. Pop. 6154.—7, (*de Don Fadrique*), A vil. New Castile, prov. Toledo; with a townhouse, prison, granary, flesh-market, two primary schools, a church, public oratory, and two hermitages; and some traffic in fine worsted, hardware, and Valencia wares. Pop. 2243.—8, (*de Guzman*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, at the Portuguese frontier; with a church, a chapel of ease, two elementary schools, and a granary. Most of the men are employed as muleteers, and the women are occupied in manufacturing woollen cloth for home consumption. Pop. 3855.—9, (*de Híjar*), A vil. and com. Aragon, prov. Teruel, 50 m. from Saragossa; tolerably well built, with a church, two primary schools; manufactures of linen, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2321.—10, (*de la Calzada*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 18 m. E. Badajoz, near the Guadiana. It has a large parish church with three naves, a courthouse, school; several mills, and a trade in corn and swine. P. 1980.—11, (*de los Infantes*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Seville; with two churches, a courthouse, school; and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1486.—12, (*de Lillo*), A tn., prov. and about 30 m. from Leon; with a church, primary school, ancient round tower; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and numerous mills. Pop. 1138.—13, (*de Montalbán*), A tn. New Castile,

prov. and 20 m. W. Toledo. It is very well built; has a parish church, suppressed convent, castle, courthouse, primary school, hospital, and beautiful nunnery; oil and flour mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 4436.—14, (*de Valverde*), A tn. Aragon, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Teruel. It is well built; has a church, a primary school; and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1380.—15, (*de Sancho Perez*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Badajoz; with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, a handsome Gothic church, all of marble, and with much fine work on the S. entrance; an alameda, and a bull-ring; an oil and several flour mills, and a soap-work. Pop. 1720.—16, (*de Vallbona*), A vil., prov. and 10 m. N.W. Valencia, 1. bank Turia; with a townhouse, prison, and parish church. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2102.—17, (*del Maestro*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 70 m. S. Badajoz; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital, manufactures of soap, and an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1154.—18, (*del Duque or Puebla de Rugat*), A tn. and com. Spain, prov. and about 36 m. from Valencia; with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn, maize, and fruit. Pop. 1603.—19, (*Nueva*), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 46 m. W. Toledo; with a townhouse, prison, elementary school, church, hermitage; a flour and 22 oil mills. Pop. 2354.

PUEBLA-JUNTO-A-CORIA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Seville, on a height above r. bank Guadalquivir. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison, two schools, and a beautiful fountain; an oil-mill; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1303.

PUEBLA (LA), a dep. Mexican Confederation; lat. 16° 15' to 20° 30' N.; lon. 97° 5' to 99° 20' W.; bounded S. by the Pacific, and surrounded on other sides by Vera Cruz and Oaxaca; area, 12,042 sq. m. Its centre is intersected by the Cordillera of Anahuac, in which is the volcano of Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in Mexico. Its principal river is the Nasca. The soil is fertile in corn, maize, and fruit-trees. Cotton, sugar, and other tropical productions also succeed well; and there are besides silver-mines and quarries of excellent marble. The principal towns are La Puebla, Tlascala, Tepeaca, and Tehuacan. Pop. 580,000.

PUEBLA (LA), DE LOS ANGELES, or LA PUEBLA, a city, Mexico, cap. above dep., finely situated on a declivity, 74 m. E.S.E. Mexico, next to which it is the largest in the Confederation. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets, supplied with foot-paths; houses generally three stories high, with flat roofs; large and elegant squares, in the principal one of which is situated the cathedral, a magnificent structure. In all, there are 72 religious edifices, including 43 large churches, many of them highly decorated; and above 100 towers rising above the houses, impart a characteristic feature to the city. There are also several colleges, academies, and schools, and a number of almshouses and hospitals. The principal manufactures consist of glass, earthenware, and soap. P. 71,631.

PUEBLA-NUOVO-DEL-MAR, a vil. Spain, prov. and 2 m. E. Valencia, on the sea-coast, 1. bank Tarca. It has a townhouse, several endowed schools, a church, and a hermitage. Fishing is the sole occupation of the inhabitants. At no very distant date the site of this village was covered by the sea, and more recently it was occupied by only a few cabins of fishermen. During the heats of summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 4857.

PUEENTE, several places, Spain:—1, (*del Arzobispo*), A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 64 m. W.S.W. Toledo, r. bank Tagus; here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has three tolerable squares, a church, archbishop's palace, two endowed schools, an hospital; manufactures of stone and china ware; brick and tile works, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1016.—2, (*Genil*), A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 45 m. S. Cordova, on a height above the Genil. It has two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of earthenware, brick-works, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 6408.—3, (*la Reina*), A tn. Spain, Navarre, 15 m. S.W. Pampeluna; with straight, well-paved, clean streets, well-built houses; two courthouses, a prison; two schools, two churches, and a hermitage; flour and oil mills, and brandy distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 2682.

PUENTEDEUME, a seaport, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Coruña, 1. bank, estuary of the Eume; with a townhouse, an old palace belonging to the counts of Berwick

and Albe, a prison, several elementary schools, a magnificent church with three naves, and barracks. The river Eume is here spanned by a very long and handsome bridge, though out of repair, one of the most remarkable in Spain, built in 1382-1388. Fishing is the chief employment, and a small quantity of linen is manufactured. Pop. 1796.

PUENTES-DE-GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Coruña; consisting of a number of well-built houses clustering round the parish church. It has an endowed school and hospital. Pop. 1390.

PUERCO, **PUERTO**, or **PESCOS**, a river, U. States, rises in E. of New Mexico, to the S.E. of Santa Fé, flows S.S.E., skirting the mountain range of Guadalupe, and traversing part of Texas, and after a course of above 400 m., joins I. bank Rio-Grande-del-Norte about 50 m. above Aquadere.

PUERS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Antwerp; with several breweries and distilleries, a salt-refinery, and several corn and oil mills; and manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hats, leather, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, &c. Pop. 4096.

PUERTO-BELLO. See **PORTO-BELLO**.

PUERTO-CABELLO. See **PORTO-CABELLO**.

PUERTO-DE-CABRAS, a vil. Canary Islands, E. coast, isl. Fuerteventura, near the port of its name, which was declared a free port in 1852; the residence of various foreign consuls; with a church, a school, and exports of produce. Pop. 474.

PUERTO-DE-LA-CRUZ-DE-OROTAVA, a seaport tn. Canary Islands, S. coast, isl. Tenerife. It has paved and clean streets, five squares, in one of which is a pretty alameda; a town-house, a prison, an hospital, two churches, and two schools. Agriculture, and rearing silk-worms, are the chief occupations. It was declared a free port in 1852. The anchorage is bad; wine, brandy, almonds, cochineal, silk, barilla, are exported; and sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, hides, staves, oil, rice, &c., imported. Pop. 3459.

PUERTO-DE-LA-SELVA, a maritime vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 36 m. Gerona; with a church, a school, and two castles, one of them only in good preservation; limestone quarries, and a trade in wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 1385.

PUERTO-DE-SANTA-MARIA [anc. *Meneseth Portus*], a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cadiz, r. bank Guadalete, here crossed by a bridge of boats near its mouth in the bay of Cadiz; lat. 36° 35' N.; lon. 6° 13' W. The houses are generally built like those of that city, but are more spacious, and have much external decoration in glass and painting, and the streets are generally broad and well paved. It has a pretty theatre, a bull-ring, where was given the grand bull-fight to the Duke of Wellington described by Lord Byron; five promenades, one of them planted with orange and other trees; an asylum for the poor, a foundling hospital, an hospital for the sick; a granary, infantry and cavalry barracks; a custom-house, a good edifice near the mole; extensive wine-cellars; a courthouse, in the ex-convent of Dominicans; a public primary school for each sex, and nine private ones, a chair of Latinity, parish church in the Gothic style, chapel of ease, three nunneries, with churches open for public worship, besides several other churches and hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation, in connection therewith, the preparation of wine and liqueurs for exportation. There are two soap manufactories, two of hats, one of starch, one of white lead, one of beer, three of brandy, seven of liqueurs, five tanneries, and four potteries. This is one of the three great towns of wine export, and rivals Jerez and San Lúcar; and its vicinity to Cadiz, the centre of exchange, is favourable to business. The principal articles of import are wood and iron, chiefly for casks. Steam-boats ply regularly between the Puerto and Cadiz. Pop. 17,930.

PUERTO-DEL-PADRE, a harbour, N.E. coast, isl. Cuba; lat. 21° 17' N.; lon. 76° 42' W. (R.) It has a long and narrow entrance, but afterwards widens out, stretching about 9 m. E. to W. and 6 m. N. to S. It affords excellent anchorage, fit for any class or number of vessels; contains several islets, and has low marshy shores.

PUERTO-DEL-PRINCIPE (MARIA SANTA DE), an inland city, Cuba, cap. central dep., 325 m. S. by E. Havana. From its inland position, and want of water carriage, the trade of this place bears no just proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Its produce, chiefly sugar and tobacco, is shipped, and it receives its foreign supplies through the Bay of Nuevitas,

which lies 40 m. N.E. It is the seat of the supreme court of justice for all the Spanish colonies in America. Pop. of its jurisdiction (1845), 32,996.

PUERTO-LA-MAR, a seaport, Bolivia. See **COBIZA**.

PUERTO-LLANO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 20 m. S. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, prison, granary, two schools, and a church; extensive manufactures of lace, employing 1200 women; two potteries, two flour and three oil mills. Near it are mineral baths of some repute. P. 2520.

PUERTO-REAL, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. E. Cadiz. It has straight and rather broad streets; several squares, in one of which stand the townhouse, prison, and public granary. It also has a church, several schools, an oratory, a porchouse, a mole and slip; and manufactures of coarse linens, leather, pottery, vernicelli, and starch. P. 3881.

PUERTO-SERRANO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 50 m. from Cadiz, I. bank Guadalete; indifferently built; with a church, school; and a trade in oil, corn, and cattle. P. 1559.

PUFFIN ISLAND, an islet, Ireland, co. Kerry, St. Finian's Bay, 3½ m. S. by E. Brae-head, Valentia Island.

PUGET, an island, U. States, Oregon, in the estuary of the Columbia river, 4½ m. long, dividing the channel into two parts, and affording a navigable passage on either side, of which the N. is deepest, having 10 to 12 fathoms.

PUGET-SOUND, an extensive inlet, W. coast, N. America, in N.W. of Oregon territory. It is interspersed with numerous islets, and forms the S. portion of Admiralty Inlet, which communicates on the N. with the Pacific, through San Juan de Fuca Strait.

PUGHMAN, **PEMGHAN**, or **PAMGHAN**, a mountain range, Afghanistan, subordinate to that of Hindoo Koosh, stretching along its S. base for about 100 m.; lat. 34° 40' N.; lon. 68° 40' E. Its highest summit is supposed to be 10,000 ft. to 13,000 ft. These mountains are of primary formation, and are bleak, barren, and destitute of vegetation.

PUIG, a tn. Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Valencia; with a church, courthouse, manufactures of white lead, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1759.

PUIGCERDA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 70 m. from Gerona; with a church, courthouse, gymnasium, and primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted; and a trade, chiefly transit, in tallow, wool, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1586.

PUKANZ, **PUKANETZ**, or **BAKA-BANYA**, a mining tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, 9 m. S.W. Schenitz; the seat of a mining directory; its mines of gold, silver, and copper, once important, are now only worked to a small extent. A good deal of wine is produced. Pop. 2350.

PULAWY, a tn. Russian Poland, 29 m. N.W. Lublin, r. bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is well built; has a beautiful church, and a magnificent castle, containing a library of 60,000 vols., including many valuable MSS. and other good collections. Pop. 3000.

PULBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, 9 m. N.N.E. Arundel; with a church in the early English style, a circular mound, and vestiges of other ancient buildings; sandstone quarries, and a weekly corn-market. Area of par., 6398 ac. Pop. 1825.

PULFORD, par. Eng. Chester; 2567 ac. Pop. 335.

PULHAM, three pars. Eng.—1, (East), Dorset; 2370 ac. Pop. 288.—2, (St. Mary Magdalen, or *Pulhammarke*), with 3, (St. Mary the Virgin), Norfolk; 5955 ac. Pop. 2332.

PULICAT, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 23 m. N. Madras; lat. 13° 25' N.; lon. 80° 24' E.; formerly belonging to the Dutch, at the S. entrance of a lake of same name. The lake on which it stands is an inlet of the sea, with a very narrow entrance on the S.; it is 40 m. long, by 6 m. broad, and communicates by canal with Madras.

PULKAU, or **BULKA**, a market tn. Lower Austria, at the foot of the Manhartsberg; with a church, manufactures of cloth, and some trade in wood and wine. Pop. 1856.

PULLOXHILL, a par. Eng. Bedford; 1760 ac. P. 688.

PULO-PINANG, an isl. Malacca Strait. See **PENANG**.

PULO-WAY, Banda Islands. See **AY (PULO)**.

PULSANO, or **PULZANO**, a vil. Naples, prov. Otranto, 10 m. S.E. Taranto; with a convent; inhabitants chiefly employed in the culture of cotton. Pop. 1100.

PULSSNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on a stream of the same name, 15 m. N.E. Dresden; with a palace, church,

and chapel; and manufactures of linen, ribbons, and earthenware. The Emperor Alexander of Russia, and Frederick William of Prussia, had a conference here in 1813. P. 2172.

PULTAWA, a gov. and tn. Russia. See POLTAWA.

PULTUSK, a tn. Russian Poland, partly on r. bank and partly on an isl. of the Narew, 32 m. N.N.E. Warsaw. It has three churches, a synagogue, a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, with an hospital, several old monasteries, a gymnasium, and a castle; a distillery, and some general trade. The Saxons were here defeated by Charles XII. in 1703, and the Russians by the French in 1806. Pop. (1841), 4222.

PULVERBATCH (CHURCH), par. Eng. Salop; 4063 ac. Pop. 574.

PUNA, an isl. Ecuador, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. It is 30 m. long, by 10 m. broad; mostly well-wooded, and on the N. side has the small tn. of Puna, with a good harbour, where ships bound for Guayaquil, that cannot pass the bar of the river, take in their cargoes.

PUNCH, a small tn. Punjab, at the foot of the Punch Pass, S. slope of the mountains forming the S. boundary of Cashmere; lat. 33° 51' N.; lon. 73° 53' E. The pass is 8500 ft., and the tn. 3280 ft. above sea-level.

PUNCHESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1725 ac. P. 245.

PUNCHSHIR, or PUNJSHIR, a valley, Afghanistan, stretching S.W. along the S. side of the Hindoo Koosh for about 60 m. from the Khawak Pass; lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 69° 53' E.; with a breadth nowhere exceeding 3 m., and generally not more than 1½ m.; height above sea-level, at the upper extremity, 13,200 ft., at the lower, about 7000 ft. A river of same name, flowing through the centre of the valley, is fed by numerous streams from its sides. The soil is naturally so sterile that there is scarcely a single tree of spontaneous growth; but careful culture has covered the surface with groves and orchards of mulberry and other fruit trees, and every spot capable of yielding grain is turned to account. The chief article of food is bread made of the flour of dried mulberries. In the upper part of the valley there are said to be lead and silver mines. The inhabitants, considered to be of Persian descent, are expert in the use of fire-arms, and make good soldiers, but, except industry, cannot be said to possess any virtue, being of a rapacious and sanguinary temper. Did their internal dissensions allow them to unite for any common purpose, it has been estimated that they could muster 10,000 fighting men.

PUNKNOWLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 2160 ac. P. 467.

PUNDERPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Bejapoor, l. bank Beema, 110 m. S.E. Poonah; lat. 17° 42' N.; lon. 75° 26' E. It is regularly and well built; has an extensive market-place, amply supplied not only with grain, cloth, and the other productions of the country, but also with a variety of British articles, an entire street being occupied by the native merchants of Bombay and Poonah. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

PUNGUDUTIVE, a small isl., S.W. Jaffnapatam, N. end of Ceylon, about 10 m. in circumference. It is rocky, and unfit for cultivation, but a number of goats are reared, and from their milk, ghee for exportation is made; but the chief employment of the inhabitants is taking fish and oysters, which abound. Pop. 2415.—(Ceylon Gazetteer.)

PUNHETE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 12 m. S.E. Thomar, near the confluence of the Zezere with the Tagus; with some trade, chiefly export to Lisbon, in oil, fruit, wine, and particularly a fine raisin called Malvoisie. Pop. 1800.

PUNITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 45 m. S. Posen, on the Landgruben; with a R. Catholic church; manufactures of linen, and a brewery. Charles XII. defeated the Saxons here in 1705. Pop. 1685.

PUNJ-DEEN, or PUNJ-DEH, a Turcoman stationary camp, Khorasan, on the route from Herat to Merve, 130 m. N. Herat; lat. 36° 4' N.; lon. 62° 41' E. It consists of about 300 tents of black felt, arranged in two squares, among ruined vineyards and fields no longer cultivated, and fitted up with considerable comfort, having fine carpets, and such furniture as is suited to a migratory life. The inhabitants, though scrupulous in observing the forms of hospitality, are in general lawless slave-dealers. Punj-Deen is a frontier post of the Khan of Khiva.

PUNJAB [Persian, the 'Five Waters'], an extensive territory in N.W. of Hindoostan, formerly under the dominion of the Sikhs, but since Feb. 1849, attached to the presidency of Bengal, in British India, and so called from its position amongst five great affluents of the Indus, which bounds it on the N.W., the Indus forming its W., and the Sutlej its E. boundary. It extends from lat. 29° to 34° N.; lon. 71° to 78° E., and is of triangular shape, having its apex at the confluence of the Indus and the Panjnad (or union of the five rivers); lat. 28° 55' N.; and lon. 70° 28' E.; area [including the Julunder Doab and Kulu territory], 78,450 sq. m. The territory included under its name is bounded, N. by the Pir-Panjal range of the Himalaya mountains, and W. by the Khyber and Soliman ranges, thus comprising the main stream of the Indus in that part of its course.

General Description.—Its extreme northern portion is rendered mountainous by spurs, or offsets of the great Himalaya system; but with these exceptions, the surface is for the most part an extensive plain, gradually sloping N.E. to S.W., in the direction of the five great rivers, by which it is so abundantly irrigated. These rivers (proceeding W. to E.) are the Jailum, [anc. *Hydaspes*]; Chenaub, [anc. *Acesines*]; the Ravee, [anc. *Hydraotes*]; the Beas, [anc. *Hyphasis*]; and the Sutlej, [anc. *Hesudrus*]; and these together furnish an aggregate navigation through the country of nearly 2000 m., dividing it at the same time into five districts, or *doabs* (countries between two rivers), namely, the Sindi-Sagar Doab, between the Indus and Jailum; the Chenut Doab, between the Jailum and Chenaub; the Retchua Doab, between the Chenaub and Ravee; the Bari or Manja Doab, between the Ravee and Beas; and the Julunder, or *Bist* Doab, between the Beas and Sutlej. Of these, the first is by far the largest, but also the most sterile and least inhabited, abounding with bare eminences and rugged declivities, interspersed here and there with rich and fertile valleys. The second doab is mostly level, and described by Burnes as 'a sterile waste of underwood,' the abode of shepherds, and scantily irrigated; the Retchua and Bari Doabs are equally bare and neglected, though susceptible of high cultivation; while the Julunder Doab, unlike the rest, is highly cultivated and well peopled, and excelled in climate and productions by no province in India. The Sikhs allowed almost the whole country to fall into a state of extreme neglect.

Geology, Soil, and Climate.—The upper regions close to the Himalaya present occasional beds of primary and secondary formation, consisting chiefly of graywacke, compact limestone, sandstone, gypsum, and red clay, and containing all but inextinguishable beds of fossil-salt, particularly that mountain chain, specially termed the 'salt range,' W. of Jullalpoor. Gold is found in the beds of the Indus and Chenaub. Iron, plumbago, antimony, alum, and sulphur are found in the hill country; nitre is obtained abundantly in the alluvial plains, and coal-beds exist on the left or E. bank of the Indus. The soil of the level country varies remarkably from stiff clay and loam, to sand, mixed with each other in variable proportions, and with vegetable matter; besides which, carbonate and sulphate of soda are sometimes mixed with it in such quantities as to render the land almost worthless. The climate is hot and dry, and little rain falls, except in the higher country, and under the influence of the S.W. monsoon. The winters are cool even to an European, the temperature varying from 34° to 75° Fah., seldom higher; whereas in summer, the heat is excessive, and more oppressive even than in the most sultry parts of Arabia.

Vegetable Productions.—The indigenous vegetation of the Punjab bears a close resemblance to that in the plain of the Ganges; but, as its natural resources have been but little improved, the cultivated products of the two countries admit of no comparison. According to Burnes, 'the soil amply repays the labour; for such is its strength, that a crop of wheat, before yielding its grain, is twice mowed down as fodder for cattle, and then ears, producing an abundant harvest.' The principal grain crops are wheat and barley, of excellent quality, buckwheat and millet, peas, vetches, and mustard; sesamum, and other oil seeds are extensively grown. Turnips, carrots, onions, cucumbers, and melons are raised in large quantities. The crops of indigo and sugar are very rich, and both articles are plentifully exported. The tobacco plant also grows luxuriantly, especially about Mooltan, and opium was lately grown pretty extensively. Among the

fruits are the date, orange, fig, vine, apple, mulberry, banana, and mango; but these occur only in a cultivated state, and near the towns. Large trees are scarce; and extensive tracts may be passed without meeting anything larger than mimosas, acacias, camel-thorns, and other bushes; for which reason wood-fuel is very scarce, being commonly replaced by cow-dung.

Animals.—The zoology of the Punjab is richer and more varied than its botany. Tigers of enormous size abound in the jungles, nor are lions by any means uncommon; besides which there are great numbers of panthers and leopards, wild cats, hyenas, lynxes, jackals, and wolves, with foxes, martins, stoats, &c. The plains also are covered with herds of wild horses, nylghaus, and buffaloes; deer, antelopes, and goats, both black and white, abound in the wilder regions; apes of various kinds are common, as well as bats, including the large and hideous vampire. Elephants are sometimes used as beasts of burden; but mules and asses are in far more common use. Among the birds are found eagles and vultures, hawks, magpies, many varieties of parrots, pea-fowl, and jungle-fowls, partridges and quails, water-fowl of many kinds, herons, cranes, and pelicans, with doves, pigeons, and many of the smaller birds, including the *bulbul* or Eastern nightingale. The rivers abound with alligators; venomous serpents are common, especially the cobra-de-capello. The silk-worm thrives remarkably well, and bees are plentiful, producing great quantities of fine honey.

People, Dress, &c.—The population, which, according to a recent official return, is estimated at 4,101,000 persons, is composed of various races, partly of Afghans and Patans, holding the Mahometan faith, and amounting in the whole to about a quarter of a million, but principally of Jat-Rajpoots and Cathis, of Hindoo descent, who compose the bulk of the Punjabis; while the Khalsas or Sikhs proper, though the dominant race, comprise less than a fourth of the entire inhabitants, and reside chiefly in the Chenut and Retchua Doabs. The Jats form the bulk of the agricultural peasantry; the Cathis are a pastoral people, addicted to a roaming life, and are described as tall and athletic, with handsome, open countenance, blue eyes, and light hair. The people indeed, generally, are in physical respects superior to those of Hindoostan, and to the full as active as the Mahrattas, having stout, well-rounded limbs, and an active, graceful carriage, particularly the better classes. The women too are elegantly shaped and very attractive; their costume embraces trousers, and extraordinarily high conical caps. The male attire consists of a *pagri* or sort of turban, a close-fitting jacket, and large bulky trousers usually terminating at the knee; with a scarf thrown over the shoulder, either with a coloured trimmed border, or consisting of a gaudy-coloured shawl; the rest of the dress is invariably white, and kept for the most part very clean. The hair is worn long, and gathered up into a knot at the crown. The Sikhs are almost exclusively a military and agricultural people,—barbarous indeed from want of knowledge, but neither savage nor cruel, being, on the other hand, frank, generous, and lively. The Sikh soldier is, generally speaking, brave, sometimes even to desperation, active, cheerful, and merry—without polish, but destitute neither of sincerity nor attachment. The Sikh merchant or farmer, if he be a *Sikh*, differs little in character from the soldier, except that he is less presuming and boisterous. He also wears arms, and can use them promptly, and with effect, when required; and as respects character, he is as intriguing, versatile, insinuating, and artful, as any of the lower classes of Hindoos.

The *Religion* of the Sikhs is an heterodox form of the Hindoo faith. The notion of a supreme deity, who is both creator and protector, pervades the poetry of Nanal and his fellow-bards, who are looked upon as the exponents of the national creed; and hymns are chanted at daily services to that deity who is designated by various popular names of the Hindoo god Vishnu. The existence of other Hindoo deities is not disputed, but no divine honours are publicly paid to any of them. An important distinction between the Sikhs and the other Hindoos, is the absence of caste, and consequently of most of the restraints inherent in that institution. The Sikhs do not refuse to eat or to intermarry with other Hindoos who have become converts to their form of religion, but they do not extend the same liberality to Mahometans, against whom they have always exhibited great national hostility. The flesh of the cow

is the only article of animal food prohibited by their faith, and on this head their prejudices are stronger even than those of Hindoos of the orthodox Brahminical persuasion. Smoking is prohibited, but *bang*, opium, and spirituous liquors, are freely used; and it has been said that no race of people in India is more flagrantly demoralized than that of the Punjab.

Language and Education.—The language of the Punjab is a jargon of various tongues; for while a dialect of Hindoostanee is spoken in the larger towns, the rural population use the Jatski, sprung from a cognate root and the original language of the country, and on the S. frontier there is a considerable admixture of Sindhi. Since the country came under British rule, elementary education has been pretty generally diffused. According to an estimate made in the *Calcutta Review* (Jan. 1850), fully six per cent. of the population are receiving instruction, exclusive of the private education more generally prevailing among the higher classes. Schools also are established for females.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufacturing industry of the Punjab is far more extensive and important than its agriculture; though it is chiefly confined to the larger towns. Amritser, Lahore, Mooltan, and Shoojabad, are distinguished for their silk and cotton fabrics; and the silks of Mooltan, called *kais*, and chiefly used for scarfs, possess a strength of texture and brilliancy of colour for which they are much prized in the Indian markets. The shawls of Lahore, too, rank only second to those of Cashmere. Brocades, tissues, and carpets resembling the Persian, are also manufactured in the capital. In the E. of the Punjab, about Rohun and Hooshyarpore, white cotton goods are prepared of a stronger and more durable texture, as well as cheaper, than those of British manufacture. Swords and fire-arms of all sorts, and of an excellent quality, were under the Sikh dynasty made in great quantities at Lahore.

The Punjab enjoys from its position an extensive transit-trade with Cabool, Bokhara, Kandahar, &c., as well as a direct one for the disposal of its produce and the supply of its internal wants. The imports comprise sugar, spices, and other groceries, dye-stuffs and cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, metals and metallic utensils, cutlery, precious stones, ivory, glass and cochineal, assafetida, safflower, fresh and dried fruits, wool, horses, &c. The exports—partly of home produce, partly in transit—comprise grain, *ghee*, hides, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets and shawls, raw silk and cotton, indigo, tobacco, gold, hardware, horses, and vast quantities of hawks.

Government and Revenue.—The government under the Sikhs originally consisted of a sort of republic, or federation of *Sirdars* or chiefs, all holding independent sway and administering the laws in their own districts; but these at length, through the rising power of Runjeet Singh, became subordinate to the Maharajah, under whom they became feudal chiefs, paying him an allotted portion of the tax or tribute collected within the respective districts. As a usual rule, the produce of the land was equally divided between the chief and the farmer, the impost for grain being paid in kind—that for sugar-canes, melons, &c., in cash. The chief, however, never levied to that extent; and in no country, perhaps, was the *Ryot*, or cultivator, treated with more indulgence. Commerce, on the other hand, was not a little impeded by the heavy duties levied on goods by the *Sirdars* of the districts through which they passed; and owing to this circumstance, as well as to the long disturbed state of the Punjab, much of the trade from Hindoostan to Cabool and Turkestan, was carried by other and longer routes.

The government under the British resembles that already so long existing in the other districts of the Bengal presidency, and the revenues are gathered on a similar system in their six collectorates—those of Lahore, Mooltan, and Leia, in the S., Jailum, Peshawur, and Hazara, in the N. The taxes, which were before heavily imposed on both imports and exports, have now been removed from every article of consumption except salt, which pays a duty of two rupees per maund. Notwithstanding, however, this alleviation of the territorial burdens, the revenue, which in the latter years of the Sikh dynasty had fallen as low as six lacs of rupees (£600,000), amounted in 1849 to £1,560,000.

Army and Police.—The army of Runjeet Singh consisted of 27,000 infantry, of whom 15,000 were clad in armour; 27,000 cavalry, about 700 pieces of artillery, and 100 ele-

phants. The military force, established by the Anglo-Indian government, comprises a force of six regiments, consisting of 7500 men, about one-third of whom are cavalry, besides 6000 men organized into a town and rural police. This force is stated to be in a most effective condition; and though it cannot be pretended that crime has ceased in this long-disturbed territory, yet it may be safely asserted that peace and security, such as is not exceeded in any part of India, and such as the Punjab has not known for centuries, now prevail in that country.

History.—The Sikhs appear to occupy the geographical locality of the ancient *Sacca*. The Punjab was in remote antiquity the scene of some of Alexander the Great's most arduous exploits, during his expedition against Porus. About A.D. 920, it was overrun by the troops of Mahmoud of Ghaznee, whose successors held the country for nearly 200 years, making Lahore the seat of their government. It afterwards passed by conquest into the hands of Mahomed, Sultan of Ghore, after whose death the country was ruled by a succession of turbulent and licentious chiefs, principally Afghans, till at length in 1519, Baber, the founder of the Mogul empire, having obtained possession of the country, ascended the throne, and established the Timurian dynasty, whose sway prevailed for about two centuries. In 1748, Ahmed Shah Durani overran the Punjab with an Afghan army, and in 1756 the territory was formally ceded to him by the Mogul emperor. At length, in 1768, the Sikhs overran the country E. of the Jailum, establishing military posts in that district. The Duranian dynasty, however, maintained its ascendancy in the S.E. portion till 1809, when, on the expulsion of Shah Shoojah, the last of the Afghan kings, Runjeet Singh, a

Sikh of the caste of Jats, established his power over the greater part of the Punjab, including the hill-states. In 1818, this renowned chieftain stormed Mooltan and took Peshawar,—in the following year conquering Cashmere and the Derajat W. of the Indus; and thus in 10 years he succeeded in establishing his power over the whole country of the five rivers, to which were afterwards added, by the conquests of his vassal Ghooolab Singh, Ladakh or Middle Tibet, and Bultistan or Little Tibet. His right to all the territories he thus possessed on both sides of the Indus, was formally acknowledged by the British Government in 1838, and in 1839 Runjeet Singh died, having amassed, by war and plunder, no less than £10,000,000 sterling of treasure and movable property, and leaving the country in a state of exhaustion and disorder from which it has never since entirely recovered. His son, Khuruk Singh, quietly succeeded, but died of a decline a few months after his father, on which Shere Singh, a natural son of the great Runjeet, assumed the sovereignty, but was assassinated, 15th September, 1843. Dhuleep Singh, a minor, the son of the former Maharajah, Khuruk Singh, succeeded without opposition, having Herra Singh, the nephew of Ghooolab, for his vizier or prime minister, but intrigues and civil disturbances now from time to time distracted the country, and from the close of 1843 to the period of its annexation to British India, the government was in abeyance, or what is worse, in the hands of an ignorant, blood-thirsty, rapacious, and insubordinate army. At length it became manifest that the Sikhs of the Punjab were preparing for an irruption into the territories protected by the British on the E. of the Sutlej. In the end of December, 1845, the Sikh forces passed the Sutlej into the territories protected by the British, with a most formidable train of artillery, but they found themselves completely worsted after the hard-fought actions of Ferozeshah, Alwal, and Sobraon. Lahore and other stations were afterwards occupied by British troops; the Julunder Doab, between the Sutlej and Beas, was permanently ceded to the British; and the dominion of Cashmere, and the other provinces of the Himalaya, was vested in the rajah Ghooolab Singh. In 1849, a conspiracy between several disaffected chiefs and the Afghans re-

sulted in further hostilities against the British, Mooltan being the centre of their operations. The indecisive battle of Chillianwalla was followed by the capture of Mooltan in January, and the victory of Goojerat in February, 1849, since which period the former territories of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have formed an integral part of the British empire in the East.—(Thornton, *Hist. Punjab*; Hügel; Vigne; Burnes; Jacquemont; *Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*; Jameson, *Report on the Geology of the Punjab*; Todd's *W. India*; *Jour. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*; *Calcutta Review*.)

PUNJGOOR, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Mekran; lat. 27° 20' N.; lon. 62° 58' E.; in a fertile valley, and cap. of a petty district of same name.

PUNJNUD [Five rivers], a large river, Punjab, formed by the junction of the Gharra and the Chenaub, and discharging the waters of these streams, and consequently, also those of the Jailum, Ravee, and Beas, into the Indus, near Mittunkote. It is sometimes described as the lower course of the Chenaub.

PUNJSHIR, Afghanistan. See PUNCHSHIR.

PUNNAIR, a river, S. Hindoostan, rises in Mysore, flows S.E. through the Carnatic, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore, 100 m. S.S.W. Madras; total course, about 200 m.

PUNO, a tn. Peru, cap. dep. of same name, 90 m. E. by S. Arequipa, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 12,870 ft. above sea-level; lat. 15° 50' 20" S.; lon. 70° 21' 37" W. (L). It is a nice-looking town, formed of the union of two neighbouring villages; its principal streets are straight and well paved, and it has a college, an hospital, and two churches. Its market is well supplied with mutton, the flesh of the llama, and more



PUNO.—From an Original Drawing by Lieut. Ashe, R.N.

sparingly with beef. It owes its foundation to numerous mines, which at one time were wrought in its vicinity, but the most of which are now abandoned. Pop. 6000.—THE DEPARTMENT, which includes the N.W. part of Lake Titicaca, is rich in pastures, and grows potatoes and barley. It exports annually a considerable quantity of the wool of the sheep, llama, alpaca, and vicuña, and some cascarilla bark, procured from the valley of Carabaya, which produces all kinds of tropical plants. Pop. 250,000.

PUNTA-ESPADA, a promontory, E. end, isl. Hayti; lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 71° 10' W. (R).

PUNTA-LLANA, a tn. Canary Islands, on a rugged site, E. side, isl. Palma; with a well-built church, a prison, and a trade in grain, wine, and excellent fruit. Pop. 1938.

PUNTAS-ARENAS, a seaport, Central America, state Costa-Rica, on the Gulf of Nicoya; lat. 9° 55' 48" N.; lon. 84° 52' W. (R). The harbour is good, well-sheltered, and admits vessels of moderate burden; and as there is excellent communication with the interior, coffee is largely exported.

PUNTA-DE-PIEDRA, a maritime tn. Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. E. Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria; with a considerable trade in cacao, sugar, and coffee. Pop. 2600.

PUNUKKA, a tn., N. Hindoostan, prov. Bootan, 17 m. N.E. Tassissudon; lat. 27° 58' N.; lon. 89° 54' E.

PURACÉ, or **PUSAMMO**, a vil. New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. and 12 m. E. Popayan. It was a beautifully-situated and well-built place, remarkable for the number and beauty of its gardens and fountains, but was entirely destroyed in 1827 by an eruption of the volcano of Puracé which overhung it.

PURBACH, **POPUH**, or **FEKETE-VAROS**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Ödenburg, near N.W. shore, Lake Neusiedl. It is walled, and produces an excellent wine. Pop. 1482.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), a dist. England, forming the S.E. angle of co. Dorset, and consisting of a peninsula, surrounded by the sea on the S. and E., and so separated from the mainland on the N. by Poole harbour and the Frome, and on the N.W. by a rivulet called Luckford Lake, as to be connected with it by only a very narrow isthmus. It is about 12 m. long by 7 m. broad; is traversed W. to E. by a chalky ridge, dividing it into two parts—a N. covered chiefly with heath, and a S., which is generally fertile. The prevailing rock is limestone, one kind of which being susceptible of a good polish, though deficient in durability under exposure to the air, takes the name of Purbeck marble. The only other minerals of any value are a kind of slate, and hard paving-stone, and a very pure potter's clay.

PURCELL, an isl. off W. coast, Patagonia, from which it is separated by a deep channel about 2 m. wide; lat. 46° 55' 20" S.; lon. 74° 39' 55" W. It is about 6 m. in circuit, moderately high, and densely wooded.

PURCHENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. N. Almería, on the Almanzora. It is irregular but mostly paved streets, many dilapidated houses, a townhouse, prison, granary, two primary schools, a church; manufactories of saltpetre, and flour and oil mills. Pop. 2025.

PURCHERCZ, or **PULCHERESCHT**, a vil. Transylvania, 16 m. from Kronstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 1497.

PURDY ISLANDS, a group of isls., S. Pacific, S. of the Admiralty Islands, about lat. 2° 51' S., and lon. 146° 15' E. The largest and most W. of them, called Bat Island, is scarcely 2 m. long. It is covered with large trees.

PURITON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1632 ac. Pop. 451.

PURKASSA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Candesh, on an elevated bank of the Tuptee, 84 m. E.N.E. Surat; lat. 21° 29' N.; lon. 74° 22' E. It was formerly a large town, and a place of importance, as the remains of many pagodas attest; but it is now almost in ruins, while few of the houses still standing are occupied.

PURLEIGH, par. Eng. Essex; 5578 ac. Pop. 1184.

PURLEY, par. Eng. Berks; 877 ac. Pop. 220.

PURMERENDE, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. N. by E. Amsterdam, on the N. Holland canal. It is walled; has a large square, several markets, a handsome townhouse, weigh-house, several churches and schools, a poorhouse, two orphan hospitals, and various other benevolent institutions. The great business of the place is cheese, chiefly Edam. In 1851, the quantity sold was 3,143,364 lbs. Pop. 3055.

PURNEAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. of same name; lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 88° 23' E. It extends over a large space of ground, but the houses are so thinly distributed, as to give it the appearance of an assemblage of villages rather than a town. There are numerous places of worship here for Mahometans and Hindoos.—The DISTRICT, area, 7460 sq. m., is bounded N. by Nepal and Sikkim, and S.W. by the Ganges. In the N. part, the surface is hilly, but in general it is mostly level, and tolerably well cultivated. Its principal productions are rice, oil-seeds, indigo, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1,362,165.

PURUAH, two tns. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal.—1, A ruined tn.; lat. 25° 28' N.; lon. 88° 14' E. Extensive ruins of mosques, and other religious buildings, exist here; Puruah having long been the focus of the Mahometan faith in this quarter of India.—2, A tn., dist. Burdwan, 39 m. N. by E. Calcutta; also with interesting Mussulman antiquities, amongst which are a mosque, and a lofty round tower.

PURTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 6400 ac. Pop. 2033.

PURU, or **PURUS**, a river, S. America, rises in the E. of Peru, near lat. 11° S.; enters Brazil, flows N.E., and after a course of above 400 m., joins r. bank Amazon, by several mouths, about 100 m. above the confluence of the Madeira.

PURUVESI, a lake, Russia, Finland, in the S. of circle Knopio. It is about 24 m. long, by 15 m. broad; contains several islands, and is remarkable for the limpidity of its water, which is said to be efficacious in scrofulous affections.

PURWAN, a vil. Afghanistan, valley of same name, S. side, Hindoo Koosh; lat. 35° 9' N.; lon. 69° 16' E. It acquired some celebrity during the military operations in Afghanistan in 1840, as the scene of a severe check sustained by the British in consequence of the dastardly conduct of a native regiment of Bengal cavalry.

PUSEY, par. Eng. Berks; 1070 ac. Pop. 152.

PUSIANO, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Como, N. bank lake of same name, near Mount Corno Nizzolo, with a parish church. Pop. 850.—The LAKE, about 3 m. long, rather more than 1 m. broad, and in some parts nearly 30 fathoms deep, is supposed to be only part of a much larger lake mentioned by Pliny in his *Natural History* under the name of Eupuli.

PÜSPÖKY, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 3 m. N.N.W. Grosswardein; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2503.—2, (or *Büschdorf*), A market tn. Hither Danube, co. and E.S.E. Pressburg, at the N.W. extremity of the isle of Schütt, on the Danube; with a church, and a chateau belonging to the archbishop of Gran. Pop. 1213.

PUSTERTHAL-WITH-EISACK, or **BRUNCKER KREIS**, a circle, Tyrol, forming its E. extremity, and bounded, N. by Unter Inntal and Salzburg, E. Villach, S. Lombardy, and W. Bozen; area, 1690 geo. sq. m. It is covered almost throughout with lofty mountains, from which numerous streams descend; and between which lie a succession of romantic valleys, generally clothed with verdant pastures. The principal valley from which the circle takes its name, though not the finest, is one of the largest in the Tyrol. In some of the lower valleys, a good deal of corn and flax is grown; wood is abundant, and the minerals include iron, some of which is magnetic; cobalt, arsenic, coppers, and fine rock-crystals. There are several cold and thermal mineral springs. The chief manufactures are linen and lace. The inhabitants are almost all Germans. The circle is subdivided into 14 districts. Bruneck is the capital. Pop. 104,000.

PUTBUS, a maritime tn. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. E. by N. Stralsund, isl. Rügen. It contains a palace, the residence of the princes, counts, &c., of Putbus; with a fine park, theatre, and excellent and much-frequented sea-baths. P. 550.

PUTEAUX (Latin, *Puteolus*), a tn. France, dep. Seine, l. bank Seine, 6 m. W. Paris. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, dye-works, worsted and silk mills, and plaster-kilns. Almost all the ground in the neighbourhood is laid out in kitchen gardens, or employed in raising roses, the leaves of which are sold to the Parisian perfumers. Pop. 3625.

PUTEOLI, a tn. Naples. See *POZZUOLI*.

PUTFORD, two pars. Eng. Devon.—1, (*East*); 2380 ac. Pop. 194.—2, (*West*); 2620 ac. Pop. 424.

PUTIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Bari. It contains five churches, four monasteries, two nunneries, and an hospital; and has manufactures of cotton, fustian, and coarse woollen stuffs. Pop. 8300.

PUTIWL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk, on the Sem, at the confluence of the Putiwl. It is an ancient place, tolerably well built; has three stone and sixteen wooden churches, a monastery, and three poorhouses; vitriol, saltpetre, and tile works; and an extensive trade in agricultural produce, wool, and silk. Pop. (1849), 4510.

PUTLAM, or **FOOTALAMA**, a small seaport tn. or vil. Ceylon, W. coast, 75 m. N. Colombo, with which it is connected by canal. It has one large and several small mosques; and was formerly a place of considerable trade and manufacture, and was much resorted to by coasting vessels with cargoes of piece goods, which were exchanged for areca-nuts and pepper. At present its trade is chiefly confined to Colombo and Kurmaigalla; some coarse cotton cloth for the Kandian market, and large quantities of salt, are manufactured.

PUTLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 589 ac. Pop. 182.

PUTNEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, r. bank Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge. It has two churches, one of them with a

restored ancient tower; an Independent chapel, a college of civil engineers, an endowed school, an almshouse, and other charities. Gibbon the historian was born, and the great earl of Chatham died here. Area of par., 2176 ac. Pop. 3280.

PUTNEY, a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, r. bank Connecticut, near the confluence of Sackett's brook, and on the railway which proceeds N. along the Connecticut to Lake Champlain, 9 m. N. Brattleboro. It is a well-built, cheerful, and thriving place, with Congregational and Baptist churches, several schools; woollen factories, tanneries, paper, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 1425.

PUTNOK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, and 27 m. by E. Erlau, l. bank Sajó, with two churches. Pop. 2430.

PUTO, or Poo-rou, an isl. China Sea, prov. Chekiang; lat. 30° 25' N.; lon. 122° 40' E. It is about 3½ m. long, and lies about 1½ m. from the E. point of Chusan. It is almost literally covered with monasteries, pavilions, temples, and other buildings appropriated to religious uses; besides grottoes, and other monuments of superstition, in which at least 2000 idle priests chant the praises of their idols, and live in ignorance, idolatry, vice, and dirt. No females are allowed to reside on Puto, nor any besides priests, unless in their employ.

PUTTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S.E. by E. Antwerp; with three breweries, three flour-mills, and several brick and tile works; inhabitants chiefly engaged in weaving. Pop. 2762.

PUTTEE, a tn. Punjab, 36 m. S.E. Lahore. It is well built of brick, and the streets are paved with the same material. Pop. about 5000.

PUTTELANGE, or PUTTLINGEN, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 9 m. W.S.W. Sarreguemines on the Moderbach. It has manufactures of common cloth, silk, velvet, and shag and glue. Pop. 2032.

PUTTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 23 m. N.W. Arnheim; with a church and school. Pop. 964.

PUTTENHAM, two pars. England:—1, Herts; 690 ac. Pop. 142.—2, Surrey; 1896 ac. Pop. 358.

PUTTER-HOEK, or PIETERSHOEK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. by S. Dordrecht; with a townhouse, church, school, and a trade in fish. Pop. 1585.

PUTTOOLA-KILLA. See FUTTOOLA-KILLA.

PUTTUN-SOMNAUTH, Hindoostan. See SOMNAUTH.

PUTUMAYO, or ICA, a river, Ecuador, rises in E. slope, Andes, at a town of same name, about lat. 2° N.; flows E.S.E., receiving numerous affluents, enters Brazil, and joins l. bank Amazon at the town of Ica, after a course of about 600 m. A good deal of gold is washed from its sands.

PUTZIG, a tn. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, on the N.W. extremity, Gulf of Putzig, where the river of same name falls into the Baltic, 27 m. N.N.W. Danzig. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; has manufactures of chicory, a fishery, some shipping, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2159.

PUXTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 613 ac. Pop. 151.

PUY-DE-DÔME, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Allier, W. Creuse and Corrèze, S. Cantal and Haute-Loire, and W. Loire; lat. 45° 20' to 46° 15' N.; lon. 2° 22' to 4° E. It is of a compact and somewhat rectangular shape; greatest length, E. to W., 73 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, 3039 sq. m. It has a general inclination towards the N., and consists of an immense undulating basin, called the valley of Limagne, extending longitudinally S. to N., and flanked on the E. and W. by lofty ramifications of the Cevennes. The highest mountains are in the W., and are divided into two principal groups—that to the N. consisting of a great number of volcanic rounded cones, comprehended under the general name *Monts-Dômes*, of which the culminating point is the celebrated mountain Puy-de-Dôme, 4846 ft. (*which see*); and that to the S., consisting of a like number of lofty peaks, known by the name of *Monts-Dores*, of which the culminating point Puy-de-Sancy, 6225 ft., is the highest mountain in the interior of France. All these mountains have a nucleus of granite, overlain by sedimentary rocks, many of these of comparatively recent formation, but the great agency which heaved them up, and gave them their present form, is evidently volcanic. Many of the extinct craters are as distinctly marked as those of existing active volcanoes, and the course of the currents of lava which flowed down their

sides may be traced for miles, filling up deep valleys, and forming elevated plateaux. The far greater part of the waters of the department are carried by numerous small streams into the valley of Limagne, already mentioned, and being received by the Allier, which traverses it longitudinally, belong of course to the basin of the Loire. In the S.W., however, a small portion of the surface is drained by affluents of the Dordogne, and thus belongs to the basin of the Garonne. In the lower localities, the vine is partially cultivated, and immense crops of grain, particularly wheat, are grown, which far more than supply the home consumption; also flax and hemp. In more elevated localities rye and oats are the prevailing crops, and the largest forest-trees come to perfection, in particular chestnuts, from which the inhabitants derive a considerable part of their food. Still higher are fine tracts of verdant pasture; many of the loftiest mountains continuing clothed with grass almost to their summits. On these pastures vast herds of cattle, and almost innumerable sheep, are fed. According to a general estimate, the whole surface of the department may be thus divided—arable land nearly one-half, waste one-fourth, wood rather more than one-tenth. The domestic animals are in general of very inferior breeds. Game of almost all kinds abounds. The wild boar and deer are not uncommon, and hares, rabbits, and wild fowl are very numerous. In the highest mountain districts eagles, vultures, and other large birds of prey, are frequently seen. The wolf, though much rarer than formerly, still makes his appearance, and foxes are found in every quarter. The minerals of the department are not of much importance. Traces of almost all the metals are found, but none of them exist in such quantities as to make the working of them an object of economical importance. Coal, however, is worked to advantage in three or four places. Mineral springs, both cold and thermal, are very numerous. The principal manufactures are hempen cloth, ribbons, camlet, bombasine, satin, blonde, lace, paper and playing cards, wax and tallow candles cutlery, and other kinds of hardware, glue, pottery, saltpetre, and chemical products. The trade, in addition to these articles, includes corn, wine, brandy, liqueurs, dried fruits, and confectionary; oil, hemp, wool, cattle, Auvergne cheese, wood, especially fir-planks, coal, &c. For administrative purposes, Puy-de-Dôme is divided into five *arrondissements*—Clermont, the capital; Ambert, Issoire, Riom, Thiers; subdivided into 50 cantons, and 443 communes. Pop. (1852), 596,897.

PUY-DE-DÔME, a mountain, France, nearly in the centre of the dep. to which it gives its name, rising 4846 ft. above sea-level. It is in the form of a truncated cone, the upper part of which rises majestically from the table-land around, to the height of 1600 ft. It is composed of a kind of trachyte, to which, as peculiar to this locality, the name of *Domit* has been given. It is of a crumbling nature, and so porous that all the moisture which descends from the clouds is absorbed and disappears. Hence not one spring of water is found on its sides. The surface, with exception of a few spots, is covered with verdure. It was on the top of this mountain that the weight of the atmosphere was first practically determined, and a foundation laid for the construction of the barometer. The experiments were made under the direction of the celebrated Pascal, the author of the *Provincial Letters*, by M. Perrier, his brother-in-law.

PUY-LA-ROQUE, a vil. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 m. N.E. Montauban; with numerous tanneries of calf leather. Pop. 1317.

PUY-L'ÉVÊQUE, a tn. France, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.N.W. Cahors, on a peninsula, formed by r. bank Lot. Pop. 1125.

PUY (Le), [Latin, *Anicium Villavorum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute-Loire, 270 m. S.S.E. Paris. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the S. slope of Mount Anis, and at a distance, is one of the most striking and picturesque towns in France. Crowning the mount, and overtopping the houses, is seen a vertical rock with a tabular summit, consisting of volcanic breccia, resting on a calcareous base, and called *Rocher de Corneille*. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty, is the *Rocher de St. Michel*, an isolated rock of basaltic tufa, of a conical shape, rising up abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 265 ft., with a thickness at the base of 500 ft., and at the top of only 45 ft. or 50 ft. These rocks appear not to have been projected from their present basis, but to be merely the remains of

a plateau of tufa, which has gradually crumbled down, or been worn away by the action of water, which the superior hardness of the still subsisting rocks has enabled them to resist. The Rocher de Corneille is surmounted by the ruins of a castle, and the Rocher de St. Michel by a small chapel in the Romanesque style, approached by a winding stair, partly cut in the rock. The chief part of the town, consisting of white

are exports chiefly of provisions, and imports of coal and groceries. It unites with the Carnarvon district of burghs in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 2709.

PYCHMA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Perm, E. slope of Ural mountains, not far from Ekaterinburg, flows E. past Kamschlowa, and joins r. bank Tura, 25 m. below Tiumen; total course, 280 m.

PYECOMBE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2249 ac. Pop. 300.

PYLE, par. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 991.

PYLLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1055 ac. Pop. 184.

PYLSTAART'S ISLAND, the most S. of the Friendly Islands; lat. 22° 24' 45" S.; lon. 176° 4' W. (R.) Its outline is irregular and rugged; for some distance below the summit, which is 700 ft. high, the ground is bare, below which the level ground appears to be well cultivated and regularly inclosed; trees of considerable size fill the valleys. It produces in abundance bananas, cocoa-nuts, yams, sweet potatoes, papaw, apples, sugar-cane, and cava root. Pop. about 150.

PYRAMID, a lake, U. States, territory Utah; lat. 40° N.; lon. 119° 50' W.; greatest length, about 35 m.; breadth, about 20 m. It lies embosomed among lofty mountains at the height of 4890 ft. above sea-level, communicating at its W. extremity with a line of basins, and on the opposite side sweeps along a ridge of snowy mountains, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. The scenery is of a very magnificent description, and near the centre of the lake is a singular pyramidal rock, about 600 ft. in height, so striking in its resemblance to the Egyptian pyramid of Cheops, as to seem the work of art rather than of nature. The water is slightly saline, and both fish and water-fowl appear to be very abundant. The lake has no visible outlet, but receives the discharge of Mud-lake from the N., and Salmon-trout river from the S.

PYRAMUS, a river, Asia. See JYRNOON.

PYRENEES [Spanish, *Pirineos*; Latii, *Pyrenæi Montes*; German, *Pyreniden*], a lofty mountain chain forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent, and abuts with one extremity on the Mediterranean Sea, and with the other on the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from Cape Creux, N. of the Gulf of Rosas, to the Point of Figuiet, near Fuenterrabia, is nearly 270 m.; and its breadth near the centre, where it is greatest, scarcely exceeds a third of the length, or 90 m. Though the chain thus defined terminates at two opposite seas, it cannot be said to be isolated, since to the W. it is obviously continued across the N. of Spain by the Cantabrian mountains. The direction of the chain is E.S.E. to W.N.W. It does not, however, lie in the same straight line, but rather consists of two lines, which form parallel ridges about 20 m. distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. Both on the N. and S. sides, numerous branches are thrown off generally at right angles to the principal axis, and subside rapidly as they recede from it, forming various transverse, but very few longitudinal, valleys. The chain rises both from the E. and W. towards the centre; and, in accordance with a general rule which holds in regard to the European chains which lie in the direction of the equator, the descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N. Owing to this the S. has much fewer lakes than the N. slope, but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. As already observed, the loftiest summits of the chain are near its centre. Its culminating point, Maladetta, situated there, has the height of 11,424 ft., and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8500 ft. To the E. of the centre, the chain lowers so rapidly that its average height soon becomes little more than 2000 ft. To the W. the height diminishes much more gradually, and many peaks have heights varying from 5000 ft. to 7000 ft. and even 8000 ft. The principal passes in the Pyrenees formed by the meeting of valleys from op-



LE PUY. From Nollet, *Voyages dans L'Ancienne France*.

houses, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the larger rock, and, in like manner, the suburb called Aiguille clusters round the other. But while the site is thus remarkably picturesque, the interior of the town is by no means prepossessing. The streets are ill formed, narrow, dirty, and in their upper part inaccessible to carriages. They are, moreover, paved with debris of volcanic breccia, which equally after rain, frost, and drought, becomes unpleasant, slippery, and even dangerous to walk upon. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a heavy ungainly building in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town, and rising high over the other houses; the church of St. Laurent, a large edifice, deriving its chief interest from containing the ashes of the celebrated Constable Du Guesclin; the theatre occupying an octagonal building, fabled to have once been a temple of Diana; the prefecture, a new edifice in a good style; the college church, with a fine façade; the seminary, a large and handsome edifice, admirably placed; and the museum, containing a considerable number of Roman remains, and other local curiosities. The manufactures consist of lace, tulle, and blonde, forming the staples of the town; woollen covers, common stuffs, and leather bottles for wine. There are also tanneries, naileries, fulling-mills, dye-works, and a bell-foundry. The trade is, in addition to the above articles, in corn, iron, earthenware, mules, horses, and cattle. Le Puy is the see of a bishop, possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, and agricultural society. Pop. (1852), 13,726.

PUYLAURENS [Latin, *Podium Laurente*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. S.E. Lavaur; with oil-works. Having early embraced the Reformation, it was often the scene of sanguinary contests between the Protestants and R. Catholics, and in the interval between the issuing and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a Protestant university was established in it, in which the celebrated Bayle is said to have been a professor. Pop. 1959.

PUZOL, a vil. Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Valencia; with two schools, a church, and an episcopal palace. P. 2493.

PUZZU-MAJOR, a vil. and com. isl. Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Alghero, on a hill; with a convent. Pop. 1925.

PWLLCROCHAN, par. Wales, Pembroke; 3016 ac. Pop. 2114.

PWILLHELI, a seaport, Wales, co. and 21 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, on N. side, Cardigan Bay. It is well built, paved, and lighted; has a modern parish church, Presbyterian, Independent, Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a savings-bank, a national and other schools, building-yards, a harbour, which admits vessels of 100 tons, and at which there

posite sides of the axis, take in the E. part of the chain the name of Cols, and towards the centre that of Ports. No fewer than 75 are counted, of which 28 may be crossed on horseback and seven in wheeled carriages. The most frequented are those of Pertus and La Perche in the E., and St. Jean Pied de Port in the W. The nucleus of the chain is evidently granite, which, with the primitive schists which overlie it, constitutes the loftiest summits, with the exception of Mont Perdu (11,168 ft.), Marbore (10,050 ft.), and some huge adjacent masses which are formed of mountain limestone. The granite, however, seldom forms continuous ridges along the principal axis, but rather appears in a number of remarkable protuberances situated to the N. of it. Above the micaceous schist and primitive limestone, which occur in connection with it, lie largely-developed strata of argillaceous schist and transition limestone, forming two great belts parallel to the primitive chain, one on the N. and the other on the S. side. Above these secondary rocks appear, of which by far the most common is the mountain limestone, which occupies the greater part of the S. slope, but on the N. side attains little elevation, being there almost entirely confined to the lower heights at the bottom of the principal chain. Above the mountain limestone the principal rocks are Jura limestone and trap. The number of thermal springs existing in the Pyrenees seems to indicate the presence of volcanic agents, but basalt and other rocks of igneous origin are very rare. The minerals of the chain include iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, antimony, and cobalt. There is no mine either of silver or gold, but particles of the latter are found in department Ariège, and in the streams of several other districts. The only mineral which has hitherto been worked to much advantage is iron. Mineral springs, both cold and thermal, are numerous, and much frequented by visitors. The limit of vegetation on the Pyrenees is about 600 ft. higher than on the Alps. The rhododendrons, which in the latter are not found higher than 5000 ft., are here found at 5500 ft., and alpine plants are found on the loftiest summits bordering on the region of perpetual snow. In the Pyrenees this is found only on the N. slope, where it does not, as in the Alps, form a snowy zone, the lower limit of which looks as if traced out by an almost horizontal straight line; but, on the contrary, forms large isolated masses, the base of which is often concealed by the mountains in front of them. This makes it difficult to fix the snow-line with precision, but according to the most accurate estimate it is 9190 ft., or nearly that of Mount Canigou. Glaciers are not numerous in the Pyrenees, and hence the torrents and rivers which rise in the chain are fed chiefly by springs. Those on the S. side flow towards the Ebro, and are carried by it to the Mediterranean; those on the N. side flow partly to the Mediterranean, and partly to the Atlantic; the water-shed between the two seas being not formed throughout by the central ridge, but only westward as far as Corbières, when the water-shed changes its direction, and is carried northward by a branch which ultimately links with the Cevennes. The largest river of the chain, and the only one of importance which preserves its name throughout its whole course, from its source to its mouth, is the Garonne. In respect of average height and mass, the Pyrenees is unquestionably the second mountain chain of Europe, but its culminating point, Maladetta, has only the third place; the first belonging to Mont Blanc, and the second to the Cerro de Mulhagen in the Sierra Nevada in the S. of Spain, which is nearly 200 ft. higher than Maladetta. Contrary to the general rule that the loftiest summits of mountain chains are found in the line of the principal axis, Maladetta, Posets (11,277 ft.), and Mont Perdu, the three culminating points of the Pyrenees, are situated on the S. slope.

PYRÉNÉES-BASSES, or LOWER PYRÉNÉES, a dep. France, bounded, N. by depts. Gers and Landes, W. the Bay of Biscay and Spain, S. the Pyrenees, also separating it from Spain, and E. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées; greatest length, E. to W., 88 m.; greatest breadth, 54 m.; area, 2862 sq. m. This department is formed in the S. by the lower slopes of the Pyrenees, and has a general inclination towards the N.W. Numerous ramifications extend over great part of the interior, and give the surface a very diversified and often very picturesque appearance. The highest mountain is the Pic du Midi de Pau on the S.E., composed of a close-grained granite. The whole department, with exception of a small portion

in the W., the waters of which are carried directly to the sea by the Nive and the Nivelle, belongs to the basin of the Adour, which receives in succession, proceeding from the E., the Leas, Gabas, Luy de France, Luy de Bearn, Oleron with its tributaries Osson and Aspe, and the Bidassoa. Of all these rivers only the Adour, Nive, and Nivelle, which reach the sea, are navigable for a few miles above their mouths. The Pyrenees, forming the S. boundary, give this department a N. exposure, and from the many months during which their highest summits are covered with snow, continue to produce sudden changes, and send down currents of cold air after the season has far advanced. The worst thing in the climate is its variability, and hence it has been said that all the four seasons of the year are sometimes experienced here within the range of a single day. Hence catarrhs are frequent in spring, and fevers in autumn. In the more mountainous districts goitres are not uncommon. The soil generally is of very indifferent fertility, and owing as much to this as to its rugged mountainous surface, is not well adapted for cultivation. Not much less than one-half of the whole surface is waste, and little more than one-fifth arable. On this the principal crops grown are wheat, rye, barley, millet, hemp, flax, and maize, particularly the last two, of which the former furnishes raw material for the fine tissues known by the name of Bearn linens, while the latter forms the principal food of the inhabitants. The cereals produced fall far short of the home consumption; the minerals too, notwithstanding indications of argentiferous lead, copper, iron, cobalt, and sulphur, are of little economical importance; but these deficiencies are in some measure compensated by immense supplies of excellent timber, extensive forests clothing the mountain steeps, and occupying more than one-sixth of the whole area of the department. Textile manufactures, particularly that of linen, for which Bearn has long been famous, have made considerable progress; woollens also, in the shape of flannel, common hosiery, table-covers, carpets, and bonnets, are deserving of notice. The other principal articles are leather, paper, earthenware, quills, brandy, and cream of tartar. The trade is in wine, brandy, liquorice, resinous matters, chocolate, prepared skins, fine wool, thick leather, cotton twist, and printed cottons; timber, horses, mules, and cattle; hams and colonial produce. Much of this trade is contraband, carried on with Spain. For administrative purposes, Basses-Pyrénées is divided into five arrondissements—Pau, the capital; Bayonne, Mauleon, Oleron, Orthez—subdivided into 40 cantons, and 561 communes. Pop. (1852), 446,997.

PYRÉNÉES-HAUTES, or UPPER PYRÉNÉES, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Gers, W. Basses-Pyrénées, S. the Pyrenees, separating it from Spain, and E. Haute-Garonne; length, exclusive of a narrow tongue which projects N.W. between depts. Gers and Basses-Pyrénées, 48 m.; breadth, 45 m.; area, 1730 sq. m. The surface, as the name of the department indicates, is extremely mountainous. On the S. frontier are some of the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees, and even near its centre rises the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 9587 ft. Much of the scenery is of the most magnificent description. The surface gradually lowers towards the N., but numerous lofty ramifications spread out in all directions, inclosing between their ridges deep dells, and sometimes even spacious valleys of considerable fertility. A series of ridges stretching from S. to N. forms the principal water-shed, and divides the department into two unequal basins, the larger on the W. and N.W. belonging to the Adour, which, as well as its important tributary Pau, here takes its rise, and the less on the E. and N.E. belonging to the Garonne, which receives its waters chiefly through the Neste. The climate is very variable, but on the whole temperate. The rugged and mountainous nature of the surface is very unfavourable for agricultural operations; and hence little more than one-fifth of the whole is arable, and of this by far the larger part lies in the extensive and beautiful plain of Bigorre. All sorts of cereals are produced, but the quantity falls far short of the consumption. The forests are extensive, and perhaps constitute the principal source of revenue in the department. The vine also is much cultivated on the lower slopes, and much wine of tolerably good quality is produced. About one-third of it is consumed at home, and the far greater part of the remainder is converted into brandy, leaving only a comparatively small residue for export. The meadows and pastures are in general excellent, and great numbers of horses,

well adapted for light cavalry, mules and asses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine, are reared. The last furnish the famous hams of Bayonne, and are largely exported. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing both of poultry and bees. The minerals are of little importance. No metal, with the exception of a little iron, appears to be wrought; but excellent quarries both of slate, granite, and marble, exist in several districts. Mineral springs, both cold and thermal, are numerous; and the splendid bathing establishments erected over some of them attract crowds of visitors. The principal manufactures are bombazine, serge, linen, crape, shawls, leather, cutlery, agricultural implements, and brandy. The trade is chiefly in butter and cheese, honey, sheep, horses, mules, swine, hams, poultry, clogs and wood, including ship-timber. For administrative purposes, Hautes-Pyrénées is divided into three arrondissements—Tarbes, the capital; Argelès, and Bagnères-de-Bigorre—subdivided into 26 cantons, and 488 communes. Pop. (1852), 250,934.

PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES, or EASTERN PYRÉNÉES, a dep. France; bounded N. by dep. Aude, N.W. Arizège, S.W. and S. Spain, and E. the Gulf of Lion; greatest length, E. to W., 68 m.; greatest breadth, 35 m.; area, 1571 sq. m. This department is hemmed in on the S. and W. by the principal chain of the Pyrenees, and traversed by ramifications, which, taking the general direction of W. to E., divide it into several longitudinal and nearly parallel basins, which discharge their waters into the Mediterranean, chiefly by the Agly, the Tet, and the Tech. None of them is navigable. The climate is represented as remarkably fine, but this representation must be taken with considerable allowance. It is true that the excessive heats of summer are often tempered by refreshing breezes, and that the keenest winter cold seldom descends far below the freezing point, but the winds are remarkably inconstant, often suddenly succeeding each other and blowing with equal fury from opposite directions, the S.S.E., or *marinada*, loaded with moisture, maintaining a warfare with the N.N.W., or *tramontane*, which is so dry as sometimes to shrivel up the skin, and both only ceasing from their strife to make way for the kind of simoom which Spain sends from the S. Not much less than one-half of the whole surface is waste, and the portion which remains for the plough being considerably under one-fourth, is by no means of great natural fertility. But notwithstanding, on the lower grounds where irrigation can be successfully applied, the returns are so exuberant that the cereals produced both satisfy the consumption and leave a surplus for export. On land of this description three crops in two years—one of corn and two of maize—are not uncommon. The effect of irrigation is still more striking in the case of artificial meadows, from which four excellent cuttings of lucerne are annually taken. The large quantity of fodder thus obtained, as well as the natural pastures, which are of great extent and excellent quality, are employed in rearing vast numbers of stock, particularly horses, well adapted both for the farm and the road; mules, for which there is a

great demand from Spain; horned cattle, sheep, and goats. A considerable extent of surface is allotted to the culture of the vine, and several of the wines produced bear a high name. Among them may be mentioned Ronsillon. The most important mineral of the department is iron, which is extensively worked, smelted, and manufactured. The other principal manufactures are leather, broad-cloth, moleskins, knitted hosiery, corks, earthenware, whip-handles, &c. Of all the departments bordering on the Pyrenees, this is the most commercial. The exports in value far exceed the imports, and consist chiefly of wine, brandy, woollen stuffs, Bearn linen, Bayonne hams, and other salt provisions, swine, sheep, horses, mules, iron, and marble. For administrative purposes, Pyrénées-Orientales is divided into three arrondissements—Perpignan, the capital; Ceret, and Prades—subdivided into 17 cantons, and 227 communes. Pop. (1852), 181,955.

PYRFORD, par. Eng. Surrey; 1868 ac. Pop. 365.

PYRGO, a tn. Greece, Morea, near the mouth of the Alpheus, on the Ionian Sea, and about 50 m. W.N.W. Tripolizza, on an elevated plain at the foot of Mount Olonos. It is a bishop's see, and for a Grecian town presents an unusual appearance of industry and activity; and at the neighbouring port of Katacolo, a considerable trade in country produce and European manufactures is carried on.

PYRITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. S.E. Stettin, on an affluent of the Płön. It is walled, flanked with towers, entered by three gates; has several courts and public offices, two churches, a townhouse, and three hospitals; a fishery, and a trade in cattle. Near it is a fountain in which, in 1124, Otho of Bamberg is said to have baptized 7000 Pomeranians. Pop. 5220.

PYRMONT, a celebrated watering-place, Germany, principally Waldeck, cap. dist., in a beautiful valley at the foot of a range of finely-wooded hills, 1 bank Emmer, 34 m. S.S.W. Hanover. It is a small but well-built place, with several fine promenades, and consists of an open square and a long street lined with linden-trees. It contains a palace, in which the Prince of Waldeck resides during the watering season; and a very complete bathing establishment, which is much frequented, particularly by the aristocracy of Germany. The water is a chalybeate, possessing valuable medicinal properties; it is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and produces an exhilarating and even intoxicating effect. About 260,000 bottles of water are annually exported. One of the curiosities of the place is the Dunst Höhle, or gas grotto, which emits vapours similar in nature and effect to those of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy. A rabbit exposed to the vapour dies in 10, and a cat in 15, minutes. The bathing establishment has the usual accompaniments of theatre, ball-rooms, gaming-tables, &c. The district is covered with hills; area, 27 geo. sq. m. P. 6204.

PYRTON, or **PIRTON**, par. Eng. Oxford; 5140 ac. P. 692.

PYTHORLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2833 ac. P. 606.

PYWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 5021 ac. Pop. 663.

PYZDRY, a tn. Russian Poland. See **FEISERN**.

Q.

QUA, a mountain, Guinea, 64 m. N.W. the Peak of Cameroon; lat. 5° 12' N.; lon. 8° 50' E. It is visible at a distance of nearly 80 m.

QUACO, a maritime vil. and headland, British N. America, S. coast, New Brunswick, 27 m. E.N.E. St. John's.

QUADE, a seaport, Arabia. See **GRANE**.

QUADRING, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4210 ac. Pop. 993.

QUAEDMECHELEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 16 m. N.W. Hasselt; with a tannery, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and swine. Pop. 1125.

QUAINTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 5368 ac. Pop. 945.

QUAKENBRUCK, a tn. Hanover, 28 m. N. by W. Osnabrück, on the Hase. It is walled; has a townhouse, church, and school; manufactures of linen, hosiery, and leather; and a trade in yarn, linen, and cattle. Pop. 2191.

QUALOEN, an isl. Norway. See **HVALOEN**.

QUALISCHT, or **KWALLISCHT**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Königgrätz; with a church, school, a mill, and limekilns. Pop. 1053.

QUALQUI, a tn. Chili, dep. and 20 m. E. by S. Concepcion, r. bank Biobio.

QUAMPANISSA, a large market tn. Dahomey, in a fertile district, 207 m. N. by E. Abomey; lat. 10° 40' N.; lon. 2° 30' E. Pop. 12,000.

QUAN-SIN-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, 1 bank Kin-Kiang; lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 118° 10' E. It is walled, and communicates by a fine bridge of boats with the opposite bank of the river. Though a large place, it does not appear to have much trade, but has extensive manufactures of grass cloth, which is said to be sold very cheap.

QUANG-PING, a city, China, prov. Chihle, 1 bank Houtou-Ho, 135 m. S.S.W. Peking; with numerous temples.

QUANGSEE, or **KWANGSI** [*Broad West*], a prov. China, bounded, N. by Kweichow and Hoonan, E. Quangtung, S. Quangtung and Tonquin, and W. Yunnan; lat. 22° to 26° 20' N.; lon. 104° 55' to 112° 35' E.; area, 78,250 sq. m. It is mostly mountainous, and incapable of cultivation; but along the banks of the Tchao-kiang and its tributaries, by which it is watered, great quantities of rice are cultivated.* Among other products are, cassia, cassia-oil, ink-stones, and cabinet-woods. The province has no manufactures of importance; but is rich in mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, and other metals, most of which are worked under the superintendence of government. It is one of the least-peopled of the Chinese provinces, and is inhabited by many partially-subdued tribes. Kwe-lin-foo is the capital, but Wuchau-foo is its largest and most important trading town. Pop. 7,313,895.

QUANGTUNG, or **KWANGTUNG**, a maritime and the most S. prov. China; lat. 20° 12' to 25° 30' N.; lon. 107° 55' to 117° 15' E.; bounded, N. by Kiangsee and Hoonan, N.E. by Fokier, S. by the China Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin, and W. and N.W. by Quangsee; area, 79,456 sq. m. The surface is extremely various, being mountainous in the N., but for the most part fertile. The principal products are, fruits, rice, silk, sugar, tobacco, and vegetables. Lead, iron, and coal are also abundant. The manufactures are extensive, embracing lacquered wares, and grass, cotton, and silk cloths. The extensive sea-coast is deeply indented with bays, which, with the famous Canton, and other rivers, afford great facilities for commerce. Along the coast are scattered an immense number of islands, and among which is the large island of Hainan. The capital is Canton; other important towns are Macao, Shanhe-hau-foo, and Shankong-foo. Pop. 19,147,030.

QUANO, a maritime tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, on Owari Bay, 60 m. E. Miako.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a mountain range, England, co. Somerset, extending from Watchet, on the Bristol Channel, to near Taunton; greatest elevation, 1428 ft.

QUANTOXHEAD, two pars. Eng. Somerset.—1 (*East*); 2582 ac. Pop. 281.—2 (*West*); 1491 ac. Pop. 250.

QUAREGNON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. W. by S. Mons; with a church, chapter-house, two public schools, a philharmonic society, an iron-foundry, three breweries, two limekilns, and several flour-mills; manufactures of leather, clay-pipes, and brass vessels; and a trade in coal obtained in the vicinity. Pop. 4712.

QUAREMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Linen weaving and agriculture are carried on. Pop. 2050.

QUARFF, **BRESSAY**, and **BURRA**, a par. Scotland, co. of Orkney and Shetland, on the Mainland of Shetland, 4½ m. S.W. Lerwick. Pop. 1812. See **BRESSAY**, **BURRA**.

QUARGNENTO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, near Felizzano; with a church, two oratories, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2410.

QUARITZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and N.N.W. Liegnitz; with a castle, two churches, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1484.

QUARLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1683 ac. Pop. 179.

QUARNDON, par. Eng. Derby; 960 ac. Pop. 529.

QUARNERO, a gulf of the Adriatic, between Illyria and the shores of Military Croatia; greatest length, from N. to S., about 27 m.; breadth, 21 m. It is formed by the islands of Veglia and Cherso, between which and the opposite coasts three navigable channels communicate with the open sea. The coasts of the gulf are generally steep, and the navigation is often rendered dangerous by violent storms, but there is good anchorage at various points. The chief seaport in the gulf is Fiume.

QUAROUBLE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes, on the Belgian frontier; with manufactures of chicory, beet-root sugar, and animal black. Pop. 2236.

QUARIENDON, par. Eng. Bucks; 2080 ac. Pop. 64.

QUARRI, or **KOUARRI**, a tn. Central Africa, Houssa, 70 m. E. Saccato, on the road from it to Kano. It is inclosed by an earthen wall. Pop. about 6000 Fellatahs.

QUARRINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1620 ac. P. 264.

QUART, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 3 m. E. Aosta, l. bank Dora; with a court of justice, and six churches. Pop. 2078.

QUARTEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 23 m. S.S.W. St. Gall, on a mountain spur above the Lake of Walenstädt; and contains an old church. In 1455, the Swiss here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1535.

QUARTO, a river, La Plata, rises in a mountain range, lat. 31° 30' S. in the W. of dep. Cordova; flows S.E., and disappears among marshes, after a course of about 200 m.

QUARTU, a tn., isl. Sardinia, 3 m. E.N.E. Cagliari, on an unhealthy plain near the bay of same name. It has extensive salt-works on the lagoons which line the shore. P. 5129.

QUARTUCCIO, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, in the vicinity of Quariu. Pop. 1719.

QUATHFLAMBA, par. Eng. Salop; 1813 ac. Pop. 692.

QUATHLAMBA, **KATHLAMBA**, or **DRAKENBERG**, a mountain range, S. Africa, which stretches N. to S., along the W. frontiers of Natal, presenting very rugged precipices towards the E., but descending very gradually on the W., so as to form the abutments of an elevated table-land. In the S., where loftiest, they attain the height of at least 8000 ft., and are covered with snow for more than four months; in proceeding N. they descend near their centre to 5000 ft., and finally merge into hilly ridges and plateaux. To the numerous perennial streams issuing from them, Natal is indebted for much of its fertility.

QUATRE-BRAS, a vil. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 20 m. S.S.E. Brussels; become celebrated for the battle fought here two days before that of Waterloo, and in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

QUATRES-FRÈRES, or **FOUR BROTHERS**, a group of islets, Kurile Islands, between Sinusir and Urup; they are mere barren lofty rocks; and though originally supposed to be four, they are only three in number. The most S., called Tscherpoy, or Torpoy, is an extinct volcano.

QUATT-MALVERN, par. Eng. Salop; 2674 ac. P. 356.

QUATTRO-VILLE, four separate vils., Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, near Mantua. They form a single commune. Pop. 2505.

QUAZZOLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. N.W. Turin, in a small valley of the Tesso; with a church and a belfry which rises conspicuously from an isolated rock. Pop. 3852.

QUEBEC, the capital city of Lower Canada, l. bank St. Lawrence, which is here about 1 m. broad, at the confluence



QUEBEC.—From the Citadel, looking across the St. Charles River. From C. A. Smyth's Sketches in Canada.

of the St. Charles, 140 m. N.E. Montreal; lat. (N.E. bastion) 46° 49' 6" N.; lon. 71° 13' 45" W. (R.) The city is

situated on a promontory, near the confluence of the two rivers, terminating abruptly in Cape Diamond, which has a height of 350 ft., and on the low banks below the rocks along the margin of both streams. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. The former, placed on the summit of the promontory, is strongly fortified; the citadel, occupying the highest elevation of the town, and hard upon the St. Lawrence, has an area of 40 ac.; and the whole position is so strong by nature, and wherever in the least degree exposed has been so strengthened by formidable works erected on the most approved principles, that it is justly deemed all but impregnable. On the same plain with the upper town, to the west, lies the suburb of St. John, and to the S.W. are

cathedral, fronting the market-place, an irregular structure, with a tower, and tin-covered spire, and capable of accommodating 4000 persons; the Protestant cathedral, a plain Roman building, with a lofty spire; the Scotch Free church; a small but tasteful Gothic building, with an elegant spire:—these four buildings occupying some of the most elevated positions of the town, form very conspicuous objects, and are visible from a great distance. Other important structures and institutions are the Hotel Dieu nunnery and hospital, founded in 1636; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment for the education of females, founded in 1641; the French college, or R. Catholic seminary, with chairs of theology, rhetoric, and mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, &c.; the general, and the marine hospitals, the exchange, public library, museum of the literary and historical society, and the Jesuit barracks, formerly the Jesuit college. On the plains of Abraham, a column 40 ft. high has been erected to the memory of General Wolfe; and in the upper town a handsome obelisk, on a granite pedestal, of a total height of 65 ft., has been erected to the joint memory of both the commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, who fell at the taking of Quebec.

Though comparatively few of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures, Quebec has soap and candle works, tanneries, extensive breweries and distilleries; at the building-yards also, many large vessels are annually built and fitted out. Quebec is the chief seat of the Canadian winter trade. As the rafts come down the river they are collected into what are called *coves*, and secured by booms moored along the banks, the timber being partly afloat, partly aground, according to the rise or fall of the tides. These coves extend almost continuously along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, for a distance of six miles above the town, and there, at certain seasons, may be seen a mass of logs of timber nearly 6 m. in length, and of a breadth varying from 150 to 200 yards. There are also extensive timber and deal-sawing establishments near the town, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. The sums expended in timber and saw-mills in the vicinity have been estimated at £1,200,000; and in 1846, the arrivals from the interior were of white pine, 24,705,287 ft.; red pine, 5,270,600 ft.; pine deals, 1,316,401 pieces; spruce deals, 916,933 pieces; oak, 2,756,754 ft.; elm, 2,472,303 ft.; ash, 250,432 ft.; birch, 241,683 ft.; and tamarack, 533,584 ft. The other important exports are fish and fish-oil, ashes, grain, &c. The total value of the exports in 1848, was £1,115,619; that of the imports, £514,393. The latter consisted chiefly



1. Citadel.
2. Wolfe and Montcalm's Monument.
3. Hotel Dieu.
4. Parliament Buildings.
5. Jesuits' Barracks.
6. Roman Catholic Cathedral.
7. Marine Hospital.

of cotton, woollen, silk, and linen manufactures; iron, steel, and hardware; hats, and other articles of wearing apparel; stationery, glass, earthenware, fishing-tackle, painters' colours, &c. Another very important import, on which, of course, no value can be put, is that of emigrants. The following table showing the number of sea-borne vessels that have arrived at Quebec in 1846 to 1851, their tonnage, and number of passengers, will give a good notion of the extent of this branch of trade:—

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| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Passengers. |
|------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1846 | 1458 | 573,104 | 32,753 |
| 1847 | 1179 | 474,545 | 97,582 |
| 1848 | 1044 | 426,908 | 28,261 |
| 1849 | 1064 | 431,953 | 38,494 |
| 1850 | 1079 | 434,294 | 32,202 |
| 1851 | 1185 | 505,034 | 41,899 |

Quebec was founded in 1608, by Champlain, geographer to the king of France, on the site of an Indian village called Stadacona. It was fortified in 1690, and remained in the possession of the French till 1759, when it fell into the hands of the British, in consequence of Wolfe's famous victory on the plains of Abraham. At that time the population was estimated at 8000 to 9000. The only serious attempt made upon it since the British possession was formally ratified in 1775. In 1763, was by the American revolutionists in 1775. In 1845, in the months of May and June, it was visited with two calamitous fires, which destroyed about 1600 houses, including the entire suburb of St. Roche, and rendered nearly

The principal buildings, in respect of architecture, are the Parliament buildings, an elegant and extensive stone structure, forming three sides of a square, with an Ionic façade, and surmounted by a lofty dome, which commands one of the most magnificent prospects in America; the R. Catholic

a third of the inhabitants of the city houseless. The winter in Quebec is as severe as in the centre of Russia, and the summer is as warm as in the S. of Italy. The inhabitants are mostly of French descent; the French language is that chiefly used, and the large majority profess the R. Catholic religion. Pop. (1852), 42,052. (Mackay's *Canada Guide*. Private information.)

QUEBROBO, or **CABROBO**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, l. bank São-Francisco, 275 m. W.N.W. Porto-Seguro; with a church. It raises a good deal of cotton, and exports great numbers of cattle. Pop. 2000.

QUEDA, Malay peninsula. See **KEDDAH**.

QUEDGELEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1453 ac. P. 401.

QUEDLINBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. It consists of the old and new towns. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by 10 gates; has three suburbs, and is a dull, uninteresting place. It contains seven Protestant churches, of which the Marktkirche, built in the old German style, and the St. Servatii-



QUEDLINBURG. - From Betty's Harboursman, Saxon, and Danish Scenery.

kirche, are the most curious and handsome; a townhouse, gymnasium, a poorhouse, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. On an eminence above the town is an old castle, once the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg, who, as princesses of the Empire, had a vote in the Diet, and a seat on the bench of Rhenish bishops. One of them was the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe, and mistress of the king of Saxony. It manufactures woollen and linen goods, mats, leather, matches, soap, tin articles, paper, oil, vinegar, and cider; and has beet-root sugar-works, and numerous mills and distilleries. The poet Klopstock was born here. P. 14,222.

QUEEN, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*Camel*); 2493 ac. Pop. 772.—2, (*Charlton*); 955 ac. Pop. 177.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS. See **CHARLOTTE**.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, N. Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland of British America on the N., and forming the commencement of a long series of inlets continued along the N. and E. of that island. Cape Caution, its N.E. limit, is in lat. 51° 12' N.; lon. 127° 57' 30" W. The navigation is dangerous from the Virgin and Pearl Rocks, the prevalence of fogs, and the violence and irregularity of the tides.

QUEEN ELIZABETH FORELAND, an isl. British N. America; lat. 62° 39' N.; lon. 65° W.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland co., Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded N.W. and N. by King's co., E. Kildare and a detached portion of King's co., S.E. Carlow, S. Kilkenny, and S.W. Tipperary; length, N. to S. 33 m.; breadth, 27 m.; area, 664 sq. m., or 424,854 ac., of which 312,422 are arable. The surface is generally flat, rising in the N.W. into the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, whose highest summit, Ardesin, is 1734 ft. above sea-level. In the S.E., are the Dysart Hills, consisting chiefly of a series of isolated eminences. The first are composed principally of sandstone, and a part of the second of the anthracite coal-measures, which are largely developed in the S., and extensively worked. Iron, copper, and manganese are found, but not worked. Limestone abounds,

and in a few places marble is obtained. The soil is for the most part fertile, excepting where bogs occur; but these are pretty numerous towards the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore, both of which have their sources in the Slieve-Bloom Mountains. There is only one lake in the county, Lough Annagh, and it does not exceed 1 m. in length. Agriculture is not generally in an improving state; drainage, in particular, being much wanted. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, bere and rye, potatoes, turnips, &c. A good deal of inferior cheese is made for the Dublin market. The county is divided into 11 baronies, and 53 parishes. Principal towns—Mountmellick, Mountrath, and Maryborough. It returns three members to Parliament, two for the county, and one for the bor. of Portarlinton. Pop. (1841), 153,930; (1851), 111,623.

QUEENBOROUGH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1390 ac. P. 536. **QUEENBOROUGH**, a tn. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Isle of Sheppey, 2 m. S. Sheerness; with a church, and an Independent chapel; inhabitants employed in fishing and oyster-dredging. Area of par. 500 ac. P. 772.

QUEENSFERRY, two tns. Scotland:—1, (*South*), A royal burgh, seaport tn., and par., co. Linlithgow, S. side, Firth of Forth, at a point where the latter suddenly narrows, again to expand to a width of 2 m. to 3 m., 8½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fisheries, but a considerable traffic also arises from the conveyance of passengers across the ferry. Until the erection of the Granton and Burntisland piers, and the completion of the Edinburgh and Granton, and Edinburgh and Northern railways, this ferry was the most important from the metropolis to the N. of Scotland. Pop. 720.—2, (*North*), A vil., co. Fife, 6 m. S.S.E. Dunfermline, N. shore, Firth of Forth, opposite S. Queensferry. It is frequented for summer and sea-bathing quarters. Pop. 461.

QUEENSTOWN, formerly **COVE**, a maritime N. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. and 9 m. S.W. Cork, N. side of Cork harbour; lat. 54° 51' N.; lon. 8° 18' 45" W.; and on S. side,

Great Island, which rises abruptly from the water's edge to a considerable elevation. The streets rise above one another, and present a very picturesque appearance; they are wide, clean, and well paved; and the houses in the principal streets are mostly large, of stone, and well built. It has a handsome church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, fever hospital, and a dispensary; a club-room, two reading-rooms, and a large handsome market-house. About 60 years ago, Cove was a mere village, consisting of a few scattered houses; its rapid increase has proceeded principally from its convenient situation for the shipping in Cork harbour. Cove has little trade and no manufactures, being almost solely dependent on the military and naval establishments in its vicinity, and on the numerous visitors attracted by the singular beauty of the place, and by its delightful climate. In honour of Her Majesty's visit to Cove in 1849, the name of the place was changed to Queenstown. Pop. (1841), 5142; (1851), 11,423.

QUEGUAY, a river, Uruguay, which falls into the Uruguay, 12 m. above Paysandu, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 m. Principal affluent, the Quebrocho.

QUEICH, a river, Rhenish Bavaria, rises in a branch of the Vosges, flows E.S.E. past Landau; and after a course of about 35 m., the greater part of which is floatable, joins l. bank Rhine at Gernersheim.

QUEIMADA ISLES, two isls. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo; lat. 21° 28' N.; lon. 46° 40' W. (n.)

QUEISS, a river, Prussia, prov. Silesia, rises N. side, Riesengebirge, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 70 m. W.S.W. Breslau, flows N. past Lauban, and joins l. bank Bober, 6 m. W. Sprottau; total course, 70 m.

QUEL [anc. *Yuso* and *Suso*], a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Logroño, l. bank Cidacos, at the foot of a lofty precipice crowned by the remains of a castle. It has a church, a school; some manufactures of linen, an oil and a flour mill, numerous distilleries, and a trade in brandy, oil, and wine. Pop. 1857.

QUELIN, a city, China, cap. prov. Quangsee, on a branch of the West river, in the N.E. part of the prov.; lat. 25° 13' 12" N.; lon. 110° 40' E. It is poorly built; has no noteworthy edifices; and little trade.

QUELPAERT, an isl., N. Pacific, about 60 m. S.S.E. Cape Providence, the most S. point of the peninsula of Corea; lat. 33° 29' 40" N.; lon. 126° 53' 4" E. It is decidedly volcanic, the entire S. side being either close-grained gray, or greenish basalt, or a scoriaceous tufa. In the centre, or nearly so, rises Mount Auckland, the loftiest peak, about 6544 ft. high; when free from clouds, its summit has the appearance of the lip of a small crater, but evidently long since dormant, from the abundance of trees growing near to its edge. When viewed from the sea, the island presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale, the N. and E. sides being cultivated to the height of about 2000 ft. All the higher parts of the island are covered with thick forests of pines and other northern trees. The soil is very poor; the principal products are wheat, barley, rice, maize, the sweet potato, and the large Russian radish. Quelpaert is supposed to be one of the penal settlements of Corea, which may account for the variety of races observable among the inhabitants, as well as for the gross and filthy manners of the people. The construction of the houses is similar to that of the people of Loo-Choo; those in the cities are roofed with red tiles, which, they say, are brought from the continent; those of the lower orders are thatched. They are surrounded by stone walls about 6 ft. in height, so as to form a perfect inclosure. The people have but few fishing-vessels, and those are miserably constructed; they frequently make use of rafts. The capital city of Quelpaert stands in a broad, barren valley, about the centre of the N. coast-line, having a conspicuous flat eminence on its E. side, and a small river on the W. The city walls are apparently of European design, being unlike the works of China and Loo-Choo, and exhibit satisfactory evidence of a knowledge in the projector of the art of defence. They are 25 ft. high, built in the form of a parallelogram, whose longest side is next the sea, measures 500 yards, and contains seven bastions, with embrasures throughout, but only a few inefficient guns. At right angles with the sea, the wall-front measures 200 yards. The main gates, which are inland and seaward, are in recesses formed by two of the bastions, with apparently an additional gate on the E. angle. Along the coast are various small islets, some of them well wooded; but there is only one good anchorage, that on the N. side, opposite the city.—(Sir E. Belcher, *Voy. Samarang*.)

QUELWZ, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 25 m. S.S.E. Ouro-Preto, 3000 ft. above sea-level. It has several streets; but with exception of the townhouse, the houses are built of earth. Inhabitants chiefly miners, but some are employed in rearing cattle, or cultivating millet.

QUENDON, par. Eng. Essex; 643 ac. Pop. 199.

QUENTINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1630 ac. P. 369.

QUENTIN (Str.) [anc. *Augusta Veromandunorum*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, on the top and partly on the slope of a hill, whose base is washed by the Somme, 87 m. N.E. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs. The former was once fortified, but the ramparts have been thrown down and converted into a promenade. The principal streets are spacious, and the houses well built. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral church, one of the finest, purest, and most majestic Gothic structures in this part of France; the townhouse, also Gothic, supported by eight pillared arches, which form an arcade, and surmounted by a tower; the Church of St. Jacques, public library of 14,000 volumes, infirmary, several hospitals, a courthouse, and theatre. The manufactures, particularly of cotton and linen tissues, are very important; and the environs are covered with extensive bleachfields. The trade, in addition to the staple manufactures, is chiefly in corn and fruit, flax, liquorice, and colonial produce. St. Quentin has a court of first resort and commerce, a commercial school, communal college, academical society of science, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. It is a place of great antiquity, and being on the frontiers between France and the Low Countries, makes an important figure in the wars between the French and Spanish monarchies. A battle was fought under its walls in 1557, between the French and the Spaniards; the latter, who were greatly aided by a body of

English troops, which Mary had sent to the assistance of her husband, Philip II., gained a complete victory, and afterwards made themselves masters of the town. Pop. 23,218.

QUENTIN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Gard, 3 m. N.E. Uzès; with manufactures of crucibles, earthenware; brick-works, and an oil-work. Pop. 1994.

QUENU, an isl., S. coast, Chili, and N.E. of isl. Chiloe; lat. 41° 46' S.; lon. 73° 10' W.; separated from the island of Calbuco, on which the town of that name stands, by a channel which is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and in its centre has a depth of 21 fathoms.

QUERASCO. See CHERASCO.

QUERBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Liegnitz. It has manufactures of Prussian blue, and of articles of turnery; a bark and two saw mills; cobalt is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1011.

QUERCETA, a vil. and par. Tuscany, compart. Pisa, about 2 m. from the sea-coast. It has a handsome church, in the form of a Greek cross, with a dome, and an image which attracts numerous pilgrims; and a trade in oil, corn, and maize. Pop. 2455.

QUERCY [anc. *Cadurcium*], an anc. prov. France, now included in depts. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne. It was divided into Upper and Lower Quercy. Cahors was its capital.

QUERETARO, a dep. Mexico; bounded, N. by dep. San Luis Potosi, W. Guanajuato, S.W. Mechoacan, S. and E. Mexico, and N.E. Vera Cruz; area, 2444 sq. m. It forms part of the central plateau of the Cordillera, presenting a very rugged surface, traversed by mountain spurs and lofty heights, sometimes bare and sometimes covered with forests, and though no single summit is of remarkable character, the scenery is often romantic in the highest degree. Its rivers are few, and almost all of insignificant dimensions; the only two deserving of notice being the Tula or Rio-de-Montezuma, which separates the state on the E. from those of Mexico and Vera Cruz; and the Rio-Pite, which has cut a deep bed in the porphyry, near San Juan del Rio. The most important vegetable product is grain, which is raised in large quantities; and together with cattle, forms the chief wealth of the state. The minerals, once famous, are now comparatively unimportant, though 216 mines are still counted, including 5 of gold, 193 silver, 7 copper, 1 lead, 1 tin, 6 quicksilver, 2 antimony, and 1 jaldre. Manufactures have made considerable progress; and many woollen and cotton fabrics are woven from materials produced within the state—the former from the Lana de Chinchorro, and the latter from a species of cotton much used in the manufacture of a favourite kind of mantas, shawls, and rebbozos. To spin the cotton, and also in part to weave it, two factories have been erected, producing weekly 10,000 lbs. cotton twist, and 400 pieces cloth. Queretaro is divided into six districts—Queretaro, San Juan del Rio, Cadeyreta, Santa Maria Amelco, San Pedro Toliman, and Jalpam. Pop. (1850), 184,161.

QUERETARO, a city, Mexico, cap. above dep., on a plateau, 6365 ft. above sea-level, 110 m. N.W. Mexico, on the sides and summit of several converging hills. It consists of the city proper and suburbs, separated by a small stream, and presents an appearance at once imposing and picturesque, being perhaps, after Mexico, the finest city of the Confederation. It is built with great regularity, all the streets stretching at right angles from three large squares. Many of the private buildings are not only substantial but elegant; and among the public edifices, particular notice is due to the principal church, a magnificent and richly-decorated structure; and a noble aqueduct, about 2 m. long, spanning a plain, with arches 90 ft. high, and by communicating with a tunnel in the opposite hills, bringing a copious supply of excellent water from a distance of 6 m. Its manufactures, though greatly declined, include considerable quantities of woollen and cotton goods, horse covers, articles in leather, eiqars, &c. Its trade, after suffering much from the unsettled state of the government, has begun to revive. The peace between Mexico and the U. States was ratified here, by the Mexican Congress, in 1848. Pop. 29,702.

QUERFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, 18 m. S.W. Halle, on the Quernabach. It is surrounded with walls; and has an old castle, three churches, a superior burgher school, and two hospitals, provincial and city courts; manufactures of saltpetre; a trade in horses and cattle; and several mills. Pop. 3637.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of isls., E. Africa, Mosambique Channel, belonging to the Portuguese territory of Mosambique, between Cape Delgado and Pomba Bay; the fort, near N. part of Querimba Island, the most S. of the range, is in lat. 12° 23' 42" S.; lon. 40° 39' E. (R.) The principal islands are Amiza, Vumba, Zanga, Mûtemo, Ibo, and Querimba; all of them low, formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E., and having excellent harbours; but only a few of them inhabited. The town of Ibo, the Portuguese frontier post to the N., is well fortified.

QUERO, a river, Central America, which rises in the state of Guatemala; flows N., and after a course of above 50 m., falls into the Bay of Honduras.

QUERZOLA, a vil. duchy and 18 m. S.W. Modena, celebrated for the petroleum springs in its vicinity.

QUESADA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. E. Jaen. It is poorly built; has a church, a large courthouse, a tower, forming part of an ancient fort, and now used as a prison; a school, an hospital; and manufactures of white soap; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, oil, maize, and fruit. Pop. 4503.

QUESALTENANGO, a tn. Central America, state and 88 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. of its name. It ranks next to the capital; consists of regular and paved streets, and houses which are well, though somewhat fancifully built; and has a large and imposing church, with a richly-decorated front, a handsome cabildo, and several other substantial edifices; and an extensive trade in wheat, cacao, sugar, and woollen and cotton fabrics. Pop. about 20,000.

QUESALTEPEQUE, a tn. Central America, state and 83 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz. Pop. about 4000.

QUESNOY (Le) [anc. *Querretum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, 37 m. S.E. Lille. It is walled and otherwise fortified; in general well built; has an interesting parish church, handsome townhouse and arsenal; manufactures of nails, and chicory; breweries, tanneries, and cotton-mills; and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, iron, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3106.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille, on the Basse-Deule canal; with manufactures of starch, iron chains, nails, iron pots, and anvils; oil-works, beet-root sugar-refineries, breweries, distilleries, flour and fulling mills; and a trade in coal and flax. Pop. 1837.

QUESTEMBERT, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. E. Vannes. It is an old place, for the most part poorly built; has manufactures of leather, and a trade in butter. Pop. 1020.

QUETHJOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4531 ac. P. 777.

QUETTA, a tn. Beloochistan. See SHAHL.

QUEVAUCAMPS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. W. by N. Mons; with a church, chapter-house, school; and some woollen weaving, but the export of black marble, quarried in the vicinity, forms the chief trade. Pop. 2237.

QUEVILLY (PETIT), a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 3 m. S.W. Rouen, near r. bank Seine; with manufactures of chemical products and machines; rope-walks, a dye-works, wax-refinery, bleachfield, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 2544.

QUEZALTENANGO. See QUESALTENANGO.

QUI-FOO, a tn. Anam. See PHU-YEN-TRAN.

QUIA, a district, W. Africa, between the Rokelle and Camarance rivers, immediately E. of Sierra-Leone; and consisting of a rich alluvial flat of about 1300 sq. m., on which large crops of maize, rice, and yams are raised.

QUIABON, commonly called CHABON, a vil. Dominican Republic, E. end, isl. Hayti, about 90 m. E. by N. the city of Santo Domingo. It is a small place at the mouth of a stream of same name, which is partially navigable. Off it is an open roadstead, with good anchoring ground in 8 to 9 fathoms.

QUIAIOS, a tn. and par. Portugal, about 25 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 4500.

QUIBO, a tn. New Granada. See CITARA.

QUIBERON, a peninsula, France, which projects S. from dep. Morbihan into the Bay of Biscay for about 7 m., with an average breadth of 3 m.; and incloses a large and well-sheltered bay, defended by batteries on the shore and the fort of Penthièvre, which, with the village of Quiberon, forms a fortress of the fourth class.

QUIBO, an isl. New Granada, S. coast, dep. Veragua; lat. 7° 20' N.; lon. 81° 40' W.; in the form of an irregular

crecent, 19 m. long, N. to S., with an average breadth of about 7 m. It is low, flat, and covered with dense forests. Wild animals, including deer, monkeys, iguanas, and venomous snakes, abound; and the surrounding sea is full of alligators, sharks, and gigantic rays. The pearl-fishery was at one time valuable, but has long been abandoned. Quibo was in early times an important station of the Buccaneers and English ships of war, from its proximity to the principal field of action against the Spanish galleons.

QUICARA, or **HICARON**, a group of small isls. New Granada, in the N. Pacific, S. of Quibo, and near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay; lat. 7° 10' 50" N.; lon. 81° 46' 18" W. The whole group is only about 5 m. long, N. to S. The largest is irregular in its surface, and has on its E. side a hill 830 ft. high, and is well wooded with forest-trees.

QUICHE, a market tn. Central America, state, and 25 m. N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

QUIDDENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1126 ac. P. 109.

QUIEVRAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. W.S.W. Mons; with a spacious church, a school, manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, chicory, leather, oil, &c.; breweries, corn-mills, and a salt-refinery. Pop. 2241.

QUIEVY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. E. Cambrai, with several breweries, and extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 2917.

QUILIANO, or **QUIGLIANO**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and near Savona. It consists of mean houses, and narrow inconvenient streets, and has a church and a Capuchin convent. Two sanguinary battles were fought here in the beginning of the present century between the Austrians and French. Pop. 3025.

QUILLEBEUF [Latin, *Quellibotum*], a tn. France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N. Pont-Audemer, l. bank Seine, 10 m. above its mouth; lat. (light) 49° 28' 24" N.; lon. 0° 31' 42" W. (R.) It is in general poorly built; but has an excellent harbour, in which the larger vessels that cannot mount to Rouen usually anchor or discharge part of their cargoes; manufactures of cotton hosiery and lace; a valuable fishery; and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1447.

QUILLIMANE, a maritime tn., E. Africa, Portuguese territory of Mosambique, l. bank Quillimane river, the most N. arm of the Zambezi, and 15 m. from its mouth; lat. 17° 51' 48" S.; lon. 37° 1' E. (R.) It is built on an unhealthy marsh, and without any regard to regularity, and consists of several substantially built brick houses, and numerous huts, built of reeds, and thatched with coarse grass. The only public buildings are a small church, and a number of sheds in a long quadrangle, including the custom-house, barracks, and prison. Quillimane is visited by numerous vessels, and carries on a brisk trade in gold and ivory. Pop. (including country for a few miles around), about 15,000.

QUILLOTA, a tn. Chili, prov. Aconcagua, in a beautiful and fertile valley, 23 m. N.E. Valparaiso. It was founded in 1726, and has since suffered severely on different occasions from earthquakes. The copper-mines in the vicinity are regarded as the richest in Chili. Pop. 8000.

QUILOA, a tn., E. Africa. See KILWA.

QUILON, a seaport, Hindoostan. See COULAN.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER-COSENTIN** [anc. *Vagoritum Novum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Finistère, at the confluence of the Odet and Eir, 134 m. N.W. Nantes. It consists of an old and a new town; the former is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, but the houses are very poorly built; the latter contains a number of good mansions, particularly along the quay, which lines r. bank Odet, and forms a harbour accessible by vessels of 300 tons. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure of the 15th century, with a richly-sculptured portal between two massive towers; the church of the Cordeliers, and adjoining cloister, both in ruins; the prefecture, the college, an extensive building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits; the military hospital, theatre, &c. Near the prefecture a rocky mass rises to the height of 650 ft., covered with trees and shrubs. The top, which is flat, has been formed into an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist of delft and earthenware, leather, and beer. There are also building-yards. The trade is important, chiefly in corn, wine, brandy, wax, honey, butter, suet, dried and salt fish, iron, wool, hemp, flax, linen, horses, and

cattle. The fishing of sardines is extensively carried on. Quimper is the see of a bishop; has a court of first resort



QUIMPER CATHEDRAL.—From Hotel La Bretagne.

and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and communal college. Pop. (1852), 9664.

QUIMPERLE [anc. *Kimperleuwn*], a tn. France, dep. Finistère, at the junction of the Ellé and Isolé, 57 m. S.E. Brest. It is surrounded by lofty hills; has a court of first resort, agricultural society, a Gothic church, an Ursuline and a Capuchin convent, and a communal college; manufactures of cloths, several tanneries, and paper-mills; and a trade in corn, cattle, leather, paper, &c. Vessels of 150 tons ascend into the heart of the town, and discharge their cargoes at a broad quay lined with warehouses and handsome dwelling-houses. Pop. 3981.

QUIN, par. Irel. Clare; 9352 ac. Pop. 2547.

QUINCINETTO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Ivrea; with a handsome church, and two public schools. Pop. 1460.

QUINCY, two tns., U. States.—1, Illinois, l. bank Mississippi, 170 m. N.W. St. Louis. It is laid out with great regularity, well built, has a spacious public square, four neat churches, a courthouse; various manufacturing establishments, including saw and flour mills, and an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. The haven is one of the best steamboat landings in the Mississippi. Pop. (1850), 6911.—2, Massachusetts, on Braintree or Quincy Bay, a branch of Boston harbour, and on the Old Colony railway, about 7 m. S. by E. Boston. It is well built and well kept; has a handsome stone church; a townhouse, forming a noble granite structure; several academies and schools; manufactures of shoes and other articles in leather; carriages, harness, coach lace, hats, &c.; but the most important and lucrative employment is the working of the quarries which furnish the well-known Quincy granite, of which some of the finest edifices in the U. States are constructed. The fisheries also are important, and a considerable number of vessels are fitted out in the building-yards. Quincy numbers among its natives the two presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, father and son. Pop. (1850), 5017.

QUINDICI, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 7 m. E. Nola, in a valley. Pop. 2410.

QUINDIU, a Cordillera of the Andes, in the S.W. of New Granada, stretching in a N.N.E. direction from that of

Guanacas to that of Erve, and forming part of the main chain which divides the waters of the Magdalena from those of its principal tributary the Cauca. Its culminating point, Tolima, has a height of 18,179 ft.

QUINGENTOLE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Mantua, 6 m. W. Revere, between r. bank Po and r. bank Secchia. Pop. 2086.

QUINHON, an excellent harbour, E. coast, Anam, 145 m. S.S.E. Turon. It is narrow at the entrance, but safe and commodious, being almost completely landlocked. About 10 m. from the harbour is a town of same name.

QUINSIGAMOND, or **LONG POND**, a lake, U. States, Massachusetts, about 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. It is a beautiful sheet of water in the form of a crescent, about 4 m. long by 1 m. broad, and in some parts 9 ft. deep. It contains 12 islands. This lake is the chief feeder of the Blackstone canal.

QUINTANA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Badajoz; with a townhouse, prison, a handsome granary, three schools, a church, and a hermitage; some weaving in common linens, and several flour-mills. Pop. 3236.

QUINTANAR-DE-LA-ORDEN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 63 m. S.E. Madrid. It has two large squares, a large and well-built townhouse, a house for the public weights and measures, a granary, small prison, four schools, and an advanced seminary, a church, and several hermitages; five soap-works; oil, flour, and chocolate mills; brick and tile kilns; and manufactures of blankets, counterpanes, ropes, &c.; and a much-frequented market. Pop. 5656.

QUINTANAR-DEL-REY, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 113 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Valdemembra. It has a townhouse, prison, substantial and elegant granary, two schools, a church, and five hermitages; manufactures of augers of excellent quality; a flour and several oil mills. Pop. 2919.

QUINTANILLA, numerous small places, Spain. The only one deserving of notice is *Quintanilla de la Sonoca*, prov. and 13 m. W. Leon; with a church and a school. P. 1269.

QUINTIN, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. S.W. St. Brieuc, on the Gouet; with a cathedral, a townhouse, and a handsome chateau, built on the ruins of an old castle; and manufactures of fine linen, a paper-mill, blast-furnaces; and a considerable trade in linen, wax, honey, calf-skins, coarse hats, cattle, &c. Pop. 3814.

QUINTIN-SAN-DI-MEDIONA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 35 m. from Barcelona; with a church, courthouse, school; manufactures of cotton-twist and paper; several flour-mills, and a distillery. Pop. 1813.

QUINTO, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, Val Laventina, 22 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona. It contains a large and handsome church, and has a considerable trade in cheese. Many of the inhabitants go into Italy in winter to act as herds and sellers of milk. Pop. 1863.

QUINTO, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Saragossa, r. bank Ebro; with a townhouse, two schools, a church built on the top of an eminence commanding the town, a chapel, and several hermitages. Near it are mineral baths, which have long enjoyed great celebrity for the cure of rheumatic, syphilitic, herpetic, hepatic, and, above all, calculous complaints. The season lasts from June 1 till the close of September. From 64° to 71° Fahr. is the range of the temperature of the water. Pop. 1373.

QUINTO, a river, La Plata, rises near lat. 32° S., in the N. of prov. San Luis; flows S.E., and after a course of nearly 400 m., is lost in a marshy lake.

QUINTO-AL-MARE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 6 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on a height above the Gulf of Genoa. It consists chiefly of villas and other mansions of substantial appearance, belonging to the citizens of Genoa. Pop. 1564.

QUINTON, two pers. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 4800 ac. Pop. 587.—2, Northampton; 1170 ac. Pop. 133.

QUINZANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Brescia, in a finely-diversified district on the Savarona. It is a handsome, well-built place, with an elegant church. Pop. 3932.

QUIOTEPEC, or **CERRO DE LAS JUNTAS**, a vil. Mexico, dep. and about 90 m. N. Oajaca, near the junction of the Quiotepec and Salado. On the hill or cerro from which it takes its name, are numerous remains of military works, ap-

parently intended to defend an extensive palace and temple, whose massive ruins still crown its summit. The teocalli, which, like most of the Aztec religious structures, is pyramidal, bears no resemblance to the remains discovered in Yucatan, and seems to indicate a lower state of art and less refined civilization.

QUIRICO (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and a little W. Genoa, l. bank Polcevera, on the high road to Lombardy. It has a court of justice, a handsome church, and a small theatre. Pop. 2568.

QUIRICO (SAN) IN VAL D'ORCIA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. Siena, 6 m. from Pienza. It has two churches and a school. Pop. 1664.

QUIRIGUA, a ruined city, Central America, state Guatemala, on the Motagua, rich in monumental remains.

QUIRIQUINA, an isl., S. America, off Chili, about lat. 36° 40' S.; lon. 73° 10' W. It is about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad, in the W. entrance of the Bay of Concepcion, which it shelters from N. winds.

QUIRPON, an isl. British N. America, at the entrance of the Strait of Belleisle; lat. (N. point) 51° 38' N., lon. 55° 24' W. (R.)

QUISTELLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Mantua, r. bank Secchia. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1734 between the Imperialists and the French, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 8979.

QUITVEVE, a tn., E. Africa, on the Sofala, a few miles above the town of that name; lat. 20° S.; lon. 32° 30' E. The district, of which it is the capital, possesses much gold, though not of the best quality; and the natives, who do not understand the art of working it, barter it in its natural state to the Portugese. Topazes and rubies are also found. The other products are various kinds of grain and pulse, gum, pitch, timber, and salt.

QUITO, the cap. city of Ecuador, in a ravine on the E. side of the volcano of Pichincha, 9540 ft. above the sea, 150 m. N.N.E. Guayaquil. Its streets, with exception of four which meet in the large central square, are narrow, uneven, badly paved, and extremely dirty; and the houses, built for the most part with sun-dried bricks, and thatched with the leaves of the maguery, or chagarquero (*Agave Americana*), possess no architectural merit. The more important public buildings and establishments are the cathedral, more remarkable for its plainness than the richness of its decorations; several other churches and convents; the townhouse, courthouse, president's palace, two colleges, one of them occupying part of the extensive and handsome buildings of the old Jesuit college, but both under very indifferent management; the episcopal palace, orphan asylum, and hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, which, though coarse, are substantial and in considerable demand; lace, hosiery, and confectionary, the last in high repute; and the trade in corn, and other agricultural produce, sent to Guayaquil in exchange for indigo, iron, and steel, and to Peru, in exchange for wine, brandy, oil, and different metals, is very extensive. The imports from abroad include all kinds of European tissues and hardware. The weekly markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, among which cheese, eaten in excess at all meals and by all classes, is the most conspicuous item. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534, and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered much from earthquakes. Pop., variously estimated, from 50,000 to 70,000.

QUITTA, or PRINCE'S TOWN, formerly a Danish, now a British fort and town, N. Guinea Slave coast, 87 m. E.N.E. Accrah; lat. 5° 55' 6" N.; lon. 0° 59' 45" E. (R.) Pop. 5000.

QUIVOX (Str.), par. Scot. Ayr; 5000 ac. Pop. 7147.

QUORRA, river, Africa. See NIGER.

R.

RAAB [Latin, *Arabo*], a river, Austria, rises near Passail, circle Grätz in Styria; flows first S.E., enters Hungary, turns N.E. passing the towns of Kormond, Marczalto, and at Raab joins r. bank Danube; total course, about 170 m.; chief affluents, r. the Marczal, and l. the Feistritz, Pinka, Penarth, Güns, Little Raab, and Leytha.

RAAB, or NAGY-GYON [Latin, *Arabona*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, at the confluence of the Raab and Rabinitz with the Danube, 67 m. W.N.W. Buda. It stands in a beautiful plain, almost surrounded by three rivers, and is thus advantageously situated both for defence and commerce. It consists of an inner and an outer town. The former is well fortified and defended by a castle, and is separated by a glacis from the latter, which is properly only a suburb. It is, upon the whole, well built. The houses are generally of stone, and many of them are handsome. The greatest disadvantages of the place are a scarcity of good water, and a paucity of fuel. It contains three churches, a Lutheran, Calvinistic, and R. Catholic; an episcopal palace, diocesan seminary, two monasteries, a royal academy, archyngmasium, a principal and several other schools; and has manufactures of cutlery, including swords; and tobacco-factories, and a considerable trade. Raab was a place of some importance under the Romans, and makes a figure both in the early wars of Hungary, and those of still more modern times. A great many Roman coins have been found here. Pop. 18,000.—The COUNTY, area, 461 geo. sq. m., is almost level throughout, and consists, for the most part, of fertile soil, though not without the occasional occurrence of bogs and morasses, and some tracts of barren sand. The principal river is the Danube, two arms of which traverse the N. portion of this county, and form the island of Schlütt or Szigelköz, the greater part of which belongs to it. All kinds of corn are grown in abundance; also garden-crops, fruit, and flax. Good wine and a little silk are produced. The trade on the Danube is very active. The inhabitants are chiefly Magyars, and belong to the R. Catholic church. Pop. 113,300.

RAALTE, a vil. Holland, one of the prettiest in prov. Overijssel, 9 m. S.E. Zwolle; with two churches, a school, and a weekly cattle market. Pop. 463.

RAAMSDONK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N.N.E. Breda; with two churches, a convenient communal house, and a school. It was one of twenty-seven villages which were totally swept away by a flood, Nov. 18, 1421. Pop. 1009.

RAASAY, an isl., Scotland. See RASAY.

RAASZE, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S.W. Troppau, on the Mora. Inhabitants chiefly employed in cultivating flax, spinning it, and dealing in yarn. Pop. 1820.

RABASTENS, a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 m. E.N.E. Alby. It is an ancient but poorly-built place, was once walled and defended by a strong castle, and suffered much during the civil wars, particularly from the atrocity of Mouluc, who, in revenge for a wound in the face which obliged him ever afterwards to wear a mask, massacred its inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, threw 60 Protestant deputies headlong from a tower, and laid the town in ashes. Pop. 3420.

RABAT, a maritime tn. Morocco, prov. and 100 m. W. Fez, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Buregreb, and opposite Salce. It is surrounded with a wall flanked by numerous towers, and has a citadel and batteries. The streets are steep and inconvenient, but the houses generally have a respectable appearance, and some of them are well built. It has some manufactures and considerable trade. In November, 1851, it was bombarded by a French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Bourdieuc. P. 21,000, including 3000 Jews.

RABBA, a large, populous, and commercial tn. Central Africa, l. bank Niger; lat. 9° 13' N.; lon. 6° 26' E. The market is very celebrated, and is considered one of the largest and best in the country; it is generally well supplied with slaves of both sexes, ivory, and a variety of articles, both of native and foreign manufacture.

RABBAH, or RABATH-AMMON. See AMMAN.

RABCSA, and RABCSICZA, two vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arva, near the frontiers of Galicia, 22 m. N.N.E. Alsó-Kubin; with two churches, some manufactures of linen, and articles in wood; and a trade in cattle. Pop. (Rabcsa), 1532; (Rabcsicza), 1146.

RABE (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, N. Grosswardein; with a Protestant church, and a crab-fishery in the Berettyo. Pop. 1368.

RABINAL, a tn. Central America, state Guatemala, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Vera Paz, in a mountainous district near the sources of the Chiesoi, a tributary of the Usamasinta. Pop. about 6500.

RABISHAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. and S.W. Liegnitz; with a R. Catholic church, and a saw, oil, and other mills. P. 1363.

RABNABAD, a low sandy isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, off the Sunderbunds, at the W. entrance of the E. mouth of the Ganges, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel or river of same name. It is about 16 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

RACALE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. S.E. Gallipoli; with four churches, a convent, and hospital. Tobacco and cotton are grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1300.

RACAVAN, par. Irel. Antrim; 17,563 ac. P. 4924.

RACCANO EX-VENETO, and EX-FERRARESE, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, 7 m. S.S.W. Rovigo; with a church. Pop. 1600.

RACCONIGI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Saluzzo, in a very fertile plain, 1. bank Macra. It is well built; has spacious and generally regular streets, lined by substantial and often elegant mansions. Its principal edifice is a magnificent royal castle with extensive and well-laid-out gardens and parks. The other public buildings are two parish and several other churches, some of them adorned with fine frescoes; two monasteries, a college, a military and other schools, an hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, and several charitable institutions. The chief industrial employment is the preparation and spinning of silk. Pop. 10,102.

RACHE-TOURIN, a lama city, Mongolia, 360 m. W. Pekin, at the foot of a sandy mountain. It consists of several large edifices, surrounded by a great number of small houses. Three elegant and majestic Buddhist temples rise in the centre of the establishment. On the avenue of the principal temple is a square tower of colossal proportions, and on the four angles are four monstrous dragons, sculptured in granite. This place is a favourite resort of devout pilgrims.—(*Huc*.)

RACHECOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on a stream of same name, 5 m. S.S.W. Arlon. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. P. 1185.

RACINE, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the Root, near its mouth in Lake Michigan, and on Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago railway, 73 m. E.S.E. Madison. It has an Episcopal college, a courthouse, jail, and other public buildings; and a considerable trade. Pop. 5103.

RACKENFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 3938 ac. P. 473.

RACKET RIVER, U. States, New York, rises in numerous lakes and ponds, and enters the St. Lawrence at the N. boundary of the state, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada, after a N. course of 145 m.

RACKHEATH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1980 ac. P. 281.

RACKZKEVE, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 24 m. S. Pesth, on an island of the same name formed by the Danube. It has a handsome summer palace, built by the celebrated Prince Eugene; and some trade in fruit and fish. Pop. 4200.

RACoon, a river, U. States, rises in Iowa, about lat. 43° N., flows S.E. and joins r. bank Mississippi on the frontiers of Missouri and Illinois, after a course of about 250 m. Its chief affluent is the Mo. Moyer, which joins it on the left.

RACON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1180 ac. Pop. 96.

RACZ, or O-BECSE, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, 26 m. N.N.E. Peterwardein, on the Theiss; with two churches, a synagogue; and some trade in salt and fish. Pop. 11,132.

RADA-NEL-CHIANTI, or CASTEL-DE-RADA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 16 m. N. Siena; with a church, convent, and old castle. Pop. 2876.

RADACK and RALICK, two chains of islands, N. Pacific, stretching S.S.E. to N.N.W. between lat. 4° 39' and 11° 48' N.; and lon. 166° and 172° E., and dividing Marshall's Archipelago into two parallel ranges, of which Radack

is on the E. and Ralick on the W. They have, almost without exception, the usual coral character, and consist of a narrow belt or reef, unfathomable on the outside, and inclosing a more or less shallow lagoon within. Many of the groups contain cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees in clumps of beautiful verdure, and support numerous inhabitants, who, though mere savages, are distinguished by the excellence of their canoes, and their skill in managing them. Both chains are very imperfectly known, but their productions and capabilities seem not to be of much importance.

RADAFALVA, or RADERSDORF, a vil. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Lapince, 2 m. from Fürstfeld; with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1018.

RADAUNE, a river, W. Prussia, flows very circuitously E.N.E., and joins the Motlau a little above Danzig, after a course of 30 m.

RADAUTZ, a vil. Austria, duchy Bukowina, r. bank Suezawa, 27 m. S. Czernowitz; with two churches, glass-works, and a valuable military breeding-stud. P. 1900.

RADBOURNE, par. Eng. Derby; 2034 ac. P. 239.

RADCLIFFE, a par. England, co. Lancaster, on the Irwell, here crossed by a bridge of two arches, 8 m. N.N.W. Manchester. It consists chiefly of the two villages of Radcliffe and Radcliffe Bridge, and has a church with a low tower, a Wesleyan chapel, a national and a Sunday school; extensive manufactures of cotton goods, including calico prints, nankeens, fustian, and checks; and several collieries. Area of par., 2466 ac. Pop. 6028.

RADCLIVE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1190 ac. Pop. 387.

RADDINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1505 ac. P. 120.

RADEBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Röder; with a castle, manufactures of linen and ribbons, a calico printfield, a dye-works, tile-works, and several mills. The poet Lapinbein and the botanist Martius were born here. Pop. 2311.

RADEBURG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 12 m. N. Dresden, on the Röder; with a castle, a walk, saw, and other mills. Pop. 2071.

RADENIN, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 9 m. S.S.E. Tabor; with a castle, synagogue, and potash-refinery. P. 1013.

RADFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham. It consists chiefly of two villages, one old, on the Leen; and the other new, and so near Nottingham as to be properly one of its suburbs, consisting of several modern and spacious streets; and has a handsome parish church with a tower, Independent, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, extensive manufactures of hosiery and bobbin-net, bleach-works, cotton and corn mills. Area of par., 1000 ac. P. 12,637.

RADFORD (SEMELE), par. Eng. Warwick; 2093 ac. Pop. 491.

RADI, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, in a mountainous district, 4 m. from Liebenau; with a chapel, a paper, and two flour mills. Pop. 1580.

RADICENA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 10 m. N.E. Palmi, in an unhealthy plain, surrounded by olive plantations. Pop. 1850.

RADICOFANI, a picturesque tn. Tuscany, 35 m. S.E. Siena, at the foot of a hill, crowned with the remains of an old castle. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a convent. Pop. 2209.

RADICONDALI, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 20 m. W. Siena; with a handsome collegiate church, and a trade in chestnuts, timber, and dairy produce. Pop. 2126.

RADIPOLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1338 ac. Pop. 609.

RADKERSBURG, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 36 m. S.E. Grätz, on an island in the Mur. It is well built; has a suburb on the r. bank of the river; contains a church and a Capuchin monastery; and has a considerable trade in iron and wine. Pop. 2400.

RADLEY, par. Eng. Berks; 2994 ac. Pop. 56.

RADMANSDORF, or RADOLZA, a tn. Austria, Illyria, 30 m. N.W. Laybach, on a mountain near 1. bank Save. It has a parish church, a castle; and manufactures of coarse woollens, muslin, linen, and leather. Pop. 1000.

RADMAR, a vil. Austria, Styria, 30 m. W.N.W. Brück; with a church, an old castle, a charitable endowment; smelting-furnaces, and copper-mines. Pop. 1066.

RADNA, two places, Austria:—1, (or *Rodna*), a vil. Transylvania, 23 m. N.N.E. Bitritz, on the Samosch. It has a

Greek united church; and was in early times a place of considerable importance, but was destroyed on an incursion of the Tartars in 1242. Near it lead and silver are worked. Pop. 1000.—2, A market tn. Hungary, co. and 17 m. E. by N. Arad, near the mouth of the Maros. It has two churches, a Franciscan monastery; and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1384.

RADNAGE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1352 ac. Pop. 433.

RADNITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 14 m. N.E. Pilsen; with a church, synagogue, townhouse, old castle, and school; and manufactures of linen, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2218.

RADNOR, or **RADNORSHIRE**, an inland co., S. Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. and S.E. Herefordshire, S. and S.W. Brecknockshire, and W. Cardiganshire. Area, 249,600 ac., of which about one-third is supposed to be inclosed, and of this inclosed portion a fourth only is under the plough. The surface throughout is hilly, in some parts approaching to mountainous, the highest summit of the Forest of Radnor reaching an elevation of 2163 ft. above sea-level. The principal portion of Radnorshire is composed of the strata forming the Silurian system, but on the W. and N.W. side of the county, the upper beds of the older rocks, composing the Cambrian system, make their appearance. Sienite and porphyry occur in many parts; and a coarse amygdaloidal trap is met with. A great portion of the county consists of common-land, bogs, and moor-land. Barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops, chiefly, however, for home consumption; but on good soil in the vicinity of market towns, considerable quantities of grain are raised for sale. But the chief dependence of the farmer is on the stock reared on the pasture-land and common-land, which not only support large numbers of sheep, but, in the more sheltered parts, cattle of all sorts. The cows are principally of the Herefordshire breed. The draught-horse in general use is rather small, but capable of enduring great fatigue. The original Welsh ponies are still bred in the mountains. Large quantities of butter are made. The ancient forests of Radnorshire, which were of great extent, have long since disappeared. Manufactures trifling, chiefly flannel. None of the rivers are navigable. It returns one member to Parliament, and one is returned for New Radnor in conjunction with other places. Pop. 24,716.

RADNOR (New), a pari. bor., small market tn., S. Wales, co. Radnor. The town, on a plain in the vale of Radnor, 60 m. N.N.W. Bristol, has a townhall and jail, a handsome new church, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and several useful charities; inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. The burgh unites with Prestegise, Knighton, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. bor., 2345.

RADNOR, two pars. Wales:—1, (*Old*), Radnor; 10,069 ac. Pop. 1263.—2, (*New*); 3342 ac. Pop. 481.

RADNOTH, **RADNAU**, or **JERNOT**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Kokelburg, on the Maros, 44 m. N. Hermannstadt; with a handsome chateau, and two churches. P. 1706.

RADOBOJ, a vil. Austria, Croatia, co. and about 30 m. from Warasdin; with a church. There is a sulphur-mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1169.

RADOKALA, or **RIMSKI-KORSAKOFF**, a group of isls., N. Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, and extending about 54 m. E.N.E. to W.S.W.; lat. 11° 8' 20" and 11° 26' 45" N.; lon. 166° 26' 30" and 167° 14' 20" E. The islands are principally two—larger about 26 m. long, trending N.E. and S.W., with an entrance to its lagoon on the S.; and a less situated to the S. of it, and 14 m. long by 3 m. wide. They are both of coral formation, scantily supplied with vegetable productions, and apparently uninhabited.

RADOLFSZELL, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Untersee, 11 m. N.W. Constance. It is walled; has a church, hospital, manufactures of white and red leather, and articles of copper-ware. Pop. 1220.

RADOM, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Radomka, 56 m. S. Warsaw. It is walled, defended by a castle; and has a court of law, several public offices, two R. Catholic churches, a Piarist college, and gymnasium. Pop. (1841), 5845.

RADOMSK, a tn. Russian Poland, 73 m. S.E. Kalisch, in a valley on the Radomka; with three churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1841), 2727.

RADOVITZ, or **STROUNTITZ**:—1, A river, Turkey in Europe, rises near a town of its name, sandjak Ghiustendil, Macedonia; flows E.S.E., and joins r. bank Kara-ou, after a

course of about 75 m.—2, A tn. on the above river, cap. dist. of same name, 75 m. N.N.W. Salonika. It consists of about 400 houses, and has some trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, a tn. Upper Austria, 3 m. S.S.E. Salzburg. l. bank Enns. It is walled; has three churches, a chapel, monastery, school, and some trade in cattle, cheese, and wood. Pop. 2000.

RADSTOCK, par. Eng. Somerset; 1005 ac. P. 1792.

RADSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 810 ac. P. 168.

RADWAN, or **RADVANT**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, r. bank Gran, 2 m. S. Neusohl; with two handsome chateaux, two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, a powder, a walk, and a polishing mill. Pop. 2000.

RADWAY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1530 ac. Pop. 344.

RADWELL, par. Eng. Herts; 748 ac. Pop. 88.

RADWINTER, par. Eng. Essex; 3802 ac. P. 916.

RADYR, or **RHAYADER**, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1530 ac. Pop. 417.

RADZIVOLVO, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Kremenetz, near the frontiers of Galicia, having one of the frontier custom-houses. It carries on a considerable transit trade. Pop. (1850), 7519.

RADZYN, a tn. Russian Poland, 74 m. E.N.E. Warsaw, on an affluent of the Wieprz; with several churches, and much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

RAE, or **ROY BARELI**, a tn. Hindoostan, Oude, 48 m. S.S.E. Lucknow, l. bank Syc. It has an extensive fort in a state of disrepair, and the town altogether is in a decayed condition, though at one time the seat of extensive cloth manufactures. Pop. 8000.

RAEFSKOY, a group of isls. Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 43' S.; lon. 144° 11' W. They are three in number, and are very small, only one of them contains a few inhabitants. They appear to be the same as the Sea-gull Group of Wilkes' U. States exploring expedition.

RAFFLES BAY, a bay, N. coast, Australia, a few miles E. of Port Essington, in Coburg Peninsula; lat. 11° 10' S.; lon. 132° 20' E.

RAFFNA, a vil. Hungary, co. Krassova, on the Berzava, 6 m. from Bogsehan. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 2214.

RAFFORD, par. Scot. Elgin; 8 m. by 5 m. P. 1020.

RAFSUND, a lake, Sweden, län and 26 m. S.E. Östersund. It is of very irregular shape; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 24 m.; breadth, about 9 m. It has a large isl., a vil., and par. of same name on its E. shore, and discharges itself at the S.E. into the Niirunda.

RAGATZ, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 30 m. S. by E. St. Gall, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamina rushes in its course to join the Rhine; and owes its prosperity partly to its central position at the junction of several important public roads, and partly, and still more, to the recent establishment of baths supplied from the celebrated hot spring of Pfeifers. Pop. 1337.

RAGDALE, or **WREAKDALE**, par. Eng. Leicester; 1980 ac. Pop. 114.

RAGENDORF, or **RAJKA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wiesselburg, 13 m. S.S.E. Pressburg; with two churches and a synagogue; several mills, and numerous orchards. Pop. 3300.

RAGLAND, par. Eng. Monmouth; 4083 ac. Pop. 880.

RAGNIT, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. N. Gumbinnen, l. bank Memel. It has several courts and public offices, two churches, a house of correction; and a trade in wood, cattle, corn, and linseed. Pop. 2791.

RAGOL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. from Almeria; with a church, courthouse, prison, school, flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and maize. Pop. 1217.

RAGOOGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 15 m. from Tillore. It is defended by a fort. Pop. about 4000.

RAGUHN, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 1589.

RAGUSA [anc. *Rausium*], a seaport tn. Austria, Dalmatia, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, at the mouth of the valley of Ombla; lat. (fort) 42° 38' 54" N.; lon. 18° 7' E. (n.) It is surrounded by old walls flanked with towers and bastions, but possesses little strength, being completely commanded by the adjacent hills. The houses are strongly built of excel-

lent stone, many of them with handsome balconies. The more remarkable edifices are the Cathedral, the church and convent of the Franciscans, the church and convent of the Jesuits, the former considered the finest building in Ragusa, and the latter now used as a military hospital; the governor's palace, an ancient structure in the Florentine style, with fine arcades and arched windows; the custom-house, the Opera Pia, a kind of house of refuge for young females; and various other charitable institutions. Outside the town are two extensive suburbs, in one of which is a large and well-supplied bazaar, and near it is the Lazzaretto. The manufactures, of little importance, consist chiefly of silk and woollen goods, and ordinary and morocco leather; but the trade with Italy and the Levant is extensive, and has the advantage of two good harbours. Ragusa is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. It is of very early origin, and is supposed to have been founded by Greeks. It fell under the power of the Romans, then under that of the Greek emperors, and finally asserted its independence, which it successfully maintained, both against the Turks and the Venetians. It has repeatedly suffered much from earthquakes, more especially that of 1667, by which great part of it was laid in ruins. Descovich, the mathematician, was born here, and lies buried in the cathedral. Pop. 5000.

RAGUSA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 29 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, r. bank river of its name. It contains several churches and convents, considerable manufactures of silk stuffs, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, horses, and mules. It is supposed to stand near the site of the ancient Hybla Heræa. P. 21,466.

RAHAD, a rapid river, Abyssinia, which enters the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 68 m. N. by W. Sennar, after a N.W. course of 140 m. direct distance.

RAHAN, two pars. Irel. —1, King's co.; 14,986 ac. Pop. 3097. —2, Cork; 10,083 ac. Pop. 1940.

RAHARA, par. Irel. Roscommon; 5363 ac. Pop. 753. **RAHDEN**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 59 m. S.S.W. Minden. It consists of several contiguous villages, and has a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 8842.

RAHDUNPOOR, a petty state and tn. Hindoostan, tributary to the Guicowar, in N.W. part of prov. Gujerat, and, with the adjacent territory of Pahlunpoor, occupying the country between the Runn of Cutch on the W., and the mountains of Rajpootana eastward. Area, 850 sq. m. It is intersected by the lower course of the Bunnass, and some other rivers, and is mostly level, arid, uncultivated, and covered with jungle, yet, on the whole, more fertile than the tracts in its vicinity. Pop. 62,900, who are with difficulty kept in subjection to the Baroda government. —The town, lat. 23° 40' N.; lon. 71° 31' E., 20 m. from the Runn, is inclosed by an old brick wall, flanked with towers, and some years ago contained 4000 houses. It shares in the transit trade between Marwar (Joudpoor) and Cutch, and exports ghee, hides, and wheat.

RAHEHTY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4875 ac. Pop. 976. **RAHENY**, or **RATHENY**, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Dublin; a station on the railway thence to Drogheda. Area of par., 920 ac. Pop. 548.

RAHILL, par. Irel. Carlow; 2684 ac. Pop. 345. **RAHMANIEH**, a tn. Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 25½ m. S.S.E. Rosetta.

RAHOON, par. Irel. Galway; 11,015 ac. Pop. 6541. **RAHOVA**, or **ORAVA**, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 47 m. W. Nikopol. Pop. 2000.

RAHUGH, par. Irel. Westmeath; 4974 ac. Pop. 837. **RAHWAY**, a vil. and township, U. States, New Jersey, 39 m. N.E. Trenton; with seven churches, an academy, a female institute; a tannery, a distillery, a paper factory, and numerous flour, grist, and saw mills. Pop. 4000.

RAI-KOKÉ, or **RAUKOKO**, one of the Kurile Islands, near the centre of the group; lat. 48° 16' 20" N.; lon. 153° 15' E. It is small, but hilly, and has a lofty peak.

RAIATEA [the *Uleia* of Cook], one of the Friendly Islands, about 130 m. N.W. Tahiti; lat. 16° 50' S.; lon. 151° 24' W. (r.); about 40 m. in circumference, mountainous, covered with vegetation, and overflowing with water in nearly all its forms—cascades, rivers, and swamps. It rises in the centre to an elevation of 7000 ft., and is encircled by a coral reef at the distance of 1½ m. or 2 m. from the shore. The soil is

exceedingly fertile. The outside of the native houses here has a cheerful and agreeable appearance, being white-limed and plastered, but the inside is extremely filthy. The natives, though naturally an indolent people, have attempted some ship-building, and export a considerable quantity of arrow-root.

RAICHOR, or **RACHOOR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-poor, 110 m. S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 10' N.; lon. 77° 20' E. It is a large but irregularly-built place, defended by an old fort and some new works.

RAIDAH, a small tn. Arabia, S. coast; lat. 15° 2' N.; lon. 50° 30' E. It is the residence of a chief, whose territory extends 35 m. along the coast. It exports frankincense, aloes, ambergris, and shark's-fins.

RAIDROOG, or **RYDROOG**, a tn. and hill-fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. and 34 m. S. by W. Bellary, on the Mysore frontier; lat. 14° 49' N.; lon. 76° 56' E. The fortress stands on a vast mass of granite, connected with other rocky heights. It is reached by a broad causeway, which has by great labour been cut in the precipitous face of the hill, and passes through several gateways of solid masonry, forming parts of a triple line of fortifications. About midway up the ascent are the remains of a palace, and some temples to Rama and Krishna. A remarkable temple to the latter divinity is amongst those in the town, which covers a large space of ground, chiefly at the foot of the hill, and formerly contained 3000 houses. Pop. 700. —(*Madras Almanac*, 1840, &c.)

RAIGHUR. See **RYGHR**.

RAILSTOWN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 904 ac. Pop. 149. **RAINE ISLET**, an islet in the Great Barrier Reef; lat. 11° 36' S.; lon. 144° 2' 15" E. (r.); 1000 yards long by 500 yards wide, and in no part more than 20 ft. above high-water mark. A beacon, the summit of which is 75 ft. above sea-level, has been erected upon it, marking the best entrance through the outer reef towards Torres Strait.

RAINFORD, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Prescott; with a church, an Independent chapel, and a school. Pop. 2333.

RAINHAM, five pars. England: —1, Essex; 3312 ac. P. 868. —2, (East), Norfolk; 1635 ac. Pop. 128. —3, (South), Norfolk; 1040 ac. Pop. 155. —4, (West), Norfolk; 1370 ac. Pop. 391. —5, Kent; 3868 ac. Pop. 1155.

RAINHILL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 2½ m. E.S.E. Prescott; with a cruciform church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Pop. 1522.

RAINY LAKE, a lake, British N. America, between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, and forming part of the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. It lies 1160 ft. above sea-level, is about 40 m. long, by 15 m. broad, receives the waters of numerous small lakes from the E. and N.E., and empties itself by Rainy River, about 90 m. long, into the Lake of the Woods.

RAISIN, a river, U. States, Michigan, rises on the S. side of the state, and after a tortuous E. course of 130 m., falls into Lake Erie, 2½ m. below Monroe. It has a rapid current, and affords extensive water-power.

RAISMES, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 3 m. N. Valenciennes; the centre of an important coal-field, which bears its name. It has manufactures of cast and malleable iron, nails, chains, &c., and has also breweries. Pop. 3433.

RAITHBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln: —1, 680 ac. P. 204. —2, (*-cum Maltby*); 1930 ac. Pop. 163.

RAJAGRIHA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 16 m. S. Bahar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. Near it are also numerous hot and cold springs, which are the objects of religious pilgrimage with the orthodox Hindoos, 50,000 persons sometimes assembling at once.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a dist. and tn., Hindoostan, the dist. being one of the Northern Circars of the Madras presid., and lying between lat. 16° 20' and 17° 35' N.; and lon. 81° 10' and 82° 40' E.; bounded N. by dist. Vizagapatam and the territories of the Nizam, W. and S.W. dist. Masulipatam, E. and S. the Bay of Bengal. Length, E. to W., 100 m.; breadth, 80 m. Area, 6050 sq. m. In its S. half, it is intersected by the river Godavery, which here forms a delta; the surface is generally low and flat, but hilly in the N.; climate, though very hot, is healthy, except near the hills, where it is unwholesome even to natives. About 30 kinds of paddy or

rice, with grain and many dry grains, sugar-cane in the rich delta of the Godavery, betel, cotton, tobacco, &c., are raised. Cattle are small, but plentiful, as are sheep and goats. This is the only locality on the E. side of India where teak is met with. Fine agates are found in the bed of the Godavery. It was formerly celebrated for its woven fabrics; these have declined in quality. At Samulcottah, drills, &c., in imitation of European cloths are successfully made, and carpenters, modellers, &c., are skilful. Principal ports—Coringa and Nursapoor, and other towns, Samulcottah, the chief military post; and Peddapoor. Pop. 887,260.—**RAJAHMUNDRI**, the cap. tn., and seat of principal court, is on the E. bank of the Godavery, just above its subdivision into two arms, 40 m. from the sea, and 65 m. N.E. Masulipatam; lat. 16° 59' N.; lon. 81° 54' E. It stands on elevated ground, and consists of a principal street half a mile in length, and many narrow lanes running from it on either side, the whole lined by mean houses of mud and tiles, interspersed with some large dwellings of Zemindars, who are chiefly Brahmins. At its N. end, is the fort containing the barracks, hospital, jail, and magazine, and garrisoned by two companies of a native regiment. Mahometans are few, and poor in both the town and district, but here are numerous mosques, attesting their former wealth and numbers. Pop. somewhat under 20,000.

RAJAMAHAL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the Ganges, 68 m. W.N.W. Mooredhabad. Its advantageous

row foot-path cut through the rock, and secured by gates. Though plentifully supplied with water, and provisions sufficient for a year, when besieged by the British in 1818, it was evacuated by the garrison as soon as the mortar-batteries opened, and gained without the loss of a single man.

RAJECZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, near the Zilinka, 34 m. N.W. Neusohl; with a church, a synagogue, and manufactures of horse cloths, a tannery, and paper-mill. Pop. 2619.

RAJGHUR.—1, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, in a hilly district. It is both large and strongly fortified.—2, A tn., prov. Malwah, 85 m. N.E. Oojein.—3, A small tn., N. Hindoostan, more than 7000 ft. above sea-level; lat. 30° 49' N.; lon. 77° 28' E.

RAJODE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 46 m. W. by S. Oojein; lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 75° 9' E.

RAJOO, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, r. bank Mahanuddy, where it receives the Pyri, 27 m. S. Ryepoor; with a celebrated temple of Rajoo Lochun, contains images of Garun, Kunimann, and Jagath Pal, the rajah who is said to have constructed the temple; shrines, and mythological sculptures. On a rocky island at the junction of the streams, is another temple dedicated to Mahadeva.

RAJOORA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, Gujerat peninsula, 53 m. N.E. the promontory of Diu Head; lat. 21° 2' N.; lon. 71° 40' E.

RAJPEPLA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, 34 m. E. Baroach, on the top of a lofty mountain, and in an almost inaccessible country. It is inhabited by Bheels.

—The **DISTRICT**, 100 m. long, by 45 m. to 60 m. broad, though generally rugged and mountainous, has some fertile tracts along the banks of the Nerbudda, and is said to have at one time supported 500 towns and villages. It has valuable carnelian mines in the vicinity of Ruttunpoor. The climate is unhealthy, and particularly destructive to strangers; and the water is stated to be detestable.

RAJPOOR, two places, Hindoostan:—1, A tn., prov. Bejapoor, dist. Concan, 96 m. N.N.W. Goa.—2, A tn., prov. Malwah, 18 m. from Kooksee.

RAJPOOTANA, a large prov. India, in the W. part of Hindoostan proper, extending from the Jumna and Chumbul rivers, W. to Scinde and Bahawalpoor, and comprising the greater part of the Indian desert. Its main characteristics have been described under the article **AJMEER**, which name it also bears. It is subdivided into the following states, which are subsidiary to the British, and comprised under six political agencies:—



RUINS OF THE RAJAH'S PALACE, RAJAMAHAL.
From an original Drawing by Captain Smith, 44th Regiment

position early raised it to importance, and it was long the acknowledged capital of the Bengal and Bahar provinces. The removal of the British courts of justice to Bhaugulpore has seriously affected its prosperity, and caused it to assume a dull and deserted appearance, but it is still a large town, with no fewer than 12 market-places, the remains of a splendid palace, and an important transit trade. Pop. about 30,000.

RAJANAGUR.—1, A small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the Ganges, dist. and 23 m. S. by W. Dacca.—2, A vil. Hindoostan, in the N. Circars, 11 m. N.E. Rajahmundry. It is well built, and contains two temples.

RAJANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 6 m. N.W. Sulmona; with two convents, and an ancient aqueduct, partly carried through the solid rock. Pop. 1550.

RAJAPULPETTA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 60 m. S. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 27' N.; lon. 78° 37' E.

RAJAWUR, RAJAUH, or RAJOUR, a tn. in the N. of the Punjab, cap. of a petty rajahship of same name, on an affluent of the Chenab, 60 m. S.S.W. Serinagar, 2800 ft. above sea-level. It consists partly of brick houses, occupied by the wealthier classes, but more generally of mud huts, strengthened with frames of timber. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of maize and rice. The latter crop, by keeping the ground always flooded, makes the district very unhealthy, and both goitre and leprosy are common.

RAJDEER, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, strongly situated on a precipitous mountain, only accessible by a nar-

| States | Area in sq. m. | Pop. | States | Area in sq. m. | Pop. |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Odeypoor..... | 11,614 | 1,161,400 | Touk & de- pendences } | 1,864 | 182,672 |
| Joudpoor..... | 35,672 | 1,753,300 | Kotah..... | 4,539 | 433,900 |
| Jeypoor..... | 15,251 | 1,591,124 | Jhailaur..... | 2,200 | 220,000 |
| Bikanere..... | 17,676 | 539,250 | Boonde..... | 2,291 | 229,100 |
| Jessulmere..... | 12,252 | 74,400 | Pertabgurh..... | 1,457 | 145,700 |
| Alwur..... | 5,573 | 280,000 | Boongoor..... | 1,060 | 106,000 |
| Blurtpoor..... | 1,978 | 600,000 | Banswara..... | 1,440 | 144,000 |
| Kishengurh..... | 724 | 70,952 | Serolce..... | 3,624 | 151,200 |
| Kerowlee..... | 1,875 | 187,500 | | | |
| Total..... | 100,618 | 6,388,326 | | 17,615 | 1,606,572 |

Grand Total.....Area, 118,233 sq. m. Pop. 8,195,098

—(Trigonomet. Survey of India.)

RAJSHAHYE, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, chiefly between lat. 24° and 25° N.; lon. 88° 30' and 90° E., bounded, S. by the main stream of the Ganges, which separates it from the dists. Mooredhabad, Jessore, and Fureedpoor, E. Mymunsingh; N. Rungpoor and Dinagepoor; and W. Maldah. Area, 2084 sq. m. In the W. and N., the country is hilly, and overrun with grass-jungle; elsewhere the surface is flat; contains several extensive lakes, and is intersected by many arms and affluents of the Ganges. Half of it is under rice-cultivation; the rest is principally

divided between indigo and mulberry plantations in the proportion of two to one. The rice and tobacco raised are often insufficient for home consumption. Here are no compact villages or towns, forts, or very substantial edifices, the dwellings being mostly scattered separately over the country. Bauleah, the capital, and Nattore, are the principal places. Pop. 671,000, mostly Hindoos.—(*Trigon. Survey of India; Bengal Gazetteer*.)

RAKAS-TAL, lake, Tibet. See RAVANA-HRADA.

RAKAY, a vil. U. States, New Jersey, on a river of same name, and on the New Jersey railway, 35 m. N.E. Trenton, in a well-cultivated district; with seven churches, an academy, and some manufactures. Pop. (township), 3306.

RAKNEE, a vil. Afghanistan, 40 m. W. Dera Ghazee Khan, on the road to Kandahar, where the Sangad pass intersects the Sakhee Sarwar pass. It is a small place, of about 40 huts, lying on a stream. A road practicable for wheel-carriages leads from Raknee to Kandahar.

RAKOCZ (NAGY-), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocz, in a well-wooded district, about 9 m. from Nagy-Szollos. It has two Greek churches, a trade in timber, and several mills. Pop. 1098.

RAKOMAZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Szabolcz, on the Theiss, in a fertile district about 2 m. from Tokay. It has a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 2796.

RAKONITZ, or RAKOWNJK, a tn. Bohemia, circle of same name, in a valley inclosed on all sides except the W., on the Güldé or Gelden, 28 m. W. Prague. It is surrounded by old walls flanked with bastions, in tolerable preservation; is entered by four gates, each of which is surmounted by a tower; has a handsome market-place; three churches, a synagogue, high school, hospital; and manufactures of soda, glass, and earthenware, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 2646.—The CIRCLE, area, 746 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Elbe, Moldau, Eger, and Mies; is well wooded, produces good crops of corn and hops, and has valuable mines of iron and coal. Pop. 186,569.

RAKOS, or RAKOSINO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Beregh, about 9 m. from Munkács; with two churches. Pop. 1415.

RAKOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, 2 m. from Csacza; with a church and a trade in timber. Pop. 2926.

RAKOVICZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, on the Theiss, 6 m. from Kiszetö; with a church. Pop. 1115.

RAKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, on the Dniester, 137 m. S.E. Kamenetz. It is one of the head-quarters of the Socinians, who have here a gymnasium, and had once a printing-press, at which a number of their heretical works, particularly the celebrated Rakow catechism, was published. Pop. about 1000.

RAKSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 12 m. from Aranyos-Megyes; with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1258.

RAKWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Czeitsch. It has a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1048.

RAKWITZ, or RAKONIEWICE, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Posen; with a church and important corn-markets. Pop. 1716.

RALDING, a mountain peak, N. Hindoostan, in the Himalayas, 1 bank Sutlej, above Murang; lat. 31° 29' N.; lon. 78° 22' E.; height, 21,411 ft.

RALEIGH, a city, U. States, cap. N. Carolina, 135 m. S.S.W. Richmond in Virginia; lat. 35° 47' N.; lon. 78° 48' W., on the N. Carolina central railway. It is regularly and neatly laid out, containing a large and four smaller squares; and has a state-house, a massive granite structure after the model of the Parthenon, 100 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and surrounded by massive columns of granite, 5½ ft. diameter, and 30 ft. high, and surmounted by a beautiful dome; a court-house, jail, governor's-house, a theatre; a market; five churches, four academies, several schools, and a deaf and dumb institution, two banks, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4518.

RALICK ISLANDS, N. Pacific. See RADACK.

RALOO, par. Irel. Antrim; 6106 ac. Pop. 1672.

RAM HEAD, a promontory, New S. Wales, 30 m. S.W. from Cape Howe; lat. 37° 40' S.; lon. 149° 30' E.

VOL. II.

RAMA, or RAMALA, a tn. Palestine, 26 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a spacious and strongly built convent, which is kept in excellent repair. In its vicinity are some ancient groves of olive-trees. It is supposed to be the ancient Arimathea. Pop. 2000.

RAMALES, a vil. Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Santander. Along with the neighbouring fort of Guardamino, it was obstinately held by Maroto, the Carlist general, in 1837, but he was at length forced to surrender to Espartero, who was created Duke of Vittoria for his services on this occasion. On evacuating, the Carlists set fire to the town, which remains still a heap of ruins. It has, however, a church and a school. Pop. 805.

RAMBAE, a tn. Ecuador. See CUENCA.

RAMBÉ, or GILLET, one of the Feejee Islands; lat. 16° 24' S.; lon. 179° 53' 40' W. It is lofty and well wooded, with many deep bights, one of which, on the S.E. side, affords good anchorage. There is a large settlement on its N.W. side.

RAMBERT (St.), two places, France.—1. A tn., dep. Ain, in a narrow valley, r. bank, Albarine, 22 m. S.E. Bourg. It is the central locality of an important manufacture of common linen, and has extensive silk-mills and iron-works. Near it, in a branch of the Jura mountains, is the narrow gorge of St. Rambert, about 12 m. long. It is a narrow, sinuous defile, with perpendicular rocks on either side. The stalactites and tufa found here in abundance are cut into parallelograms, which are used in building walls and chimneys. Pop. 1239.—2. A tn., dep. Loire, 40 m. S.E.E. Montrbrison, with a very old and interesting parish church; building-yards, at which nearly 3000 barges are annually constructed; and a trade in wine. Near it are blast-furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 1465.

RAMBERVILLIERS [anc. *Remberti Villare*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. It is well built, and the streets are kept clean by a current of pure water; but though many of its houses are good, none of the public offices are particularly deserving of notice. It has a library of 10,000 vols.; manufactures of linen, hosiery, leather, delft, and earthen ware; and a trade in corn, hemp, hops, paper, and cutlery. It is an ancient place, in which the kings of France had a house in the 9th century. It was the capital of a castellany of the temporal bishops of Metz, one of whom surrounded it with palisades in 1125, and another in 1260 added twenty-four towers and walls, of which some traces still exist. Pop. 4446.

RAMBLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 17 m. S. Cordova. It is substantially built; and has regular, paved, and clean streets, and a large and several small squares, a townhouse, a granary, house of refuge, an asylum for poor widows, a founding hospital, a superior and two elementary schools, a parish church; several convents, two of them converted into schools; and several hermitages. Although agriculture is the chief occupation, many of the inhabitants are employed in preparing chocolate and wax, and as carpenters and shoemakers; but, above all, in the manufacture of water-pitchers, there being 12 potteries for that description of earthenware. The women are employed in weaving ordinary linens and knitting stockings, of which many are exported. Pop. 9000.

RAMBLA (SAN JUAN-DE-LA), a vil. and com. Canary Islands, on a plain in the N.E. of the isl. Tenerife. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has some trade in corn, wine, silk, and flax. Pop. 1413.

RAMBOUILLET [anc. *Rambolium*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, in a beautiful valley near the extensive forest of same name, 27 m. S.W. Paris. It has good houses, and regular, spacious, well-cleaned streets, but is, on the whole, a dull place; remarkable only for its chateau, long the residence of the kings of France, and a fine park, in which the first model farm in France was established, and for its sheep-fold, which was the first depot of Merino sheep brought to France from Spain by Napoleon. From this flock have sprung the pure race, and the mixed races of sheep, which constitute one of the greatest sources of wealth in the country. Pop. 2657.

RAMDROOG, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, in the Balaghat ceded districts, 43 m. S.E. Bellary; lat. 14° 44' N.; lon. 77° 31' E.

RAME, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1231 ac. Pop. 741.

CO

RAME HEAD, a promontory, England, co. Devon, projecting into the channel, W. of Plymouth Sound; lat. 50° 19' N.; lon. 4° 13' W. (H.)

RAMFELTON, a tn. Ireland. See RATHMELTON.

RAMET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Liège, on the Meuse; with a brewery, three mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1472.

RAMGAON, a vil. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, dist. Kumaon, 17 m. S. Almora, on the declivity of a steep mountain.

RAMGERRY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam; inhabitants chiefly employed in rearing cattle; some lac is obtained in the neighbouring hills from a tree called Julia.

RAMGHAUT, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and N. by E. Agra, r. bank Ganges, which is here fordable in the dry season.

RAMGHAUT, a pass Hindoostan, leading from prov. Bejapoor, over the W. Ghats, to the Portuguese territories on the Malabar coast, of which Goa is the capital. The ascent from the E. to the summit of the pass, which has a height of about 2200 ft., and is marked out by a small temple of Siva, is very gradual; but the descent, on the W. side, was at one time so sharp and steep, as to be almost impracticable for loaded cattle. It has, however, been much improved, and now descends in regular gradations by a carriage road, which passes through a continuous forest, but does not present the mural precipices and yawning chasms for which the scenery of the Bhoré Ghat pass is celebrated.

RAMGHUR, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, the district being the largest under the Bengal presidency, and occupying most of the S. part of prov. Bahar; lat. 22° to 25° N.; lon. 85° to 87° E. It is bounded, N. by dists. Shahabad, Bahar, and Bhagulpore; E. Beerbhoom and the Jungle Mahals; S. Singhbhum, and other territories ceded to the British by the rajah of Borar; and W. Chota Nagpore, a vast zemindary formerly included within its limits. Area, 8524 sq. m. It is a wild country, amongst the least civilised in India, consisting mostly of mountains, or rocky hills, covered with forests and jungles, and intersected by the Dummoohah river, which flows E.

to join the Ganges (Hooghly). The declivities are covered with a thin layer of very fertile loam; on the uplands pulse and cotton are raised; iron is everywhere plentiful, and coal, lead, antimony, &c., are met with, but few mines are opened. Many of the zemindaries are of great extent. The commercial transactions are insignificant, though the great road from Calcutta to Benares passes through this district. Except numerous old brick forts (now partially demolished), there are few durable buildings; and Ramghur has been distinguished mainly for crime and unhealthiness. The inhabitants are principally Hindoos; Mahometans make but a small fraction of the whole. Principal towns—Chittira, the capital; Ramghur, Hazaryabagh, and Sheregotty. Pop. 372,216.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*).—1, A tn. in this district, on the Dummoohah; lat. 23° 38' N.; lon. 85° 43' E.—2, A vil. in the British Himalayan prov. Kumaon, S. Almora, in a narrow valley, the sides of which are cultivated in terraces with great care and industry. It consists of at least 2000 thatched huts.—(*Jaquemont, Voyage dans l'Inde*).

RAMGUNGA, or **RAMA GANGA**, a river in N. Hindoostan. It rises in the mountains of Kumaon, 25 m. N.W. Almora, flows circuitously S.E. through prov. Rohilcund, and after a course of about 300 m., joins I. bank Ganges, on the frontiers of Delhi and Oude, not far from Kanoje. Its principal affluents are the Kosila and Dacoh Garra, which both join it on the left.

RAMGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 106 m. W. Cuttack; lat. 20° 26' N.; lon. 84° 26' E.

RAMILLIES-OFRES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, near an old Roman road on the highway from Namur to Louvain, 28 m. S.E. Brussels. It is famous for the victory gained here (May 23, 1706) by the allies under the

Duke of Marlborough over the French, under Marshal Villeroi. Pop. 735.

RAMIREZ (DIEGO) ISLANDS. See DIEGO.

RAMISSEERAM, or **RAMISERUM**, an isl. and tn. near S. extremity of Hindoostan, between it and Ceylon; lat. 9° 17' N.; lon. 79° 21' E. It forms a part of the chain of islands and rocks stretching from Ramnad on the mainland, to Manar in Ceylon, and separating the Gulf of Manar on the S. from Palk's Strait on the N. It is of irregular shape, 11 m. in length, by 6 m. in width, with an additional narrow neck of land on its S.E. side, 12 m. in length, joining the sands called Adam's Bridge. Its surface is generally low, sandy, and interspersed with jungle and palm-groves; in its centre is a tract of fertile soil, where betel, oil-nuts, cotton, and some grains are produced. It is well watered, and contains several salt swamps, which render its inhabitants liable to fevers; but it enjoys the benefit of a comparatively cool atmosphere, being subject to the influence of both monsoons, and its temperature during most of the year ranging between 75° and 85° Fah. At its W. end is its chief port, Paumbun, opposite the Paumbun Channel, through which efforts have been in progress to obtain a passage for large ships.—The TOWN, on the E. shore of the isl., contains some good streets, nearly 1000 houses, most of which are well built; and a magnificent pagoda, constructed in part of vast granite blocks,



PAGODA AT RAMISSEERAM.—From Salt's Views in India, &c.

possessing a tower 100 ft. high, and a fine colonnade. A flagged road, lined at intervals by resting-houses and pagodas, connects the town with Paumbun. The island being held of great sanctity by Hindoos, is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, and is the residence of many Brahmins and wealthy natives, and the centre of an active trade. The inhabitants of Paumbun possess a considerable share in a fleet of vessels carrying grain, timber, oil, &c., between all the adjacent coasts, and importing rice, cotton cloths, &c., for home consumption. Pop. 4500, including some Mahometans and native Christians.—(*Statist. Rep. on the Madras Presid.; Madras Almanac*, 1841.)

RAMNAD, a tn. and large zemindary or sub-district, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, of which the zemindary forms the S.E. portion, comprising a long tongue of land projecting toward Ramisseram and Ceylon.—The TOWN, lat. 9° 13' N.; lon. 78° 56' E.; 65 m. S.E. Madura, is on the S. bank of the river Vayah, and consists of a fort 2½ m. in circuit, in which are the zemindar's palace, and cemetery, Protestant and R. Catholic churches, the commandant's residence, &c.; and considerable suburbs outside the walls. The houses are mostly of mud, and thatched. Many grain merchants and manufacturers of coarse cloths inhabit Ramnad. Pop. 10,000.—The ZEMINDARY, lat. 9° 3' to 10° 2' N.; lon. 78° to 79° 24' E.; area, 1300 sq. m.; is wholly level, and about half of it is under culture, the rest consisting of sandy and waste land, marshes, and low jungle. Some manufactures of cotton cloths and iron goods are carried on; the chief exports are chaya-root, which yields a fine red dye, salt, fish, tobacco, cotton and its fabrics, skins, paddy, and about a million chank-shells annually, mostly sent to Bengal, where they are in

great request for the manufacture of native ornaments. The inhabitants of the interior are principally Hindoos; those of the coast Mahometans, with about 10,000 E. Catholics, mainly occupied in fishing. Pop. 207,417.—(*Statist. Rep. of S. Div. of Madras Presidency.*)

RAMNAGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, r. bank Ganges, a little above the W. extremity of Benares, chiefly noted for the large fort or palace, the usual residence of the rajah. It is a huge edifice of stone, projecting into the river, and is furnished with a garden, laid off in

Belaspoor; lat. 31° 27' N.; lon. 77° 38' E. It occupies a narrow space on the cliff bordering the river, here crossed by a bridge of ropes, on which passengers, &c., are seated, and drawn over. In its architecture the town has something of a Chinese or Tibetan character; it possesses several temples greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims, and a large annual fair, at which traders of Hindoostan meet those of Cashmere, Ladak, and Chinese Turkestan, who bring shawls, wool, and woollen fabrics, raisins, and other produce, to be exchanged for grain, iron, spices, cotton cloths, sugar, &c.—(*Asiatic Researches*, xvii.)—

3, and 4, Two tns., presidency Bengal, upper provs.; the one 14 m. S. by W. Scharunpoor; the other 41 m. N. Bareilly.—5, A tn. Oude, 65 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 4000.

RAMPOORA, numerous tns. Hindoostan—the principal in the Indore dominion, and the former residence of the Holkar family, on the Taloye, an affluent of the Chumbul, 30 m. E. Neemutch; lat. 24° 27' N.; lon. 75° 12' E. It is walled, and contains a Hindoo temple of celebrity, but it has



THE RAJAH'S PALACE, RAMNAGHUR.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. Smith, 4th Regt. nt.

Hindoo fashion. Near it is a pagoda left unfinished by Rajah Cheet Singh, the mythological sculptures of which have been greatly admired for their elaborate execution. Cheet Singh intended to build a large town at Ramnaghur, with regular and wide streets; but he was deposed before any more was completed than the two spacious streets, crossing at right angles, which form the present town.

RAMNAGUR, several places, Hindoostan.—1, A considerable tn., prov. Bahar, 150 m. N.E. Benares, on the Gunduck, on the frontiers of Nepal.—2, An ancient fortress, Delhi, which now covers an area of several miles in circuit with its ruins.

RAMNEE, a snowy mountain of the Himalayas, in the N. of prov. Kumaon; estimated height, 22,768 ft. above sea-level, 50 m. N. Almora; lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 79° 38' E.

RAMNUGGUR, a large tn. Panjab, in a spacious plain, l. bank Chenaub, 70 m. N.N.W. Lahore; lat. 32° 20' N.; lon. 73° 38' E. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with round towers, and has eight well-supplied bazaars. Here is a ferry across the Chenaub, which at its lowest season has been found 300 yards wide, and 9 ft. deep. In the adjacent plain the troops of Runjeet Singh were accustomed to rendezvous for campaigns to the westward. Pop. 11,000.—(*Bombay Geogr. Journal.*)

RAMOAN, par. Irel. Antrim; 12,066 ac. Pop. 4102.

RAMOO, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, in a fertile plain, on a large river of same name, 250 m. E.S.E. Calcutta. Owing to the lowness of the site, the whole country around is regularly inundated, and very unhealthy.

RAMPISHAM, par. Eng. Dorset; 2030 ac. Pop. 412.

RAMPOOR, numerous tns. India:—1, Prov. Delhi, cap. a small state protected by the British in Rohilund, E. bank Kosla, a tributary of the Ganges, 18 m. E. Moradabad; lat. 28° 50' N.; lon. 78° 54' E. It is a straggling place, surrounded by a thick bamboo hedge and mud walls, and consists chiefly of mud huts; with two forts, and some good edifices occupied by the reigning family. The state, of which it is the cap., has an area of 720 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 320,400; and it has been noted as one of the best governed and most flourishing of Indian territories. Its foreign relations are now conducted by the British agent in Rohilund.—(*Trigon. Survey of India.*)—2, A tn., cap. Bussaher, one of the protected Sikh states, l. bank Sutlej, 50 m. E. by N.

greatly declined in importance since the transference of Holkar's court to Indore.

RAMPTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1312 ac. Pop. 231.—2, Notts; 2155 ac. Pop. 455.

RAMREE:—1, An isl. British India, prov. Aracan, N. Cheduba; about 50 m. long, by 15 m. broad; with a chain of low hills and several mud volcanoes in the S.—2, A tn., cap. above isl.; lat. 19° N.; lon. 93° 15' E.; on both banks of a creek crossed by noble bridges. It is compactly built; has a large bazaar, and a considerable commerce. Pop. 7000.

RAMS ISLAND, a small isl. Ireland, co. Antrim, the largest in Lough Neagh; about 1½ m. from the shore, and 8½ m. S. by W. Antrim.

RAMSAY, a vil. and township, Canada West, co. Lanark, on the Canadian Mississippi, an affluent of the Ottawa, 66 m. N.N.W. Kingston. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, and is the most thickly settled township in the district, having a woollen factory, manufactures of articles in wood, a saw and a flour mill, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1852), 3256.

RAMSAY, a market tn. and seaport, England, N.E. coast, Isle of Man, on a spacious bay of its name, 17 m. N.N.E. Douglas. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, a chapel, a court-house; a valuable herring-fishery, and an extensive trade in exporting provisions. Pop. 2701.

RAMSBURY, a vil. and ecclesiastical par. England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Bury, on the Irwell and E. Lancashire railway. It is a large and rapidly increasing place, indebted for the foundation of its prosperity to the first Sir R. Peel, who here commenced his manufacturing career. It has a handsome church; Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and extensive cotton-mills and print-works. Pop. 2696.

RAMSDEN, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*-Bellhouse*), 2685 ac. Pop. 465.—2, (*-Crayes*), 1453 ac. Pop. 252.

RAMSDORF, a vil. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Münster, on the Aa; with a church, an oil-mill, and some general trade. Pop. 1060.

RAMSEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon, on a tongue of highland stretching out into the fens. It consists of two principal streets tolerably well kept, with an open brook flowing through the centre of the town. The houses are mostly old, of brick, clay, and

timber, but a considerable number have recently been rebuilt in a superior style. It has a handsome church; places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians; some interesting remains of a magnificent abbey founded in 969; a literary institute, a well-endowed grammar-school, and a number of other useful charities; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. tn, 2641. Area of par., 16,196. Pop. 4645.

RAMSEY, par. Eng. Essex; 6693 ac. Pop. 657.

RAMSGATE, a seaport and market tn. England, co. Kent, 67 m. E. by S. London, with which it is connected by railway, 4 m. S.S.W. the North Foreland, at the S.E. corner of the Isle of Thanet; lat. 51° 19' N.; lon. 1° 25' 30" E. (n.) The older parts of the town occupy a natural hollow, or valley, in the chalk cliffs that line this part of the coast, while the newer portions occupy the higher ground on either side. The latter, from their elevated position on the cliffs, command an extensive sea-view. Many of the houses are very handsome, some being arranged in streets, terraces, or crescents, while others are detached villas. The places of recreation and resort comprise a theatre, assembly-rooms, several libraries, and baths. It has a parish church, in the early English style, with a lofty tower and spire; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, R. Catholics, and Jews; several schools, including a national, a British, two infant, and a free school; a dispensary, an hospital for seamen, and a literary and scientific institution. The harbour is artificial, formed by piers, and nearly circular, comprising an area of 45 ac., and including a dry dock and a patent slip for the repair of vessels. The E. pier is nearly 3000 ft. long, and the W. pier 1500 ft., both built of Portland and Purbeck stone and granite; the entrance to the harbour is 240 ft. wide. Ramsgate has a considerable coasting trade, particularly in coal, and imports some timber from the Baltic. An immense quantity of eggs, also, are imported annually from France. Ship-building and rope-making are carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a considerable fishery. Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and also a popular watering-place, to which latter circumstance it chiefly owes its recent rapid advancement. Pop. 11,838.

RAMSHOLT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2107 ac. Pop. 203.

RAMSTADT (OBER), a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Modau, 7 m. S.E. Darmstadt; with a church, an iron-work, and numerous mills. Pop. 2147.

RAMSTEIN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Landstuhl; with a church and two mills. Pop. 1080.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, N.W. Hawaii; lat. 20° 44' N.; lon. 156° 53' W. (n.); about 15 m. long, and 6 m. broad. It is volcanic, dome-shaped, and generally barren, being subject to long droughts, besides having a naturally infertile soil. The ravines and glens are, notwithstanding, filled with thickets of small trees. The shores abound with shell-fish, medusæ, and cuttle-fish. The inhabitants are not numerous.

RANBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1240 ac. Pop. 115.

RANÇE, —1, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Eppe, 30 m. S.S.E. Mons. It has quarries of building-stone and marble, two forges, a brewery, marble saw-works, a flour-mill, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1148. —2, A river, France, rises in Mount Menez, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, flows first E. to the frontiers of Ille-et-Vilaine, then N.N.E., and falls into the English Channel at St. Malo; total course, 60 m., of which 18 m., commencing at Dinan, are navigable.

RAND, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2330 ac. Pop. 148.

RANDALSTOWN, a market tn. and formerly a parl. bor. Ireland, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Antrim; with a handsome market-house, church, R. Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses; a dispensary, and schools. Cotton-spinning, and calico-weaving are carried on to some extent. Pop. 749.

RANDANS, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. N.E. Clermont; chiefly remarkable for its castle, which latterly belonged to Madame Adelaide, sister of the late Louis-Philippe. Pop. 1497.

RANDAZZO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 25 m. N. Catania, at the N. foot of Etna, r. bank Alcantara. Pop. 4487.

RANDERS, a tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, cap. bail. of its name, l. bank Gudenaa, about 6 m. above its mouth in the Randers Fjord, 111 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. It contains an arsenal and a classical school with six professors; and has

several industrial establishments, including manufactures of gloves, for which it has long been famous. The harbour near the town has only 7½ ft. water, but there is a good building-dock, and at some distance below, at the mouth of the fjord, there is another harbour with 9 ft. to 10 ft. water, and roads with good anchorage in 4 to 5 fathoms. Randers is important in a military point of view, and could encamp from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the town and its neighbourhood, in a position which could not easily be forced. Pop. (1851), 7738. —The BAILLIWICK, area, 710 geo. sq. m., contains five towns and 145 parishes. Pop. 69,900.

RANDOLPH, numerous places, U. States, particularly: —1, A vil. and township, Vermont, 23 m. S. Montpelier; with a Congregational church, a flourishing academy, several schools, fulling, grist, saw, and oil mills; four tanneries, and a woollen factory. Pop. 2666. —2, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 15 m. S. Boston; with six churches, an academy, several schools and mills, and extensive manufactures of shoes. Pop. 4741.

RANDOW, a river, Prussia, issues from a lake in circle Angermünde, prov. Brandenburg, flows circuitously N., and joins l. bank Ucker in prov. Pomerania; total course, about 70 m., a considerable part of which has been converted into a canal, and made available for navigation.

RANDWICK, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1260 ac. P. 959.

RANEA, a river, Sweden, rises in Luleå Lappmark, in N. Bothnia, flows S.S.E., and after a course of about 130 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. N. Luleå.

RANEAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ameer, 14 m. W. Sirsah. Near it is an immense jheel or shallow lake.

RANEAPPOOR, a manufacturing tn. Scinde, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It is irregularly built, but has a cleanly and pleasant appearance. It formerly had extensive manufactures of cotton. Pop. 5000.

RANELAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. and 1 m. S. by E. Dublin, of which it forms a suburb, consisting of numerous well-built houses. Pop. 2290.

RANGAMATTY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. dist., 52 m. N.E. Rungpoor. * It at one time contained 1500 houses, several of these inhabited by Mogul chiefs, but now has only about one-sixth of that number of scattered huts, and the vestiges of a fort and mosque. —The DISTRICT stretches on both sides of the Brahmapootra, E. to the confines of Assam, and has an area estimated at 2629 sq. m.

RANGATIRA, or SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, one of the three which form the group of Chatham Islands in the S. Pacific; lat. 44° 20' S.; lon. 176° 29' E. It is little better than a bare rock, rendered conspicuous by its remarkable shape.

RANGENDINGEN, a market tn. Germany, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, about 3 m. N.W. Hechingen. It contains a nunnery. Pop. 1297.

RANGI-HAUTE, or PITT, an isl., S. Pacific, Chatham group; lat. 44° 15' S.; lon. 176° 50' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 7 m.; breadth, about 3 m.; altogether inaccessible, except on the E. by a narrow channel. It is thickly wooded, and inhabited by a party of aborigines from Chatham Island.

RANGI-TOTO, the most W. of the group of islands forming the N.W. entrance to the road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand; lat. 36° 45' S.; lon. 174° 50' E. It is of volcanic origin, highest peak 920 ft. above the sea. In its centre is a very perfect crater, about 150 ft. deep.

RANGOON, a tn. Burmah, on a branch of the Irrawadi which joins the Pegu about 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Martaban; lat. (pagoda) 16° 47' N.; lon. 96° 10' E. (n.) In 1824, when taken by the British, it extended along the river's bank in the form of a parallelogram, and consisted of narrow streets crossing each other at right angles, and paved with bricks set on edge, and of houses which were almost all composed of wood and bamboo raised on piles and thatched, with the exception of the public buildings, generally built of brick. Its defences consisted of a strong stockade, 16 ft. high, and strengthened with towers of brick or wood at the gates. Its most conspicuous buildings were pagodas, the largest of which, called Shoo-da-gon, occupied a terraced hill, surrounded by smaller pagodas and many magnificent trees. In 1850 upwards of 2000 houses, including the custom-house and residences of the principal merchants, were destroyed by fire; but in 1852, when again attacked by the British, though the old town consisted merely of heaps of ruins, a new town

had been formed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river, apparently in the style of building already described. This new town formed nearly a perfect square, and was inclosed by a mud wall about 16 ft. high and 8 ft. broad, and a ditch. The great pagoda, situated on the N. side of the square, had been cleverly worked into the defences, so as to form a kind of citadel, which on this occasion was the scene of almost all the fighting that took place. It was defended by the Burmese with considerable obstinacy and valour; but the moment it was stormed they fled in confusion from the gates, and all the country around immediately submitted. The town had suffered severely, and been in many places converted into ruins; but shortly after the capture, while the British troops were still present, the inhabitants, to the number of 20,000 to 30,000, flocked in and rebuilt it, while the river side, from 3 m. to 4 m., was lined with boats containing men, women, and children.

RANI-GAT, or **RANI-GARI**, an isolated height rising about 1000 ft. above the surrounding plain, crowned by a ruined fortress in the Easowzy country, N.E. Afghanistan, 16 m. N. by W. Ohind, and W. the Indus, above Attock, and supposed to be the celebrated *Aornus* captured by Alexander the Great.

RANKWEIL, a market tn. Austria, Vorarlberg, dist. and 4 m. N.E. Feldkirch, on a height. It is a very ancient place, and was once an imperial free town. It has two churches, a poorhouse, manufactures of turnery and cherry-brandy, and tile-works. Pop. 2029.

RANN, a tn. Austria, Styria, on a height above l. bank Save, 17 m. W.N.W. Agram. It has an old castle with numerous towers, a church and Franciscan monastery, and some trade in wine. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Novidunum*. Coal and marble are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1060.

RANNOCH (Loch), a lake, Scotland, co. and 35 m. N.N.W. Perth, about 11 m. long, and about 1 m. average breadth; surrounded by lofty mountains covered by forests. The margin is picturesquely studded with farm-houses and manions.

RANSART, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 28 m. E. Mons; with a church, townhall, and school; inhabitants mostly engaged in husbandry, in the coal-mines, and in the manufacture of nails, bricks, tiles, &c. P. 2443.

RANSBACH, a vil. Nassau, 9 m. N.E. Coblenz; with a church, tile-works, and lime-kilns. Pop. 1102.

RANSBEEK, a vil. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N. Brussels. It is famous for a great battle fought here in 1143, for the tutory of Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant, when the lords of Diest, Bierbeck, Wesemael, and Wemmel defeated those of Gimberghen and Malines.

RANST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Antwerp; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1557.

RANTON, par. (inclusive of **RANTON ABBEY**), Eng. Stafford; 2670 ac. Pop. 330.

RANTZAU, a vil. and lordship, Denmark, duchy Holstein, on three little islands formed by the Barmstedter, or Langelaere, about 23 m. E.N.E. Glückstadt; with the remains of an old castle, partly occupied as an extensive flour-mill. Pop. vil., 100. Area of lordship, 66 geo. sq. m., and pop. 14,400.

RANWORTH, par. (inclusive of **PANXWORTH**), Eng. Norfolk; 1902 ac. Pop. 476.

RANZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. Oneglia, near Pieve; with three parish churches, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1223.

RAON-AUX-BOIS, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 5 m. N.W. Remiremont; with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1828.

RAON-L'ETAPPE, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 25 m. N.E. Epinal, r. bank Meurthe, near the junction of the Plaine. It has manufactures of calico and potash, and a considerable trade in wood. Pop. 3217.

RAPALLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. E.S.E. Genoa, at the N.W. extremity of the gulf. It has two squares of limited extent, a court of justice, an ancient collegiate church, two convents, a superior Latin school, an hospital, an old castle now used as a prison; manufactures of lace, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts two days. Pop. 9933.

RAPALLO (St. MARGHERITA DI), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Chiavari, near Rapallo,

beautifully situated near the gulf of Genoa. It has a number of well-built houses, a large square paved with stones of various colours, so as to form a kind of mosaic, a handsome collegiate church with an imposing façade, Doric below, and Composite above; an old castle of a square form, situated near the sea, and still available for defence; an hospital, and a communal school. Pop. 6226.

RAPHOE, a market tn., formerly seat of a diocese, and par. Ireland, co. Donegal. Area of par., 13,225 ac. Pop. 5109.—The town, 3 m. N.W. Lifford, is well built; has a central square, a plain cathedral, with the palace of the former bishops in an adjoining park; a R. Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a free school, and several charities. St. Columb is said to have founded a monastery here. The sea was united with that of Derry in 1835. Pop. 1492.

RAPINO, or **RAPINI**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S. Chieti; with two parish churches, a convent, and hospital. Pop. 1800.

RAPITA (SAN CARLOS DE LA), a seaport tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on an elevated flat on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 20 m. from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Don Carlos III., who, with a view to take advantage of its position between the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, intended to make a great commercial emporium, but the extensive works commenced during his reign were abandoned at his death, and Rapita is now comparatively insignificant. It has a parish church, primary school, courthouse, and prison, and a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 919.

RAPOLANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 18 m. from Siena, on a height; with a very ancient church, a theatre, the remains of an old castle, and thermal springs. P. 3335.

RAPOLLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 3 m. S.E. Melfi; with a handsome cathedral, a church, and a convent. Pop. 3000.

RAPONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and S.S.W. Melfi. Pop. 2300.

RAPOZOS, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 50 m. N.W. Ouro-Preto; with a church. Millet, haricots, rice, and sugar-cane are cultivated; and a considerable quantity of rum is distilled. Pop. 4500.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river, U. States, Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, and after a S.E. course of 130 m., enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary, 25 m. S. the mouth of the Potomac. It is navigable for small craft 110 m. to Fredericksburg.

RAPPENAU, a tn. Baden, circle Unterrhein, bail. Neckar-Bischofsheim. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has saline springs, from which nearly a half of the duchy derives its supplies of salt. Pop. 1038.

RAPPERSWEIL, two places, Switzerland:—1, A tn. and par., can. St. Gall, N.E. shore of lake, and 16 m. S.E. the town of Zurich; partly surrounded by walls, and surmounted by an old castle, and a church with two towers. The most remarkable object in Rapperswil is its bridge, above $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, which stretches to a tongue of land quite across the lake; it is only 12 ft. broad, and formed of loose planks, without any ledge. Pop. 1654.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 9 m. N. by W. Bern. It has some of the finest and best-cultivated fields in the canton, and rears great numbers of swine on the oak-stem of the forests. Two castles at one time stood on two neighbouring hills. Pop. 1719.

RAPRI, a tn. Siam, l. bank Meklong, 33 m. W. Bangkok. **RAPTEE**, or **RAPTY**, a river, Hindoostan, rises in the Himalayas, in the W. of Nepal, flows S.E. across the N.E. corner of Oude, into prov. Allahabad, passing the town of Goruckpoor, and after a course of about 130 m., joins l. bank Gogra by two branches. Its chief affluents are the Irrah and Tinavy on the left.

RARAKA, an isl. Low Archipelago; lat. $16^{\circ} 7' 8''$ S.; lon. $145^{\circ} 1' W.$ (n.) It is nearly of the shape of an equilateral triangle, 15 m. on each side, and its N. and S. sides are formed by a submerged reef. It is low, and well covered with trees, a few of which are cocoa-nut trees. It incloses a lagoon, which communicates with the sea by a narrow channel; it is of an elliptical form, and appears to be about 10 m. or 12 m. long, N. to S. The natives are of an hospitable and modest disposition.

RARATONGA, or **RAROTONGA**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of Cook's Islands; lat. $21^{\circ} 13' S$; lon. $160^{\circ} 6' 33'' W$. It is about 30 m. in circuit, and consisting of a mass of mountains, becomes visible at a great distance, and has a very romantic appearance. It presents bold cliffs to the sea, and is surrounded by a reef with several small openings, which admit small vessels, but afford no anchorage or shelter. It appears to be of volcanic formation. The inhabitants, about 4000, have been converted to Christianity, and made great progress in civilization. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atuaia in the S.E., and Arognau in the S.W. These villages are well built, plastered with lime, and whitened, and have a very clean and comfortable appearance. The chief productions are yams, sweet potatoes, figs, pine-apples, turkeys, fowls, and ducks. Raratonga was devastated by the great hurricane of March, 1846.

RARBAK, a vil. Hungary. See ROHRBACH.

RARITAN, a river and bay, U. States, New Jersey. The river enters the bay at Amboy, after a S.E. course, and is navigable for small craft 17 m. to Brunswick, whence it is joined by a canal to the Delaware at Trenton.—The bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, between Sandy-Hook and Staten Island, 10 m. S. New York, is 15 m. long from the ocean to Amboy, and 12 m. at its greatest breadth.

RAS-AL-HAD, the E. point of Arabia; lat. $22^{\circ} 33' N$; lon. $59^{\circ} 55' E$.

RAS-ARUBAH, or **OREMARRAH**, a remarkable headland, coast of Beloochistan, in the Arabian Sea; lat. $25^{\circ} 8' N$; lon. $64^{\circ} 35' E$. It stretches N. to S., and being connected with the mainland by a low and narrow isthmus, looks at a distance like an island. The bay on the W. is shallow, and exposed to the S. and W.; that on the E. is both deeper and better sheltered; the water shallowing gradually towards the shore from six or seven, to three or four fathoms.

RAS-EL-KHIMA, a seaport tn. Arabia, cap. of the Pirate Coast; lat. $25^{\circ} 48' N$; lon. $56^{\circ} 4' E$; on a sandy peninsula, defended by several batteries.

RAS-MOHAMMED, the most S. point of the peninsula of Sinai in the Red Sea, between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah; lat. $27^{\circ} 50' N$; lon. $34^{\circ} 15' E$.

RASALGETT, a cape, Arabia. See HAD.

RASAY, or **RAASAY**, an isl. Scotland, one of the inner Hebrides, co. Inverness, between Skye and the mainland, about 13 m. long, N. to S., and 2 m. broad at the widest part. It may be considered as forming a single ridge of

uninteresting; on the E. it is otherwise; here are numerous scattered farms, each surrounded with its cultivated tract; and the whole diversified by towering rocks, formidable cliffs, and patches of brushwood. On a lofty cliff, beetling over the sea, in the N. part of the E. coast, stands the picturesque-looking castle of Brochel. Freestone of the finest quality abounds in this island, as does also limestone, and a valuable kind of granite. There are several plantations of wood in a very thriving condition on the island, chiefly Scotch fir, larch, birch, ash, oak, alder, &c. The herring-fishing was at one time carried on here to a great extent, particularly in the Sound of Rasay, the narrow channel which separates the island longitudinally from Skye.

RASCHAU, a tn. Saxony, circle and 15 m. S.E. Zwickau; with a church, chalybeate springs, a sulphur and arsenic spring, two mills, and some trade. Pop. 2278.

RASEN, three pars. England, co. Lincoln:—1, (*-Market*) A market tn. and par., 12 m. N.E. Lincoln, on the Rase, in a very beautiful district, and on a branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is well built, has a commodious church, places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Ranters, and R. Catholics; a national school, and a mechanics' institute. Area of par., 1220 ac. Pop. 2110. — 2, (*-Middle*), A par. about 1 m. W. by N. of Rasen-Market. Area, 3470 ac. Pop. 948.—3, (*-West*), A par. 3 m. W. Rasen-Market. Area, 2720 ac. Pop. 275.

RASGRAD, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, on the Ak-Lour and the road from Shumla to Rustchuk, 215 m. N.W. Constantinople. It lies in an elevated position above a ravine which forms its chief defence, and is surrounded by a palisaded dry ditch. Excellent grapes are cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 30,000.

RASHAKKIN, par. Irel. Antrim; 19,253 ac. P. 6820.

RASHEE, par. Irel. Antrim; 6461 ac. Pop. 1505.

RASINES, a vil. Spain, prov. Santander, in a plain on the road from Castile to Laredo. It has a church and school, manufactures of coarse linen, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1558.

RASPEIG (SAN VICENTE-DEL), a tn. Spain, prov. and 4 m. from Alicante; with two endowed schools, and a church. In the vicinity are several hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation, and the trades carried on are mostly those connected therewith. Pop. 4657.

RASPENAU, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 39 m. N. Bunzlau; with a church of the 14th century, a school, an excellent limestone quarry, and limekilns. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 1415.

RASSEGU, or **RASHAU**, one of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, N.E. Simsir; lat. $47^{\circ} 50' N$; lon. $153^{\circ} 30' E$. It is about 20 m. long, and nearly the same in breadth. Like the other islands of the group, it is mountainous and rocky, but produces good timber, and abounds with beavers, and other furred animals.

RASSEIN, lake, European Turkey, Bulgaria, N.E. extremity, on the coast of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by several mouths. It is of a triangular shape, the base being about 30 m. long, and the other two sides from 20 m. to 25 m. each.

RASSELWITZ (DEUTSCH), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neustadt, on the Hotzenplotz; with a R. Catholic church, and two mills. Pop. 1777.

RASSOVA, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 38 m. E. by N. Silistria. The remains of a fortified barrier, constructed by the emperor Trajan, extend between this town and Kustendji on the coast of the Black Sea, a distance of about 37 m.

RASTADT, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Murg, here crossed by three bridges, and on the railway from Carlsruhe to Freiburg, 30 m. N.E. Strassburg. It is one of the fortresses of the Germanic Confederation, and a place of considerable strength; has well-built houses and spacious streets; contains a palace, a large edifice of red sandstone, in imitation of that of Versailles, the residence of the last margraves of Baden, but now uninhabited, and in a dilapidated state; an aulic council, a Protestant and three Catholic churches, a museum, townhouse, orphan asylum, lyceum, nunnery, and several schools; and has manufactures of articles in steel and hardware, musical and mathematical instruments, and a considerable trade in wood and cattle. Two important congresses were



BROCHEL CASTLE, RASAY. — From McCallister's Western Isles.

unequal height, but in its S., or highest end, averaging 1000 ft., culminating on the flat-topped eminence of Dun Can, 1500 ft., on the S.E. coast. The W. side of the island is sufficiently

held here, one in 1714, and another in 1799. The latter terminated abruptly with the assassination of the French deputies. The authors of the atrocity have never been discovered. A monument outside the town marks the spot. Pop. 6300.

RASTEDE, a vil. and par. Germany, Oldenburg, 8 m. N. Oldenburg. It consists of two separate villages, and contains a parish church. Pop. 909.

RASTENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Guber. It contains a castle, three churches, a gymnasium, infirmary, and two hospitals; has several courts and public offices, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and articles in copperware. Pop. 4525.

RASTRICK, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Halifax; with a handsome chapel, places of worship for Independents and the Society of Friends, an endowed school and other charities, and extensive manufactures of fancy goods. Pop. 3917.

RAT, or **KRYCI ISLANDS**, Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Semisopochnoi, Amitschka, Kryci or Rat Island, Kiska, and Boulder. Kryci Island is in lat. 51° 45' N.; lon. 180° 40' W.

RATAINE, par. Irel. Meath; 1632 ac. Pop. 316.

RATASS, par. Irel. Kerry; 6983 ac. Pop. 5220.

RATBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 5410 ac. Pop. 1241.

RATCLIFFE, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*upon-Soar*), Notts; 970 ac. Pop. 146.—2, (*on-the-Wreck*), Leicester; 880 ac. Pop. 128.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Nottingham, on the Trent, from which it sometimes suffers by inundation. It has a plain church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, manufactures of hosiery, and a wharf, at which some trade is carried on. Area of par., 1880 ac. Pop. 1273.

RATH, par. Irel. Clare; 8489 ac. Pop. 1658.

RATH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and near Düsseldorf. It is a straggling place, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1480.

RATHANGAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare. The town, 31 m. W.S.W. Dublin, on the Grand canal, is tolerably well built; has a handsome church, and chapels for Methodists, Friends, and R. Catholics, two schools, and a dispensary; little trade, and no manufactures. Pop. 1004. Area of par., 11,530 ac. Pop. 2544.

RATHASPICK, three pars. Ireland:—1, Westmeath; 7530 ac. Pop. 1446.—2, Wexford; 2804 ac. Pop. 763.—3, Kilkenny and Queen's County; 8218 ac. Pop. 2404.

RATHBARRY, par. Irel. Cork; 4735 ac. Pop. 2283.

RATHBEGAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2823 ac. P. 681.

RATHBEGGAN, par. Irel. Meath; 2866 ac. P. 238.

RATHBORNEY, par. Irel. Clare; 9633 ac. Pop. 599.

RATHBRAN, par. Irel. Wicklow; 5832 ac. P. 1215.

RATHCLARIN, par. Irel. Cork; 5901 ac. Pop. 1832.

RATHCLINE, par. Irel. Longford; 10,969 ac. P. 2249.

RATHCONNELL, par. Irel. Westmeath; 15,660 ac. Pop. 2732.

RATHCONRATH, par. Irel. Westmeath; 8746 ac. Pop. 2202.

RATHCOOLE, two pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 3673 ac. Pop. 813.—2, Tipperary; 5904 ac. Pop. 1200.

RATHCOOLE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Dublin; with a church, two schools, and a dispensary. Area of par., 4705 ac. Pop. 1356.

RATHCOONEY, par. Irel. Cork; 5152 ac. P. 3376.

RATHCORE, two pars. Irel. Meath:—1; 1079 ac. Pop. 285.—2; 5346 ac. Pop. 950.

RATHCORMAC, a tn. (formerly a parl. bor.) and par. Ireland, co. Cork. Area of par., 13,995 ac. Pop. 3361.—The town, on the Bride, 15 m. N.E. Cork, has an ancient church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house; a national school, fever hospital, and dispensary, a tannery and a nursery. Pop. 971.

RATHDOWNEY, a tn. and par. Ireland, Queen's co.; area of par., 17,117 ac. Pop. 4721.—The town, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Durrrow, has a church, R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house. Pop. 1192.

RATHDRUM, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow; area of par., 5799 ac. Pop. 3331.—The town, picturesquely situated $\frac{8}{10}$ m. S.W. Wicklow, has a neat parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and two schools, and formerly had manufactures of flannel. Pop. 917.

RATHDRUMIN, par. Irel. Louth; 1211 ac. P. 548.

RATHEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7 m. by 2 m. P. 2368.

RATHEN (*ORER and NIEDER*), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glätz; with a castle, an oil, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1198.

RATHENOW, or **RATHENAU**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Potsdam, r. bank Havel, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled; has a church, gymnasium, and hospital; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, musical and optical instruments; a fishery, brewery, distillery, and some shipping trade. In 1675 the Swedes were here defeated by the Brandenburg general, Derflinger. Pop. 5963.

RATHERNAN, par. Irel. Kildare; 5140 ac. P. 968.

RATHFARNHAM, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; area of par., 2782 ac. Pop. 5555.—The village, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. Dublin, is a straggling place, near which are the nunnery of Loretto, and Rathfarnham castle. Pop. 657.

RATHFEIGH, par. Irel. Meath; 2883 ac. P. 258.

RATHFELAND, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. N.E. Newry, on elevated ground. It has a market-house, a church, a R. Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian places of worship, and meeting-houses for Covenanters and the Society of Friends, two public schools, and a dispensary. The linen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 2053.

RATHGARVE, par. Irel. Westmeath; 6024 ac. P. 2693.

RATHGOGGAN, par. Irel. Cork; 3318 ac. Pop. 5787.

RATHGORMUCK, par. Ireland, Waterford; 17,966 ac. Pop. 2058.

RATHJORDAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 1061 ac. P. 331.

RATHKEALE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. Area of par., 12,095 ac. Pop. 7723.—The town, on the Deel, 16 m. S.W. Limerick, contains many good houses; and has a courthouse, church, a R. Catholic chapel, several places of worship for Dissenters; and a considerable retail trade; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2988.

RATHKENNAN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 787 ac. P. 149.

RATHKENNY, par. Irel. Meath; 5496 ac. P. 1517.

RATHKIERAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3479 ac. P. 775.

RATHLIN, *RACHLIN*, or *RAGHERY*, an isl. and par. Ireland, co. and off N. coast, co. Antrim; lat. (church) 55° 17' 36" N.; lon. 6° 11' 42" W. (R.) On it are the remains of a castle, in which Robert Bruce took refuge when driven from Scotland by the success of Baliol. Area, 3399 ac. Pop. 753.

RATHLOGAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 485 ac. Pop. 162.

RATHLYNIN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2782 ac. Pop. 668.

RATHMACKNEE, par. Irel. Wexford; 1861 ac. P. 471.

RATHMELTON, or **RAMELTON**, a thriving little tn. Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.E. Donegal, at the head of a small navigable bay, in Lough Swilly. It has a handsome parish church, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Methodist chapel; two schools, a dispensary, and hospital; corn-mills, a brewery, and bleachgreen; and a considerable export trade. Pop. 1428.

RATHMICHAEL, par. Irel. Dublin; 2808 ac. P. 1867.

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 2 m. S. the general Post-office; chiefly remarkable for the victory obtained by the republican forces over the royal army, commanded by the Marquis of Ormonde, in 1649. Pop. 1043.

RATHMOLYON, par. and tn. Irel. Meath; 9783 ac. Pop. 2455.

RATHMORE, three pars. Ireland:—1, Carlow; 815 ac. Pop. 228.—2, Kildare; 7756 ac. Pop. 1193.—3, Meath; 5346 ac. Pop. 950.

RATHMOYLAN, par. Irel. Waterford; 2456 ac. P. 809.

RATHMULLAN, par. Irel. Down; 3370 ac. P. 1983.

RATHMULLAN, a small seaport, Ireland, co. Donegal, 11 m. N.W. Londonderry, W. shore, Lough Swilly; with a church, and battery. Pop. 639.

RATHNAVEOGUE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5153 ac. Pop. 1069.

RATHNEW, par. Irel. Wicklow; 8433 ac. Pop. 3183.

RATHO, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 7 m. W. by S. Edinburgh, on the railway to Glasgow, which has here a station, and on the Union Canal. It has a number of handsome villas, and other well-built houses; an ancient church, a school, and several friendly societies; inhabitants chiefly

employed in agriculture. Extent of par., 4 m. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 1718.

RATHPATRICK, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4479 ac. Pop. 1547.

RATHREAGH, two pars. Irel. :—1, Longford; 4024 ac. Pop. 758.—2, Mayo; 4164 ac. Pop. 790.

RATHREGAN, par. Irel. Meath; 2866 ac. Pop. 238.

RATHROE, par. Irel. Wexford; 2397 ac. Pop. 659.

RATHRONAN, two pars. Ireland:—1, Limerick; 18,117 ac. Pop. 3993.—2, Tipperary; 2641 ac. Pop. 907.

RATHSALLAGH, par. Irel. Wicklow; 1776 ac. P. 154.

RATHSARAN, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 2291 ac. P. 678.

RATHTOOLE, par. Irel. Wicklow; 692 ac. Pop. 104.

RATHVEN, par. Scot. Banff, 10 m. by 5 m. P. 7518.

RATHVILLY, a par. and small vil. Ireland, co. Carlow, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. Carlow; with a church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Area of par., 9212 ac. Pop. 2601.

RATIBOR, or **RACIBORZ**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, 1. bank Oder, and on the Breslau, Cracow, and Austrian railway. It is walled; has several suburbs, a superior appeal court, and several other courts and offices; a castle, a Protestant and three R. Catholic churches; a town-house, synagogue, gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution, orphan asylum, several schools, infirmary, and three hospitals; manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, and tobacco; tile-works, and several oil, worsted, and other mills. Pop. 8395.

RATIEBORITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Tabor; with a church, and a chapel. Pop. 1024.

RATINGEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf; with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches; a Minorite cloister, and an hospital; justice-of-peace court; and manufactures of hats and earthenware; a tile-work, paper-mill, and a marble quarry. Pop. 4068.

RATISBON [German, *Regensburg*; Latin, *Ratisbona*; French, *Ratisbonne*], a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, r. bank Danube, being passed by a stone bridge of 15 arches, about 1100 ft. long, and opposite the junction of the Regen, 65 m. N.N.E. Munich. It is surrounded by old ramparts, in a somewhat dilapidated state, and is entered by six gates. It is very

lofty loop-holed towers by which they are surmounted. There are, however, several spacious and handsome streets and squares, and numerous fountains. The most remarkable public buildings are, the cathedral, founded in 1375, and one of the finest Gothic edifices in Germany, with a lofty and imposing front, flanked with two unfinished towers, a richly-sculptured portal, and an interior, arranged with much simplicity and in excellent taste, and lighted by beautifully-painted windows; the church of St. Emmeran, patron of Ratisbon, almost in a ruinous state; the abbey of St. Emmeran, originally built for Scotch Benedictines, a large pile of buildings, now converted into an extensive but not handsome palace; the townhouse, a gloomy, irregular structure, adorned with a beautiful Gothic portal, and historically interesting as the place in which, for nearly a century and a half, the imperial diets were held; the ducal and episcopal palace, the mint, theatre, synagogue, public library, antiquarian museum, lyceum, seminary, gymnasium, picture-gallery, blind asylum, and several monasteries and convents. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton goods, leather, and articles in leather, steel and hardware, porcelain, and earthenware, wax candles, and tobacco. There are also numerous breweries and distilleries, building-yards, dye-works, iron, copper, and numerous other mills. The trade, for which the Danube, with the steam-boats which ply upon it, affords admirable facilities, is of great importance, and includes a good deal of transit. The principal articles, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are salt, wood, and corn. Ratisbon is the see of a bishop, the seat of a superior court of appeal, courts of first resort, a mercantile court, custom-house, and other public offices; and possesses a botanical garden, and several literary and benevolent societies. It is an ancient place, and acquired considerable importance under the Romans, from whom it received the name, first of *Castra Regina*, and then of *Augusta Tiberii*. All the buildings erected by them have disappeared, with exception of a square, massive tower, of rough masonry, which is understood to have formed part of a Roman castle. In more modern times it became the residence of the old dukes of Bavaria, then rose to the rank of a free imperial city, and continued long to be the chosen seat of the imperial diets. Before the discoveries of modern navigators opened a new way to the East, it was the chief emporium for its produce; but soon after these discoveries trade opened for itself other channels, and Ratisbon, like the other imperial cities of Augsburg and Nürnberg, fell rapidly into decay. It has repeatedly suffered much from the ravages of war. The sieges which it has stood number no less than 17, and were often accompanied with bombardments. Of these, the last, and perhaps most disastrous, was in 1809, when, after an obstinate defence by the Austrians, it was stormed by Bonaparte. Pop. 23,000.

RATLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1500 ac. Pop. 471.

RATLINGHOPE, par. Eng. Salop; 5559 ac. P. 272.

RATNAPOORA [Cingalese, 'City of Jewels'], a tn. and fort, Ceylon, beautifully situated on r. bank Kalu, 61 m. S.E. Colombo. It has but one street of contiguous houses, the others being dispersed over the face of an acclivity. The larger houses are painted white and yellow, and have a foreground of beautiful green turf, with thick flowering shrubs. It has a bazaar, well supplied with provisions, and numerous shops for the sale of spices. The fort, though inadequate to withstand any other than a native force, is sufficient to protect the large village which lies under its walls. Ratnapoora is the seat of the gem-fishery, carried on chiefly in a small tributary of the Kalu or Kalu-ganga, in the slime and mud of which the precious stones are found; these are principally topazes, kirunchies, and yellow and yellowish-green sapphires. Rubies of large size, and fine sapphires, are also found, but are extremely rare.—(Pridham's *Ceylon*.)

RATTERY, par. Eng. Devon; 2823 ac. Pop. 413.

RATTLEDSEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3254 ac. P. 1201.

RATOATH, a vil. (formerly a parl. bor.) and par. Ireland, co. Meath, 15 m. S. by W. Drogheda; with a neat church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary. Area of par., 9332 ac. Pop. 1322.

RATONEAU, a small isl. France, in the Mediterranean, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, rather more than 2 m. W.S.W. Marseilles; the harbour of which it defends by a fort, and several batteries which have been erected upon it.



RATISBON.—From Frost's Sketches in Germany.

irregularly built, and the streets are generally narrow and winding. The houses are more venerable for their antiquity than remarkable for architectural merit, though many of them have an imposing appearance, rendered more striking by the

RATOT, or **RATOLD**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Veszprim. Though now comparatively insignificant, it was once a place of some importance. It has a church and two mills. Pop. 1206.

RATSCHKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, between lofty hills, 118 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. It is tolerably well built, has several Greek churches, and an active trade. Pop. 1600.

RATTENBERG, a tn. Tyrol, circle Unter Inthal, on the Inn, 27 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. It is walled, and was once a place of considerable strength, but the fortifications have been dismantled. It now contains the ruins of an old castle, and a handsome old church; lead, silver, and copper are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1050.

RATTOW, par. Irel. Kerry; 7034 ac. Pop. 2052.

RATTRAY, a par. Scotland, co. Perth, containing the villages of Old and New Rattray. Old Rattray lies on an elevated platform at the foot of the Grampians, and in the Shee, 15 m. N.E. Perth. It is old, and irregularly built. Contiguous to it is the neatly-built village of New Rattray, which is a favourite resort for invalids. The spinning and weaving of flax is carried on to a considerable extent in both places; the mills being propelled by water-power. Area of par., 5 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2336.

RATZ-ALMAS, a vil. Hungary, co. and 22 m. E. Stuhlweissenburg, on a lofty height, above the Danube. Much fruit, and an excellent red wine, are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2190.

RATZ-ARADATZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Marsh of Fejerto, about 3 m. from Nagy-Betskerock. P. 1332.

RATZEBUHE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 54 m. S.S.E. Köslin, on the Czarne or Zahn. It has a court of justice, a church; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1310.

RATZEBURG, or **RACISBURG**, a tn. Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, on the S.E. extremity of the lake of the same name, 13 m. S.S.E. Lübeck. It occupies a small island, and has a very picturesque position, but has no facilities for trade. It is properly the capital of the duchy, being the seat of the government, and the general place of meeting both for the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. It contains a handsome cathedral, situated in the N. part of the town; and an important grammar-school. Pop. 3000.

RATZERSDORF, a vil. Hungary, co. and 4 m. from Pressburg; with an extensive trade in wine, in the growth of which almost all the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2197.

RAUCEBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln—1, (North); 3460 ac. Pop. 277.—2, (South); 2430 ac. Pop. 367.

RAUDEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and S.E. Oppeln, in a well-wooded district, on the Rudka. It has a R. Catholic church; tile-works, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 1060.

RAUDNITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, l. bank Elbe, 24 m. N. by W. Prague. It is well built, and has a handsome church; a castle, with a good collection of paintings, and a library of 40,000 volumes; a Capuchin monastery, and a synagogue. On the crest of a hill near it is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 3200.

RAUDTEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and N.W. Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser; with a Protestant parish church, and an hospital; and a worsted and several other mills. Pop. 1213.

RAUMO, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, gov. and 51 m. N.W. Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It consists of wooden houses; has a church, building-yards, a good harbour; and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood. Pop. (1841), 1771.

RAUNDS, par. Eng. Northampton; 3680 ac. P. 1870.

RAURIS, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle and 41 m. S. Salzburg, in a valley of same name, on a height above the Embach. It has a church, chapel, and school; a thermal spring, and four mills. Near it is a gold mine, which has been partially worked from time immemorial. Pop. 1625.

RAUSCHENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, cap. bail., 10 m. E.N.E. Marburg; with two schools, and an hospital; a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 1528.

RAUSNITZ-NEU, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. E. Brünn, in a valley; with a church and a town-house. Pop. 2070.

RAUTSCHKA, or **HUSKA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, about 30 m. from Weisskirchen; with two churches, and a school. Pop. 1431.

RAVANA-HRADA, or **RAKAS-TAL**, one of the 'sacred lakes' of Tibet, in the tract of Kailas, at the source of the Sutlej river; lat. 30° 40' N.; lon. 81° 10' E.; 15,200 ft. above the sea, at the S. foot of Gangdisri, a peak 22,000 ft. in height, and a few miles W. of the other sacred lake Manasarowara, the surplus waters of which it receives. It is about 20 m. in length, N. to S., by an average breadth of 5 m., and at its N. extremity gives efflux to one of the head streams of the Sutlej. It is thus described by Mr. Strachey, who visited it in 1848:—'The varied outline of the lake, with its islands and innumerable headlands—the intense blue of its waters, glittering in the sun under a cloudless sky, with snow-white breakers that covered its surface, and dashed against its rocky coasts—while Kailas reared its glorious dome of snow in the background—formed a picture of uncommon beauty; but the effect of the scene was greatly marred by the utter desolation of everything; and any real enjoyment was entirely destroyed by the bitter blasts of the S. wind, which did not fail to chill us to the very bones.'—(Strachey, in *Jour. of the Roy. Geog. Soc.* xxi. 63.)

RAVAZD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 10 m. from Raab, in a well-wooded and fertile district; with a R. Catholic chapel; a brewery; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1280.

RAVEE, the central river of the Punjab, rises in Kulu; lat. 32° 20' N.; lon. 76° E.; and flows very tortuously, but mostly S.W. to its confluence with the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan, and lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 71° 46' E.; total length, estimated at 450 m., in which course it passes the towns Chumba, Bisuli, Tulumba, and the city of Lahore, which last is about midway between its source and termination. Near its head it is 7000 ft. above the sea, and has been found 116 ft. across; at Chumba, where it is crossed by a bridge, it is 40 yards or 50 yards broad. At the Meancee ferry, about 220 m. from its source, it is when fullest upwards of 500 yards in breadth, and 12 ft. deep; but from Lahore to the Chenab its banks are precipitous; it is rarely more than 150 yards across; and it is fordable in most places for eight months in the year. At Lahore it divides into three principal arms, and again before its confluence with the Chenab, which it joins by three mouths. It is the *Hydraotes* of Alexander's historians.—(Thornton, *Gazetteer of Countries near the Indus*.)

RAVELEY, two pars. England, Hunts.—1, (Great); 2040 ac. Pop. 326.—2, (Little); 760 ac. Pop. 61.

RAVELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 6 m. W. Salerno. It is the see of a bishop, and has a handsome cathedral, seven other churches, a monastery, nunnery, and three almshouses. Pop. 1700.

RAVENDALE (EAST and WEST), par. Eng. Lincoln; 1430 ac. Pop. 135.

RAVENFIELD, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1170 ac. Pop. 180.

RAVENINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2415 ac. P. 284.

RAVENNA, a deleg., Papal States, bounded, N. by deleg. Ferrara, N.W. Bologna, S.W. and S. duchy of Tuscany, S.E. deleg. Forli, and E. the Adriatic; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., about 50 m.; greatest breadth, 24 m.; area, 509 sq. m. In the S., it is traversed by ramifications of the Apennines, but slopes rapidly down towards the N. and N.E., terminating in the former direction in an extensive plain, and in the latter both in plains and lagoons. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Adriatic, being drained by the Po-di-Primaro, with its affluents Santerno and Senio, the Lamone and the Montone. The climate in the interior is agreeable, but on the coast humid, misty, and insalubrious. The soil is very fertile, especially in corn, maize, leguminous crops, hemp, flax, anise, and coriander seed; saffron, wine, oil, silk, and fruit. A great deal of salt is obtained from the marshes on the coast. Pop. 168,415.

RAVENNA, a tn. Papal States, cap. above deleg., l. bank Montone, near the confluence of the Ronco, about 4 m. W. of the Adriatic, and 43 m. E. by S. Bologna. It stands in a marshy and unhealthy district, is surrounded by earthen ramparts; has a circuit of about 3 m., and being far too large for its actual population, has a dull melancholy appearance, though many of its houses are handsome, and its streets are in general regular and spacious. The principal edifices are the cathedral, founded in the fourth, but rebuilt during the last century, and adorned with some of Guido's finest paintings; the

ancient baptistry, separated from the cathedral by a street; the Basilica of San Vitale, in the pure Byzantine style, with all the accessories of Eastern splendour, built in the reign of Justinian, in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and adopted by Charlemagne as the model of his church at Aix-la-Chapelle; the Basilica of San Giovanni Evangelista, founded in 425, by the Empress Galla Placidia, consisting of three naves, supported by 24 ancient columns, and surmounted by a quadrangular *campanile*, in which are two remarkable bells; the church of San Giovanni Battista, founded also by Galla Placidia; the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, containing a massive sarcophagus of Greek marble, in which the ashes of the empress lie; the palace of Theodoric, the last of the Goths, once a most magnificent structure, but reduced to a mere ruin by Charlemagne, who, with the consent of the Pope, carried away its ornaments and mosaics; the tomb of Dante, consisting of a sarcophagus of Greek marble; the archbishop's palace and chapel, the townhouse, the library, containing 40,000 vols., and 700 MSS.; the museum, containing a rich cabinet of medals; and the academy of the fine arts. The manufactures are almost confined to silk, and are of very little importance. The trade, which was at one time extensive, has greatly fallen off, but the port is still much frequented by the trading barges of the Adriatic. This port was in early times one of the best on the coast, and large enough to contain the fleets of Augustus, but it gradually silted up so as to be rendered almost useless. The evil has been so far remedied by the Canale Naviglio, which is about 5 m. in length, and gives a direct communication with the sea at Porto-Corsini.

Ravenna, under the emperors, became one of their greatest naval stations. During the decline of Rome, A.D. 404, Honorius made it the seat of the Western empire, and by availing himself of its strong natural position due to the morasses with which it was surrounded, and adding to its fortifications, made it almost secure against any hostile attack. During his reign and the regency of his sister Placidia, it was adorned with many of its noblest edifices. Not long after it fell into the hands of Odoacer, who in his turn was expelled by Theodoric, under whom it became the capital of the Goths. After two of his descendants had succeeded, it was recaptured by Belisarius, the celebrated general of Justinian, who made it an exarchate and conferred it on Narses, his favourite lieutenant. This exarchate, after lasting for nearly two centuries, was terminated by Astolphus, king of the Lombards, who, having captured the city, made it the metropolis of the Longobardic kingdom in 754. Pepin and Charlemagne having succeeded in expelling the Lombards, made a present of Ravenna and its exarchate to the pope, with whom, though not without occasional interruptions, it has since remained. Pop. 10,582.

RAVENSBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, cap. bail., in a valley on the Schussen, 22 m. E.N.E. Constance. It is walled, has three gates, and three suburbs; is irregularly built, and has three churches, one of them, the Frauenkirche, a handsome edifice; several old monasteries, an hospital, poorhouse, Latin school, and manufactures of chocolate, oil, and paper; oil-works, dye-works, breweries, silk, flax, and worsted mills. Pop. 4439.

RAVENDEN, par. Eng. Bedford; 2160 ac. P. 371.
RAVENSTHORPE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1330 ac. Pop. 467.

RAVENSTONE, three pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 2230 ac. Pop. 446.—2, Derby; 1130 ac. Pop. 396.—3, (Dale), Westmoreland; 18,450 ac. Pop. 930.

RAVESTEIN, or RAVENSTEIN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E.N.E. Hertogenbosch, on the Maas; with two churches, a Latin and a common school; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and in trade. Pop. 875.

RAVNAGORA, a market tn. Croatia, co. and S.W. Agram, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church. Pop. 1057.

RAWA, a tn. Russia, Poland, on the small river Rawka, 43 m. S.W. Warsaw; once strongly fortified. It has four churches, an Augustine monastery, and an old castle; a brewery and distillery. Pop. (1841), 4231.

RAWCLIFFE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 8½ m. S.E. by S. Selby; with a handsome church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a free school. The manufacture of sackings is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1532.

RAWDEN, a chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 6½ m. N.W. Leeds; with a chapel, places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school at Woodhouse Grove, for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. Pop. 2567.

RAWDON, a vil. and township, Canada West, co. Hastings, on a small stream, a tributary of the Trent, about 58 m. W.N.W. Kingston. It has recently made rapid progress, and has a distillery, two tanneries, a saw and a flour mill, and produces large quantities of maple-sugar and agricultural produce. Pop. vil., 400; township (1852), 3997.

RAWICZ, or RAWITSCH, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S. Posen. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, is tolerably well built and well paved, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, Franciscan monastery, burgher school, and school for deserted children, orphan hospital, workhouse, and house of correction; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, hats, and tanneries, and spinning-mills; and a trade in corn and wool. P. 10,049.

RAWIL-PINDE, a tn. Punjab, in the doab formed by the Indus and Jailun, and midway between those rivers, 57 m. E.S.E. Attock; lat. 33° 35' N.; lon. 73° 15' E. It is surrounded by a bastioned wall, and has an old fort; its houses are low-pitched and flat-roofed, streets clean. It has a good bazaar, a thriving transit trade between Hindoostan and Afghanistan, and a cheerful and pleasant appearance. On its S. side is a large choultry; W. of the town is a large mosque, with the shrine of a Mahometan saint. Rawil-Pinde is highly celebrated for the beauty of its women. Pop. 3000. —(Masson, in *Bombay Geog. Jour.*, vol. vi.)

RAWMARSH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2448 ac. Pop. 2533.

RAWRETH, par. Eng. Essex; 2377 ac. Pop. 416.
RAWTENSTALL (St. Mary), a vil. and station on the E. Lancashire railway, England, co. Lancaster, near Haslingden; with a handsome church, a national school, places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; extensive cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 5643.

RAYDON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2335 ac. Pop. 555.
RAYGUNGE, or RAYAGANI, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Dinagepoor, about 240 m. N. Calcutta. It is of modern origin, but consists of narrow, dirty streets, lined with about 300 houses and 700 huts. It carries on a very extensive trade, particularly in cattle, of which 5000 bearing burdens are said to arrive daily.

RAYLEIGH, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex, on Hadleigh Bay, 14 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. It has an ancient church in the early English style, a Baptist chapel, the remains of an old castle, and a brewery and malting establishment. Area of par., 2873. Pop. 1463.

RAYMONGHY, par. Irel. Donegal; 15,190 ac. P. 4316.
RAYMUTTERDONEY, par. Irel. Donegal; 12,614 ac. Pop. 2268.

RAYNE, par. Eng. Essex; 1676 ac. Pop. 388.
RAYNE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11 sq. m. Pop. 1550.

RAZ, or BEC DU RAZ, a headland, France, S.W. coast, dep. Finistère; lat. 48° 2' 24" N.; lon. 4° 43' 45" W. (n.) It forms the S. entrance of the Bay of Douarnenez, and is crowned with a lighthouse 259 ft. high.

RAZA, one of the Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 24° 37' W. (n.) It is low and barren, and the coast steep and rocky; it is inhabited by birds only.

RAZA, or GATO, an isl. Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Niterohi, or Rio-de-Janeiro. It is of an oval shape, and on it is a lighthouse. Vessels pass on either side, the depth of water being on the N. side from 13 to 20 fathoms, and that on the S. side not much less. The width of channel on the former side is 6 m., and on the latter 4 m.

RAZES, a dist. France, which was a dependency of the former prov. Languedoc, and had Limoux for its capital. It consisted of Razès proper and Sault, now included in dep. Aude; and of Fenouillades, now forming arronds. Prades and Perpignan, in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

RÉ, or RIE [Latin, *Carcina*], an isl. France, Bay of Biscay, about 2 m. off the coast of dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. W. Rochelle, but hid from the town by the headland of Chef de Baie; greatest length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., 18 m.; breadth very irregular, being little more than 1 m. near the central part, where it forms a kind of isthmus, and nearly 4 m. on

either side of it. The coasts on the S. and W. are lofty and precipitous, but much indented on the N., where there are several good havens, particularly those of the villages of Ars, La Flotte, and the small town of St. Martin. The last is defended by a citadel of considerable strength, and there are three other forts on different parts of the island. The soil is not fertile, scarcely producing either corn or pasture, but the vine thrives well, and is cultivated to some extent. A considerable extent of surface is occupied by salt marshes, from which much salt is made. This manufacture and fishing form the chief employments. There are also several distilleries of brandy, and a trade in it and in wine. In 1628, the British, to relieve the Protestants who were besieged in Rochelle, made an unsuccessful attempt on this island. Pop. 15,885.

READING, a parl. and mun. bor. and market tn. England, cap. co. Berks, l. bank Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 38 m. W. by S. London, on the Great Western railway. Though the town in general is very irregularly laid out, the principal streets are spacious, and the town generally is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of brick, but a great many also are of Bath stone; they are for the most part well built, and the shops handsome. The town is rapidly extending both E. and W. It has an imposing castellated county jail and house of correction, on a similar plan to that of the model prison at Pentonville, a new assize hall, a spacious hospital, and a public-hall, a fine edifice with a suite of apartments for the literary, scientific, and mechanics' institution; a small theatre, news-room, and baths; three parish churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics; several charitable institutions, including a blue-coat school for boys, a green-coat school for girls, a public dispensary, six sets of almshouses, and other minor charities. The textile manufactures of Reading, formerly various and extensive, particularly the woollen manufactures, are now limited to the weaving of some coarse linen, silk ribbons, and galloons, and some floor and sail cloth. There are also two or three iron-foundries, and several yards for boat-building. But Reading cannot now be considered as a manufacturing place. Its present importance is derived from its being the centre of a very extensive traffic in flour, in timber, bark, hoops, wool, cheese, malt, beer, and all the agricultural products of a very fertile district, which are forwarded by barge and railway to the metropolis. The Kennet is navigable for barges of 110 tons, and on its banks are suitable wharfs. There are here the remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I., who was buried within its precincts in 1135, as was also his queen, and his eldest son. Pop. 21,456.

READING, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated in a wide basin at the foot of lofty hills and slopes, l. bank Schuylkill, which is here crossed by two fine covered bridges, at the junction of the Union canal and Schuylkill Navigation, and on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, 50 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It is built with great regularity in straight and spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles, and dressed with a covering of white gravel, or disintegrated sandstone, which consolidates so as to be equal or superior to a macadamized road, and is amply supplied with excellent water, conducted by an aqueduct from a spring in a neighbouring hill called Penn's Mount. Many of the houses, and more especially those of the central square, are substantial and even elegant. The more important public edifices are 15 churches, among which the Lutheran and German Reformed, both handsome structures with lofty spires, are conspicuous; the courthouse, finely situated on a commanding height, presenting a very imposing appearance, and adorned with a pillared portico; the prison, adjoining the courthouse; an academy, a female seminary, and several other scholastic establishments. The principal public works are several large flour-mills; a cotton-factory for fine muslins, of which about 8000 yards are daily produced; extensive workshops for making cars and railroad machinery, a nail-factory, and other iron-works, a pottery, two breweries, and several tanneries. Other important manufactures are woollen hats, which have long been extensively made for the southern and western markets; boots and shoes, castings in iron and brass, rifle-barrels, tools, and agricultural implements. The

ale and porter of the breweries are celebrated, and wine of fair quality and in considerable abundance is made from extensive vineyards in the neighbouring districts. In the vicinity iron-ore is found in abundance, and a kind of conglomerate, which being susceptible of a high polish, is known by the name of Potomac marble. Reading was originally settled by emigrants, chiefly from Württemberg and the Palatinate, and still retains strong indications of its origin. German is in common use, and several of the newspapers, and service in two of the churches, are in German. Pop. (1850), 15,748.

REAL, a river, Brazil, which almost during the whole of its course, of about 160 m., forms the boundary between provs. Bahia and Sergipe. It flows generally W. to E., and mostly through a mountainous country, where its channel is constantly obstructed by cataracts; but for the last 35 m. it is free from cataracts, and has a wide and deep tidal channel. Its principal affluents are the Sagum, Guararema, and Piaui, all of which it receives on the right. Its mouth, about 25 m. N.E. of the Itapicuru, is in lat. $11^{\circ} 28' 4''$ S.

REAL-DEL-MONTE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 56 m. N.N.E. Mexico, 9000 ft. above sea-level. It was long famous for its mines, which are still partially worked. A few miles N.E. is the celebrated cascade of Regla.

REALEJO, a maritime tn. Central America, state Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific, 28 m. W.N.W. Leon; lat. $12^{\circ} 27' 54''$ N.; lon. $87^{\circ} 9' 30''$ W. (R.) It has an excellent harbour, composed of a salt-water creek, into which several streams empty themselves. The entrance is protected by an island about 2 m. long, which leaves a channel at either end by which ships may enter; the larger of the two being a quarter of a mile wide; inside is a noble basin, nowhere less than 4 fathoms deep, with a mud bottom, and capable of containing 200 ships of the line in security. It exports some indigo, cotton, sugar, mahogany, and other timber; and is one of the ports used for passenger traffic by Lake Nicaragua to California. Pop. 3000.

REALEJO-DE-ARAJÓ, a vil. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, in the delicious valley of Orotava, about 2 m. from the sea. It has a townhouse, prison, an elementary school, a granary, church, several suppressed convents whose churches are used for public worship, and near it numerous hermitages. It has also two flour-mills, and a brandy-distillery. Pop. 2237.

REALEJO-DE-ARRIBA, a vil. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, at the foot of a high chain of hills. It has a church, several primary schools, and two flour-mills; and supplies the neighbouring villages with firewood, charcoal, and fruit. P. 3365.

REALMONT [*anc. Regalis Mons*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 12 m. S. by E. Alby. It is built with great regularity, has an extensive public square, surrounded by a fine walk; manufactures of crape, serge, and linen, and excellent bleach-works. Pop. 2238.

REARSBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1800 ac. Pop. 500.

REARYMORE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 13,944 ac. P. 1695.

REAY, par. Scot. Caithness; 18 m. by 9 m. Pop. 2506.

REBAIX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dendre, 18 m. E.N.E. Tournay; with manufactures of linen, earthenware, and tiles for roofing and pavement; two breweries, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1083.

REBECQ-ROGNOX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Seme, 16 m. S.S.W. Brussels. It has manufactures of tobacco, lace, thread, and wicker-work, two mills, tile-works, and pavement quarries. Pop. 2840.

REBRISORA, or KIS-REBRA, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 16 m. from Bistritz; headquarters of a Walachian frontier regiment. Pop. 1500.

REBSTEIN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and S.E. St. Gall; with a Protestant church, a R. Catholic chapel, and three schools. Many of the females are employed in tanning. On a neighbouring hill stands the castle of the same name. Pop. 1611.

RECALE, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, S.W. Caserta; with two churches. Pop. 1200.

RECANATI [*Latin. Recintum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 9 m. N.E. Macerata, on a lofty and commanding eminence. It contains many fine palaces, a cathedral with a Gothic doorway, and richly-carved roof; several other churches, and a townhouse. Near it is a splendid aqueduct communicating with the subterraneous channels, which convey water to Loreto. Pop. 8000.

RECCA, or **REKA**, a river, Austria, Illyria, rises in the S. of circle Adelsberg, gov. Laybach, flows S.W., then N.W., and at the village of Canziano, 18 m. E.N.E. Trieste, plunges into a chasm, and entirely disappears; total course, about 30 m.

RECCO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has spacious but ill-formed streets, a large church, a handsome oratory, a convent with a church attached, and a townhouse, in which the public schools are kept. The trade is chiefly in linen, linen thread, oil, and fruit. Some small vessels are built. Pop. 4557.

RECHE, a vil. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle Tecklenburg; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1540.

RECHERCHE BAY, Van Diemen's Land, near the entrance into D'Entrecasteaux Channel; lat. 43° 35' S.; lon. 147° 5' E.

RECHNITZ, a tn. Hungary. See **ROHONCZ**.

RECHTENBACH, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Bergzabern; with a church. Pop. 1097.

RECIFE, a tn. and seaport, Brazil. See **PERNAMBUCO**.

RECIGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 20 m. E. Campagna, on a mountain, r. bank Platani. Pop. 1520.

RECITZ, or **ROTH-RECITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Tabor; with a church, a chapel, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1360.

RECKEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 28½ m. S. Bruges, r. bank Lys; weaving, dyeing, and tanning are carried on. Pop. 2247.

RECKENDORF, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, N.N.W. Bamberg, on the Bannach; with a church and castle. Pop. 1134.

RECKHEIM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 15 m. E. Hasselt. It has a large *depot-de-mendicité* for the vagrants of provs. Liège and Limburg. The inmates are employed in making stockings, gloves, and other articles of dress. Pop. 1005.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Münster, on the Hellbach; with a court of justice, four churches, and a castle; manufactures of linen, a brewery, distillery, and trade in linen. Pop. 3501.

RECLUS and VERSOIE, a vil. Sardinian States, Savoy, at the foot of Little St. Bernard, near l. bank Isère. It is poorly built, consisting of a few narrow streets, with side pavements, raised from 2 ft. to 3 ft., to prevent the water, in descending from the mountain torrents, from penetrating into the houses. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and some trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1850.

RECOARO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Vicenza, near the source of the Agno. It contains a church and two oratories. Near it are mineral springs, said to be very efficacious in liver complaint, and extensive quarries of gypsum, millstones, and red marble. Pop. 3172.

RECVLVER, par. Eng. Kent; 1653 ac. Pop. 273.

RED DEER, a river, British America, which rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of same name, flows S.E., and after a course of about 80 m., joins r. bank Saskatchawan; lat. 50° 40' N.; lon. 110° 5' W.

RED LAKE, a river, U. States, rises near the sources of the Mississippi, issuing from a lake of same name, flows W.S.W., and joins r. bank Red River, after a course of about 100 m. Red-lake, from which it issues, is about 25 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

RED RIVER, a large river, U. States, rising at the base of the Rocky Mountains, in New Mexico. It flows E.S.E., forming the boundary between Texas and the Indian territory, and between Texas and Arkansas; in the latter state it turns S.E. and falls into the Mississippi, 125 m. N.W. New Orleans, total course, above 1000 m.; chief affluents—the Washita, which joins it in Louisiana; and the False Washita, which it receives in the Indian territory. Much of its course is through rich prairies, with red soil, which colours the water. About 100 m. above Nachitoches, which lies 100 m. above the mouth of the stream, commences a swampy expansion of the river called the Raft, 70 m. long, and 20 m. to 30 m. wide, produced by the river dividing into a number of channels, sometimes shallow, which have been obstructed by fallen trees and other matter brought down by the stream. So solid in many places had the Raft become, that willows and grass were growing in the soil caught among the trees.

At great expense this obstruction has been cleared away so far as to admit the passage of steam-boats. About 4 m. above Nachitoches, the various channels again unite, soon, however, again to separate into numerous creeks and bayous.

RED RIVER (NORTH), a river, N. America, rises in the Minnesota territory, U. States, flows N. into British N. America, and falls into Lake Winnipeg, after a course of about 300 m. On this river is a settlement of same name, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

RED SEA, or **ARABIAN GULF** [anc. *Mare Rubrum*, *Mare Erythraeum*, or *Sinus Arabicus*; French, *Mer Rouge*, *Golfe Arabique*; German, *Das Rote Meer*, *Arabisches Meerbusen*; Arabic, *Bahr-el Hejaz*, *Sea of Hejaz*], a branch of the Indian Ocean, communicating with it by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, stretching in a N.N.W. direction between Arabia on the E., and Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt on the W., and only separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, which, where narrowest, does not exceed 80 m. across; it forms a very long, and comparatively narrow expanse, stretching for 1450 m., with a breadth, which, where widest, as on the tropic of Cancer, does not exceed 200 m., and in general averages about 180 m., but diminishes gradually both at its S. and N. extremities, having at the former, across the strait, a width of only 14½ m., further subdivided by the Island of Perim into two channels, a larger on the E., of 11 m., and a less on the W. of 1½ m., and forking at the latter into two branches: the one of which, forming the Gulf of Akaba, penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 m., with an average breadth of about 15 m., while the other, forming the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea, and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt for about 200 m., with an average breadth of about 20 m. In the fork between these two branches is the celebrated Mount Sinai, or Jebel Musa [Mount of Moses]. The shores, both on the E. and W., consist generally of a low tract, mostly sandy, though sometimes swampy, varying in width from 10 m. to 30 m., and suddenly terminated by the abutments of a lofty table-land, of 3000 ft. to 6000 ft. high. The Red Sea may thus be considered as occupying the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley, which probably at one time extended between the table-lands without interruption; but has since been partially filled up by coral-workings, which, extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea into three different channels, and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. In the main channel the depth sometimes exceeds 230 fathoms, and is supposed to average at least 100 fathoms, but diminishes towards the extremities, where the depth in general does not exceed from 40 to 50 fathoms. In the Gulf of Suez this depth gradually decreases to 30 fathoms, and still continues to shoal, till at the harbour of Suez it amounts to only 3 fathoms; in the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, the depth of the main channel is fully maintained, and apparently, in some places, even exceeded. The currents of the Red Sea are entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May, when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the S., a strong current sets in from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and proceeding N., accumulates the water so much as to produce a general rise of level of about 2 ft.; from May to October, on the contrary, the N. wind continues to blow, not without interruption, but with such force and constancy, as both to give the current a S. direction, and carry off the 2 ft. of level which had been previously accumulated. These winds, however, proceeding either directly N. or S., affect only the main body of the sea, and leave a considerable belt along the coasts subject to alternations of land and sea breezes, and not unfrequently to sudden squalls. The chief dangers to navigation, however, arise not from these, but from the number of shallow reefs, of the presence of which no previous intimation is given, as the sea never breaks upon them. This absence of breakers is attempted to be accounted for by the porous nature of the coral, which offers so little resistance to the sea, that it diffuses itself through it without commotion, as if it were passing through a sieve. The principal harbours of the Red Sea are on the African coast, Suez, Kosseir, Suaken, and Massowa; and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Hodeida, and Mecca. The trade from shore to shore is not of much importance, consisting chiefly of the transport of pilgrims, considerable numbers of slaves, and some grain from Egypt; but a much more im-

portant trade has recently risen up in consequence of the opening up of the old route from Europe to India across the Isthmus of Suez, and along the Red Sea. It was that part of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, that the Israelites crossed in their flight from Egypt.

REDBERTH, par. Wales, Pembroke; 305 ac. P. 137.

REDBOURN, a vil. and par. England, co. Hertford, 4 m. N.W. St. Albans. It has a church situated about 1 m. from the village, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Area of par., 4515 ac. Pop. 2085.

REDBOURNE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3919 ac. Pop. 354.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet, England, co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Southampton, near the termination of the Andover canal, at the head of Southampton water, and on the Southampton and Dorchester railway. It is a large and populous place, of ancient origin, and has building-yards, a large brewery, and a considerable trade, exporting grain, and importing coal, timber, and slates, &c.

REDCAR, a township and watering-place, England, co. York (N. Riding), 6 m. N. Guisborough, on the Stockton and Darlington railway; with a chapel, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; a school, and a productive fishery off the coast. P. 1032.

REDCITY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 723 ac. Pop. 140.

REDCLIFF (St. Mary), par. Eng. Gloucester; 1166 ac. Pop. 6812.

REDCROSS, par. Irel. Wicklow; 6248 ac. Pop. 1330.

REDDING, a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; with extensive collieries, in which the greater number of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 694.

REDDITCH, a large vil. England, co. Worcester, 12½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham, on an acclivity. It is irregularly but generally well built, amply supplied with water, and lighted; has a parish church, a fine R. Catholic chapel in the Perpendicular style, and places of worship for Independents and Methodists; national day schools for boys, girls, and infants; a literary and scientific institute, and manufactures of needles, hooks and eyes, and fishing-tackle. Pop. 4802.—(Local Correspondent.)

REDE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, about 22 m. from Papa; with a church, a fine chateau, several mills, and a trade in wine and timber. P. 1116.

REDENHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3714 ac. P. 1795.

REDGORTON, par. Scot. Perth; 7680 ac. Pop. 2047.

REDGRAVE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3353 ac. Pop. 1385.

REDINHIA, a tn. and par. Portugal, com. Leiria, on a small affluent of the Soure, 17 m. S. Coimbra. Pop. 1586.

REDISHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 733 ac. Pop. 152.

REDITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Redicka, 6 m. from Pardubitz; with a church and school. P. 1369.

REDLINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1075 ac. P. 251.

REDMARLEY-D'AMTOT, par. Eng. Worcester; 3778 ac. Pop. 1192.

REDMARSHALL, par. Eng. Durham; 5513 ac. P. 332.

REDMILE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1170 ac. Pop. 527.

REDNITZ, a river, Bavaria, rises near Dettenheim, 4 m. N.N.W. Pappenheim, flows N., and at Furth unites with the Pegnitz to form the Regnitz, after a course of about 35 m.; chief affluents, on the right, the Roth and the Schwarzbach; on the left, the Rezat and Schwabach.

REDON [anc. *Roto*], a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, at the foot of a hill on the Vilaine, in which the tide here rises 9 ft. to 12 ft., 39 m. S.S.W. Rennes. It is generally well built, has an elegant fountain, a finely-planted promenade; a Gothic church, with a semicircular E. end, much admired; manufactures of serge, building-yards, in which vessels of 400 tons are sometimes constructed, and extensive slate-quarries. The harbour is good, and enables the town to carry on a considerable foreign and coasting trade, chiefly in corn, wine, brandy, colonial produce, salt, butter, honey, wax, chestnuts, wood, hemp, flax, sailcloth and canvas, leather, hair, feathers, rosin, slates, iron, and lead. Pop. 3454.

REDONDA, an isl. Brazil, in front of the entrance of the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, W. of isl. Raza. Vessels entering the bay from the S., pass through the channel between this island and Raza, which has a depth of 24 fathoms at all times.

REDONDELA, a vil. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 11 m. S. Pontevedra, near the estuary of Vigo, and communicating

with the sea by means of a canal capable of admitting small vessels. A bridge over a small river connects its suburb of Villavieja, and it has a townhouse, two schools, a church, and a spacious and handsome convent, attached to which is a church. Weaving, curing sardines, fishing, and agriculture, are the chief occupations. P. 2410.

REDONDESCO, or RODONDESCO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. Mantua; with the ruins of an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1803.

REDONDO, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 14 m. S. Estremoz. It has a monastery, an hospital, a Latin school, and manufactures of cloth, and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 2430.

REDONDO, two islets, W. Indies. The one, about 9 m. N.W. Monserrat; lat. 16° 55' 30" N.; lon. 62° 18' 45" W. (R.); is a high barren rock, becomes visible at the distance of 30 m., and has the appearance of a haystack. Near it are some sandbanks abounding with fish. The other, situated about 7 m. N. Grenada, belongs to a chain of small islands and rocks called the Grenadillas or Grenadines. Between it and Cariaco, N.E. of it and the principal island of the group, there is a channel, with deep water, which may be navigated, though not without danger.

REDOU-T-KALE, a seaport tn. Russia, Mingrelia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Khopi, 12 m. S.S.E. Anaklia. It is a place of considerable strength, with a garrison of 600 or 700 men.

REDRUTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town, in the midst of a rich mining district, 9½ m. N.W. Falmouth, has two churches, several chapels for Dissenters, a market-place, and an elegant clock-tower; inhabitants principally employed in the rich copper-mines in the neighbourhood. Redruth is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Druidical remains. Area of par., 3907 ac. Pop. 10,571; of tn. 7095.

REDWITZ, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Kosseln, E. Baiern. It is walled; has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and chemical products, glass-works, a copper and other mills. Pop. 1580.

REE (LOUGH), a lake, Ireland, formed by an expansion of the Shannon, between the cos. Longford, Westmeath, and Roscommon, 17 m. long, and 1 m. to 6 m. broad, studded with islands, of which Hare Island, Inchboffin, Inchmore, and several others, are of considerable size. Its outline is remarkably irregular, and formed by innumerable beautiful havens and bays, and its shores are strikingly picturesque. The Inny enters it from the E.

REED, two pars. Eng. —1, Herts; 1460 ac. Pop. 277. —2, Suffolk; 1224 ac. Pop. 247.

REEDHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3328 ac. Pop. 771.

REEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E. Herogenbosch; with a convenient townhouse, a church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 798.

REEPHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 570 ac. Pop. 409.

REES, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 41 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, r. bank Rhine. It is walled; has a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a progymnasium, savings-bank, and orphan hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hats, tobacco and leather, and some shipping trade. Pop. 3342.

REETH, a market tn. England, co. York (N. Riding), 47 m. N.W. York, at the junction of the Arkle and the Swale. It has two endowed schools and extensive lead-mines. Pop. 1344.

REETH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S. Antwerp, on the road to Boom. It has three breweries, a tannery, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1262.

REETZ, numerous small places, Prussia. The only one deserving of notice is a tn., prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 73 m. N.E. Frankfurt, on a height above 1 bank Ihna; with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth and hats; and a trade in horses and cattle. P. 1899.

REFOYOS, two places, Portugal —1, (*de Bashi*), A tn. and par., prov. Minho, com. Guimaraens, near r. bank Tamega, about 25 m. from Braga. —2, (*de Riba d' Ave*), A tn. and par., prov. Douro, 15 m. from Oporto. P. 580.

REGA, a river, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, about 6 m. S.W. Shivelbein. The united stream flows N.N.W., but very circuitously, and falls into the Baltic after a course of about 70 m.

REGALBATO, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 26 m. W.N.W. Catania, near r. bank Salso; with a college. Pop. about 6000.

REGELLO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. and 18 m. E.S.E. Florence, in the Upper Val d'Arno, S. side of Mount Vallombrosa, near the torrent Bota. It has a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 9952.

REGEN, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. and on a river of its name, 30 m. N.N.W. Passau; with four churches, numerous breweries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1220.

REGEN, a river, Bavaria, rises on the W. side of the Böhmerwald, near the frontiers of Bohemia, flows N.W. to Cham, then W., and lastly S., to its junction with l. bank Danube, opposite to Ratisbon; total course, nearly 90 m.; affluents, the Weisse and the Cham.

REGENSBURG, a tn. Bavaria. See **RATISBON**.

REGENSTAUF, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinat, on the Regen, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon; with three churches, an infirmary, the ruins of a fine old castle, and manufactures of potash and saltpetre, a brewery, and saw, bark, and flour mills. Pop. 1565.

REGEN'S SWORD, a remarkable peninsula, China, between the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Leatong.

REGENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Stettin, r. bank Rega. It is walled; has three gates, a church, a castle; and tan, oil, walk, and saw mills. Pop. 2402.

REGGIO, or **SANTA-AGATA-DELLA-GALLINA** [anc. *Rhegium Julii*], a tn. and seaport, Italy, cap. prov. Calabria-Ultra I., in a fertile plain, E. coast the Strait, and 9 m. S.E. town of Messina; lat. 38° 5' 51" N.; lon. 15° 40' E. (c.). It is walled, flanked with towers, and has several extensive suburbs. The old town was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake of 1783, and a new town has gradually risen up, built on a regular and uniform plan, with good houses and spacious streets. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a collegiate and ten parochial churches, seven convents, a royal college, an ordinary, and a founding hospital. It has manufactures of silk goods, linen, common pottery, essences, and other sorts of perfume; stockings and gloves, made of the filaments of the Pinna, a marine bivalve; a considerable trade in oil and silk, and an active fishery. Reggio is the seat of an archbishop, and of a high criminal and civil court. It was founded under the name of Phœbia, by a Greek colony, 700 years B.C. After it had risen to great importance, it was besieged, and starved into an unconditional surrender by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who carried off most of its inhabitants as slaves. It recovered its liberty under his son, Agathocles, but ultimately fell under the Roman yoke, and became a municipal town. Julius Caesar did much for its improvement, and changed its name to Rhegium Julii. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Normans, and then to Ferdinand of Aragon, king of Naples. During the 16th century, it was twice reduced to ashes; in 1544, by Barbarossa, and in 1558 by Mustapha Pasha. Its last great calamity was the earthquake of 1783, which made it almost a complete ruin. Pop. (1850), 18,483.

REGGIO [anc. *Rhegium Lepidi*], a tn. Italy, duchy and 15 m. W.N.W. Modena, in a beautiful country, near l. bank Crostolo, and on the canal of Tassone. It is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a citadel; is well built; has regular streets, several of them lined with porticoes and many handsome houses; is the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices, and has an ancient cathedral adorned with marble columns, and several fine statues of Clementi; several other churches, among which that of Madonna della Ghiara, in the form of a Greek cross, and adorned with numerous frescoes, is considered the chief ornament of the town; a handsome townhouse, lyceum, museum, library, theatre; manufactures of linen and silk goods, and of articles in horn, bone, and ivory; a trade in cattle and wine, and a large annual fair. Reggio is the birthplace of Ariosto. P. 16,000.

REGGIOLO [Latin, *Razulm*], a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 7 m. E. Guastalla; with a court of justice, a church, a picturesquely-situated castle, an elegant theatre, primary and musical schools, an hospital, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5363.

REGIL, a vil. and com. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, at the foot of Mount Hernio, about 10 m. from Tolosa; with a church, a good courthouse, a school, and a trade in corn and maize. Pop. 1545.

REGNITZ, a river, Bavaria, which, formed at Furth by the junction of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, becomes immediately navigable, passes the towns of Erlangen, Forchheim, and Bamberg, and about 3 m. below the last joins l. bank Main, after a course of 40 m.

REGOA, or **PEZO-DA-REGOÁ**, a vil. and par. Portugal, r. bank Douro, 4 m. N.N.W. Lamego; with a Latin school, extensive wine cellars, and a handsome quay. Pop. 1962.

REGOLY, or **REGEL**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, and 34 m. N. by E. Füfőkirchen, on the edge of an extensive marsh, where the Koppány joins the Kapos; has a church, the ruins of an ancient castle, two mills, and some trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1556.

REGUAIN, or **FLAT ISLAND**, Bay of Bengal, off coast of Aracan, S.E. Cheduba; lat. 18° 36' N.; lon. 93° 45' E.; is remarkable as adding a fourth to the three localities of the Old World previously known, in which the strata are undergoing a process of upheaval. These localities were Scandinavia, and the countries of the Baltic generally, the W. coast of Italy, and the coasts of Cutch. In Reguain, which, like the other islands in the vicinity, presents visible marks of subterranean fire, the ascertained rise, which is said to have commenced with a great earthquake in 1750, or 1760, is from 9 to 12 ft.; but in other islands to the N., and more especially in Cheduba, the rise is 22 ft. The upheaval in a greater or less degree extends S.E. by S., to N.W. by N., over a tract 100 geo. m. long, and varying from a very narrow strip to 20 m. broad, and is in the line of prolongation of the great volcanic belt of the Sunda Islands.

REGUISHEIM, or **REXEN**, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. S. Colmar, r. bank Ill, near the canal of Neufbrisch. Pop. 2201.

REHA, or **ROHA**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **ORFAI**.

REHAU, or **RECHAU**, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Gränbach, 29 m. N.E. Bamberg; with an extensive brewery, and a flax, cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 1600.

REHBURG, a tn. Hanover, principality Calenberg, in the vicinity of the Steinhuder lake, 23 m. W.N.W. Hanover. It has a bathing establishment supplied by chalybeate and sulphurous springs, which are in considerable repute. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. of tn., 1325.

REHETOBEL, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and N.E. Appenzell, with a church; inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1958.

REHME, a vil. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. S.W. Minden, l. bank Weser, at the confluence of the Werra. It has a church, extensive salt-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1912.

REHMUTPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Bejapoor, on an affluent of the Krishna, about 14 m. from Satara. It contains several Hindoo temples.

REHNA, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, l. bank Rade-gast, 19 m. W.N.W. Schwerin; entered by four gates. It has two public squares, a church, townhouse, and savings-bank; manufactures of woollens, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2579.

REIBERSDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on a height 4 m. E. Zittau; with a church, and a castle, manufactures of linen, a brewery, and distillery. Pop. 1012.

REICHELSHEIM, two places, Germany:—1. A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 8 m. N.W. Erbach, at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It has a church. Pop. 1240.—2. A vil. Nassau, on the Horlof, 19 m. N.E. Frankfurt; with a church, manufactures of linen, and several distilleries. Pop. 751.

REICHEN, a vil. Bohemia. See **REICHEXAU**.

REICHENAU, several places, Bohemia, particularly:—1. (or **REICHNOW**, or **SARKENICZKY**) [Latin, *Reichenovium*], A tn., circle and 9 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on the Erlitzbach; with a demary church, two castles, an old and a new, the latter one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in Bohemia, a Piarist college, not now used; a townhouse, gymnasium, two hospitals, and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 3900.—2. (or **REICHEN**), A vil., circle Leitmeritz, 56 m. N.N.E. Prague; with a church; inhabitants chiefly employed in raising and spinning flax, and weaving and bleaching linen. Pop. 1016.—3. A vil., circle and 25 m. N.E. Buzlau, on both sides of the Mohilka. It has a church, a school, a saw and three other

mills. Pop. 2292.—4. (NEU-, or NOWY-RICHNOW), A vil., circle Tabor; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1047.

REICHENAU, a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the Ostritz, 7 m. E. Zittau; with two churches, and manufactures of linen and ribbons, dye-works, bleachfields, and several mills. Pop. 3663.

REICHENAU, or MITTELZELL, an isl. Baden, on that part of Lake Constance named Untersee, 4 m. W.N.W. Constance. It is of a triangular shape, and about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad; is covered with vineyards, and divided into three parishes. It once possessed a famous Benedictine abbey, the abbots of which acquired large domains, and became princes of the empire. Pop. 1365.

REICHENAU, or RICHNOW, vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 9 m. from Grünau; with a church. Pop. 1659.

REICHENAU (ALR), a vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 22 m. S. Liegnitz; with a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and several mills. Pop. 1812.

REICHENBACH, two places, Prussia:—1. A tn., gov. and 30 m. S.W. Breslau, r. bank Peile. It is walled, flanked with towers and bastions; and has four suburbs, several courts and offices, a Protestant and three R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, castle, and several schools; extensive woollen and cotton manufactures, bleachfields, dye-works, and oil and vinegar works. Pop. 5478.—2. A tn., gov. and W. Liegnitz; with a Protestant church and hospital, manufactures of nankeen, and several mills. Pop. 1133.

REICHENBACH, a tn. Saxony, circle and 7 m. S.E. Zwickau. It has two churches, schools; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, hosiery, and stoneware; worsted, flax, and cotton mills; dye-works and bleachfields; and a considerable trade. Böttiger, the antiquary, was born here. Pop. 8075.

REICHENBERG, or LIBERK, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, in a finely-wooded district on the Neisse, 56 m. N.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and a suburb called Christiansstadt, and is, after Prague, the largest town in Bohemia. It is well built, but has many irregular, uneven, and narrow streets. It contains two churches, a schoolhouse, one of the largest and finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom, an elegant theatre, musical and several other schools, an infirmary, and poorhouse. Linen and woollen cloths are extensively manufactured, and form important branches of trade. Pop. 13,500.

REICHENHALL, a tn. Upper Bavaria, in a wide and beautiful valley, 65 m. S.E. Munich, r. bank Saal, here crossed by two bridges. It has four churches, a townhouse, and hospital, and one of the most important salt-works in the kingdom. The salt is obtained from 30 springs, and the annual produce averages 12,000 tons. In 1817, after great expense, and by the genius of the celebrated engineer Reichenbach, these springs were brought into connection with those of Traunstein and Rosenberg, and the salt-mines of Berchtesgaden, by a conduit carried above 50 m. over hills and valleys. Pop. 2660.

REICHENSACHSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle and 4 m. S.W. Eschwege; with a church. Pop. 1689.

REICHENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Breslau; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, potash, glue, starch, snuff, and gunpowder. In the 16th century there were mines here which produced about 25,000 ducts of gold. At present, arsenic is the only mineral actually worked. Pop. 1972.

REICHENSTEIN (UNTER), RAYSTEIN, or RECHSTEIN, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, r. bank Wattawa, 20 m. S.S.E. Klattau; with a church and glass-works. Pop. 1684.

REICHSHOFFEN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 23 m. N.W. Strasburg; with a paper-mill, an iron-work, and a considerable trade in madder, which is extensively grown in the neighbourhood, and in gypsum, which is extensively used for agricultural purposes. Pop. 2626.

REICHSTADT, or ZAKOPY, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, at the foot of the Kamnitzberg, 42 m. N.N.E. Prague; with a church, castle, Capuchin monastery, and school; considerable manufactures of chintz, calico, and wax-cloth. The son of Napoleon Bonaparte had his title of duke from this town. Pop. 1900.

REICHSTADT (OBER and NIEDER), two contiguous vils. Saxony, circle Dresden, bail. and near Dippoldiswalde; with a church, a castle, and six mills. Pop. 1056.

REICHTHAL, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. E. Breslau, on the Stundtina; with a R. Catholic church, townhouse, school, hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1123.

REIDIA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. extremity of gov. Novgorod, flows N., and after a course of about 90 m. joins I. bank Lobat, near its mouth in lake Ilmen.

REIF, a tn. Tyrol. See RIVA.

REIFENBERG, a vil. Austria, Illyria, circle and near Görz, on the Brenizza; with a church and two castles. Pop. 1200.

REID (LA), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Liège, on the Weay and the Ambleve. It has limestone quarries, limekilns, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1898.

REIGATE, a parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Surrey; the town, 19 m. S.S.W. London, on the railway to Brighton, on a branch of the Mole; stands on a bed of fine white sand, much used in the manufacture of glass, and has a small townhall in the market-place, an ancient church, built of squared limestone, with an embattled tower, and some interesting monuments; places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents, a free grammar and a national school, a literary institute, and several charities. Reigate returns a member to Parliament. Pop. bor., 1640. Area of par., 6005 ac. Pop. 4927.

REIGHTON, or RICHTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1818 ac. Pop. 247.

REIGNIER, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, near I. bank Arve. It is a straggling place, with a court of justice, and a trade partly in wine, but chiefly in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1709.

REIGOLDSEWEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Basel Landschaft, 12 m. S.S.E. Basel, in a valley 1650 ft. above the sea. It has a good church, parsonage, school-house, and a savings-bank; many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving silk ribbons. Pop. 1108.

REIKIAVIK, REIKIAVIG, or REYKJAVIK [Danish, *Reikjævi*], a seaport tn. and cap. of isl. Iceland, on the S.W. coast, and a tongue of land which projects into the Faxaflod; lat. 64° 8' 24" N.; and lon. 21° 55' 15" W. (n.). It is the see of a bishop, the seat of government, and residence of the principal authorities of the island; and has a cathedral church, a superior grammar-school, an observatory, a public library, some manufactures of coarse woollens, a good harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, and an important annual fair. Pop. 900.

REIL, a vil. Prussia, gov. Treves, on the Moselle; with a chapel and an iron-mill. Pop. 1488.

REILINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Schwezingen; with a church. Pop. 1371.

REIMS, a tn. France. See RHEIMS.

REINACH, or RYNACH, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 13 m. S.E. Aarau. It is a stirring manufacturing place, with an extensive cotton printfield, and a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 2675.

REINERZ, or DUSSNICK, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Breslau, I. bank Glabzer, Weistriz, and the Romsbach. It is surrounded by mountains; has two churches and an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and paper; a worsted, two saw, and several other mills. Near it, in a secluded valley, are mineral springs, with a bathing establishment, much frequented in summer, and a few miles N. of the town is the Heuscheuer, or Heuscheune [Hay-barn], so called from its shape, and presenting a vast assemblage of detached rocks of fantastic forms. The highest, called Grossvaters Stuhl (Grandfather's Chair), is 2800 ft. above the sea. Near it is a much-frequented pilgrimage church. P. 2346.

REINET, Cape Colony. See GRAAF-REINET.

REINFELD, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful district, on the Heilsau, 11 m. W.S.W. Lübeck. It is well built, and contains the remains of an old castle. Pop. 900.—The bail. N. of the Trave has an area of 38 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8200.

REINHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near Dieburg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and has two parish churches, a synagogue, and three mills. Pop. 1193.

REINOSA, or **REYNOSA**, a mountain chain, Spain, between provs. Burgos and Santander. It detaches itself from the S. slope of the Cantabrian mountains, and stretches N.W. to S.E., terminating near the environs of Burgos. It gives rise to the Ebro on the E., and the Piserga on the S.W. The loftier summits are covered with snow during the far greater part of the year, but the slopes are covered with forests, containing excellent marine timber.

REINOSA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Santander, on the Ebro, here crossed by a fine bridge. It has an elegant townhouse, public schools for both sexes, a church, an hospital, hermitage, two cemeteries, and two public promenades; manufactures of woollen and linen; several flour-mills, and a considerable traffic in grain and flour. P. 1724.

REINSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Wilderfels; with two churches, manufactures of linen, three mills, mineral springs, coal-mines, and a trade in fruit and flax. P. 1003.

REINSTEDET, a vil. Saxen-Altenburg, near Kahla, on the Selka; with a church and a fine manor-house. P. 1154.

REINSWALDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circle Sorau; with a church. P. 1152.

REISCH, or **NEU REISCH**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Iglau. It has a church, a Premonstratensian abbey, with an extensive library, and a chapel. P. 1040.

REISCHDORF, or **REICHSDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. from Saz; with a church, a school, and limestone quarries. P. 1918.

REISEN, or **RYDZYNA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Posen; with a palace belonging to Prince Sulkowsky, and one of the finest in Poland; a Piarist college, and two R. Catholic churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1170.

REISK, par. Irel. Waterford; 3827 ac. P. 834.

REITENDORF, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a church, a castle, an hospital, and a mill. P. 1640.

REITH, a vil. Tyrol, circle Schwatz; with a church and a chapel. P. 1123.

REKAS, or **RIKAS**, two places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. and 12 m. N.E. Temeswar; with a church. P. 2568.—2, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth. P. 2813.

RELICKMURRY and **ATHASSAL**, par. Irel. Tipperary; 12,208 ac. P. 3649.

RELLEN, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Alicante; with crooked and steep streets, a bad townhouse, a granary, and an hospital in ruins; two elementary schools, a church and chapel, and a hermitage. Agriculture, three oil-mills, five flour-mills, and a few looms for domestic linens, employ the inhabitants. P. 2435.

REMAGEN, or **RHEINMAGEN**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, l. bank Rhine. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, entered by five gates, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. It was founded by a Roman colony. P. 1786.

REMBANG, a prov. Java, bounded, N. by the Java Sea, E. prov. Soerabaya, S.E. Kediri, S. Madioen, and W. Samarang. It is hilly, but not mountainous; its highest peaks being under 2000 ft.; and with several smaller, possesses only one navigable stream, the Solo. The country along the coast is little better than a dry, barren sand-waste; and inland it is stony and rocky, and for the most part covered with thick date forests. In short, only about an eighth part of the area is capable of cultivation. Rice, tobacco, and vegetables are the chief products; some timber is floated down the Solo; some trade is done in rice and turmeric, and in importing gambier; and some sugar is manufactured in two districts. Ship-building to a limited extent is carried on at the ports of Rembang, Dassoon, Galagan, and Bantjar. Rembang is rich in old holy graves, held in great respect by the Javanese. P. 460,000.

REMBANG, a tn. Java, above prov. on a deep bay on the N. coast, W. of the river Rembang, and 60 m. W.N.W. Samarang; lat. 6° 40' 30" S.; lon. 111° 17' E. (R.). It is a lively, thriving town, with a roomy barrack, a good hospital, a mosque, a school, and some other respectable buildings. Its harbour, one of the best in the island, is protected by a point named Oedjong-Boender, which stretches far into the sea, and by some islands, among which are the two Brothers. It

has a good trade in ship-timber, and in ship-building, and near it are valuable salt-pans.

REMEDIOS, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 87 m. N.E. Antioquia. Its gold-mines, formerly so rich, are abandoned, but it has some trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

REMNHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 1590 ac. P. 486.

REMETE, **MNISSEK**, or **EINSIEDL**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, on the Gölnicz, 53 m. N.W. Zemplin; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, brewery, and brandy distillery. P. 2143.

REMETE, or **REMETZ**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder-Weissenburg, on the Kigyos-Putzka, near its junction with l. bank Maros, 15 m. N. Karlsburg. It contains a Greek united church, and has mineral springs. Pop. 2590.

REMICH, a tn. Holland, duchy and 12 m. E.S.E. Luxemburg, l. bank Moselle. It is very beautifully situated in a most fertile district; and has an old castle, a townhouse, prison, church and school; and a considerable trade in wine, agricultural produce, and fruits, especially apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, plums, and nuts. There are also tanneries and pottery works, and several limekilns, and gypsum-mills. In April, 1822, there was fought here a severe engagement between the forces of the bishop of Treves and Metz, and the Normans, in which the bishop was killed. P. 2300.

REMIREMONT [anc. *Auendi Castrum*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Vosges, l. bank Moselle. The houses, though for the most part rather low, are neat and regular, and usually adorned with arcades. The streets are well laid out and spacious. The principal edifices are the church and hospital. Its chief manufactures are cotton, muslin, Paris point, stained paper, and leather. There are also cotton and saw mills, and iron and steel works. The trade is of considerable importance, Remiremont being the entrepot for the produce of the mountainous districts in the neighbourhood. The leading articles are cheese, called *Gerardmer* and *Gruyère*. P. 4623.

REMLINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würzburg; with a Protestant church, two castles, several mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. P. 1088.

REMO (SAN), a seaport n. Sardinian States, div. and 30 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. prov. on the Mediterranean. When viewed from the sea it presents the figure of a triangle, the base of which is formed by the shore, and the apex by the dome of the sanctuary Della Costa. It consists of an upper and a lower town. The former is very ancient, and consists of a number of poor houses, placed in narrow and almost inaccessible streets; the latter is much better built, and has one handsome modern square, but the streets are generally steep and ill paved. A great scarcity of good water used to be felt, but a copious supply has recently been introduced from a distance of about 3 m. San Remo is the residence of a military commandant, and the seat of a superior court of law, and of several public offices; and has 14 churches, several of them belonging to convents; and one, the sanctuary Della Costa, already mentioned, adorned with four columns of alabaster; a seminary and college, a large townhouse in which the public schools are kept; and a small harbour, chiefly frequented by fishing vessels, and small coasters, which load with oil, fruit, and salt provisions. P. 9554.—The province, area, 217 geo. sq. m., is covered by the Maritime Alps, which descend in beautiful hills and terraces towards the shore, and send down numerous torrents; the soil is fertile, and great quantities of oil and fruit, particularly oranges and citrons, are produced. The prov. is divided into 8 mandamenti, subdivided into 38 comuni. P. 61,000.

REMOUCHAMPS, a vil. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Liège. It has a very remarkable double grotto, nearly 1 m. long, and containing a great variety of beautiful stalactites. In its mouth, at what is called the Lake d'Entrée, numerous fossil bones of lions, hyenas, bears, and other animals, were found in 1828.

REMPTENDORF, a vil. Germany, Reuss-Greiz, bail. Burgk; with a church and several mills. P. 1356.

REMPSTONE, par. Eng. Notts; 1660 ac. P. 389.

REMS, a river, Württemberg, rising in a hilly district not far from its E. frontiers; flows W.N.W. past the towns of Essingen, Gmünd, and Schorndorf, and joins r. bank Neckar, at Ludwigsburg, after a course of 50 m.

REMSCHIED, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on a rugged height. It contains a Protestant church, and has extensive manufactures of various articles of ironmongery, which are largely exported to Holland, Russia, America, and other countries. Pop. 11,902.

REMY (Str. [anc. *Glanum Livii*]), a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 42 m. N.N.W. Marseilles, near the canal of St. Real, in a beautiful basin, covered with olive-yards. It has a handsome boulevard, formed on the site of the ancient ramparts, somewhat narrow and irregular streets, but many of the houses, though old, are well built. The only edifice deserving of notice is the Hotel de Ville, a handsome modern structure, situated in the public square, which is adorned with a pyramidal fountain. The trade is in wine and corn, and there are silk-mills. Pop. 3123.

RENAIX (Flemish, *Ronse*; Latin, *Roturnacum*), a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S. Ghent. Its picturesque situation; has three public squares, each adorned with a fountain; three churches and two chapels, a townhouse, hospital, orphan asylum, *conseil de prud'hommes*, a superior primary government, and several communal and private schools; a musical society, and different benevolent institutions, particularly one which bears the name of *Frères des Bonnes Œuvres*. The manufactures consist of cotton stuffs, linen cloth, flannel, hats, earthenware, soap, oil, chocolate, chicory, and tobacco. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, salt-refineries, dye-works, bleachfields, thread-mills, brick and tile works, &c. The linen trade is very extensive, the weekly and monthly markets are much frequented, and at the two annual fairs, each lasting two days, a great deal of business is done. Renaix dates from the 8th century. In 1478, and again in 1519, it was almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 12,645.

RENCHEN, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine. r. bank Rench, 9 m. N.N.E. Offenburg; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp. Moreau defeated the Austrians here in 1796. Pop. 2573.

RENCUM, Holland. See RENKUM.

RENDALL and EIRE, par. Scot. Ork. and Shet. P. 1446.

RENDCOMBE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2532 ac. P. 264.

RENDHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1721 ac. P. 453.

RENDE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 3 m. N.W. Cosenza. It is situated at the foot of the Apennines, and contains seven churches and two monasteries. Potter's clay and millstones are found in the vicinity. P. 4100.

RENDEK, or CSAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, 1 m. from Smegh; with a church. It stands in a district covered with forests. Pop. 2636.

RENDEUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Ourthe, 36 m. N. Arlon; with a saw-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1011.

RENDEZVOUS, an isl. off S.W. point, Borneo; lat. 2° 44' 30" S.; lon. 110° 9' E.

RENDLESHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2020 ac. P. 359.

RENSBURG, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail., on both sides the Eider, and on a little island in its channel, 54 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. It stands in a level district on the frontiers of Schleswig, and is a place of great strength. It is divided into three parts—the Altstadt, Newwerk, and Kronwerk. The Altstadt, the oldest part, occupies the Eider islet, and is defended by seven irregular bastions and six outworks. Newwerk stands on the I. or Holstein bank of the Eider, and is defended by six regular bastions and ravelins and seven outworks. The efficiency of its defences can be greatly increased by flooding. Kronwerk is on the r. bank, or Schleswig side of the river, and not only guards the entrance to the fortress on that side, but also protects the large sluice on the canal and the harbour. There are in all five gates, of which the Altstadt has three, and the Newwerk and Kronwerk one each. Rensburg ranks as a fortress of the second class, and is also the second artillery depot in the kingdom. Its arsenal and barracks are extensive and complete, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to its importance as a military station. Its principal buildings and establishments are two churches, one of them large and richly ornamented, with a curious altar-piece; a provincial court-house, the canal warehouse, the Schleswig-Holstein head bank; the second state bank, a large bell-foundry, a superior grammar-school, and three hospitals. The town is advancing.

Both the Eider and the Schleswig-Holstein canal, which joins it here, give ample water communication, while a branch railway puts it in connection with the trunk line between Kiel and Altona. The harbour, a winter haven of the fourth class, has 11 ft. water; and there are five stations, at which vessels according to their size can load or deliver their cargoes. The most important of these stations is at the sluice in Kronwerk. The origin of Rensburg is unknown, but it owes its Altstadt to Frederick III. in 1669; and its other divisions, its privileges, and principal fortifications to Christian V., who continued improving it from 1684 to 1692. It has stood repeated sieges and bombardments. Pop. 10,400.—The BAIL., the largest in Holstein, is not all united, but includes a number of isolated patches. Its area is 93 geo. sq. m. Pop. 21,900.

RENFREW, or RENFREWSHIRE, a co. Scotland, bounded S. and S.W. by co. Ayr, E. by Lanark, N. by the Clyde, and W. by the Firth of Clyde. Length, 31½ m.; breadth, 13½ m.; area, 241 sq. m., or 154,240 ac., of which about 100,000 ac. are cultivated. The most elevated ground occurs in the S.W. and S.E., but they attain no great height, the loftiest summit in the co. being about 1200 ft. or 1300 ft. above sea-level. There are, however, numerous beautiful and extensive valleys, watered by the White and the Black Cart, the Gryffe, &c. Towards the centre of the co., the general features are striking and picturesque, being in many places well wooded, and varied by fine undulations, knolls, and rising-grounds. Along the Clyde the country is comparatively flat, and the soil various, but a great part of it is deep, loamy clay, extremely fertile. The S.E. part of the county is included in the great coal-district of the W. of Scotland. Limestone, sandstone, ironstone, granite, and secondary trap rocks, are found in considerable abundance. Good freestone for building is quarried; limestone is also wrought for burning; and the mines of coal and ironstone give employment to a great number of persons. Grazing and dairying are extensively practised in this county, particularly in the high districts, where the pasture is excellent. In the middle district, where the latter is not so good, all sorts of crops are raised with the best advantage. But Renfrewshire derives its principal importance from its manufactures and shipping, including as it does, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, as well as the county town Renfrew. It returns three members to Parliament, one for the county, and one each for the burghs of Paisley and Greenock. Pop. 161,091.

RENFREW, an anc. royal and parl. burgh, Scotland, cap. above co., 6 m. W.N.W. Glasgow, about half-a-mile from the Clyde. It consists of a main and several lesser streets, well lighted with gas; and has a jail and townhouse, an old parish and a Free church, a grammar-school endowed by a charter of Robert III., and the Blythswood testimonial, a superior school established in 1842; a subscription library, and an atheneum, were opened, December 1, 1853. Silk and muslin handloom weaving are carried on, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in a bleachfield at one end of the town, and in the extensive foundry and shipbuilding-yards on the banks of the Clyde, and in a distillery in the vicinity. A short canal connects the town with the Clyde, which is here crossed by a ferry, and furnished with a commodious quay or wharf at which the river steamers touch in their passage to and from Glasgow. Renfrew gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the reigning sovereign; and unites with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Port-Glasgow, and Dumbarton, in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 3898.

RENFREW, a vil. Canada West, on the Bonne Chere, which here forms a magnificent fall about 70 m. N. Kingston. It has a Presbyterian and a R. Catholic church, a grammar-school, a foundry, tannery, carding, saw, and flour mills, and exports large quantities of potash.

RENGERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz; with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1086.

RENHOLD, par. Eng. Bedford; 2165 ac. Pop. 484.

RENI, a commercial port, Russia, gov. Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Pruth, in the Danube. It exports wheat, barley, and maize, chiefly to Constantinople. Pop. (1849), 7314.

RENINGHE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 25 m. S.W. by W. Bruges, near l. bank Kemmelbeke. It has six breweries, a bleachfield, several flour-mills, and

manufactories of leather, ropes, candles, tobacco, and oil; and a trade in cattle, grain, and timber. Pop. 2039.

RENINGHELST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 33 m. S.W. Bruges; with two breweries, and three flour-mills. A great variety of medicinal plants are cultivated in this commune. Pop. 2145.

RENKUM, or **KENCUM**, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. W. Arnhem, near the Rhine. It has many good houses, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, a school, a paper-mill, and a brewery; inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the wood trade. Pop. 919.

RENNEROD, a vil. Nassau, about 40 m. N. Wiesbaden. It has a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1419.

RENNES [anc. *Condate Rhedonum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, on the canal of Ille and Rance, at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine, 60 m. N. Nantes. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Vilaine, which divides it into the high and the low town, and is crossed by three bridges. The latter, the smaller of the two, on the l. bank, is on a flat so low as often to suffer from inundation. It is very poorly built. The houses in it, as well as those in the adjoining suburbs, are mostly of wood, and the streets are narrow and winding. The high town lies between r. bank Vilaine and l. bank Ille, and strikingly contrasts with the low town by the elegance of its buildings, and its spacious regular streets, which are almost mathematically straight, and intersect each other at right angles. This decided superiority it owes to a dreadful conflagration, which took place in 1720, and in the course of the seven days during which it raged, laid the greater part of the high town in ashes. The same event, however, which has thus given it the appearance of a handsome modern town, has deprived it of much of its historical interest, by destroying almost all its ancient edifices. Of these, the only one of any consequence which now remains, is the Palais de Justice, a stately structure, in which the states of Brittany used to meet. Of modern edifices, the principal are the cathedral, of Grecian architecture; the Hotel de Ville, part of which is occupied by the public library; a handsome theatre, the new church of Toussaint, the artillery barracks, and arsenal. But the chief attraction of Rennes is in its promenades. The best are the Mail, Champ-de-Mars, and Thabor. The last, in particular, forming part of the old garden of a Benedictine monastery, is of great extent and finely planted; and, occupying a height which overlooks the town, affords fine views both of it and of the surrounding country. The manufactures, not of great importance, consist chiefly of sailcloth, fishing-nets, delftware, starch, earthen pipes, paper, and playing-cards. There are also spinning-mills, wax refineries, breweries, and tanneries. The trade is of considerable extent, being greatly facilitated by canal communication, both with St. Malo on the one hand, and Brest and Nantes on the other. The principal articles are thread, linen, butter, corn, wine, cider, honey, wax, flax, timber, and cattle. Rennes is the see of a bishop, and the seat both of a court of first resort and commerce, and of a high court of appeal for dep. Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-Inférieure, and Morbihan; and possesses a college, a faculty of law, secondary school of medicine, a university, academy, diocesan seminary, and a society and school of painting. In the time of the Romans, Rennes was the capital of the Redones. On the decline of the empire it was seized by the Saxons, and afterwards by the Franks. From them it was taken in the 9th century, by Nominoë, prince of the Bretons, whose successors made it their capital. By the marriage of Anne of Bretagne with Charles VIII., it became finally united to France. During the middle ages it was strongly fortified, and stood several sieges; the most memorable of which is that of the English, under the Duke of Lancaster, who was obliged to raise it after it had continued six months. Pop. (1852), 29,882.

RENNINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 13 m. W. Stuttgart; with a church. Pop. 1743.

RENO [anc. *Rhenus*], a river, Italy, rises in the N. slope of the central Apennines, on the N. frontiers of Tuscany; enters the Papal States, flows N.N.E., and joins l. bank Po di-Primaro, a little above Ferrara; total course, 90 m. It is not properly navigable, but carries barges in winter when the water is high.

RENTERIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank Oyazun, near its mouth in the Bay of Passages. It is walled; has five gates, an ancient and spacious church; an Augustine nunnery, a handsome townhall, and courthouse, two primary schools, an iron-mill, and other iron-works; and a considerable export of iron and steel. Pop. 1057.

RENTON, a vil. Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Dumbarton, on the railway to Balloch, r. bank Leven; with a neat Free and a Reformed Presbyterian church, several schools, a library, and a monument to the memory of Smollett, the novelist and historian, who was born in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive calico-printing, dyeing, and bleaching establishments, which here line the Leven. Pop. 2398.

RENTSCH, or **HOCHRENTSCH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, near Purgitz, in a valley inclosed by lofty hills; with a church and a school. Pop. 1056.

RENEWICK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 4220 ac. Pop. 316.

RENY, a tn. Russia. See **RENT**.

REOLE (La), [anc. *Regula*], a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a steep hill, whose base is washed by the Garonne. It has very indifferent houses, steep, narrow, and irregular streets, and no note-worthy buildings, except the remains of an ancient abbey, and of an old castle said to have been built by the Saracens. It has manufactures of combs, hats, vinegar, and leather; and a trade in corn, flour, brandy, and cattle. Pop. 3054.

REOLID [anc. *Bergula*], a vil. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 40 m. from Albacete, in a plain; with a church, a primary school, and manufactures of articles in iron. P. 1025.

REPHAM, or **REEPHAM**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1430 ac. Pop. 368.

REPPEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 11 m. E. Frankfurt, on the Elilag; with a church; manufactures of woollens and hats; and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2502.

REPPS, three pars. England, Norfolk:—1, 1229 ac. Pop. 330.—2, (North); 2731 ac. Pop. 623.—3, (South); 2081 ac. Pop. 899.

REPS, or **KÖHALOM**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, chief place stuhl of same name, at the foot of a height crowned with a castle, on the Rossbach and Schweissenbach, 18 m. S.S.E. Udvarhely. It contains a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church, and a school; and has fairs chiefly for linen and horses. There are mineral springs and a sulphur-mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2200.—The **STUHL** of Reps, or Köhalom-Sseek, has an area of 170 geo. sq. m. Pop. 7600.

REPTON, or **REPINGTON**, a vil. and par. England, and 6½ m. S.S.W. Derby; with a handsome church, places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents, a free grammar-school, and other charities. Area of par., 6440 ac. P. 2232.

REPUBLICAN-FORK, a river, U. States, rises in Nebraska territory; about lat. 39° 50' N.; lon. 103° 20' W.; flows E.S.E., receiving on the right Solomon's Fork, and the Grand Saline Fork, and, finally, after a course of nearly 300 m., unites with the Smoky Hill Fork in forming the Kansas.

REPULSE BAY:—1, British N. America, at the S. extremity of Melville peninsula; lat. 66° N.; lon. 86° 30' W.—2, a bay, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 20° 30' S. Its shores are low, but the hills adjoining rise to a great height. Repulse islands are in this bay; they are of small size.

REQUENA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, and 44 m. W. Valencia. It was formerly a place of great strength, and there are still some traces of the walls round the old town, with a portion of the citadel. It has a variety of educational establishments, an hospital, three parish churches, a nunnery, two suppressed convents, one of them converted into a townhouse; and the other, which stands on an eminence overlooking the town, into a barrack. The chief branches of industry are agriculture and silk manufactures; there are 550 looms for taffeties, gros, and serges, &c., several dyeworks, &c., and altogether about 1200 persons are employed in the different processes connected with these manufactures. Besides, there are 10 flour-mills, one for oil, two brandy distilleries, a soap and vermicelli manufactory. Agricultural produce, as well as the products of manufacturing industry, are exported to Valencia and Castile. Pop. 10,404.

REIZ, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, about 6 m. N. Viseu. Pop. 750.

KERRICK, par. Scot. Kirkeudbright; 10 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1725.

RESCOBIE, par. Scot. Forfar; 9 m. by 2½ m. Pop. 711.

RESHID, a tn. Persia, cap. prov. Gililan, 150 m. N.W. Teheran, near the Bay of Enzelle, Caspian Sea. The houses here are of a very superior construction, and the streets generally well paved; but the whole town is so enveloped by trees, that no idea of its full extent can be formed from its appearance, taken in any one point of view. The bazaars are extensive, regular, clean, paved, and well kept, but not entirely covered in from the weather; a part of them, however, is shut in by gates. Beggars are more numerous and importunate here than in any other town in Persia; the streets and bazaars swarm with the most miserable and loathsome objects, forcing themselves not only into view of, but into contact with, the persons they meet. The present town is comparatively modern, having been built near the site of a more ancient city about 330 years ago. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

RESICZA, two nearly-contiguous places, Hungary:—1, (*Nemet*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, on the Berzava, 8 m. from Dognacska; with a R. Catholic church, and valuable iron-mines. Pop. 1098.—2, (*Olah or Walachian*), also on the Berzava. It has a Walachian church. Pop. 995.

RESINA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Naples, on the gulf of that name. It stands about 70 ft. above the site of the ancient Herculaneum, and contains two churches and a convent. There are numerous fine villas in its environs. Pop. 8800.

RESINAR, ROSINAR, or STATEKDORF, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, r. bank Sebes, 9 m. S.W. Hermannstadt; with two Greek churches, and a trade in wood. Pop. 6056.

RESITZA, an insignificant tn. Russia, gov. and 145 m. N.W. Vitebsk, cap. circle.—THE CIRCLE contains several large lakes; is well wooded; and has a light sandy soil, not well adapted for wheat, but productive of rye and buck-wheat. Pop. about 57,000.

RESOLIS, par. Scot. See KIRKMICHAEL and CULICUD-DEN. Pop. 1551.

RESOLUTION BAY, Marquesas Islands, W. side of isl. Santa Christina.

RESOLUTION ISLAND:—1, An isl. N. America, entrance to Hudson's Strait; lat. 61° 30' N.; lon. 64° 30' W. (N.) Length, 40 m.; breadth, 38 m.; with a cape of same name on its N.E. side.—2, A lagoon isl. Low Archipelago; lat. 17° 25' S.; lon. 143° 24' W.; small and low, and thinly inhabited.

RESTON, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*North*); 703 ac. Pop. 47.—2 (*South*); 710 ac. Pop. 186.

RESTORATION ISLAND, a small isl. E. coast, Australia; lat. 12° 37' 30" S.; lon. 143° 27' E.; about 9 m. in circuit. It is a mere granitic rock, with a very scanty covering of soil; but produces a few small trees, and some fruits. Water is abundant, and on the shores oysters are plentiful.

RESULTANA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. N. Caltanissetta, r. bank Salso. Pop. 2000.

RETECHNOI, a cape, Siberia, E. coast, at the mouth of the Anadyr; lat. 68° 48' 44" N.; lon. 176° 45' 59" E.

RETFORD (EAST), a parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. and 32 m. E.N.E. Nottingham, pleasantly situated on the railway from London to York, the Chesterfield Canal, and on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with West Retford. It consists of several streets, well-built and paved, and a market-place lined by good houses; and has a large and handsome parish church, partly ancient and partly modern, with a lofty tower; Ranter, Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; a free grammar-school, a townhall, hospital, and several almshouses; and a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, and hops. East Retford, from a very early period, enjoyed the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons, but owing to the corrupt practices which prevailed, the franchise was, in 1826, thrown open to the hundred of Bassetlaw. Pop. tn., 2943; parliamentary bor., 46,054.

RETFORD (WEST), par. Eng. Notts; 1080 ac. P. 653.

RETHEL [anc. *Registeste*], a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank Aisne, which is here navigable. It has wide and regular streets, but the

houses, generally of wood, are very indifferent. It has two long public squares, in one of which, forming the market-place, is an extensive building in which the markets are held; three churches, one of which has four naves, and is surmounted by a handsome belfry; manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmere shawls, cassimere, and hosiery; famous tanneries, and a worsted mill, and a trade in woollen cloth, iron, nails, corn, wine, brandy, groceries, &c. Pop. 7507.

RETHELOIS, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to prov. Champagne, and now forms the S.W. part of dep. Ardennes. Rethel was its capital.

RETHEM, a vil. Hanover, gov. Luneburg, 33 m. N.W. Hanover, l. bank Aller. It has a church, and a custom-house. Pop. 1340.

RETHY-WARBECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 29 m. E. by N. Antwerp; with several cloth factories, a tannery, a brewery, an oil, three corn mills, and a dye-work. Pop. 2504.

RETIMO, or RETIMO, a seaport tn., isl. Candia, N. coast, 40 m. W. tn. of Candia; lat. 35° 22' 17" N.; lon. 24° 28' 12" E. It extends a considerable way along the shore; is well built, and defended by a citadel. The port is now of little utility, being nearly choked up with sand, so that a vessel drawing more than 8 ft. water cannot enter. It has no export trade, the inhabitants being, for the most part, employed in agriculture, gardening, and making soap from olive-oil, or in the culture of the vine, the produce of which is commonly sent to Candia.

RETESE, or RECSA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 2 m. from Pressburg. It has a parish church, and produces some excellent wine. Pop. 2197.

RETSKE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, on the side of Mount Matra, above the Paradesbach; with a church and acidulated springs. Pop. 1165.

RETTENDON, par. Eng. Essex; 3932 ac. Pop. 817.

RETTISOVA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temeswar, about 4 m. from Versez, with a handsome Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 1194.

RETZ, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to prov. Bretagne, and now forms the S.W. part of dep. Loire-Inférieure.

RETZ, or RÖTZ, a tn. Lower Austria, 30 m. N.N.W. Vienna. It is walled; has several suburbs, an old church, chapel, townhouse, hospital, and Dominican monastery, with a library and small cabinet of minerals and coins; and a considerable trade in wine, some of which, produced in the district, ranks among the best in Austria. Pop. 2777.

RETZBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on a height above the Main, over which there is here a ferry, 9 m. N.W. Würzburg. It has a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; several mills; and a trade in wine. Pop. 1080.

RETZSTADT, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. and near Carlstadt; with a church, several mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1983.

REUDNITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle and near Leipzig. Pop. 2246.

REUILLY, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 9 m. N. Issoudun, on the Theols. It contains a curious old edifice, which bears the name of Grande Maison; and has some trade in corn and wine. Near it is an ancient Gothic church, and at no great distance stands the fine chateau of Ferté-Reuilly. Pop. 2201.

REULMARE, or NAGY-ARANYOS, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Niederweissenburg, dist. Zalatna, near the river of same name, 13 m. N.N.W. Abrudbanya. It consists of four distinct portions, with several churches, and a petri-fying spring.

REUNION (ILE-DE-LA), a name given to the Island of Bourbon in 1793, and resumed since the Revolution in France in 1848.

REUS, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. W. Tarragona, in a plain at the base of a chain of hills, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean. It was once well protected by fortifications, as may be seen from their remains. It is divided into two parts, the ancient and the modern; the latter being distinguished by the superior architecture of the houses, and by the greater regularity of the streets. In the former is the principal square, surrounded by spacious colonnades, serving as a peristyle to ranges of shops, and in all weathers forming

the great centre of attraction to men of business as well as idlers. Most of the squares are used as market-places, and among them are distributed 13 public fountains of various forms. Among the public institutions and edifices, the most worthy of notice are the towahouse, a spacious structure of

its course it falls rather than flows, descending 2000 ft. before it reaches Ursen, and 2500 ft. more before it reaches the lake, and forming numerous magnificent cascades.

REUSS, three principalities of Central Germany, somewhat intermingled with other territories, but lying between Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line, the former of which holds the 30th, and the latter the 31st place in the Germanic Confederation; area of the whole principalities, 480 geo. sq. m. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greiz, consists of the lordships of Greitz and Burgk, and has an area of 112 geo. sq. m. These lordships are separated from each other, the one being traversed by the Elster, while the other lies along both banks of the Saale. The surface is better adapted for pasture than agriculture, rearing great numbers of horned cattle and sheep, but scarcely raising grain sufficient to meet the consumption. The most important crops are potatoes and flax; hops also are partially grown. The territories of the younger line form the two principalities of Reuss-Schleitz, and Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, the former having an area of 96 geo. sq. m., and the latter an area of 152 geo. sq. m., and in addition to these principalities include the lordship of Gera and the domain of Saalburg, which, together, have an



REUS.—From Lockers, Views in Spain.

the Tuscan order, with magnificent halls, adorned with statues and pictures; the new and extensive public prison, an asylum for orphans of both sexes; an hospital in the ex-convent of Carmelites, supported by revenues of its own, among others, the profits of the public theatre, which belongs to it; the parish church, of simple Gothic architecture, with a lofty hexagonal tower; a Franciscan convent, one of the finest in the province, now occupied with primary schools and a college; the theatre, capable of containing 1500 persons; and the barracks, a grandiose edifice of regular and solid architecture, with accommodation for two full battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. There are besides numerous other schools and colleges, both public and private, and several chapels. Agriculture employs a considerable number of hands; but the principal branches of industry are the manufacture of cotton and silk stuffs, tanning and dressing leather, making casks of all sizes, soft soap, fine earthenware, bleaching yarn and linens, and making machines for carding cotton. There are upwards of 5000 handlooms, for all kinds of tissues, plain and striped cottons, and mixtures of silk and cotton, factories for silk ribbons, and handkerchiefs, silk cord, damasks, and velvets, dye-works, brandy distilleries, oil-mills innumerable, &c. There are 80 works for cotton fabrics alone. Reus imports flour, sheep, cattle, swine, cotton, hemp, silk, dye-stuffs, wool, iron, timber, hides, &c.; and exports, besides the produce of industry, brandies, and other spirits, wine, filberts, almonds, oil, shoe-leather, soap, &c.; weekly market on Monday, which regulates the prices of various articles, such as brandies, filberts, almonds, and other fruits, throughout the peninsula. Reus, during the Peninsular war, was impoverished by the exactions of the French under Macdonald, and its trade seriously damaged by the English blockade. Pop. 28,043.

REUSCH (ALT and NEU), two nearly-contiguous vils. Austria, Moravia, circle and 15 m. S. Iglau. They have two parish churches, and fine rock-crystals are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 1700.

REUSS (TUE), [Latin, *Rusa* and *Ursa*], a river, Switzerland, rises in Lake Luzendro, in Mount St. Gothard, where within a circuit of 10 m., the Rhine, Rhone, and Ticino, with innumerable small tributaries, have their source. It first consists of three small torrents, which unite in the valley of Ursen, can. Uri, through which it dashes along with great rapidity in a N.N.E. direction, and falls into the S. extremity of the Lake of Luzern, from the N.W. extremity of which, at the town of Luzern, it emerges a navigable river; proceeds for a short way N.N.W. till it receives its most important tributary, the Emme; then turns N.E., and latterly, N.N.W., traverses can. Aargau, and joins r. bank Aar, near Windisch; total course, about 100 m. In the upper part of

area of 120 geo. sq. m. These territories are, on the whole, fertile, and well wooded, raise sufficient grain to supply the consumption, and possess among their minerals iron, which is partially worked; and roofing slates, which are extensively quarried. The two principalities of the younger line, though belonging to two different branches, rank only as one state, having only a single vote in the *plenum* of the Confederation. In the representative assembly, the whole principalities only share one vote along with those of Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, and Lippe. The representatives of the elder line were raised to the rank of princes in 1778—those of the younger line ranked only as counts till 1790 and 1806. Both lines, as well as the great majority of their subjects, are Protestants. Pop. 100,934.

REUSENDORF, a vil. Prussia, gov. and S.W. Breslau; with a castle, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1321.

REUTIGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. E.S.E. Bern, at the junction of the Simme with the Karder, at the entrance of the Simmenthal and the foot of the Stockhorn. It has one of the most important horse and cattle fairs in the Oberland. Pop. 1212.

REUTLINGEN, a tu. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Echaz, a small affluent of the Neckar, 20 m. S. Stuttgart. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; has very narrow streets, contains four churches, one of them handsome; a townhouse, Latin school, and the ruins of an old castle; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire-engines, glue, paper, and gunpowder; a bell-foundry, a spinning, and several other mills. Reutlingen is the capital of the circle, and the seat of several courts and public offices. It is of considerable antiquity, and rose to be a free imperial city—a position which it long maintained. It was incorporated with Württemberg in 1802. Pop. 11,131.

REUTTE, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 17 m. N. Imst, r. bank Lech; with a church, a Franciscan monastery, an hospital, manufactures of cotton stuffs, and several breweries. Pop. 1218.

REV, or VAD, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Rapid Körös, 6 m. from Eled. It has a church, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1175.

REVEL, a gov. Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, or REVAL, a seaport in Russia, cap. gov. Revel or Esthonia, on a small bay in the Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. Petersburg; lat. (St. Olaus church) 59° 26' 36" N.; lon. 24° 45' 15" E. (R.) It was once a place of some strength, surrounded by strong walls, flanked with bastions, of which part still remains. It consists of the town proper, and a large suburb built along the beach, and has tolerably well-built houses of brick, many of them of a very antique appearance; but the streets are narrow and irregular. It is the residence

of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic, two Greek, and five Protestant churches, all of stone; one called the Cathedral, a handsome edifice, and another called St. Olaus, possessed of a library of 10,000 vols.; a castle, occupied as public offices; a modern townhouse, an admiralty, a gymnasium, and other schools, and several hospitals; and has an excellent harbour, with great depth of water, though rather of difficult entrance, at which ships of war have a station, and an important trade is carried on. The principal exports are hemp, flax, corn, goats'-hair, spirits, and timber; the imports colonial produce, herrings, salt, wine, tobacco, dye-stuffs, lead, cotton and silk goods, drugs, &c. Revel is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. (1842), 24,041.

REVEL, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on a height above a fertile plain, 30 m. S.E. Toulouse. It has manufactures of stockings, bonnets, linen, covers, and liqueurs; cotton-mills, dye-works, tile-works, and tanneries; and a trade in corn and flour. Pop. 3299.

REVELLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, near l. bank Po. It is well built; has several elegant mansions, spacious and handsome streets, and two squares, a court of justice; and a fine shady walk, two ancient churches, an hospital, and a public school. Pop. 5210.

REVELSTOKE, par. Eng. Devon; 1478 ac. P. 510.

REVERE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, r. bank Po; with three churches, and manufactures of liqueurs and tallow-works. Pop. 3182.

REVES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Rampe, 25 m. E. Mons; with a brewery, a brick-works, two mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1418.

REVESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4660 ac. Pop. 668.

REVILLA GIGEDO.—1, A group of isls., N. Pacific Ocean, W. of Mexico, and S. of the peninsula of California, about lat. 18° 43' 14" N.; lon. 110° 54' 15" W. It consists chiefly of the islands of Socorro, or St. Thomas, St. Benedicto, Roca Partida, and Santa Rosa, or Clarion Island. They appear to be of volcanic formation, are partly black and barren, and in some places are so covered with the *Cactus opuntia*, or prickly pear, as to make it difficult to penetrate into their interior.—2, An island, N. Pacific, off Russian America; lat. (Point Whalley, N. point) 55° 56' N.; lon. 131° 18' W. It is large and rugged; rises into mountain masses, and is partly encircled by Behms canal, and partly separated by the canal of Revilla Gigedo, both from the mainland and the island of Gravia.

REVIN, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, r. bank Meuse, 12 m. N. Mezières. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and has some trade in wood. There is a blast-furnace in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2493.

REWAH, a state and tn. Hindoostan, protected by the British, and surrounded by the Anglo-Indian territories, in Boglound, prov. Allahabad; lat. 24° to 25° N.; lon. 81° to 82° E. Area, 9827 sq. m. It is chiefly an elevated tableland, but also comprises portions of the country on both sides of the Kyemoor hills, watered by the Sone and Tonsé rivers, tributaries to the Ganges, and which hold a north-eastern course. The surface is in part covered with jungle, but on the whole, highly cultivated; the condition of the peasantry is, however, much depressed. No temples of note exist entire, but the ruins of many are scattered over the country; the forts which formerly abounded here were destroyed by the British in 1813. The revenue of the rajah amounts to about 20 lacs of rupees, or £20,000 annually; the armed force consists usually of 4000 men, though from 10,000 to 12,000 might occasionally be mustered. Pop. 1,200,000. Chief towns, Rewah and Bandoogur.—The town, lat. 24° 34' N.; lon. 81° 19' E.; 69 m. S.W. Allahabad, is inclosed by a double wall, the outer one of massive architecture, and flanked by round towers. It presents various traces of former splendour, and contains a fortified palace of the rajah, which, however, like the rest of its buildings, is in decay or ruins. Pop. probably 7000.—(Jacquemont; *Bengal and Agra Gazetteer*; *Trigon. Survey of India*.)

REWE, par. Eng. Devon; 1340 ac. Pop. 289.

REWEESDORF, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, near Hotzenplotz; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 2644.

REYDON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2727 ac. Pop. 337.

REYES (Los), two tns., S. America.—1, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Santa-Marta, 88 m. N.E. Mompoix. It was founded in 1550, and has gold, silver, and copper mines. Pop. 2800.—2, (*Sau Sebastian de*), Venezuela, prov. and 46 m. S.S.W. Caracas. It has a brisk trade in cacao, tobacco, sarsaparilla, and cattle.

REYMERSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1599 ac. P. 540.

REYNAGH, par. Irel. King's co.; 8714 ac. Pop. 3361.

REYNOLDSTON, two pars. Wales.—1, Glamorgan; 1047 ac. Pop. 315.—2, Pembroke; 525 ac. Pop. 100.

REZAT, a river, Bavaria, rises 10 m. N.W. Anspach; flows circuitously S.E., and then N., and 5 m. N.W. Nürnberg, unites with the Pegnitz in forming the Regnitz; total course, about 40 m.

REZENDE, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, com. and 11 m. W.S.W. Lamego. Pop. 2290.

REZENDE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 100 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a height near r. bank Parahiba. It contains a church, a primary school, and an hospital, partly used as a lunatic asylum. Sugar-cane and coffee, rice, mandioc, hircots, tobacco, and millet are cultivated in the district, and conveyed on mules to Rio-de-Janeiro; but much of the millet is employed in fattening swine and poultry. Pop. 5000.

REZZATO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Brescia. It is well built, has five churches, and near it an excellent stone quarry. Pop. 1828.

REZZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. Oneglia, on the Chiusa, in the hollow of a valley. It has a large square, in which the parish church stands; and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1162.

RHAYADER, or RHAYDR, a parl. bor., market tn. and par., S. Wales, co. Radnor. The town on the Wye, 16 m. W.N.W. New Radnor, is irregularly built; has a market-house, a church, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, woollen manufactures on a small scale, and several extensive cattle-markets. It unites with New Radnor in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 1007. Area of par., 188 ac. Pop. 829.

RHEDA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, l. bank Ems; with two churches and a castle, manufactures of linen, a flax-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1744.

RHEDÉ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle Borken, on a stream of same name. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1512.

RHEDEN, or REEDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. N.E. Arnhem; with a Protestant church, and a well-attended school. Pop. (agricultural), 965.

RHEIDT, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Cologne, circle Sieg, on the Rhine; with a R. Catholic church and a mill. Pop. 1238.

RHEIMS, or REIMS [anc. *Durocortorum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Marne; in an extensive basin, surrounded by slopes covered with vineyards, 82 m. E.N.E. Paris. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and generally well built. The streets are spacious and tolerably regular, and several of the squares are both large and handsome. The ramparts, which have a circuit of nearly 3 m., are planted, and form an excellent promenade. The principal edifices are the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic structures of the 13th century now existing in Europe, 466 ft. long, and 121 ft. high, surmounted by two massive towers, and adorned with a richly-sculptured portal and façade, and with beautifully-painted glass; the church of St. Remy, originally belonging to a Benedictine monastery, the oldest, and still, with exception of the cathedral, and notwithstanding the injury which it sustained at the Revolution, the finest church in Rheims; the Porte de Mars, one of the gates originally built by the Romans as a triumphal arch in honour of Caesar and Augustus, and recently repaired so as to have again become, after great dilapidation, a truly splendid structure; the town-house, with an elegant façade of modern construction, and several ancient mansions, particularly the hotel of the Counts of Champagne, furnishing fine specimens of picturesque street architecture. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths, woollen covers, flannels, merino vest-pieces, cashmere shawls, bombazines, hosiery, soap, candles, gingerbread, and biscuit. There are also numerous dye-works, worsted-mills, wax-refineries,

breweries, and tanneries. The articles of trade include, besides champagne wine, which is the most important of all, brandy, corn, flour, colonial produce, combed wool, cotton twist, hemp, flax, leather, and numerous articles of manufacture. Rheims is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, court of assize, exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, and college. It is a place of great antiquity. Even before the Roman invasion it had acquired some importance, when it was known by the name of *Durocortorum*. At a later period it became the principal town of Belgic Gaul, and was adorned by numerous handsome edifices. Christianity is said to have been introduced into it in 360, and its cathedral to have been founded about 400 by St. Nicasius, who perished shortly after in a massacre by the Vandals, who had made themselves masters of the town. St. Remi, one of his successors, converted and baptized Clovis, and almost all the Frankish chiefs in 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus caused himself to be consecrated at Rheims in 1179, and the example has since been followed by his successors, with the exception of Henri IV. Rheims often suffered much from war, and was repeatedly in possession of the English, who were finally expelled by the Maid of Orleans, in 1421. In 1814 the Russians gained possession of the town, but were shortly after surprised and driven out by Napoleon, whose success on this occasion is the last which he was destined to enjoy. Pop. 42,481.

RHEIN, a river, Europe. See RHINE.

RHEINBACH, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S. Cologne. It is walled, entered by three gates; has a justice-of-peace court, and several public offices, two R. Catholic churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, iron, and leather, and a trade in cattle. There is here a Roman aqueduct. P. 1926.

RHEINBEK, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail. of its name; in a finely-wooded valley, watered by the Bille, over which there is here a bridge, 9 m. S.E. Hamburg. It is a well-built place, and contains an old castle, now partly used as a courthouse. The bailiwick is the most S. in the duchy; area, 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. bail., 6300.

RHEINBERG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Old Rhine; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a cotton-mill. It existed in the time of the Romans; was afterwards fortified, and was repeatedly besieged. P. 2375.

RHEINBOLLEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. S. Coblenz; with two churches, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1061.

RHEINBREITBACH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Coblenz, near l. bank Rhine; with a R. Catholic church, vitriol and iron works, smelting-furnaces, and copper-mines. Pop. 1095.

RHEINBROLL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle and near Neuwied, on the Rhine; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1341.

RHEINE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Münster, l. bank Ems. It contains a castle, the residence of the Duke of Loos-Corswaren, five churches, an old Franciscan monastery, an orphan and an ordinary hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a printfield, tanneries, chicory-factory, and several mills. In the neighbourhood are limestone quarries and salt-springs. Pop. 2356.

RHEINECK, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. E.N.E. St. Gall, beautifully situated among vineyards and orchards, l. bank Rhine, a little above its entrance into the Lake of Constance. It has a handsome church, a townhouse, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a considerable trade. Considerably above the church stand the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1211.

RHEINFELDEN, a tn. Switzerland, can. Aargau, l. bank Rhine, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 9 m. E. Basel. It is walled; has a large and handsome church, a tobacco-factory, an oil and a paper mill, and a considerable general trade. The river, both above and below the bridge, is encumbered by rocks, which form rapids and falls, and on an island in its centre stand the ruins of the feudal castle of Stein. In a battle gained here in 1638, during the Thirty Years' war, by Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of

Rohan was slain. During the Austrian dominion, Rheinfelden was one of the four Waldstädte. Pop. 1321.

RHEINGAU (*Rhine valley*), a territory in the S. part of duchy Nassau, extending along the r. bank of the Rhine for about 15 m., between Biebrich and Rüdesheim, in the bailiwicks of Wiesbaden, Eltville, and Rüdesheim. It is equally distinguished by its beauty and fertility; produces excellent wine and fruit, and maintains a very dense population.

RHEINHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 10 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It is walled, and has two churches, a synagogue, and several mills. Pop. 1196.

RHEINMAGEN, a tn. Prussia. See REINMAGEN.

RHEINSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 49 m. N. Potsdam, on a lake of same name, where the Rhine issues from it. It has a church, and a castle with a park, in which are statues of Prince Henry of Prussia, and Augustus William, and monuments to several of the distinguished soldiers who fell in the Seven Years' war. Frederick the Great spent his youth here. Pop. 2168.

RHEINZABERN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Erlebach, here crossed by a bridge, 9 m. S.E. Landau. It has a mill. Pop. 1985.

RHEME, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Minden, l. bank Weser, a little above the confluence of the Werra. It has extensive salt-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1912.

RHENEN, or RHEENEN, a tn. Holland, prov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, r. bank Rhine. It is an old place, was formerly walled, and had three gates, which were destroyed in 1840. It has a spacious market-place, surrounded with houses, a townhall, weigh-house, a church, and a school. Agriculture, tobacco-growing, and some trade, are carried on. Pop. 1463.

RHENISH-BAVARIA. See PALATINATE.

RHENISH-HESSIE, a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*).

RHENISH-PRUSSIA, Germany. See PRUSSIA.

RHENS, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 5 m. S. Coblenz, on the Rhine, over which there is here a ferry. It is an old place, built almost entirely of wood, and has a R. Catholic church. Near it stood formerly the Königsstuhl [King's Seat], where the electors used to meet and deliberate on the affairs of the empire. It was an octagonal, open-vaulted building, supported by eight pillars in the circumference, and one in the centre, with seven stone-seats round the sides for the electors. Many treaties of peace were concluded, and emperors elected and dethroned here. It was pulled down in 1807, but was rebuilt, partly from the old materials, in 1843. Pop. 1400.

RHEYDT, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and N.W. Cologne, circle Gladbach, on the Niers. It has a castle, two churches, manufactures of cotton, silk, and mixed silk goods, soap, glue, and vinegar, a tannery, numerous dye-works, and a trade in linen. Pop. 3576.

RHIN, RHEIN, or RHYN, a river, Prussia, issues from a chain of lakes, on the frontiers of Meklenburg, flows S., passing Reinsberg and Alt-Ruppin, expands into several lakes, flows W., and after a course of about 70 m., joins r. bank Havel, on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. It is united by a canal at Ruppin with the upper course of the Havel.

RHIN (BAS.), or LOWER RHINE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Rhenish Bavaria and dep. Moselle; E. the Rhine, separating it from the grand duchy of Baden; S. dep. Haut-Rhin; and W. dep. Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle; greatest length, S. to N., 60 m.; average breadth, about 22 m.; area, 1777 sq. m. In the W. it is mountainous, being covered by the chain of the Vosges, which traverses it S. to N. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Rhine, towards which the department has a general slope, the mountains, which are generally clothed with forests, gradually descending into lower hills, on which the vine is extensively cultivated, and finally merging into plains, which, on approaching the river, occasionally become mere swamps. The greater part of the department is drained directly by the Rhine, but it also receives within it numerous tributaries, of which the most important is the Ill. More than one-third of the whole surface is arable, and one-fourth is in wood. The mountainous districts are necessarily devoted to pasture, but the soil in the plains, which stand so high above the river as not to be swampy, is very fertile, and yields good crops of all kinds of

grain, though not in sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. Madder and tobacco also are extensively cultivated, and in particular districts excellent hops are grown. In some cantons cabbages are grown on a large scale, and employed in making the well-known *choucroute* (German, *sauer kraut*), which forms an important article of traffic, particularly at Strasburg. The principal mineral is iron, which is extensively worked; and there are also traces of silver, lead, antimony, and manganese. Excellent quarries of building-stone and gypsum, and good beds of potter's-clay, are found in several districts. A little coal also is raised. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, fine broad-cloths, linen, calicoes, straw hats, leather, gloves, starch, all kinds of hardware implements and utensils, fire-arms, and cutlery. The trade, which is greatly favoured by several canals, but more particularly by that which connects the Rhone with the Rhine, is important. The principal articles are corn, brandy, wine, beer, cherry-brandy, vinegar, oil, *choucroute*, tobacco, madder, hemp, iron and ironware, wood, hams, and poultry. The great majority of the inhabitants is Protestant. The department is divided into four arrondissements—Strasburg, the capital; Saverne, Schelestadt, and Wissembourg; subdivided into 33 cantons and 542 communes. Pop. (1852), 587,433.

RHINE (HAUT-) or **UPPER RHINE**, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Bas-Rhin, E. the Rhine separating it from the grand duchy of Baden, S. Switzerland and dep. Doubs, and W. Haute-Saône and Vosges; greatest length, N. to S., 55 m.; average breadth, 30 m.; area, 1548 sq. m. The surface in the S. and W. is almost entirely covered by mountains, which take a N. direction, and belong to the chain of the Vosges, though on the S. they join with the chain of the Jura. These mountains form the W. limit of the basin of the Rhine, to which the whole department belongs, with exception of a small portion in the S., which belongs to the basin of the Rhone. Besides the Rhine, the only river of any consequence is its tributary the Ill; but the most important water communication is furnished by the Rhine and Rhone canal, by which an uninterrupted communication between these magnificent rivers has been established. Considerably more than one-third of the surface is arable, and rather more than one-fourth is in wood. About one-eighth consists of meadow and pasture. A great part of the wood is in the long and somewhat narrow tract which lies between the Ill and the Rhine, and contains several extensive forests, of which the largest, that of the Hart, has an area of more than 35,000 acres. The arable land is generally fertile, and produces corn in sufficient quantity to leave a surplus for exportation. Besides grain, the principal products are potatoes, of excellent quality, hemp, and madder, and a considerable quantity of tobacco is grown. About 25,000 acres are in vineyards. The wine, none of which bears a high name, is chiefly consumed within the department, but part is exported to Switzerland and Germany. The minerals include silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, asphalt, gypsum, marble, and potter's-clay. By far the most important of all is iron. The manufactures consist chiefly of fine broad-cloth, linen, and hempen cloth; printed goods, both linen, cotton, and silk, carried on extensively in Colmar, Mülhausen, Thann, &c.; stained paper, straw hats, hosiery, leather, mineral acids, soap, household utensils, ironmongery, clock-work, and porcelain stoves. In several districts there are extensive cotton-mills, dye-works, sugar-refineries, breweries, distilleries, potteries, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. The trade is in corn, wine, brandy, kirschwasser, steel, ironmongery, cotton, and other prints, fruit-trees, cattle, &c. The majority of the inhabitants is R. Catholic, but the number of Protestants is very considerable. The language generally spoken is German, though for the most part in a very impure *patois*. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three arrondissements—Colmar, the capital; Altkirch, and Belfort; subdivided into 29 cantons and 490 communes. Pop. (1852), 494,147.

RHINE, par. Scot. Perth; 4 m. by 1 m. Pop. 338.

RHINE [Latin, *Rhenus*; German, *Rhein*; Dutch, *Rijn*; Italian, *Reno*], the most splendid river of Germany, is also one of the most important rivers of Europe, as its direct course is 415 m., and its indirect course 695 m.; the number of its tributaries, great and small, 12,200, and the area of its basin, 65,280 geo. sq. m. It is formed in the Swiss can-

Grisons, by three main streams, called the Vorder, Mittel, and Hinter Rhein, or the Lower, Middle, and Upper Rhine. The Vorder Rhein rises in Mount Crispalt, N.E. of St. Gothard, and derives its water from three sources. The first issues from Lakes Toma and Palidulca at the foot of the Mainthalerstock, and is afterwards augmented from the Badus glacier; the second rises at Monte-de-la-Sceina-de-la-Revecca; and the third at the foot of the Cresta Alta; these three sources, of which the second traverses the Val Cornera, and the third, the Kämerthal, become united at Camot (Chiamut.) The Mittel Rhein issues from lake Skur in the Dimthal, W. of the Lukmanierberg, traverses the Medelserthal, and joins the Vorder Rhein at Dissentis, from which the united stream is called only Vorder Rhein. It takes an E. direction, and at Reichenau unites with the Hinter Rhein, which issues from the Rheinwald glacier in Mount Adela on the Vogelberg, and has a course of about 70 m. through the Rheinwaldthal, before reaching Reichenau. Here the three united streams take the common name of Rhine, have a width of 130 to 140 ft., and admit of floating. The Rhine first becomes properly navigable at Coire after receiving the Plessur. It now turns N., and shortly after being augmented by the Langant, quits the Grisons, forms the boundary between can. St Gall on the left, and Liechtenstein and Vorarlberg on the right, receiving the Ill from the latter, and along with several minor streams, forms the Bodensee or Lake of Constance, continued by the Zeller or Untersee. On issuing from the Untersee it flows W., separating Switzerland from the grand duchy of Baden, and continues its course to Schaffhausen and Basel, receiving as it proceeds, on the left, the Goldach, Thur, Thössa, Glat, and Aar; and on the right, the Wutach and Alb, mountain streams of the Black Forest. At Basel it again begins to flow N., separates the French deps. Upper and Lower Rhine from Baden, forms the boundary between the latter and Rhenish Bavaria, flows thence through the grand duchy of Hesse, forms the boundary first between it and Nassau, and then between Nassau and the Prussian Rhenish province, till it wholly enters the latter at Coblenz. During the course from Basel now described, it receives from France the Ill and several little streams; from Baden the Wiese, Elz, Kinzig, Murg, Pfing, and Neckar; from Rhenish Bavaria, the Lauter and Queich; from Rheinhesse, the Main; from Nassau the Lahn; and passes Germersheim, where it divides into a number of arms which afterwards unite, Strasburg, Spire, Mannheim, Worms, Mentz, Biberich, and Bingen. In Rhenish Prussia it receives on the r. the Wied, Sieg, Wupper, Ruhr, and Lippe, and on the l. the Nahe, Moselle, Ahr, and Erft, and flows past the towns of Neuviad, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Wesel. Thereafter, below Emmerich, it enters the Dutch prov. Gelderland, and shortly after divides into two branches, a S. and a N. The S., called the Waal, carries off two-thirds of its water, unites twice with the Maas, and as the Old Maas, falls under the name of Merwe into the North Sea. The N. branch, after making several windings in its course to Arnhem, but still retaining the name of Rhine, divides in front of Westervoort, before reaching Arnhem, into two branches. Of these, the one on the r. proceeds as the New IJssel, in the bed of the canal which Drusus dug to connect the Rhine with the Old IJssel, till it reaches Doesburg, where the New and Old IJssel unite to pour their accumulated waters into the Zuiderzee. The l. arm proceeds under the name of Rhine, in a course nearly parallel to the Waal, passing near Wageningen and Rhenen, to Wijk-by-Durstedde, where it again bifurcates, sending a very feeble branch, under the name of the Crooked Rhine, to Utrecht, where, by the canal of Vaart, it communicates with the much larger branch, which had taken the name of Lech, and flowing past Vianen and Schoonhoven, unites with the Maas above Grimpen-op-de-Lek. The Crooked Rhine becomes little better than a ditch; on leaving Utrecht it proceeds towards Leyden, and, at the beginning of this century, was lost in the sand a little beyond Katwijk-aan-den-Rijn. At an earlier period it had here found an outlet into the ocean; and in more recent times, after surmounting many difficulties, the lost water of the Rhine has been collected in a canal, and, by the aid of three sluices, the outlet has again been established. The breadth of the Rhine, and the character of its channel, differ much at different parts of its long course. Its breadth at Basel is 750 ft.; between Strasburg and Spire, from 1000 to 1200 ft.; at Mentz, 1500 to 1700 ft.; and at Schen-

kenschanz, where it enters the Netherlands, 2150 ft. Its depth varies from 5 to 28 ft., and at Düsseldorf amounts even to 50 ft. From the Lake of Constance to Basel it has a very rocky bed; but, lower down, contains numerous islands, partly composed of sand and clay. From Breisach several of the islands are clothed with herbage, and even admit of cultivation; between Strasburg and Gernersheim they form thickets of brushwood. The Rhine abounds with fish, including salmon and salmon-trout, but more especially sturgeon, lampreys, pike, and carp. Wild fowl also abound on its banks and countless islands. Some gold is contained among the sands brought down into it from the mountains of Switzerland and of the Black Forest.

The navigation of the Rhine is very important, particularly for W. Germany. As already mentioned, it first becomes navigable at Coire, in the Grisons; but the continuous and commodious navigation does not begin till below Schaffhausen; and the traffic in loaded vessels is not important above Spire. From Strasburg to Mentz, the burthen of the vessels in which it is carried on is from 100 to 125 tons; from Mentz to Cologne, 125 to 200; and from Cologne to Holland, from 300 to 450 tons. The navigation is rendered dangerous by waterfalls, more especially those of Schaffhausen, of Zurzach, near the mouth of the Wutach, of Laufenburg, and of Rheinfelden; it is also rendered dangerous by the Bingerloch, near Bingen, where the stream becomes suddenly narrowed and confined between lofty precipices, and, by similar causes, though in a less degree, at Bacharach, St. Goar, and at Unkel.

The Rhine is distinguished alike by the beauty of its scenery, and the rich fields and vineyards which clothe its banks. Hence, no river in Germany, more especially since the introduction of steam-vessels, attracts so many tourists. From Basel to Mentz it flows through a wide valley, bounded on the l. by the Vosges, and on the r. by the Black Forest, and the mountains along the Bergstrasse. From Mentz the mountain ridges approach the stream at first only on the r. bank, where they form the Rheingau; but at Bingen they begin to hem in the l. bank also, and continue from thence to Königswinter to present a succession of lofty mountain summits, bold precipices, and wild, romantic views. Pleasant towns and villages lie nestled at the foot of lofty hills; above them, on all sides, rise rocky steep slopes, clothed with vines, and every now and then the castles and fastnesses of feudal times are seen frowning from precipices apparently inaccessible. At times the chain of ridges on either side opens out, and allows the eye to wander into romantic valleys, along which tributaries of less or greater magnitude keep dashing down, or gradually winding to the parent stream. On the river itself much additional variety and beauty are given to the scenery, by the constant recurrence of picturesque and verdant islands. The elevation of the Rhine above sea-level is at the Col d'Ober Alp, 9967 ft.; at Reichenau, 2021 ft.; at Constance, 1335 ft.; at Basel, 771 ft.; at Kehl, 463 ft.; and at Cologne, 121 ft.

RHINE (PROVINCE OF THE), or **RHENISH PRUSSIA** [German, *Rhein Provinz*], a prov. Prussia, between France, Belgium, Holland, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Oldenburg, Bavaria, and prov. Westphalia; area, 6793 geo. sq. m. In the S. it is hilly, being pervaded by the ranges of Hohen-Veen, Eiffel, Hochwald, Idarwald, and Hunsrück. It is watered by the Rhine, the Moselle, and some affluents of the Meuse. The proportion of unproductive land is very small. Grain, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, oil-seeds, grapes, and other fruits are cultivated; and horned cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, are extensively reared. It is the most important mineral district in the kingdom; iron, copper, lead, coal, zinc, gypsum, clay, marble, alabaster, and porphyry, being wrought; and it is likewise a most active manufacturing district; there being numerous iron-works and machine-shops, chemical-works, sugar-refineries, glass-works, porcelain-works; cotton, woollen, linen, and silk spinning and weaving factories; and paper, oil, fulling, tan, and grain mills; with above 2000 breweries, and above 3000 distilleries. It is divided into the five governments (Regierungsbezirk), of Cologne; Düsseldorf; Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle; Trier, or Treves; and Coblenz. Pop. (1849), 2,811,172; of whom 665,908 are Protestants; 2,114,236 Roman Catholics; and 29,654 Jews.

RHINEBECK, a vil. U. States, New York, 55 m. S. Albany, l. bank Hudson; and with three churches, an academy, an iron foundry, and a paper-manufactory. Pop. 1200.

RHIO, Rio, or Riouw, a prov. Dutch possessions, in the Indian Archipelago, comprising the Rhio Archipelago and the Linga Islands; area, 2377 sq. m. It is bounded, N. by the Straits of Singapore and Malacca, E. by the China Sea, S. and W. by the sea which washes the shores of Sumatra.

RHIO, Rio, or Riouw, an isl. group, Indian Archipelago, in the Dutch possessions, lying chiefly S. and E. from Singapore. The chief island is Bintang, sometimes also called Rhio, besides which the group includes Galang, Gampang, Battam, and numerous smaller islands, both at a distance from and close to their shores. The navigation among them is very intricate. The group is separated into two sections by the Strait of Rhio, which passes between Bintang on the E. and Galang and Battam on the W.

RHIO, Rio, or Riouw, a seaport tn. Indian Archipelago, 50 m. S.E. Singapore, on the small islet of Pulo-Pinang, which lies in an indentation on the S. side of Bintang, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel. It is a neat-looking town, arranged, with great regularity, in two divisions; the European clean and handsome, and the Chinese, or native, rather dirty. It is defended by a fort, built of large stones brought from Malacca when that place was occupied by the Dutch in 1824. It has many good buildings, among which are the governor's house, a stone Protestant church and a school. Its haven is roomy, and in it, during October and November, may be seen 80 to 100 large and small vessels. Through Chinese, Bengalese, and Arabian merchants, a considerable trade is carried on with China, Anam, Siam, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, and even the W. Indies. It was declared a free port in 1824.

RHIW, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 1653 ac. Pop. 376.

RHIO, or Ro, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Milan, r. bank Lura; with a large church, founded by Cardinal Carlo Borromeo; a missionary college, and a large educational establishment. Pop. 3179.

RHODDA, or Rodda, an isl. Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, 2 m. long. It contains the pasha's gardens.

RHODE (STE. GENESE-), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 7 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of paper, breweries, corn-mills, and a trade in wood, &c. Pop. 2300.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest of the U. States of N. America: lat. 41° 22' to 42° 3' N.; lon. 71° 6' to 71° 38' W.; and bounded, N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. the Atlantic, and W. Connecticut; length, N. to S., 49 m.; greatest breadth, 32 m.; area, 1340 sq. m. The surface, which in the N. is hilly and rugged, but elsewhere generally level, is divided into two parts by Narragansett Bay, a fine body of water about 30 m. long by 15 m. broad, and containing several islands, and among others the one which gives the state its name. The principal rivers are the Pawtucket and the Pawtuxet, both affluents of the Providence, which falls into Narragansett Bay and the Pawtuxet, which, after forming the boundary between this state and Connecticut, falls into Stonington harbour. The climate, particularly that of Rhode Island (which has an area of 50 sq. m.), is mild and equable, and well adapted, from its pleasant summers and temperate winters, for invalids from the S. The soil is only of indifferent fertility, but from careful and skilful cultivation raises good crops, particularly of Indian corn and oats. Manufactures, however, form the staple interest of the state; and cotton and woollen goods give employment to numerous mills and factories, and a few vessels are built. The foreign trade, once considerable, has greatly decayed in consequence of the rivalry of neighbouring ports, possessed of greater advantages. The chief religious denominations are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and Methodists. For the higher branches of education, the only collegiate institution is Brown University at Providence; the number of public school districts is 332, and the number of scholars under 15 years of age attending is 38,052. The government is vested in a governor, senate, and assembly, elected annually by universal suffrage. The most important town is Providence; but there is no proper capital, as the legislature holds its sittings not only at it, but also at Newport, and occasionally at South Kingston, Bristol, and East Greenwich. Rhode Island was first settled, in 1636, by a small colony

headed by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions. William Coddington, with others banished for the same cause, joined him in 1638. A charter was afterwards obtained from Charles II., securing universal toleration, and vesting the government in a governor, deputy-governor, 10 assistants, and representatives chosen by the freemen of the several towns. This form of government continued in force till 1841. P. (1850), 147,544.

RHODEN, a tn. principally Saldeck, on a height, 25 m. W.N.W. Cassel; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1839.

RHODES, a large and celebrated isl. and city in the Mediterranean, Asiatic Turkey, S. coast, Anatolia, from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. broad; lat. 35° 52' to 36° 28' N.; lon. 27° 40' to 28° 15' E.; 50 m. long, S.W. to N.E., and about 16 m. broad. Nearly in the centre of the island is Mount Artemira, or Allayabo, 4068 ft. high. The land descends gradually towards the sea, and forms a series of plains, constituting by much the larger proportion of the island. These plains, being watered by numerous rivulets, are extremely fertile, but are almost entirely neglected. Corn, olives, cotton, wine, figs, oranges, and other fruits, are amongst the principal productions; of the first three, however, there is barely enough raised to supply the demands of the inhabitants; but of the remainder there are considerable quantities exported, which, with the conveyance of goods from Smyrna, forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 30,000.—The city of Rhodes stands at the most N. part of the island; lat. 36° 26' 53" N.; lon. 28° 16' E.; and although it still has an imposing appearance, is greatly reduced from what it was in ancient times, not covering more than a fourth of its former area. The walls, however, remain as they were; they are encompassed by a fosse or ditch, 70 ft. wide, now dry. There are several churches converted into mosques, a convent, and the palace of the Grand Masters, a public library of about 1000 volumes, placed in a neat building erected for that purpose; a college or medressa, attended by about 150 students; and five other schools for boys, and six for girls. Its harbour, formerly so famed, is now half filled up with sand, and only accessible to small vessels. It is divided into two by a ruined mole, on the end of which is a lighthouse, and which protects the inner basin from all winds. It is supposed that the famous Colossus stood across the passage from the outer to the inner basin. The Colossus was made of brass, and was erected in honour of Apollo, the tutelary deity of Rhodes; and is said to have been 105 ft. high. It was set up about the year 278 B.C., and was thrown down by an earthquake 56 years thereafter; and lay where it fell for nearly 890 years, or till A.D. 667, when the island having been taken by the Saracens, they broke the statue to pieces, and sold the brass. Rhodes was in ancient times one of the most celebrated states of Greece, and particularly distinguished for its wealth, commerce, and naval prowess, being one of the last which surrendered to the Roman arms. It was no less distinguished for its superiority in art, science, and literature; all vestiges of which, however, disappeared under the barbarous sway of the Turks, by whom it was taken in 1522. Pop. city, 10,000.

RHODEZ, a tn. France. See **RODEZ**.

RHODT, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. and near Edenkoben; with a church, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1492.

RHÖN, or **RHÖNBERG**, a small mountain chain, Germany, in the N. of Bavaria. It is connected at its S.W. extremity with the Spesshardt, whence it extends N.E. past Bruckenaue to Fladungen, and then turns N.N.W. to Vach. Its S. portion being the more elevated of the two, takes the name of Hohe Rhön, and in its culminating point, Kreuzberg, attains the height of 3100 ft. The forests are of limited extent; and the whole country, covered by the chain, is of a bleak and very forbidding aspect. The rocks consist chiefly of lava and basalt, the sources of which are still so visible that a great number of extinct volcanoes have been traced. There are no minerals of any consequence.

RHONA (*Felsö*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, 9 m. from Szeged; with a church. Pop. 1141.

RHONASZEK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, 12 m. from Szeged; with a Greek church, and extensive salt-mines. Pop. 1296.

RHONE, an E. dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Saône-et-Loire, E. Ain and Isère, S. and W. Loire. Its greatest Vol. II.

length, N. to S., 51 m.; average breadth, 20 m.; area, 1066 sq. m. Its W. boundary is formed by the Cevennes, which stretch along from N. to S., and send out several minor branches. The surface gradually lowers towards the E., where its principal boundary is formed by the Rhone, and its tributary the Saône. About one-half of the surface is arable, one-ninth in vineyards, and one-eighth in wood. The principal crops are wheat, buckwheat, and maize; but the produce falls far short of the consumption. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and all the fruits of France, with the exception of the orange and olive, are raised with success. Much of the wine produced is of excellent quality. A considerable portion of surface is devoted to the culture of the mulberry, for the purpose of rearing silk-worms. The minerals include coal, but not to great extent, or of good quality; argentiferous lead and copper, the mines of which, in the department, are the only ones in France which are worked to profit. There are also good quarries, both of building-stone and marble, and beds of potter's clay. Manufactures have here received great development. Those of silk are the most renowned in Europe, particularly for the finer class of goods. The other leading manufactures are muslin, plain and embroidered, hats, woollen covers, tinsel, liqueurs, starch, paper, glass, ironware, &c. The admirable advantages of this department in regard to water communication, make it an important entrepot for the traffic both of the N. and S. of France. The principal articles, in addition to those furnished by its own manufactures, are corn, flour, cheese, wine, brandy, colonial produce, &c. Dep. Rhone is divided into two arrondissements—Lyons, the capital, and Villefrance; subdivided into 25 cantons, and 257 communes. Pop. (1852), 574,745.

RHONE (*Bouches-du-*). See **BOUCHES-DU-RHONE**.

RHONE (*Le*) [anc. *Rhodanus*], a river, Europe, rises in Switzerland, near the E. frontiers of the can. Valais, in a glacier of its name, between Mount Furca on the E., Gallenstock on the N., and Grimsel on the W., about 18 m. W.S.W. the source of the Vorder-Rhein, 5904 ft. above sea-level; dashes down with great rapidity into the valley, leaping from cascade to cascade; traverses the centre of Valais in a westerly direction, and near Villeneuve enters the Lake of Geneva at its E. extremity. On entering the lake, its waters are surcharged with mud; but on issuing from it, at its S.W. extremity, at the town of Geneva, it is of a pure deep blue colour, soon after changed into a muddy brown by the accession of the glacier-born Arve, which joins it $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Geneva. Proceeding S.W. to the frontiers of dep. Ain in France, it turns almost due S., forming the boundary between that department and Savoy; then turning suddenly N.W., traces the boundary between the same department and dep. Isère, and reaches Lyon. Here, having at least doubled its volume by the accession of the Saône, it proceeds almost due S., separating depts. Rhone, Loire, Ardèche, and Gard on the W. from depts. Isère, Drôme, and Vaucluse on the E. On approaching Avignon, it takes a more circuitous but still S. course, separates dep. Gard from dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, traverses part of latter department, and finally falls into the Gulf of Lion in the Mediterranean. At Arles it divides into two branches, the less of which, under the name of Old Rhone, flows S.W., forming the W. side of the large delta, known by the name of the Ile de Camargue. The main branch, under the name of Grand Rhone, continues its S. course, but again divides into two branches, and enters the sea by two mouths. The most important towns watered by the Rhone are Sion and Geneva in Switzerland, and Lyon, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Tarascon, Beaucaire, and Arles in France. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Valserine, Ain, Saône, Doux, Erioux, Ardèche, Ceze, and Gard or Gardon; on the left, the Dranse-Valaisane, Arve, Fier, Guiers, Bourbe, Gère, Galaup, Isère, Drôme, Roubion, Lez, Aigues, Sorgue, and Durance. Its whole course is about 580 m., of which 200 m. are in Switzerland, and 380 m. in France, or on its frontiers, while 360 m. are navigable. The basin of the Rhone is bounded on the E. by the Lepontian, Pennine, Grecian, Cottian, and Maritime Alps; S.E. by the most southern ramification of the Maritime Alps; N. by the Bernese Alps, Jorat, Jura, Vosges, and Faucilles; and W. by the Cevennes and Côte-d'Or. The whole length of the basin, from N. to S., from the source of the Saône to the Gulf of Lion, is 375 m.; and the breadth,

from the source of the Rhone W. to that of the Grône, a tributary of the Saône, 195 m. By means of a series of magnificent canals, the navigation of the Rhone has been confined, without interruption, to the Rhine, Seine, Loire, and Garonne.

RHONI, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, Imeretia, on the Kucha. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a church; and a considerable trade in wine, silk, fruit, tobacco, and hemp.

RHONICZ, or **HAMOR**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, on the Hronecz, 22 m. from Neusohl; with a church, and extensive coal and iron works. Pop. 1193.

RHOON, or **RHOX**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. W.N.W. Dordrecht; with two churches, a school, a townhouse, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 1253.

RHOSCILLY, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2470 ac. P. 367.

RHOSCOLYN, par. Wales, Anglesey; 2580 ac. P. 488.

RHOSCROWTHER, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2536 ac. Pop. 201.

RHOSMARKET, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1759 ac. Pop. 465.

RHOSTIS, par. Wales, Cardigan; 1307 ac. P. 123.

RHOTAS, **KAHATAS**, or **ROTASUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, on an angle formed by the Sone and the junction of another stream, 72 m. S.E. Benares. The fortress occupies the flat summit of a mountain, accessible only by a steep ascent of 2 m., and entered by three gates, which, rising one above another, are defended by cannon and large stones ready to be rolled down. The battlements, though much dilapidated, are in many places entire; and the ruins of the palace, with its gardens and banks, as well as several Hindoo temples still existing, are very magnificent.

RHUDDLAN, a bor., port, and par. N. Wales, co. Flint. The town, 3 m. N.N.W. St. Asaph, and about the same distance from the sea, r. bank Clwyd, is for the most part neatly built; has a church, and places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; two national schools, the ruins of a magnificent castle, erected in 1015; and the remains of an old Cistercian abbey, and the fragments of the building where king Edward I. held his parliament in 1283, when he passed the statute of Rhuddlan; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Rhuddlan unites with Flint, &c., in returning a member to parliament. Pop. bor., 1472. Area of par., 5670 ac. Pop. 3049.

RHUN, or **POLOE RUTUN**, one of the Moluccas isles, Bunda group. It lies 11 m. W. Great Bunda; is about 3 m. long, and suffers from want of good fresh water. Its principal village is Lochem, besides which there is a Dutch fort, and a small garrison. The population is small, fish are plentiful on the coasts, and large serpents in the jungle.

RHYD-Y-BOITHAN, a hamlet, Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taf, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Glamorganshire canal. It contains a number of pleasing villas, the ruins of an old castle, and a tepid spring. Pop. 1313.

RHYL, a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Flint, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. St. Asaph; with a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, much frequented during summer for sea-bathing.

RHYNIE and **ESSIE**, par. Scot. Aberdeen. Pop. 1017.

RHYNNS, or **RHINNS OF GALLOWAY**, a dist. Scotland, consisting of the remarkable peninsula in the S.W. of Wigtonshire, connected with the mainland by the isthmus between Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching about 27 m. from Corsell point in the N. to the Mull of Galloway in the S.; with a breadth in its N. part of about 5 m., and in its S. part of not more than 3 m. The coast is generally bold and rocky, and the interior, besides being finely diversified, consists for the most part of a dry loam well adapted for the turnip husbandry.

RIAJSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.S.E. Riazan. It is an ancient place, once surrounded by ramparts, of which part still exists; has four churches, an almshouse, and house of invalids, and some general trade. Pop. (1849), 2251.

RIANJO (SANTA COLEMBIA DE), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 50 m. from Coruña; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and manufactures of coarse linen. P. 1811.

RIANO-Y-LA-PUERTA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Leon, in an angle formed by two arms of the Esla, near its confluence with the Valdeburon. It occupies a marshy and unhealthy site; and has a church, courthouse, primary school;

manufactures of agricultural implements; and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1215.

RIANS [anc. *Riancius*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 28 m. N.W. Brignolles; with manufactures of hats and tiles, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 2659.

RIARDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 11 m. N.W. Caserta, on a hill; with two churches, and a strong castle. Near it is a mineral spring, which boils incessantly, and a very remarkable grotto. Pop. 830.

RIAZA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Segovia, 57 m. N. Madrid. It has a good modern townhouse, with prison attached; a granary, an hospital, an elementary school for each sex, and several private schools; a church with three naves, and in the vicinity two hermitages. The manufacture of coarse cloths, and the cultivation of fine wools, are carried on. Pop. 2626.

RIAZA, a river, Spain, formed by several small streams S. of Riofrio, prov. Segovia, Old Castile, N. side Sierra Guadarrama; flows circuitously N.N.W. past the town of Rianza, and after a course of about 45 m. joins r. bank Duero.

RIAZAN, a gov. Russia, bounded N. by Vladimir, N.W. Moscow, W. Tula, S. and E. Tambov; lat. $53^{\circ}5'$ to $54^{\circ}55'$ N.; lon. $38^{\circ}15'$ to 41° E.; greatest length, N. to S., 180 m.; greatest breadth, 125 m.; area, 11,568 geo. sq. m. The surface, nowhere mountainous, is finely diversified by numerous low hills and undulating plains, and has soil of remarkable fertility, particularly on the S. In the N. there are several extensive marshes. The only river of any importance is the Oka, which directly, or by its affluents, drains the whole government, except a small part of the S. belonging to the basin of the Don, which there traverses a small part of the government, and is connected with the Upa by the Ivanovska canal. Cereals of all kinds are produced in quantities greatly exceeding the home consumption. Hops and tobacco are also extensively grown, and exported to Petersburg and Moscow. About one-eighth of the whole surface is occupied by wood, chiefly pine, with an intermixture of oak, lime, and birch. The pastures are particularly good, and great numbers of fine cattle are annually fattened. The rearing of bees forms an important occupation, and furnishes a considerable export of honey and wax. The minerals of any value are almost confined to millstones, limestone, and gypsum. The most important manufactures are linen and hosiery. There are also extensive glass-works, numerous tanneries, and several foundries. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 12 districts, of which Riazan is the capital. Pop. (1850), 1,393,000.

RIAZAN, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Trubesch, at the confluence of the Lebeda, 105 m. S.E. Moscow. It is surrounded by palisades and an earthen rampart; is on the whole poorly built, most of the houses being of wood, and the streets very imperfectly paved. It is the residence of a governor, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; has two wooden and eighteen stone churches, among which are three cathedrals; a large and handsome structure occupied by the public offices and law courts, several monasteries, a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, and other superior schools; three poorhouses and a workhouse, and house of correction; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, needles, and leather, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1849), 18,711.

RIBAFLECHA or **RIBAFRECHA**, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Logroño, l. bank Leza; with a church, school, and hospital; a distillery, an oil and several flour mills; and a trade in wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1435.

RIBARROJA, two places, Spain.—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 50 m. W. Tarragona, r. bank Ebro; with a church, courthouse, primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1388.—2, A tn. prov. and 12 m. N.W. Valencia, r. bank Turia; with a church, courthouse, primary school, castle; and a gypsum, and several oil and flour mills; and a trade in wine, oil, silk, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1803.

RIBAS, several places, Spain.—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 50 m. from Girona, surrounded by sterile mountains; with a church, courthouse, and school; manufactures of cotton twist, and some trade in wool. Pop. 798.—2, (*San Pedro de*), A tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Barcelona; with a church, courthouse, school, hermitage situated

on a height, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2114.—3, (*San Esteban Ribas de Sil*), A vil. Galicia, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Orense, on a lofty and rugged height above the Sil; with a large Benedictine monastery, church; and a trade in maize, wine, and chestnuts. Pop. 572.

RIBBESFORD, par. Eng. Worcester; 4430 ac. P. 3435.

RIBBLE, a river, England, which rises among the mountains on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, about 9 m. N.E. Kirby Lonsdale; flows first S.S.E. past Settle, then S.W. into Lancashire past Clitheroe, and continues the same direction to Preston, a little below which it forms a broad estuary, and falls into the Irish Sea, after a course of about 60 m. It is navigable to the bridge at Preston, beyond which the tide ascends about 3 m., and in consequence of the deepening and narrowing of its channel below that town, the navigation has been greatly improved, and at the same time thousands of acres of rich alluvial land have been recovered.

RIBCHESTER, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. N.N.W. Blackburn, near the Calder. Though now an obscure village, it was anciently a Roman station, the importance of which is indicated by the great number of Roman antiquities, including ruins of temples, altars, statues, coins, &c., which have been found here. Beside the parish church, a rude, irregular pile, with a tower too broad for its height, there are Independent and R. Catholic chapels, a free school, almshouse, and good slate quarry; area of par., 8150 ac. Pop. 3888.

RIBE, or RIFEN, a tn. Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. Lail, of same name, encircled by the Ribe or Rips-æne, about 3 m. above its mouth, 45 m. N.N.W. Flensburg. It is the see of a bishop; has two churches, one of them a large cathedral built in the 12th century, the interior of which is about 300 ft. long, 150 ft. broad, and 120 ft. high, and containing the tombs of several Danish kings. The harbour, which was once good, has now only from 3 ft. to 4 ft. water, and larger vessels must lie at Nordby, on the island of Fanøe. A great many woollen stuffs were at one time made here, and known in commerce by the name of 'Riberti,' or Ribe cloth; but this, and any other branch of trade which the town possessed, has ceased to be of importance. From the beginning of the 12th to the middle of the 15th century, Ribe had eleven churches and seven convents, and carried on a trade so extensive as entitled it to rank as one of the most important places in the kingdom. Near it is the strongly fortified castle of Ribebrhus, built in 1115. Pop. (1851), 2984.—RIBE, though locally in Schleswig, gives its name to a bailiwick, the greater part of which belongs to Jutland. Of its whole area of 900 geo. sq. m., 820 geo. sq. m. belong to the latter. Pop. (1851), 59,200.

RIBEAUVILLÉ, or RABSWER, or RAFFOLTZWEILLER, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, at the entrance of a picturesque valley, and surrounded by vineyards, 10 m. N.N.W. Colmar. On the highest part of the town a handsome church has been erected, and near its centre stands a handsome edifice which is used as the Hotel de Ville. The manufactures consist of calicoes, napkins, and cotton goods. There are also breweries, and a cotton-mill. At a short distance W. of the town, is the old castle of Ribeauvillier on the summit of a hill, and lower down on adjoining heights, are the castles of St. Giersburg and St. Ulrich. On the ridges of the Vosges above the town, is an old rampart or wall of unknown date, called the Heidenmauer, or Pagan wall. Pop. 6525.

RIBEIRA-GRANDE, a tn. Azores, E. coast, isl. St. Michael, 15 m. N.E. Ponte-Delgada. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses constructed of lava. Pop. 3000.

RIBEIRAO, or LAPA-DO-RIBEIRAO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, at the bottom of a creek in the island of that name, 8 m. S. Desterro. It has a church, and a considerable trade in sugar, rum, and salt fish. Pop. 2000.

RIBEIRAO, or SAO-JOSÉ-DO-RIBEIRAO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, 24 m. below the junction of the Guapore and Mamore, where there is a fort, with a garrison to repel the incursions of the wild Indians. It contains a parish church, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians and *Mestizos*, who live mostly by hunting and fishing, and also assist in carrying goods by land or water to Para and Mato-Grosso. Palm-trees, balsams, and sarsaparilla, abound on the banks of the Madeira, in the neighbourhood.

RIBETRAO-DO-CARMO, an auriferous stream, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes. It rises near the town of Marianne, flows W., making many windings, and joins r. bank Guallacho after a course of 110 m.

RIBEMONT [*anc. Ribodi Mons*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 26 m. N.N.W. Laon; with manufactures of linen and calico Condorcet was born here. Pop. 2430.

RIBERA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1. (*de-Abajo*), A vil. and com. Old Castile, prov. and about 4 m. from Oviedo, on the Nalon. In the vicinity are the much-frequented thermal baths of Priorio. Pop. 1321.—2, (*Alta*), A vil. and com. Old Castile, prov. Alava, on the Bayas and Zadorra, a little S.E. Vittoria. It has several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1150.—3, (*del-Fresno*), A vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on the Fresno. It has two schools, a nunnery in ruins, a church, and in the vicinity a hermitage. There are five flour and three oil mills. P. 2420.

RIBERA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 4000.

RIBERAC, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, in a fertile basin on the Dronne, 18 m. W.N.W. Périgueux. It is irregularly built; contains the remains of an old castle and an ancient church; has manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, linen, and swine. Pop. 1416.

RIBNITZ, a tn. Meklenberg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on a lake which communicates with the Baltic, 15 m. N.E. Rostock. It is entered by three gates; contains two public squares, two churches, townhouse, and convent; and has some shipping. Pop. of bail., 4681.

RIBORDONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea, on a lofty hill in the valley of Pont. It has several churches, a sanctuary, and free school. P. 1427.

RIBSTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), two townships, England, co. York (W. Riding), the former 3½ m. N. Wetherby. The celebrated apple, the Ribston pippin, was first grown in this township. P. 170.—2, 3½ m. N. by W. Wetherby. P. 246.

RIBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2749 ac. Pop. 247.

RICAN, or RICANY, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim; with a church, school, townhouse, manufactures of linen, hosiery, and shoes; tile-works; and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1009.

RICCAL, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3060 ac. P. 690.

RICCARTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The vil. l. bank Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, stands on an eminence, and has a neat modern church. Coals are extensively wrought, and tiles largely manufactured in the parish. Pop. 4538.

RICCIA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, 14 m. S.E. Campobasso; with five churches, eight chapels, and a Capuchin monastery. Near it are a sulphurous spring, and a small lake abounding with fish. Pop. 6153.

RICCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, 5 m. N.N.W. Spezzia, N. slope of a ridge of hills; with a handsome church, and some transit trade. Pop. 2375.

RICE LAKE, Upper Canada, Newcastle dist.; 17 m. long, by 3 m. average breadth. It communicates with several lakes to the N., and discharges its surplus waters by the Trent into Lake Ontario.

RICEYS, a tn. France, dep. Aube, in a mountain valley watered by the Laignes, 25 m. S.S.E. Troyes. It consists of three adjacent villages, distinguished by the names of Ricey-Haut, Ricey-Hauterie, and Ricey-Bas. They are irregularly, and, for the most part, poorly built, but contain some good houses, and three churches with lofty spires; and have manufactures of brandy, tanneries, and dye-works. A great quantity of wine, of good repute, is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3519.

RICHARD'S CASTLE, par. Eng. Salop and Hereford; 4871 ac. Pop. 657.

RICHARDSON'S RIVER, British N. America. It falls into Back's Inlet, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 54' N.; lon. 115° 56' W.

RICHARDSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 1090 ac. P. 499.

RICHBOROUGH, a decayed vil. England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. N.N.W. Sandwich; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman city Rutupium.

RICHE, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, E. coast, Papua; lat. 8° 2' S.; lon. 147° 57' E.

RICHELIEU [anc. *Bicolagus*], a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, in a fertile wine district on the Mable, 23 m. S.W. Tours. It was originally only a paltry village, but, in 1637, was converted by Cardinal Richelieu into a regularly-built town, with spacious, regular streets, converging so as to meet in a handsome public square. Its celebrated chateau is now a mere heap of ruins. The manufacture of beetroot-sugar and brandy, and the trade in wine, brandy, fruit, and other products of the district, are considerable. Pop. 2467.

RICHELIEU, SOREL, ST. JOHN, or CHAMBLEY, a river, Lower Canada, dist. Montreal, issuing from N. extremity of Lake Champlain, near the U. States frontier. It flows N., and enters the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Pierre, after a course of about 80 m.

RICHHILL, a small tn. Ireland, co. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. Armagh; with places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. It had formerly a flourishing linen-market. Pop. 627.

RICHMOND, a pari. and municipal bor., market tn., and par., England, co. and 42 m. N.W. York (N. Riding), I. bank Swale, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge.—The town, on a branch of the York and Newcastle railway, is picturesquely situated, is neat and well-built, chiefly of stone; has a handsome townhall, two churches, one of which, supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry III., presents some specimens of the Norman style; and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar-school of high reputation, numerous other public and private schools, three hospitals, and other charitable institutions. The trade of Richmond, at one time considerable and various, is now mainly connected with agricultural produce, and supplying the wants of the numerous wealthy families residing in the vicinity. There are iron and brass foundries, roperies, tanyards, paper and corn mills. In and around it are numerous interesting remains of antiquity, the most remarkable of which is the castle, comprising an area of nearly 6 ac., and one of the most majestic ruins in England; its great tower, about 100 feet high, is a fine and very perfect specimen of the Norman keep. Richmond returns two members to Parliament. Pop. bor., 4969; area of par., 2341 ac. Pop. 4106.

RICHMOND, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, 12 m. W.S.W. London, with which it is connected by railway, partly on an acclivity of Richmond-Hill, and partly on a plain along the Thames, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. It has a theatre, a mechanics' institution, new lecture-hall, and sessions' house, the last three all neat and tasteful structures; two churches, two Wesleyan chapels, an Independent, a Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic; numerous schools of various descriptions, a dispensary, and seven sets of almshouses. Being wholly a place of recreation, Richmond has no manufactures, if the celebrated cake, called 'Maid of Honour,' be excepted, of which large quantities are made; the inhabitants living solely by providing for the numerous visitors who throng thither during the summer season. The scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful, and the view from Richmond is one of the finest to be obtained anywhere; its interest is not a little heightened by the great number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats which present themselves in all directions. Richmond was a favourite residence, for many centuries, of the monarchs of England, several of whom died there. Pop. vil., 9065; area of par., 1230 ac. Pop. 9255.

RICHMOND.—1, A tn., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Nepean, 39 m. N.W. Sydney; with a neat church.—2, A tn. Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, near Melbourne.—3, A tn. Van Diemen's Land, 14 m. from Hobart Town; with a stone bridge, jail, and courthouse.

RICHMOND, a city, U. States, cap. Virginia, finely situated in a healthy and picturesque district, on both sides of Shoccoe Creek, at its junction with the James, immediately below the lower falls, and on the railway from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, 105 m. S. by W. Washington. It stands opposite to Manchester, which communicates with it by two bridges, and may properly be regarded as its suburb. It was originally laid out on a regular plan, to occupy an area of about 3 sq. m. A large portion of the space has not been built over, but the part actually filled up consists, for the most part, of handsome streets, which cross at right angles,

and are usually 65 ft. wide. Of the houses, about 2000 in number, one-half are of brick, and one-half of wood. Near the brow of an elevated plain, called Shoccoe Hill, and one of the finest quarters of the town, is Union Square, which contains about 9 ac., tastefully laid out and shaded with fine trees, forming a beautiful promenade. The most important public edifices are the Statehouse, finely situated in the centre of Capitol Square, constructed on a model brought by Mr. Jefferson from Nismes, in France, adorned with a portico of lofty Ionic columns, much admired for its elaste and beautiful proportions, and containing, in an open hall in its centre, a marble statue of Washington by a French artist; the City-hall, contiguous to the Statehouse, an elegant and costly edifice of Grecian architecture, with a Doric portico at each end; about 20 churches, several of them large and elegant; the Penitentiary, an immense building forming the sides of a hollow square, 300 ft. by 110 ft.; the State armoury, another large edifice, 320 ft. long by 280 ft. wide; the Governor's house, the county courthouse; the medical department of Hampden Sydney College, occupying a handsome building in the Egyptian style; and the colleges of Richmond and St. Vincent, the last R. Catholic; the Lancasterian school for the education of the poor; the female orphan asylum, supported partly by the corporation, and partly by private munificence; the museum, theatre, almshouse, county and city jails, and the water-works, which, by two forcing-pumps worked by water-power, raise a supply for the city at the rate of 800,000 gals. daily. Among literary institutions, the Virginia historical and philosophical society is deserving of notice.

The manufactures of Richmond, furnished with an almost unlimited supply of water-power by the falls of the James, are extensive, and include a large cotton-factory, paper, saw, and numerous flour mills, blast-furnaces, foundries, and other iron-works. Tobacco also is manufactured on a very large scale. The trade is important, and consists chiefly in the export of wheat, flour, and tobacco. The winding nature of the James, and its distance of 150 m. from the ocean, somewhat restricts the means of water communication, more especially as the tide at the wharfs of the town rises only 4 ft., and vessels drawing more than 10 ft. cannot approach them. This depth, however, is sufficient for steamers, of which several lines ply regularly to Petersburg, New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore. Richmond was founded in 1742, and supplanted Williamsburg as the seat of government in 1780. Pop. (1850), 27,843.

RICHMOND, a vil., U. States, America, Indiana, on the E. fork of the Whitewater, and at the junction of the Indiana Central, and the Richmond and Newcastle railways, which here connect with several lines from Ohio, 69 m. E. Indianapolis. It is a flourishing place, with a large number of mills and factories, two weekly newspapers, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 3000.

RICHMOND, a vil. Canada West, beautifully situated on the Goodwood, 73 m. N.N.E. Kingston. It is a thriving place; with Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; a grammar-school, a distillery, two tanneries, and saw, fulling, and flour mills. Pop. (1852), 1135.

RICHMOND-HILL, a vil. Canada West, pleasantly situated, 16 m. N. Toronto. It is a long and straggling, but tolerably well-built place; with a Presbyterian and a Methodist church; a tannery, and saw and flour mills driven by steam.

RICHTENBERG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Stralsund, on the N.E. extremity of a small lake of same name. It has a law court, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1379.

RICHTENSWIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. S.S.E. Zurich, on the frontiers of Schwytz, and on a bay, S. shore, Lake Zurich. It has a very large cotton-factory, and near it is the old castle of Wädenswil, one of the finest and best-preserved castle ruins of Switzerland. Zimmerman, the author of the well-known work on *Solitude*, resided here for some time, and highly praises its beauty. Pop. 2942.

RICKINGHALL, two pars. Eng. Suffolk.—1, (*Inferior*), 1510 ac.—2, (*Superior*), 1857 ac. P. 734.

RICKLING, par. Eng. Essex; 1331 ac. P. 509.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERSWORTH**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford.—The town, 9 m. S. St. Albans, is agreeably situated in a valley, near the cou-

fluence of the Colne and Gade, with the Chess, and on the Grand junction canal. It is irregularly built; has a spacious and handsome church, recently built; chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, national and British schools; some manufactures of straw-plait and horse-hair; and near it an extensive brewery, and flour, cotton, silk and paper mills. Area of par., 9937 ac. Pop. 4851.

RICLA [anc. *Nertobriga*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 11 m. W.S.W. Saragossa, near the Jalon; with a church, courthouse, prison, and school; flour-mills, distilleries, and a trade in fruit. The celebrated Arabian writer, Abdallah, commonly called Alribri, was born here. Pop. 1395.

RICOCERNO, or **RICOVERNOVICH**, a river, Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountain range between Montenegro and Dalmatia; flows S.E. past Cettigne, and after a course of nearly 60 m., falls into the Lake of Scutari, near Tebiabak.

RICOTE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Murcia; with a church, courthouse, prison, school; and manufactures of linen, but more especially of articles in esparto. Pop. 1500.

RIDDERKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S.E. Rotterdam. It is a scattered place, with a church; inhabitants chiefly engaged in flax culture. Pop. 725.

RIDDINGS, a vil and township, England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Alfreton, on the Cromford canal. It has a handsome church, with a tower and spire; Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, handsome school buildings for boys, girls, and infant schools; extensive collieries, blast-furnaces, and other important iron-works, in some of which large quantities of ordnance stores are manufactured. Pop. 4500.

RIDDLESWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1157 ac. P. 141.

RIDEAU, a river and canal, Canada West, connecting Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa, immediately below Chaudiere Falls. It is 120 m. long, and in some places very circuitous. The traffic on it is great.

RIDGE, par. Eng. Herts; 3607 ac. P. 366.

RIDGMONT, par. Eng. Bedford; 2248 ac. P. 999.

RIDGWELL, par. Eng. Essex; 1717 ac. P. 508.

RIDLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 814 ac. P. 91.

RIDLINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Norfolk; 635 ac. P. 256.—2, Rutland; 2027 ac. P. 316.

RIDWARE, three pars. Eng. Stafford.—1, (*Hamstall*); 2934 ac. Pop. 471.—2, (*Mavesyn*); 2475 ac. Pop. 523.—3, (*Pipe*); 816 ac. Pop. 90.

RIED—1, A market tn., Upper Austria, circle Inn, on the Oberach and Dreitsach, 37 m. W.S.W. Linz. It is the seat of a rural and criminal court; contains a castle, and a church; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1805. Pop. 2600.—2, A vil. Tyrol, circle Inns; with a church, and a Capuchin monastery. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves during the Tyrolean war in 1799. Pop. 720.

RIEDLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, on a height above the Danube, 29 m. S.W. Ulm; with two churches, several chapels, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1779.

RIEGEL, a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Kenzingen, on the Elz; with a church. Pop. 1841.

RIEGBERG, a small market tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 24 m. E.S.E. Grätz; containing a remarkable feudal fortress of same name, which crowns a mass of volcanic rocks, 400 ft. above the level of the Raab, and is a most conspicuous object far and near, said to bear a wonderful resemblance to Edinburgh castle, but to be rather more elevated. It is partly cut out of the living rock, and partly built of huge blocks, linked with iron, but notwithstanding its apparent durability is rapidly yielding to decay.

RIEGRSCHLAG, a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 24 m. S.E. Tabov; with a church and school, oil, and other mills, and a linen bleachfield. Pop. 2056.

RIEGO-DE-LA-VEGA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Leon, on the side of a hill. It contains a church, and primary school, and has a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1620.

RIEHEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Basel-stadt and 3 m. N.E. the town of Basel, at the entrance of the Wiesenthal, in a fine fruitful district. It has a handsome church, and a commodious school-house. A great many of the inhabitants live by gardening. Riehen suffered much, both during the 'Thirty Years' war, and during the European struggle in 1812-13. Pop. 1359.

RIEKA, a tn. European Turkey, Montenegro, cap. dep. of same name, on a small stream which falls into the N.W. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 m. S.E. Cattaro. It is surrounded by hills, occupying a very picturesque but unhealthy position; is better built than most of the villages of Montenegro, having houses of stone, roofed with tiles; and appears to be in a very flourishing state. Many of its inhabitants are refugees from Podgoritz in Albania.

RIELLO, a vil. Spain, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Leon, between two small streams; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1314.

RIERA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Tarragona, in a plain between the Gaya and La Non; with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil, and hemp. Pop. 1240.

RIESA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 25 m. N.N.W. Dresden, on the Leipzig and Dresden railway, and at the confluence of the Jahnna with the Elbe. It contains a castle, and has a dock-yard, and some shipping. Pop. 2267.

RIESENBURG, or **PRADUTHA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 10 m. E. Marienwerder, on the Liebe. It is walled; has a Protestant church, and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 3492.

RIESENGBERGE (*Giant Mountains*), a mountain chain, Germany, sometimes included along with others under the general name of Sudetes, but more properly confined to that chain which commencing at the Neisse of Glatz, where the Sudetes properly terminate, stretches in a somewhat circuitous but N.W. direction to the Neisse of Lusatia, and thence W. to the right bank of the Elbe, which separates it from the Erzgebirge. Its whole length, as thus defined, is about 120 m.; its breadth nearly 36 m. Different names are applied to different parts of the chain, as those of Habelschwerd and Heurcheunen to its S.E., and that of Wolischeskamm to its W. portion. The culminating point of the chain is the Riesenkoppe or Schneekoppe, on the borders of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, where the Elbe has its source; but, though the loftiest summit which Germany possesses N. of the Danube, its height does not exceed 6000 ft. Other remarkable heights are the Bran or Borenberg, 5156 ft.; the Grand Rad, exactly the same height as the Borenberg; and the Grand and Little Sturmhaube [Storm cap], respectively 4950 ft. and 4820 ft. The greater part of this chain has a very wild and desolate appearance, but its W. portion forms part of the beautiful and romantic land to which the name of Saxon Switzerland has been given. The mountains are for the most part composed of granite and schist. The lower parts of the chain are well wooded with oak and beech, but at higher elevations resinous trees only are found. Still higher, the trees degenerate into stunted shrubs, and the Iceland moss is found growing. In the same localities are extensive tracts of heathy pastures, swamps, and shallow lakes, generally enveloped in mist. Here numerous rivers take their rise. The Elbe, the most important, receives all the drainage of the S. slope of the chain, and also of a small part of the N. after it has forced a passage for itself across the mountains; but with this exception, and that of another small portion received by the Spree, the whole drainage of the N. slope is carried to the Oder, chiefly by the Neisse of Glatz, the Bober, with its tributaries Queiss and Oels, and the Neisse of Lusatia. The minerals of the Riesengebirge, though much less rich than those of the Erzgebirge, are still of considerable importance.

RIESI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 15 m. Caltanissetta, at the foot of a mountain of same name, from which sulphur is obtained.

RIETBERG, or **RIITBERG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, 1 bank Ems. It is walled; has two gates, a church, progymnasium, Franciscan monastery, poorhouse; and manufactures of linen and tobacco, and a bleachfield, and distillery. Pop. 2052.

RIETI, a tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, in a beautiful district on the Velino, 42 m. N.N.E. Rome. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of law, and several public offices; manufactures of woollen stuffs, and mineral springs. Wood is much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 8903.

RIEUUX [anc. *Rivi Tectosagum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 27 m. S. Toulouse, on the Assiza. It is well built; and has a handsome church, with a bold lofty spire. P. 1631.

RIEZ [anc. *Apollinarium*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. S.S.W. Digne. It was formerly the see of a bishop,

and has numerous ancient remains, but otherwise no object deserving of particular notice. It has manufactures of cordage, oil, and vinegar, some trade in these articles, in wine, and dried fruit. Pop. 26177.

RIGA, a tn. Russia, cap. gov., which sometimes bears the same name, but more frequently that of Liefland or Livonia, on both sides of the S. Dwina, about 5 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Riga, 312 m. S.W. St. Petersburg; lat. 56° 57' N.; lon. 24° 6' 30" E. (R.). It is situated on a sandy flat, surrounded by hills, on which numerous fine villas make a cheerful and showy appearance, and consists of the town proper and suburbs, still more extensive than the town itself. The communication across the river is kept up by a bridge of boats about 500 yards long. Riga is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a citadel. The older part of the town, still confined within earthen walls, consists of narrow winding streets, huddled together without any regularity. The more modern parts of the town are much better built, and contain at least three good squares. Along the river on both sides are spacious quays, which afford excellent promenades; and the esplanade and gardeaus, both within and near the town, are well laid out. The public buildings are very numerous, and include no fewer than 45 churches, but not many of them are deserving of particular notice. Among others, are the cathedral, not of much architectural merit, but containing some interesting monuments; St. Peter's church, a beautiful building, with an altar and chancel of marble, an Oriental dome, and a spire which is said to be the loftiest in the empire; the castle, the oldest edifice in the town, originally the residence of the masters of the Teutonic order, and now occupied by the governor-general; the townhouse, with the exchange adjoining it; the merchant house, the arsenal, the library, not of great extent, but rich in natural history; the museum, the gymnasium, and several other superior schools; the theatre, and the military, and other hospitals. The manufactures are not of great importance, and consist chiefly of starch, soap, playing-cards, artificial flowers, brandy, and refined sugar. The trade is very extensive, and gives Riga the first place after the capitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The principal exports are flax, hemp, timber, tallow, grain, sailcloth, &c.; the imports, wine, woollens, colonial produce, silk, &c. The following table of the vessels that entered the port of Riga in 1846-1849, shows at the same time the countries chiefly interested in its trade.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS of VARIOUS NATIONS, ENTERED at the PORT of RIGA, from 1846 to 1849.

| | 1846. | | 1847. | | 1848. | | 1849. | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Belgian, | 1 | 78 | 4 | 792 | 2 | 360 | 3 | 370 |
| British, | 603 | 121,301 | 676 | 101,450 | 569 | 94,760 | 645 | 101,630 |
| Danish, | 68 | 5,860 | 307 | 19,790 | 35 | 3,400 | 56 | 5,376 |
| Dutch, | 152 | 19,558 | 281 | 31,462 | 174 | 21,000 | 246 | 29,520 |
| French, | 14 | 1,692 | 37 | 4,116 | 19 | 1,177 | 64 | 8,542 |
| Hanoverian, | 152 | 12,576 | 271 | 19,468 | 41 | 1,792 | 28 | 3,610 |
| Hanse Towns, | 23 | 2,676 | 49 | 5,702 | 20 | 2,400 | 16 | 2,689 |
| Meklenburg, | 192 | 27,014 | 224 | 31,288 | 14 | 1,080 | 56 | 8,590 |
| Norwegian, | 54 | 4,780 | 146 | 14,454 | with Swedish. | | 9 | with Swedish. |
| Quentin, | 14 | 1,108 | 58 | 4,840 | 6 | 600 | 9 | 1,404 |
| Portuguese, | | | 3 | 708 | | | | |
| Prussian, | 34 | 5,150 | 180 | 21,144 | 19 | 1,520 | 8 | 1,948 |
| Spanish, | 3 | 310 | 5 | 708 | 4 | 646 | 1 | 118 |
| Swedish, | 40 | 5,324 | 102 | 10,570 | 101 | 13,600 | 181 | 17,376 |
| United States, | 1 | 236 | | | 3 | 750 | 2 | 750 |
| Russian, | 117 | 22,082 | 112 | 22,920 | 244 | 10,520 | 396 | 47,520 |
| Total, | 1468 | 229,445 | 2455 | 265,362 | 1232 | 163,105 | 1724 | 228,983 |

Riga is the residence of a governor, and the seat of a superior court of appeal, and of several other courts and public offices. Pop. (1849), 57,906.

RIGA, or **LIVONIA**, a gulf, Russia, which washes the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, and contracts, in the W., to a comparatively narrow entrance, communicating with the Baltic, the island of Oesel almost closing it on the N.W. Its greatest length, N. to S., is about 120 m.; and its average breadth, 70 m. The chief river which it receives is the S. Dwina, near the mouth of which is the port of Riga. The navigation, owing to several small islands and sandbanks, is considered dangerous.

RIGHI, or **RIGI**, an isolated mountain of brecciated rock, Switzerland, can. Schwytz, between Lakes Zug and Luzern, 5905 ft. high. Its summit affords one of the finest views in Switzerland, and is annually visited by numerous travellers, for whose accommodation a wooden hotel has been erected at a height of 5676 ft. Lower down is a little church, much frequented by pilgrims.

RIGLIONE, a vil. and par. Tuscany, 3 m. E. Pisa, near l. bank Arno; with a parish church; and extensive manufactures of *terra cotta*.

RIGNANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 15 m. E.S.E. Florence, l. bank Arno, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a school, and several mills. Pop. 4584.

RIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 11 m. E. San Severo, on an eminence, near l. bank Candlaro. P. 2000.

RIGOLATO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Tagliamento, 38 m. N.N.W. Udine; with two churches, an oratory, and mill. Pop. dist., 9700.

RIGSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1040 ac. Pop. 120.

RIGYICZA, or **HAR-LEUYEN**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 43 m. N.W. Kara; with a church. It stands in a well-cultivated district, in which excellent wheat is raised. Pop. 3131.

RIHURSI, a tn. Hindoostan, Punjab, on the most S. of the Himalaya ranges, near l. bank Chenaub, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore. The town is insignificant; but the fort, situated on a conical rocky height to the S. of it, is one of the best constructed and strongest in the country. It consists of a square, with very lofty walls, rising immediately from the precipitous scarped sides of the hill, and towers at each angle, which, with most of the interior buildings, are bomb-proof. Pop. tn., about 1000.

RIJN, river. See **RHINE**.

RIJP (De), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. N. by W. Amsterdam; with four churches, and two schools, a townhall, and an orphan hospital; inhabitants chiefly engaged in trade, which is facilitated by the two harbours on the canal which passes Rijp. There are also manufactures of liqueurs, leather, ropes, yarn, cloth, candles; boat-building yards, and several mills. Pop. 1967.

RIJJSSEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 16 m. E.N.E. Deventer. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a school; and a townhall, situated in a large open market-place. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are also manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, yarns, tobacco; potteryware, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 2282.

RIJSWIJK, or **RYSWICK**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. It consists chiefly of a closely-built street, in a finely-planted road, and is much resorted to by pleasure-seekers from the Hague. It has two churches and a school. In its castle, destroyed in 1783, a treaty of peace was concluded, September 10, 1697, between Spain, France, Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands. Pop. (agricultural), 2155.

RILLAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Motbek, 25 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1505.

RILLE, a river, France, issues from a lake in E. of dep. Orne, enters dep. Eure, flows circuitously N.N.W. past Beaumont, Colombar, and Pont Audemer; and, about 10 m. below the last town, joins the estuary of the Seine, on its l. bank; total course, nearly 90 m. Its chief affluent is the Charentonne. It is navigable to Colombar for vessels of 40 tons to 50 tons. In the forest of Beaumont, the greater part of its water is lost in a chasm, and afterwards reappears.

RILLINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4842 ac. Pop. 1228.

RILSKA, a tn. Russia. See **RYEFSK**.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, or **GROSS-STEFFELSDORF**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Gömör, 72 m. N.E. Pesth, on a plain, l. bank Rima, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built; contains a Protestant gymnasium; has manufactures of leather, tobacco, and turnery; and carries on a considerable trade in

corn, wine, tobacco, honey, wax, and cattle. Beryls are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8027.

RIMAC, a river, Peru, rises in the Andes, flows W. for about 90 m., passes Lima, and falls into the Pacific at Callao.

RIMBACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Heppenheim, near Lindenfels; with a parish church. Pop. 1229.

RIMGAR, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Würzburg; with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1620.

RIMINI, or RIMINO [anc. *Ariminum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 24 m. E.S.E. Forlì, in a fertile plain between the Marecchia and the Osa. It is surrounded with walls, but has a decayed, melancholy look. Many of its houses are handsome, and it has several palaces built of marble. The principal objects of attraction are the cathedral, or church of San Francesco, originally built in the 14th, but remodelled in the 15th century, after the designs of Leon Battista Alberti, the great restorer of Roman architecture, and regarded as his master-piece; the church of San Giuliano, with a superb altar-piece, by Paul Veronese; the church of San Girolamo, with a fine painting by Guercino; the triumphal arch of Augustus, of simple and massive architecture, with two Corinthian columns on each side; and, above all, the bridge of Augustus over the Marecchia, built entirely of white marble, consisting of five arches, each with a span of 27 ft., and though built 18 centuries ago, still in perfect preservation. The manufactures consist of silk, glass, and earthenware. The trade was at one time of considerable importance, having been greatly facilitated by an excellent harbour, which has now become so completely sanded up as only to admit the smallest vessels. The present trade is confined to corn, silk, salt, and fish. Pop. 17,500.

RIMITERA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, S. the Society Islands; lat. 22° 40' S.; lon. 152° 20' W. It rises near its centre to the height of 300 ft., has no proper harbour; but is inhabited by a mild and inoffensive race, from whom provisions can be procured at a cheap rate.

RIMMON, or RUMMON, several places, Palestine; particularly, a vil. occupying a high conical rock of chalk, 15 m. N. Jerusalem. It is repeatedly mentioned in Scripture, and appears to have been an important stronghold of the Benjamites. See Judges xx. 45, 47; xxi. 13.

RIMOCZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, near Szecseny, in a well-wooded district; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1288.

RIMPTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 999 ac. Pop. 298.

RINCON-DE-SOTO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. S. Logroño, in a beautiful plain, r. bank Ebro. It is regularly built; has a church, courthouse, school, and hospital; and a trade in oil and hemp. Pop. 1087.

RINDE, a river, Hindoostan, rises in prov. Agra, 45 m. N.E. of the town of that name; flows S.S.E. past Korah, and after a course of about 166 m. joins l. bank Jumna, 12 m. W. Futtehpore.

RINECK, or RIENECK, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, in a valley, r. bank Sinn, here crossed by a bridge, on the frontiers of Hesse-Cassel, to which it partly belongs. It was anciently the capital of an extensive territory of same name, and has a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1542.

RINGAGONAGH, par. Irel. Waterford; 3246 ac. Pop. 1921.

RINGARSFA, or DUNNEGAL, a small isl. Ireland, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Skibbereen, in Baltimore Harbour, 2 m. long by 1 m. broad, and connected to the mainland by an excellent causeway and bridge.

RINGCURKAN, par. Irel. Cork; 5478 ac. Pop. 3626.

RINGELSDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, near Rabensburg, at the confluence of the Zaya and March, not far from the frontiers of Hungary; with a church. Pop. 1400.

RINGELSHAIN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on a small stream, 5 m. from Gabel; with an ancient church. Pop. 1287.

RINGENBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. S.E. Bern, on the S.W. shore of Lake Brienz. The church is picturesquely situated, and at one extremity of the village are the remains of the old castle of the Lords of Ringenberg destroyed in 1352, in a feud with the inhabitants of the village. Pop. 1134.

RINGLAND, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1210 ac. Pop. 381.

RINGMER, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, 2 m. E.N.E. Lewes. It has an ancient church with several curious monuments, and a modern wooden steeple; an Independent chapel, and artillery barracks, now partly occupied as a lunatic asylum. Area of par., 5626 ac. Pop. 1374.

RINGMORE, par. Eng. Devon; 1128 ac. Pop. 337.

RINGRONE, par. Irel. Cork; 9240 ac. Pop. 3281.

RINGSASH, or ASHREIGNEY, a par. England, Devon; 5663 ac. Pop. 989.

RINGSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1666 ac. Pop. 287.

RINGSHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2116 ac. Pop. 371.

RINGSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Ettenheim; with a church. Pop. 1343.

RINGSTEAD, two pars. England;—1, Northampton; 1981 ac. Pop. 727.—2, (*Great St. Andrew and St. Peter*), Norfolk; 2814 ac. Pop. 512.

RINGSTED [Latin, *Ringstadium*], a tn. Denmark, bail. Sorø, almost in the centre of isl. Zealand, 34 m. S.W. Copenhagen. It is a very old place, and was of some importance in the 12th and 13th centuries. It contains an old church, in the form of a cross, in which many members of the royal family are buried. It has often suffered much from fire. On the last occasion, 1806, the half of the town, and part of the old church, were consumed. Pop. 1200.

RINGSWOULD, par. Eng. Kent; 1710 ac. Pop. 789.

RINGWOOD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hants, on the Avon, which here divides into three branches, each crossed by a stone bridge, and afterwards uniting them, forms a large expanse, with an island in its centre, 20 m. W.S.W. Southampton. It is an ancient, but well-built place; and has a spacious ancient church, an Independent and a Unitarian chapel, a free grammar-school; manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, both rather on the decline; a large brewery, and some trade, facilitated by the Avon, which is here navigable. Area of par., 8050 ac. Pop. 3928.

RINKJØBING, a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, cap. bail., N.E. shore of fiord of same name, 51 m. S.W. Wiborg. It has some manufactures of tobacco, woollens, and soap. There is no proper harbour, but the trade in agricultural produce is considerable. There is here a ferry over the Won-ae to the island of Holmsland, but the channel is so shallow, that the journey is often made on foot or on horseback. Pop. 1200.—The BAILLWICK, which is the largest in N. Jutland, area, 1300 geo. sq. m., occupies almost the whole of the central part of the W. coast of the province, but generally consisting of bleak, unfertile tracts, is by no means peopled according to its extent. It contains only three small towns, and 113 parishes. Pop. 57,600.

RINTELN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 11 m. S.E. Minden, l. bank Weser, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is partly surrounded by walls, and entered by three gates; contains two churches, a palace, gymnasium, and hospital; is the seat of a superior court, and several other courts and offices, and has a trade in linen and corn. Pop. 3161.

RIO, with affixes, several places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*de-Minhos*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, about 10 m. from Viseu. Pop. 850.—2, (*Tinto*), A tn. and par. prov. Douro, 4 m. from Oporto. Pop. 3300.

RIO (ALTO-DE-BASSO), a com. Tuscany, isl. Elba, about 6 m. N. Porto-Lungone. It consists chiefly of two vils., Rio-Alto, situated on a height; and Rio-Basso, or Marina Rio, situated on the shore below, with a handsome church; and has extensive mines of oligistic iron. Pop. 3802.

RIO-BONITO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is a place of respectable appearance, especially when viewed from a distance; contains a parish church, with the other houses clustering round it as a centre; and has a trade especially in mandioc, sugar, and coffee. Pop. dist., 8000.

RIO-BRANCO, a river, Brazilian Guiana. See BRANCO.

RIO-BRAVO-DEL-NORTE, a large river, N. America. See GRANDE (Rio).

RIO-DE-CONTAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 250 m. W.S.W. Bahia, on the Bramado, or Contas Pequeno. The houses, generally of earth, with a framework of wood, are irregularly built; but, being plastered over, and white-washed, have a showy appearance. It is the seat of a court of law; contains two churches, a townhouse, and prison; and has a considerable trade in cotton, of excellent quality, cattle, and marmalade.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, a maritime prov. Brazil; lat. 21° 15' to 22° 23' S.; lon. 41° to 44° 50' W.; bounded N. by the Cabupana, separating it from prov. Espírito-Santo, and by the Parahiba and its affluents the Parahibuna and Preto, and by the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, separating it from Minas-Geraes; W. and S. W. by prov. São-Paulo; and S. and E. by the Atlantic; area, 89,466 sq. m. The central part of this province is decidedly mountainous, being traversed generally from E. to W. by a series of ranges, of which the loftiest and most conspicuous are the Serra-dos-Órgãos, so called from the supposed resemblance which they bear, when seen from certain points, to the pipes of an organ. The summits do not appear to have been accurately measured, but are not supposed to exceed, at the utmost, 6000 ft. or 7000 ft. above the sea. Many of these mountains are of a rounded form, but the highest of them assume a conical shape, and terminate in peaks. They are almost entirely composed of granite, much of it coarse in the grain, and easily decomposed by the weather.

but much of which is also of a finer texture, and seems to pass gradually into gneiss. The covering of the rocks is usually a red clay, which on the steeper acclivities is thin, but attains great depth in the lower valleys. All the beds of this clay are said to be more or less auriferous. The mountains slope down on the N. and S.; in the former direction towards the basin of the Parahiba, to which all the surface of the province on that side belongs; and in the latter to the coast, which receives the drainage from a great number of comparatively small streams, each carrying its waters directly to the ocean. The shore toward the N.E. is lined by numerous lakes and lagoons, along the banks of which extensive tracts of marsh occur, and give the coast in that direction an uninteresting character; but towards the S., particularly in the direction of the capital, the monotony of the surface disappears, and is succeeded by scenery of the most enchanting description—noble bays stretching wide their arms to inclose innumerable islets of the richest verdure, while on either side stupendous rocks, of the most fantastic shapes, suddenly start up to the height of many hundred feet. The soil does not seem to possess much natural fertility. Great part of it consists of a retentive clay, ill adapted for agricultural operations; but the warmth and moisture of the climate are so favourable to vegetation, that magnificent forests and valuable crops are found growing on spots which in less genial regions might seem destined to perpetual barrenness. At the same time, many tracts of the richest land occur, and are turned to the best account; this being unquestionably the best cultivated province in Brazil. All the ordinary productions of the climate are successfully cultivated; but the crop which attracts the largest share of attention is coffee, of which the plantations are already extensive, and continue rapidly to increase. The other leading crops are sugar, rice, millet, mandioc, and cotton. Considerable attention is paid to horticulture, and the varieties of fruit are extremely numerous, including not only the indigenous species, but numerous importations from other countries. The forests are rich in timber, both for ordinary and ornamental purposes; in dye-woods, in gums and balsams, and valuable medicines. The increase of population, and extension of cultivation, have had the effect of driving back the fiercer kinds of wild animals into the recesses of the forests, so that ounces and jaguars have become some what rare. On the other hand, the domestic animals, originally imported from Europe, particularly horses and mules, have prodigiously increased. Immense herds of cattle, also, are reared. This province is by no means rich in minerals, at least in the precious metals. No silver is known to exist, and the quantity of gold is understood to be small. Iron, however, abounds, though it is not actually worked; and the decomposition of granite has formed extensive beds of the finest kaolin. For administrative purposes, Rio-de-Janeiro is divided into eight comarcas—Angra-dos-Reis, Cabo-Frio, Campos-dos-Goiataes, Cantagallo, Itaboraiti, Nitherohi, Rezende, and Vassouras. It sends 10 deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints five senators. The provincial assembly, of 36 members, meets in Nitherohi. Pop. 850,000.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the cap. of Brazil, and largest city of S. America, most beautifully and advantageously situated on the W. side of a bay of same name; lat. (Port Villaganan) 22° 54' 42" S.; lon. 43° 9' W. (r.) All writers who have approached it from the sea, describe the scenery in rapturous terms, though it is probable that their feelings of admiration may have been unconsciously heightened by the prospect of immediate release from the dangers and weariness of a long voyage. On nearing the coast, the first object which meets the view is the Pão-d'Assucar, a peak so called from its sugar-loaf-like appearance, and rising abruptly from the sea to the height of nearly 1000 ft. On proceeding N. into the bay, among a number of beautiful little islands, clothed with richest verdure, or crowned with magnificent palm-trees, the land, both on the right and left, projects into the sea, leaving a passage between rocky barriers not more than 1 m. wide. Immediately beyond this magnificent portal, on the left or W., lies the city of Rio-de-Janeiro, guarded from hostile approach by sea



by a number of forts, placed partly on islands, and partly on salient points of the mainland, and so advantageously, that in good hands they would form most effectual defences. The site consists of flat ground along the shore, and of five hills of considerable height, with intervening valleys. The ground beyond, partly cultivated and adorned with numerous villas, and partly covered with forest, ascends with considerable rapidity towards the N., where the distance is terminated by a remarkable mountain range, called from its slope the Serra-dos-Organos or Organ Mountains. Owing to the broken nature of the surface, the houses placed on the hills present a conspicuous and striking appearance; but the houses which occupy the hollows are scarcely visible from the sea, and hence the town, viewed from that direction, seems much less extensive than it actually is. The oldest, and still most important part of the

town, occupies a flat tongue of land of an irregularly quadrangular shape, having its greatest length N.W. to S.E. The hills already mentioned are on the N. side, and approach so close to the sea as to leave room for only a single street; towards the S. and S.E. the lofty and finely-wooded promontories of Mount Corcovado press close upon the houses; the space between is generally level, and covered with houses of substantial and often elegant appearance, regularly built, for the most part of granite, with an upper story of wood, covered with tiles, and having long and generally narrow streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved with granite in the centre, and a raised side-path for foot-passengers, but have the serious disadvantage of being very imperfectly cleaned. On the W. side of this part of the town, is a large square called Campo da Aclamação, and immediately beyond it, and approached by a bridge built over an arm of the sea, is the new town, almost the whole of which has risen into existence since the arrival of the court. It has thus all

da Misericórdia, founded in 1582, and richly endowed; the hospital of invalids, and the hospitals of Lazaros and Doudos. The educational and literary institutions include the imperial college, in which Latin, English, French, mathematics, philosophy, and theology are taught; the college of São-José, in which similar instruction is given; a school of medicine and surgery, a naval and military academy, an academy of *belles-lettres*, and a library of 80,000 volumes; and a botanical garden. The principal criminal establishment is the house of correction, but there are also two large prisons within the city; and numerous smaller prisons, both in the town and in the different ports. The roadstead of Rio-de-Janeiro is one of the finest in the world. It is perfectly sheltered, is deep enough for vessels of the largest size, and so capacious, that it may be said to have no limits. All the navies in the world might ride in it without jostling each other. The accommodation on shore is, however, defective. The want of good quays makes the landing-place very indifferent, and there is

nothing which deserves the name of docks. Repeated attempts have been made to establish manufactures on a large scale, and imperial patronage has been lavishly bestowed on them, but as yet they barely maintain a sickly existence. The only articles deserving of notice are leather and glass, which owe any prosperity which they possess to foreign skill and industry. But the want of manufactures is compensated by a most extensive trade in all the produce of the country, and particularly in hides, sugar, and coffee. The exports of the first two, though of considerable extent, have rather declined in recent years; but that of the latter has long continued to advance with rapid strides, and the amount annually shipped has risen from 478,950 bags in



THE CHURCH OF LA GLORIA, RIO DE-JANEIRO. - From Vailant, Voyage autour du Monde.

the advantages of modern construction, and is distinguished by its general elegance, and a number of fine squares. The principal public buildings are the senate-house [Palacio do Senado Imperial], a large modern structure, on the N. side of Campo da Aclamação, not possessed of much architectural merit; the townhouse [Palacio Municipal], a simple and unadorned edifice, yet not without an air of majesty; the octagonal church of Nossa Senora da Gloria, one of the most recent and conspicuous churches of the city, finely situated on a rounded hill of the same name, which projects into the sea; the church of São-Francisco, with a hospice attached, and surmounted by two round towers; the church of the Cross, richly decorated both within and without; the church of Candellaria, one of the largest in the city, adorned with a majestic façade and surmounted by two towers, the loftiest in Brazil; the convent of São-Bento, a massive structure, with windows, heavily barred with iron gratings, which give it the appearance of a prison, but so richly decorated within, that nearly its whole interior is gilt; the convent of St. Anthony, a gorgeous edifice, with two immense chapels and a vast cloister; on a hill opposite to it, the nunnery of St. Theresa; the aqueduct, the finest architectural monument of which Rio-de-Janeiro can boast, consisting of a double series of 42 lofty and beautiful arches, stretching from Mount Corcovado, and conveying the water of its springs into the heart of the city, to supply its numerous and elegant fountains; the theatre, a vast structure, deficient in regularity and symmetry; the imperial palace, a large stone building, long used as a residence by the viceroys, and now, with exception of a suite of rooms, in which a court is occasionally held, appropriated to public offices; the palace of the fine arts, a beautiful structure, concealed and almost buried among old ruinous houses; the custom-house; the exchange, prominently situated in the Rio Direita, the widest and finest of the streets; the Post-office, courthouse, the mint, opera-house, naval arsenal, and museum. Among benevolent establishments are the Casa

1832 to 1,641,560 bags in 1847.

CHIEF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

| | 1846. | 1847. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Coffee..... bags. | 1,511,696 | 1,641,560 |
| Sugar..... cases. | 8,115 | 8,311 |
| Hides..... number. | 394,556 | 268,493 |
| Hides, half tanned, " | 17,391 | 6,162 |
| Horns..... " | 345,199 | 417,607 |
| Rice..... bags. | 13,913 | 20,021 |
| Rum..... pipes. | 8,664 | 3,985 |
| Rosewood..... dozen. | 1,836 | 809 |
| Tobacco..... rolls. | 15,483 | 21,707 |
| Ipecacuanha..... lbs. | 49,788 | 23,501 |
| Tapioca..... barrels. | 4,701 | 1,970 |

The principal imports are, silk, linen, woollen, cotton tissues, chiefly from England and France; iron, worked or in bars, from England and Sweden; cables, cordage, and sailcloth, chiefly from Russia; and large quantities of flour from the United States. In 1846, the total imports from Great Britain amounted to £1,427,691.

TOTAL VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN PORTS AND COASTWISE, 1844-1847.

| Year. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1844..... | 753 | 170,869 | 799 | 240,895 |
| 1845..... | 878 | 204,266 | 881 | 274,955 |
| 1846..... | 931 | 218,819 | 1034 | 321,732 |
| 1847..... | 887 | 208,847 | 867 | 268,457 |

The first settlement in the neighbourhood of Rio-de-Janeiro was formed by the French in 1555, and consisted chiefly of Protestant refugees. Their leader, Villigagnon, having proved a renegade to his faith, had almost ruined the settlement by internal dissension, when a Portuguese force appeared

and completed its destruction in 1567. The conquerors laid the foundation of a new city, which they called St. Sebastian, and which has continued to advance, till it has grown up into the present capital of Rio-de-Janeiro. Bahia was formerly the capital of the country, but on the arrival of Don John in 1808, he transferred the seat of government to this city. Pop. 170,000, of whom 60,000 are Brazilians by birth or adoption; 25,000 foreigners, and 85,000 slaves.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, New Granada. *See* HACHA.

RIO-DEL-REV, a large bay, coast of Guinea, Bight of Biafra. E. the Old Calabar River, W. the Cameroons River, and 50 m. N. Fernando Po. It receives several creeks; and on its shores are several populous villages.

RIO-DULCE, a river, Central America. *See* DULCE.

RIO-GRANDE, JEBA or GEBÁ, a large river, W. Africa, rises in Fouta Jallon; about lat. 11° 20' N.; lon. 11° W.; flows W., and enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary between the Nunez and the Casamanza. *See* JEBA.

RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA-PLATA, a river, Bolivia. *See* GUAPEY.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-NORTE, a maritime prov. in the N.E. of Brazil; lat. 4° 30' to 7° 30' S.; lon. 35° to 38° 40' W.; bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, S. prov. Parahiba, and W. Ceara; area, 28,860 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the S. and S.W., where it is covered by several mountain ranges, of which those the Cairiris Novos and Tibão are the most conspicuous. These serras gradually descend towards the N. and E., and finally sink down into extensive sandy flats, particularly on approaching the coast. The principal rivers, which have all either a N. or an E. direction, are the Agumamé, Appodi, Ceara-Mirim, Cunhahu, Guajahi, Piranhas the longest of all, Potengi or Grande, Serido, and Tareheri. Having their sources within the province, or on its frontiers, and finishing their courses within it, they are of comparatively small extent; and though well fitted to facilitate transport from the interior by canoes and barges, are not of much navigable importance. The same remark applies to the coast, the greater part of which is lined by dangerous shoals. It presents numerous small harbours, at which the inferior class of coasters can take in cargoes; but throughout its whole stretch of nearly 300 m., there is not one harbour capable of receiving large vessels. The proximity to the equator makes the climate intensely hot; it is said, however, not to be unhealthy, the air being remarkably pure. The soil is generally good, but not remarkable for its fertility. For a long time the sugar-cane was the principal cultivated crop, but considerable tracts, formerly devoted to it, are now occupied by cotton, which may be regarded as the staple of the province. The other leading crops are manioc, millet, and haricots. Many of the plains are covered with pasture, which is grazed by large herds of horses and cattle. The minerals include gold, silver, and iron, but the quantity is so small that there are scarcely any mines in active operation, with exception of those of salt, the produce of which is of some importance; amethysts and rock crystals abound, and quarries of limestone, sandstone, and granite might be opened in every district. The forests are not very extensive, but are rich in resins, gums, and balsams, and furnish excellent dye-wood, and various kinds of timber. Along the coast, where the soil is sandy, the different species of palm predominate. The principal exports are salt, cotton, sugar, hides, dressed and undressed; salt fish, and drugs. For administrative purposes, this province is divided into two comarcas—Natal and Assu. Its provincial assembly, composed of 20 members, holds its sittings at Natal. Besides Natal it includes the towns of Acari, Appodi, Estremoz, Goaninha, Porto-Alegre, Santa-Anna-do-Mato, São-Gonçalo, São-José-de-Mipibú, São-José-dos-Anjos, Toiros, &c. Its name is derived from the river Potengi, which the first explorers improperly named Rio-Grande. Pop. 110,000.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-SUL, or -DO-SÃO-PEDRO, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, agreeably situated on a peninsula between the Bay of Mangueira and the S. extremity of the Lake of Patos; lat. 32° 7' S.; lon. 52° 8' W. (r.). Its houses are almost all of earth, and its streets are unpaved. It contains a parish and two other churches, a townhouse with prison, a Latin and two primary schools, and is the seat of a court whose jurisdiction extends from the sea W. to Uruguay, and from Lake Patos to Castilhos-Grandes. Its port, which is well sheltered, and admits vessels drawing 15 ft., enables it to carry on a considerable trade in dried beef, tallow, flax, horis,

&c.; and particularly hides, of which the quantities imported into Great Britain, in 1848-51, were as follows:—

IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN, of RIO-GRANDE SALTED HIDES.

| Imported into | 1844 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Liverpool..... | 111,560 | 93,900 | 41,000 | 62,200 |
| London..... | 109,700 | 119,800 | 95,900 | 69,200 |
| Outports..... | 50,000 | 114,700 | 68,600 | 125,600 |
| Total..... | 241,260 | 328,400 | 204,900 | 256,800 |

One of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the town is the want of good water, which is only obtained by digging very deep wells, or bringing it from a distance of 4 m. Pop. dist., 12,000.

RIO-NEGRO, several rivers, S. America. *See* NEGRO.

RIO-PAEDRO, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, r. bank river of same name, near its confluence with the Jaculhi, 80 m. W. Porto-Alegre. It contains several churches, a Latin and two primary schools, is the seat of a court of justice; and has a harbour fit only to admit coasters, which generally load with maté, or Paraguay tea, dried beef, and other kinds of produce.—The district is fertile, and the soil appears to be particularly adapted for the growth of flax. It has suffered much by civil dissensions. Pop. (dist.), 10,445.

RIO-PRETO, two places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. and 380 m. W.N.W. Bahia, at the confluence of the Preto with the Grande, an affluent of the São-Francisco. It has a church and a school.—2, A vil. and par., prov. Minas-Geraes, r. bank Preto, one of the earliest affluents of the Aracuaí, 35 m. N.E. Diamantina; with a church. In addition to the ordinary produce, it raises a great quantity of cotton. Pop. 2000.

RIO-SECO (MESINA DE), a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Valladolid, in a magnificent plain, beside the river of same name. It was formerly of much importance, having been a kind of emporium in the 14th century, but its industry and commerce have greatly declined. It has several churches, and a suppressed Franciscan convent, converted now into an hospital; manufactures of leather, serges, and linens, dye-works, and lime and brick kilns. The Spaniards, 50,000 strong, under Blake and Cuesta, were defeated here in 1808, by Bessières, with 12,000 French, and lost 6000 killed and wounded, the loss of the French being under 500. Rio-Seco was mercilessly sacked by the conquerors. Pop. 3777.

RIO-TINTO (LAS-MINAS-DE), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N.E. Huelva, picturesquely situated in a basin, surrounded by pine-clad hills. It consists of good modern houses, and of paved and well-cleaned streets; contains a parish and an auxiliary church, a primary school, and a mining directory; and has in its vicinity mines of iron, lead, and copper, which have been worked with success from a very early period; and extensive smelting establishments, and malleable iron-works. Pop. 937.

RIO-VERMELHO, two places, Brazil:—1, A vil. and par., isl. and prov. Santa-Catharina; with a church. The inhabitants grow sugar-cane and flax. Pop. 1200.—2, A vil. and par., prov. Minas-Geraes, on the Barreiro, near its junction with the Vermelho, 110 m. E.N.E. Serró. It consists chiefly of a number of earthen houses encircling the church; grows tobacco and coffee; and provisions for the supply of Diamantina. Pop. 4000.

RIOBAMBA (NUEVO), a tn. Ecuador, 80 m. N.E. Guayaquil, and 11 m. from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. Pop. 20,000, chiefly Indians.

RIOGORDO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Malaga; with a townhouse, prison, school, church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 2466.

RIOJA, an anc. dist. Spain, included in the modern provs. of Soria, Burgos, and Alava. It was divided into High and Low Rioja, the former extending from Belorado to Logroño, and the latter from Logroño to Alfaro and Cervera-del-Rio-Alhama; the chain of hills which separates the basins of the Ebro and Douro formed the boundary between the two. This district is about 70 m. to 80 m. in length, and 30 m. to 35 m. in breadth, and its soil is fertile, but most slovenly cultivated. Pop. 25,000.

RIOJA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 8 m. from Almeria; with a church, courthouse, prison, and pri-

mary school, an oil and a flour mill. Galeua is found near it. Pop. 1069.

RIOJA (La), an inland prov., and its cap. **La Plata**; lat. 28° to 31° S.; lon. 66° 30' W. to the Chilean Andes; bounded, N. by prov. Catamarca, E. Cordova, and S. San Juan. It is intersected N. to S. by the parallel ranges of the Famatina Mountains, and the Sierra Velasco. The Vernejo and the Jackal are the principal rivers. The vine is cultivated in the N. part of this province; towards the W. the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and at a particular season, in hunting the vicuñas in the Andes; great quantities of cattle are reared on the rich pastures of the Llaños in the S.; but the fame of the province arises chiefly from the veins of silver-ore in the Famatina Mountains, which are said to be superior in richness to those of Potosí. Besides Rioja, the capital, the other principal towns are Chilecito, Guadacol, and Colorados. Pop. about 20,000. — The capital, **RIOJA**, is situated at the foot of the Sierra de Velasco; lat. 29° S.; lon. 67° 50' W. It was founded in 1591. Pop. about 3500.

RIOLOBOS, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 40 m. from Cáceres, near the Alagor; with a church, primary school, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1095.

RIOLS, a tn. France, dep. Hérault, 3 m. N.E. St. Pons, in a valley, watered by the Jaur. It is well built, and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 2121.

RIOM [anc. *Ricomagum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, in a fertile plain near the Ambone, 10 m. N. Clermont. It is encircled by well-planted boulevards; has spacious streets, and houses, which, though of a somewhat gloomy appearance, from the dark lava of which they are built, are generally good, and occasionally handsome. The only buildings deserving of particular notice are the courthouse, prefecture, several hospitals, and the remains of the old ducal castle, of which there is still a chapel in good preservation. The principal manufacture is linen, and there are several distilleries and tanneries. The trade is in corn, wine, hemp, fruit, and oil. Riom is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 9588.

RIOMAGGIORE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, 5 m. W. Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa, in a ravine, on the sides of an impetuous torrent. It has an ancient Gothic church, a still more ancient sanctuary, the remains of an old castle; and a considerable trade in wine, which is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2704.

RIOMALVA, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, about 10 m. from Medias; with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1142.

RIONERO, two tns. Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Sannio, 9 m. N.N.W. Isernia, on a hill; with a church and chapel. Pop. 1320.—2, A tn., prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S. Melfi, partly in a valley and partly on two hills; with three churches, and a Capuchin convent. Its chief manufacture is wooden snuff-boxes. Pop. 10,000.

RIOU, a small isl. France, off dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 m. S. by W. Marseille; lat. 43° 10' N.; and lon. 5° 23' E. It is of some importance as standing in the fair way for that harbour in coming from the S.E.

RIOUW, Indian Archipelago. See RHIO.

RIPA, several places, Naples:—1, (-*Bottom*), A tn., prov. Sannio, 9 m. S.S.W. Larino, at the foot of a high hill; with three churches. Pop. 2500.—2, (-*Candida*), A tn., prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S.E. Melfi, on a height; with four churches, a monastery, and a nunnery. St. Donatus was born here. Pop. 3000.—3, (*di Chieti*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, E. Chieti, on a hill, r. bank Alento. It contains four churches and a monastery. Pop. 2700.

RIPALIMOSANI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 7 m. N. Campobasso, in a valley; with three churches, 12 chapels, and a convent. Pop. 3325.

RIPABELLA, or **RIPALBELLA**, a vil. and com. Tuscan, 38 m. from Pisa, on the top of a hill above the Rialdo; with a church, a school, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1253.

RIPATRANSONE, a tn. Papal States, 11 m. S.S.E. Fermo; the see of a bishop. Pop. 2000.

RIPE, par. Eng. Sussex; 1120 ac. Pop. 383.

RIPEN, a tn. Denmark. See RIBE.

RIPENYE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Nagyag, 56 m. from Szeged. It has a Greek church. Pop. 2225.

RIPLEY, two places, England:—1, A market tn. and par., co. York (W. Riding), 18½ m. N. Leeds, and a station on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. It is neat and well built; has a spacious cruciform church, a Methodist chapel, and a free school. At Ripley Castle Oliver Cromwell passed the night succeeding the memorable battle of Marston Moor. Area of par., 6836 ac. Pop. 1286.—2, A vil. and chapelry, co. Derby, 4 m. S. by W. Alfreton. It is an improving place, lighted with gas; and has a neat modern chapel of ease, places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians, a national school, manufactures of candlewick and stay-laces, and extensive collieries. Many of the inhabitants are employed at the Butterley iron-works. Pop. 3071.

RIPOLLÀ, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Girona, in a valley at the confluence of the Ter and Fraser. It contained a fine Benedictine church and monastery, which, as well as the town itself, were almost destroyed during the last civil war. It is only recovering gradually from its disasters; but so much of it as has been rebuilt is in a very improved form, and the whole, when completed, will make Ripoll one of the handsomest towns in the province. It was once famous for its manufacture of fire-arms. Pop. 939.

RIPOLLET, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8 m. from Barcelona, 1 bank river of same name. It has a church, a school, manufactures of cotton twist and copperware, several paper and flour mills; and a trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 1231.

RIPON, a city, parl. and mun. bor. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 1 bank Ure, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 12 arches, 22 m. N.N.W. York, on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. It has four principal, irregular, but well-kept streets, rising from all sides towards the spacious market-place, which is surrounded by good houses, with a handsome obelisk in the centre. On the S. side of the market-place stands the townhall, an elegant structure, comprising a handsome suite of assembly-rooms, with other accommodations. The cathedral is one of the finest churches in England. It is a large cruciform structure, with two square towers, each 110 ft. high; length, E. to W., 266 ft.; length of transept, 132 ft. It contains many curious and interesting monuments. Trinity church is also a very handsome building, cruciform, and in the Gothic style of architecture. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics; a grammar, two national, and several other schools; a dispensary, and literary institution. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Ripon sends two members to Parliament. Area of par., 55,786 ac. Pop. par., 15,103; bor., 6080.

RIPPINGALE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2740 ac. P. 661.

RIPPLE, par. Eng. Kent; 1134 ac. Pop. 223.

RIPPLE, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N. by W. Tewkesbury; with a handsome church, a chapel of ease, several almshouses, and limestone quarries. Area of par., 4140 ac. Pop. 1097.

RIPPOLDSAU, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in the Schapbachthal, 31 m. E.S.E. Strasburg. It possesses chalybeate springs, with a complete bathing establishment, which is much frequented. Above 540,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 818.

RIPPONDEN, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and on the Rybourne, here crossed by two stone bridges, 6 m. S.W. Halifax. It has a chapel of the Tuscan order, with a tower, a Wesleyan chapel, and several sandstone quarries. Pop. 7417.

RIPTON, two pars. Eng. Huntingdon:—1, (*Abbot's*); 3956 ac. Pop. 377.—2, (*King's*); 1210 ac. Pop. 259.

RISANO, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. N. Cattaro, on a bay of the Adriatic, inclosed by finely wooded hills. It has a church, a monastery, a castle seated on the summit of a rock overhanging the town, and a harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 1000.

RISBOROUGH (MONK'S), par. Eng. Bucks; 3220 ac. Pop. 1064.

RISBOROUGH (PRINCE'S), a market tn. and par. England, co. Bucks. The town, 7 m. S. Aylesbury, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, and on the North Western railway, has an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wes-

leyans, a national school, and several small charities. On the W. side of the Chilterns is a great cross, cut in the chalk, which is supposed to commemorate a victory of Edward the Elder over the Danes. Area of par., 4710 ac. Pop. 2317.

RISBY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2801 ac. Pop. 431.

RISCA, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1877 ac. Pop. 2044.

RISDORF, or RUZKINOC, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, 4 m. from Kásmark. It is an ancient place, formerly of much more importance than at present; and has a Protestant and a K. Catholic parish church; manufactures of linen, and an active trade, particularly in timber. Pop. 984.

RISE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2012 ac. P. 197.

RISEHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. P. 102.

RISELEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 2980 ac. Pop. 949.

RISHANGLES, par. Eng. Suffolk; 718 ac. Pop. 279.

RISHWORTH, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 7 m. S.W. Halifax, with Baptist and Independent chapels, a large and richly-endowed free grammar-school, and some Druidical remains. Pop. 1540.

RISING (CASTLE), a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on a stream of same name, about 2 m. from the Wash, and 4 m. N.E. Lynn. It was once a borough and market town, and a considerable seaport, but lost its trade by the silting up of its harbour; and, having dwindled into comparative insignificance, was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It has still an ancient church, with fine specimens of the Norman style, particularly on its W. front; an hospital, of early date, providing accommodation for 12 poor females; a national school, and interesting remains of a celebrated Norman castle, in which the queen of Edward II. was confined from 1330 to her death in 1358. The remains consist chiefly of the shell of the keep, a square tower with walls 9 ft. thick, and some ornamented, though greatly dilapidated, doorways and windows. Area of par., 2096 ac. Pop. 392.

RISING-SUN, a vil. U. States, Indiana, pleasantly situated on an elevated bank above the Ohio, 87 m. S.E. Indianapolis; with six churches, county buildings, an academy, two newspapers, a tannery, and several cotton and woollen factories.

RISINGTON, three pars. Eng. Gloucester:—1, (*Great*); 2420 ac. Pop. 493.—2, (*Little*); 1300 ac. Pop. 279.—3, (*Wick*); 1140 ac. Pop. 219.

RISTON (Loxo), par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3490 ac. Pop. 400.

RITTANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Coni, near Borgo-San-Dalmazzo, in a mountainous district, with a church, a public school, an oratory, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1020.

RITBERG, or TOORMAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temes, 8 m. from Zsebely; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1242.

RITTE (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, about 8 m. from Leutomischl, with a church. Pop. 1665.

RITZEBÜTTEL, a free town, Germany, belonging to Hamburg, cap. bail., at the mouth of the Elbe, 69 m. N.W. Hamburg. It contains a church of recent erection, a prison, and a castle surrounded with deep ditches.—THE BAILWICK, area, 16 geo. sq. m., includes the seaport of Cuxhaven, and is surrounded by the territories of Ilanover. Pop. 1745.

RIUDECANAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. from Tarragona; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and numerous mills. Pop. 1190.

RIUDECOLS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Tarragona; with an ancient castle, church, courthouse, prison, primary school; a distillery, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1289.

RIUDEVITTLES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Barcelona, in a valley traversed by a small stream. It has a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital; and manufactures of cotton twist and brown paper. Pop. 1311.

RIUDOMS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 11 m. W. Tarragona, in a vine-covered plain. It has good streets and a handsome square, a townhouse, prison, primary school, a ruinous convent, a church, and an hospital; flour and oil mills, brandy-distilleries, and a cooperage. Pop. 3147.

RIVA, or REIF, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 9 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, at the N.W. extremity of Lake Garda,

among orange-groves and olive-yards, hemmed in by precipices, and surrounded by lofty mountains; very poorly built, with narrow, dirty, and dilapidated streets. It has two castles, a handsome church, a monastery, and a Minorite *hospitium*; manufactures of paper and articles in iron, particularly Jews' harps, of which nearly a million are annually made. The harbour is the largest on the lake, and greatly favours its trade, which is considerable; Riva being the entrepot for the traffic between Germany and Italy. The fishing in the lake is actively carried on. Pop. 2000.

RIVA, or RIVA DI CHERI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 11 m. E.S.E. Turin. It presents a pleasing appearance, having well-built houses, a public square, and spacious streets. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has a parish church, a communal school, a charitable endowment, and two castles, one of them very ancient; and the other a handsome modern structure, with fine gardens. Pop. 2697.

RIVADABIA, or RIBADAVIA, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Orense, in a defile of Mount Santo Domingo, near r. bank Abia, here crossed by a bridge of three arches. It contains four churches, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen, and a little trade. Pop. 1315.

RIVADEO, a seaport, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Lugo, in a beautiful bay at the mouth of the Eo, and E. boundary of Galicia; lat. 43° 34' N.; lon. 7° W. It has two squares, ill-paved, very narrow and dark streets, a townhouse, several elementary schools, and one for mathematics and navigation; a theatre, an harmonic society, a church, two convents, seven hermitages, and a pretty alameda, besides a castle with two towers; two flour-mills, and some coasting trade. Rivadeo was taken and sacked in 1385 by the English under Sir Thomas Percy. Pop. 2638.

RIVALTA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 15 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, r. bank Bormida. It is a small but handsome place, consisting of well-built houses and spacious well-formed streets; and has a court of justice, two churches, and a school. Pop. 1885.

RIVALTA (Latin, *Ripalta*), a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 10 m. S.W. Piacenza, l. bank Trebbia; with an old castle, now partly converted into a country seat; a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 2638.

RIVANAZZANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and near Voghera; with a church and an hospital. Pop. 2062.

RIVARA a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Turin, in a mountainous district between the Orco and the Mallone. It consists of a few small squares and narrow streets; has a court of justice, a parish church, and a large old castle or fortress. Pop. 1624.

RIVAROLO, two places, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan:—1, (*Fuori*), A vil. and com., prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Mantua, near the Dugale Delmona. It is an ancient place, surrounded by very thick walls, and entered by four gates; has a handsome square surrounded by four porticoes; and two churches. Pop. 3474.—2, (*dol-Re*, or *Dentro*), A vil. and par., prov. and about 5 m. from Cremona; with a church and two oratories. Pop. 2500.

RIVAROLO, two tns. Sardinian States:—1, Div. and 3 m. N.N.W. Genoa, in a beautiful district near l. bank Polecevera. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a finely-situated Franciscan convent, and two handsome palaces. Pop. 5684.—2, Div. and 17 m. N. by E. Turin, on a height above r. bank Orco, surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates. It is well built; has several handsome squares, and very clean streets, a court of justice, two churches, two nunneries, and a college. Pop. 6032.

RIVE-DE-GIER, a tn. France, dep. Loire, on the railroad from Lyons to St. Etienne, at the commencement of the canal of Givors, and on the Gier, 25 m. E.S.E. Monbrison. It is almost wholly of modern construction, having nearly doubled its population within the last 30 years; and owes its prosperity to the coal-field which surrounds it, the most valuable possessed by France. Lyons, and many other important towns, depend upon it for their supplies. It does not possess any edifices of particular interest. The old Roman bridge across the river has been taken down, and its place supplied by five new bridges, three of stone and two of wood; the old church, also, has been rebuilt, and a second church added; and the

whole town has undergone a complete transformation. The most important manufacture is that of glass, which is carried on to a great extent in numerous glass-works, where, in addition to bottles, of which above 6,000,000 are annually made, and window-glass, much fine crystal and stained fancy glass are produced. There are also manufactures of ribbons, thread, steel, files, and tools of various descriptions; and extensive spinning and other mills; foundries, machine, engine, and other iron-works. Pop. 11,694.

RIVEIRA, a small seaport, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 67 m. S.S.W. Coruña, at the S. skirt of the hill Barbanza, and surrounded by the Bay of Arosa and the sea. It has an endowed school for both sexes, a church, and in the vicinity a hermitage. The fishing and curing of sardines was a flourishing branch of industry formerly, but it has now become unimportant. P. including several small hamlets, 2292.

RIVELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 4 m. S. Lago-negro, on a hill, l. bank Treccina; with two churches and a monastery. Pop. 5140.

RIVENHALL, par. Eng. Essex; 3589 ac. Pop. 728.

RIVER, par. Eng. Kent; 1181 ac. Pop. 487.

RIVERGARO, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 11 m. S.S.W. Piacenza, in a dell between hills, and r. bank Trebbia. It has a beautiful modern church, a primary school, a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and silk; and one of the most important fairs in the duchy. Petroleum is found in the vicinity. Pop. 3807.

RIVERHEAD, a vil. U. States, New York, on Long Island, 77 m. E. New York city, at the head of the navigation on Peconic Bay. It contains a county-hall, a Congregational, and a New Jerusalem church, an academy; and grist and saw mills. Wood is extensively exported to New York. Pop. about 2000.

RIVESALTES [anc. *Combusta*], a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 m. N. Perpignan, on the Agly, in the centre of a plain, encircled by sloping vineyards. It is a place of great antiquity, and was early surrounded by walls and round towers, of which only vestiges now remain. The sweet wine, which bears its name, is considered the best in France. Its trade is in wine, brandy, of which there are several distilleries; flour, and wool. Pop. 3702.

RIVISONDOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., S.E. Sulmona, on a hill. It has six churches. Pop. 1300.

RIVOLI, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Verona, near r. bank Adige, in an elliptical basin, bounded on the E. by the river, and surrounded on all other sides by mountains. It contains a parish church, and gave the title of Duke to Bonaparte's general, Massena, for his services in the victory which the French gained here over the Austrians in 1797.

RIVOLI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. W. Turin, beautifully situated on the last slopes of the Alps. It is surrounded by fine villas belonging to the inhabitants of Turin; is well built, having several handsome streets, and a large square. It has a royal castle, a court of justice, two parish churches, several suppressed convents, a superior and other schools, and an hospital; and manufactures of woollen goods, ribbons, and macaroni. At the outskirts of the town commences a magnificent planted avenue, which is continued without interruption to the capital. Pop. 5195.

RIVOLTA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, near l. bank Adda, 16 m. E. Milan; with two churches, an infirmary, hospital, and two other charitable endowments. Pop. 3582.

RIVOLTELLA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 19 m. E. Brescia, S. shore, Lake Garda; with two churches, a sanctuary, three oratories, and numerous Roman antiquities. Pop. 1467.

RIXENSART, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Lasne, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a trade in wood and agricultural produce. Pop. 1346.

RIXHEIM, or **REXEN**, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.E. Altkirch. It has extensive manufactures of stained paper. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2984.

ROA [anc. *Randa*], a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Burgos, on the Douro. It is surrounded with ruinous walls, and has a large and three small squares, three churches,

one of which has an elegant façade; a townhouse, a large and handsome prison, a small hospital, a *paseo*, a chair for Latin, an elementary school for boys, and three for girls. Outside the town are several hermitages. Agriculture is the chief occupation. Pop. 2230.

ROAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 928 ac. Pop. 790.

ROADÉ, par. Eng. Northampton; 1600 ac. Pop. 695.

ROAG (Locni), an arm of the sea, Scotland, which penetrates the W. coast of Is. Lewis, running S.E. through the centre of the parish of Uig for about 12 m., breadth, about 8 m. It receives the streams Grimsta and Cean Loch, in both of which salmon are caught; and has valuable fisheries of codling, oysters, and lobsters, particularly the last, of which about 100,000 are annually sent to London.

ROANNE [anc. *Rodunna*], a tn. France, dep. Loire, connected by railroad with St. Etienne and Lyons, on the canal of Digoïn, l. bank Loire, which is here navigable, and crossed by a handsome bridge, 29 m. N. Montbrison. It is well built, having houses which are generally handsome, and wide, spacious streets; possesses a fine quay, communal college, with a physical cabinet; public library, theatre, and hospital; a court of first resort, and a consulting chamber of manufactures; considerable manufactures of muslin and calico, woollen, linen, and cotton goods; glue, oil, delft and common earthenware; dye-works, tanneries, building-yards for barges; flax and cotton mills; and carries on an important trade, partly general and partly transit, as an entrepot for the coal of the Loire coal-field, and the merchandise of Lyons, the S. departments, and the Levant. Pop. 11,870.

ROANOKE, a river, U. States, Virginia, and N. Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of the Staunton and Dan, flows chiefly S.E., and after a course of about 300 m., falls into Albemarle Sound. It is navigable 75 m. to the great Falls of Halifax for vessels of 45 tons, and by a canal round the falls the navigation has been opened for barges to the junction of the Staunton and Dan, both of which are navigable some distance for boats of 5 tons.

ROAPOA, **TREVENNEN**, **HOUAPOOU**, or **ADAM'S ISLAND**, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Marquesas Archipelago, in the N. group; lat. 9° 20' S.; lon. 140° 6' W. (R.) It extends nearly N. and S., 8 m. long, by 4 m. broad; and is rocky, elevated, bold, and surmounted by basaltic needles of a singular aspect; particularly at its S.E. extremity is a table mountain, topped on each side by a lofty spire. It is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and the hills are lightly timbered with the casuarina and other trees. At the S.W. point of the island there is a bay of pleasant appearance, in which good anchorage is obtained. Its shores are covered with houses, surrounded with cocoa-nut trees. The natives of Roapoa are said to be more sociable than any in the Archipelago.

ROARING WATER BAY, an inlet of the ocean, S.W. coast, Ireland, co. Cork, between Brow Head and Cape Clear, stretching 9 m. inland, and studded with islands.

ROASIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Verelli; with several churches, and a courthouse. Pop. 2547.

ROATAN, or **RUATAN**, an isl. Central America, Bay of Honduras, 35 m. from the coast; greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., about 27 m.; breadth, about 10 m. Its coast is rendered dangerous by reefs, but it has some good roadsteads on the S., and another on the E. called Port-Royal, which, though difficult of access from the narrowness of its entrance, is capacious, and has ample depth of water within. The soil is fertile, and owing to the warm nature of the climate the vegetation is very luxuriant. The cocoa-tree is abundant, and figs and vines are found growing spontaneously. Pop. 4000.

ROATH, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 3500 ac. Pop. 312.

ROBBEN ISLAND, a small isl., S. Africa, off Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay; lat. 33° 48' 12" S.; lon. 18° 22' 45" E. (R.)

ROBBIATE, or **ROBIATO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, at the foot of Mount Orbio; with a church. Wine and fruit are produced within the district. Pop. 1012.

ROBBIO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 12 m. S. Novara; with a court of justice, two churches, three oratories, and a small hospital. Pop. 3350.

ROBE, a river, Ireland, co. Mayo. It falls into Lough Mask, after a W.S.W. course of about 25 m., 3 m. N.W. Bal-linrobe.

ROBECCO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 8 m. N. Cremona, r. bank Olzio; with a church and chapel. Pop. 1560.

ROBEEN, par. Irel. Mayo; 10,240 ac. Pop. 2522.

ROBEL, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on a creek in the W. of Lake Müritz, 34 m. S.S.E. Güstrow. It is walled; has three gates, two churches; a brewery, distillery, and three mills. Pop. 3210.

ROBELLA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti; with a church, a communal school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1262.

ROBERTON, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 13 m. by 5 m. P. 670.

ROBERTON (WISTON AND), par. Scot. Lanark. P. 839.

ROBERTSTOWN, par. Irel. Limerick; 5685 ac. P. 1743.

ROBESTON (West), par. Wales, Pembroke; 1100 ac. Pop. 140.

ROBIAC, a vil. France, dep. Gard, 12 m. N. Alais. Coal is worked, and there are blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1515.

ROBILANTE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 9 m. S.S.W. Coni, in an alpine district, l. bank Vermezzana. It has two parish churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2278.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, an inlet of the North Sea, E. coast, England, co. York (N. Riding), 5 m. S.S.E. Whitby.

ROBLA (La), a vil. Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Leon; with a church, courthouse, school, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1395.

ROBLEDA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. Salamanca, 16 m. S. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is poorly built; has a church, courthouse, primary school, prison; and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1388.

ROBLEDO, a tn. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 35 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, primary school, several mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1025.

ROBLEDO-DE-CHAYELA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 21 m. W. Madrid, in a little valley, near the Cofio. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in vegetables, charcoal, and wood. Pop. 1075.

ROBOROUGH, par. Eng. Devon; 3114 ac. Pop. 518.

ROBURENTO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Mondovì, at the bottom of an alpine valley, traversed by the Roburentello. It was once defended by a strong castle, now in ruins; and has a fine palace, and two churches. Pop. 1667.

ROCAS, an isl. Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. N.E. Cape St. Roque, Brazil; lat. 3° 55' S.; lon. 33° 44' W. (it).

ROCCA, numerous tns. Italy, particularly:—1, (*Albegna*, or *Roccalbegna*), a vil. and com. Tuscany, 25 m. E. Grosseto, S. side of Mount Labro, near the confluence of the Armancone with the Albegna. It contains a parish church, a ruinous castle, and three schools. Pop. 3503.—2, (*Casale*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., N.N.W. Sulmona, at the foot of Mount Morrone. It is defended by a castle, and contains a church and three chapels. Pop. 1650.—3, (*Contrada*), A tn. Papal States, deleg. and 5 m. S.W. Ancona; with several churches and convents. Pop. 2400.—4, (*d' Arazzo*), A tn. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. W. Alessandria, on a hill above the Tanaro. It has a square, a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 1703.—5, (*dell' Aspro*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. S. Campagna; on a hill. It has two churches, and two convents. Pop. 3200.—6, (*d' Eandoro*), A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 26 m. S.S.E. Sora; on a barren mountain, l. bank Grigliano. It is defended by a castle, and contains three churches and an hospital. Pop. 1320.—7, (*de' Baldi*), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Mondovì. It consists of two distinct parts, separated by the Pesio, the one properly called Rocca de' Baldi, situated on rising ground, and the other, called Crava, on a flat. Each has a separate parish church. There is also a charitable endowment, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2290.—8, (*di Corio*), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Turin, in the valley, and near the source of the Mollone; with a church. Pop. 2692.—9, (*di Messa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 13 m. S.E. Aquila, in a plain; with a collegiate church, and a small hospital. Pop. 1100.—10, (*di Pajpa*), A tn.

Papal States, S.E. Rome, picturesquely perched on the crest of a steep rock, on the edge of the most ancient crater of the Alban Mount, 2455 ft. above sea-level. It is a long straggling place, and is supposed to occupy the site of the *Arx Albana*, mentioned by Livy, to which the Gauls were repulsed in their attack on Rome. It was once defended by a citadel, the remains of which are still visible; and, during the 16th and 17th centuries, was the stronghold of the Colonna family, and repeatedly besieged and captured. Pop. 2100.—11, (*Gloriosa*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.E. Il Vallo, on Mount Bulgaria; with a monastery.—12, (*Grimalda*), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, 9 m. E.S.E. Acqui, on a height above l. bank Orba. It has four churches, one of them handsome, a courthouse, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2140.—13, (*Guglielmo*), A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 13 m. N.N.E. Gaeta, on a hill. It contains six churches, one of them collegiate, a Carmelite convent, with a magnificent church, and an hospital. Pop. 1680.—14, (*Imperiale*), A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 29 m. N.E. Castrovinci, on a height near the Gulf of Taranto. It is defended by an old castle, and has a church, seven chapels, and a convent. Pop. 2150.—15, (*Monfina*), A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, E.N.E. Gaeta. It stands grouped on several small but steep and almost inaccessible hills, and contains seven churches and two convents. Pop. 3320.—16, (*Mandolfi*), A tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Isernia. Pop. 3400.—17, (*Montepiano*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.S.W. Chieti, partly on a hill, and partly r. bank Alento; with two churches, and a convent. Pop. 1500.—18, (*Amorico*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.S.W. Chieti, on a large mass of rocks; with five churches. Pop. 1000.—19, (*Nova*), A tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, E.N.E. Lagonegro, on a mountain. Pop. 1780.—20, (*Piemonte*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, N.N.W. Salerno, on the Sarno. It consists of three distinct portions, at some distance from each other, and forming three separate parishes, each with a parish church and a convent. Pop. 3000.—21, (*Rasa*), A tn. Naples, Abruzzo-Ultra II., S.E. Sulmona; with five churches; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a dye-work. Pop. 1200.—22, (*Romana*), A tn. Naples, Lavoro, N.N.W. Caserta, on a mountain; with five churches. Pop. 1000.—23, (*San-Cusciano*), A vil. and com. Tuscany, 37 m. N.E. Florence, in a valley at the confluence of the Kidazzo, with the Montone. It has a court of primary resort; a handsome church, a convent, and two schools. Pop. 2852.—24, (*San-Filice*), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N. San Angelo de' Lombardi, on a mountain near Lake Anasanto, from the surface of which a disagreeable odour is exhaled. Pop. 2250.—25, (*San-Giovanni*), A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, E. Lanciano, on a hill near the Adriatic; with four churches. Pop. 1400.—26, (*Secca*), A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 11 m. S. Sora. It consists of three parts—Valle, on the W., containing two churches, a Franciscan convent, a diocesan seminary, in which the bishop of Aquino usually resides; Castello, on the E., containing a fort, and four churches, one of them collegiate; Caprile, on the S.E., containing two churches, and growing in its vicinity the medicinal herbs from which the powder known by the name of Rocca Secca is made. The celebrated schoolman, Thomas Aquinas, was born here. Pop. 2300.—27, (*Sparvera*), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, near the Stura, here crossed by a stone bridge of a single arch. It was once surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain, and has a church, and an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1059.—28, (*Strada*), A tn. Tuscany, 17 m. N.N.E. Grosseto, on a lofty ridge of hills above the Gretano, near its confluence with the Ombrone. It is walled; has two gates, a court of justice, two churches, a castle, a school; and a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 1686.

ROCCABIANCA, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 16 m. N.N.W. Parma, near r. bank Po; with a church, and a primary school; and some trade in corn, wine, hemp, and silk. Pop. 5390.

ROCCABIGLIERA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. N. Nice; with a church, a convent, an endowed school, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1622.

ROCCABRUNA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 10 m. N.W. Coni, on a mountain slope; with two churches, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2613.

ROCCA FORTE, two places, Sardinian States:—1, A vil. and com., div. Coni, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Mondovì, in the hollow of a valley inclosed by steep hills, covered with chestnut-trees, at the confluence of the Lurisia with the Ellero. It was once surrounded by walls, of which only vestiges remain, but has still its castle, in excellent preservation; two churches, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2381.—2, A vil. and com., div. Genoa, prov. and near Novi. It owes its name to a strong castle, extensive ruins of which still remain; and has a handsome parish church. Pop. 1296.

ROCCAVERANO, a vil. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Acqui, near the Bormida; with a court of justice, a church, and two oratories. Pop. 1790.

ROCCA VIONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. S.W. Coni; and near the confluence of the Vermenagna with the Gesso. It has a court of justice, several churches, an oratory, and two public schools. Pop. 2236.

ROCCELLA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Messina, between N. foot of Mount Etna and Neptunian Mountains. Pop. 2550.

ROCCETTA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 18 m. N.E. San Angelo de' Lombardi, on a hill; with a handsome church and three chapels. Pop. 4000.

ROCCETTA-DEL-TANARO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, near l. bank Tanaro. It has two streets and two squares; two churches, two castles, one of them in ruins, and the other converted into a private mansion. Pop. 3028.

ROCCETTA-LIGURE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. N.E. Genoa, in the centre of the valley of Borbera, at the confluence of this stream and the Sisola. It is entered by two gates; has a court of justice, and an old castle, to which it owes its name; a church and a palace. Pop. 1215.

ROCELLA (La), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 11 m. N.E. Gerace, on a height near the Tyrrhenian Sea; with two churches. Pop. 3400.

ROCESTER, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, at the junction of the Churnet and Dove, and on the Uttoxeter canal, 4 m. N. by E. Uttoxeter; with an ancient church, Baptist and Methodist chapels, a national school; and a large factory, built by Sir Richard Arkwright for a cotton-mill, but now used for doubling lace-thread. Area of par., 2105 ac. Pop. 1185.

ROCH, par. Wales, Pembroke; 4603 ac. Pop. 763.

ROCH (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, near Sallanches. It was anciently defended by several towers, of which some still remain; and has a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1670.

ROCHDALE, a market tn. and par. bor. England, Lancashire, 10 m. N.N.E. Manchester, on both sides of the Roch, here crossed by five bridges; on the Rochdale canal, the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Manchester and Leeds railway. It is irregularly built, and consists for the most part of narrow and inconvenient streets, but great improvements have recently been made. Several of the old streets, more especially the principal thoroughfares, have been widened out, and various modern streets present a handsome appearance. Almost all the streets are well paved and well lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained from four reservoirs in the vicinity. Most of the houses are built of brick, but a few of the best are built of stone obtained from quarries in the vicinity; the usual covering of the roofs is stone, not slate. The places of worship in connection with the Establishment, within the parish, are about 16, but of these only four are within the borough, and the only one particularly deserving of notice is the original parish church, finely situated on a lofty height, and approached from the lower part of the town by a flight of 122 steps; it is a spacious and venerable structure of the 12th century, partly in the late Norman and partly in the Perpendicular style, with a square embattled tower, several windows of rich tracery, and some very ancient monuments. Of the numerous Dissenting chapels, the Wesleyan Methodists, Association Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Huntingdon Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, R. Catholics, and Unitarians, have one each; Baptists, and Independents, two each. The other more important buildings and establishments are the townhall, a large public hall used for concerts, grammar, national, British, infant, and other schools.

The staple manufactures are woollen goods, chiefly baize, dannels, blankets, kerseys; and cotton goods, chiefly calicoes. There are also various cotton-mills, at which warps and yarn are spun. The only other manufactures of importance, are hats, which employ a large number of persons of both sexes; and iron, which employ several foundries; machine-shops, &c. In the vicinity are freestone quarries, for building and pavement, iron mines, and extensive collieries. The weekly markets, two in number, are well frequented, more especially the one on Monday for woollen goods and grain; and there are three annual fairs, besides a fair every fortnight for cattle. Rochdale is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Roman station in its vicinity, but its history presents no event of interest. Its woollen manufacture appears to have been introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III., and having continued to flourish, is mentioned as famous in the reign of Elizabeth. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. par. bor., 29,195.

ROCHE, par. Irel. Louth; 3305 ac. Pop. 1018.

ROCHE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6440 ac. Pop. 1836.

ROCHE (La), a tn. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, dist. and 5 m. W.S.W. Bonneville, l. bank Arve, overlooking a fertile plain. It has several small squares, one of them planted with old lime-trees; an ancient church, with a lofty steeple; two other churches, an hospital, and handsome townhouse; manufactures of cotton stuffs, and silk hats; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3140.

ROCHE-CHALAIS, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 32 m. W.S.W. Périgueux; with manufactures of leather and potato-flour. Pop. 1035.

ROCHE-EN-BRENIL, a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 40 m. N.W. Dijon. Pop. 2499.

ROCHECHOUART [anc. *Rupes Cucurati*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, on the side of a rocky eminence, washed by the Grenne, 20 m. W. Limoges. It has a court of first resort, a picturesquely-situated castle, partly in a dilapidated state; and manufactures of vinegar and glass; brick and tile works; and a trade in linen and thread. Pop. 1693.

ROCHEFORT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Namur, on the Homme, among rocks, on the road from Namur to St. Hubert. It is an ancient place, and was the capital of the county of Ardenne. It consists of poorly-built houses, and irregular and ill-paved streets; and has a church, three chapels, a courthouse, the ruins of an old castle; quarries of marble, lead-mines; and a trade in wood, bark, cattle, and wool. Pop. 1098.

ROCHEFORT, or **ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER** [anc. *Rupifortium*], a tn. and port, France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, r. bank Charente, about 9 m. above its mouth, 20 m. S. La Rochelle. It stands partly on a height, and partly on a low, swampy flat, and is surrounded by ramparts which are planted, and afford a fine shady promenade. The houses are somewhat low, but are in general neatly built; and the streets, which are wide and well-paved, are regularly formed, intersecting each other at right angles. The three principal streets are planted with a double row of Italian poplars and acacias, and in the centre of the town is the *place d'armes*, in the form of a regular square, adorned with a fine fountain, and lined on each side with a double row of elms. Rochefort owes much of its importance to its admirable position, which has made it the third among the naval arsenals of France. The river, at the quay, is deep enough to float the largest vessels, being 20 ft. at ebb-tide, and 40 ft. at the highest spring-tides; at its mouth five forts protect the entrance, and outside is a spacious roadstead, protected by the islands of Rhé, Oleron, and Aix. The only edifice particularly deserving of notice, is the *Hôpital-de-la-Marine*, outside the town, on an eminence, approached through a fine avenue; it consists of seven isolated buildings, containing 1200 beds, distributed in large and lofty halls, and having attached an excellent anatomical theatre, museum, and botanical garden. The arsenals and dock-yards are on a very extensive and magnificent scale; and the residence of the naval commandant is surrounded by a garden, which serves for a public promenade. A good many large vessels are built here; and there are extensive vinegar-works, and sugar-refineries. The trade is corn, colonial produce, salt, wine, brandy, &c. Rochefort possesses courts of first resort and commerce; a communal college, a second class

school of hydrography, a society of science and art, and a medical school. Bonaparte, after his final defeat, retired to Rochefort, with the view of escaping to America, but, despairing of being able to elude the cruisers on the coast, surrendered to the captain of the English ship *Bellerophon*. Pop. 15,941.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-LOIRE, a vil. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 11 m. S.S.W. Angers, on the side of a hill, 1 bank Louet. Pop. 1039.

ROCHEFOUCAULD (LA) [anc. *Rupes Eucaldi*], a tn. France, dep. Charente, on the Tardouère, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and at the foot of a hill, crowned by the old castle of Rochefoucauld, 14 m. N.E. Angoulême. It is only remarkable for the castle already mentioned, which overhangs it, and is a huge pile, flanked by round towers, with conical tops. It possesses a fine park; and in the neighbourhood are a number of natural caverns, in which many Protestants are said to have found a refuge from persecution. The manufactures consist of linen, drugget, ribbons, and leather; and the trade is in thread, timber, and cattle. Pop. 2660.

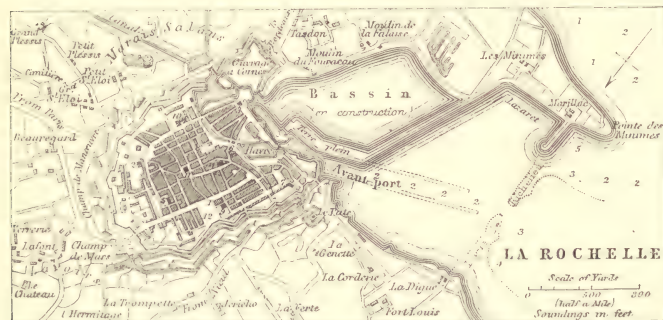
ROCHELLE (LA), [anc. *Santonum Portus*, or *Rupetta*], a tn. and seaport, France, cap. dep. Charente-Inférieure, advantageously situated on the Atlantic, at the bottom of a bay which serves it for roadstead, and in front of which are the

The finest streets are those of Dauphiné, Puits Doux, Chaudellerie, Palais, and Grosse Horloge, which, following each other in succession, traverse the town from N. to S., and form a splendid avenue. The principal square, called Place du Château, is both large and handsome. The objects most deserving of notice are the Porte de l'Horloge, a fine Gothic structure, adorned with trophies, and surmounted by a spire; the hotel de ville, of no great architectural merit, but of some historical interest; the cathedral, exchange, public library, *palais de justice*, baths, and arsenal. The manufactures consist of stoneware and glass, and there are sugar-refineries, cotton-mills, and extensive building-yards. The harbour admits vessels of from 400 tons to 500 tons, and is commodious and safe, consisting of an outer tidal basin and an inner wet dock, protected by a pier, lined by a handsome planted quay, and encircled on all sides by the buildings of the town. The trade carried on at it is of importance, and is chiefly in brandy, wine, wood, iron, salt, colonial produce, cheese, butter, and oil. La Rochelle is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a mint, a communal college, third-class school of navigation, agricultural society, and academy of *belles-lettres*, science, and art. Though a place of considerable antiquity,

its history does not possess much interest till the period of the Reformation, when it repeatedly signalized itself in the cause of Protestantism, and stood two memorable sieges, one in 1572, when its valiant defence was successful in resisting nine grand and more than 20 minor assaults, and the other in 1627-28, when, after 14 months, famine forced it to surrender. Its fortifications were then destroyed, but were afterwards rebuilt in an improved form by Vauban. Pop. 14,136.

ROCHESTER

[Roman, *Durobrivæ*], a city and port of entry,



1. Hôtel de Ville.
2. La Poste.
3. Raimond Church.

4. Hôtel de Ville.
5. Collège.
6. Custom-house.

7. La Préfecture.
8. Arsenal.
9. Military Hospital.

10. Hôpital Général de St. Louis.
11. Marché.
12. Place d'Armes.

isles of Rhé and Oleron, 95 m. N. by W. Bordeaux; lat. 46° 9' 24" N.; lon. 1° 9' 15" W. (N.) It is walled, and otherwise fortified, so as to be a place of considerable strength, and is generally well built. Many of the houses have porticoes,

England, co. Kent, 29 m. S.E. London, partly on l. bank, but chiefly on r. bank Medway, and on the North Kent railway. It consists of Rochester proper, and of Chatham and Brompton, which may be considered its E. suburbs, and Strood

and Frindsbury, which may be considered its N. suburbs. With the two last, situated on the opposite side of the river, it communicates by a bridge. As Chatham, including Brompton, and Strood, including Frindsbury, form separate articles, the present article is confined to Rochester proper. It occupies an angle formed by the Medway, which, bending round first in a N.E., and then suddenly in a S.E. direction, incloses it on three sides. When approached from the bridge, the broad expanse of the river, its ancient castle crowning an abrupt eminence, the numerous martello towers along the shores, and the works connected with the Chatham lines of fortification, give it a very striking appearance. It consists principally of one spa-



ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF ROCHELLE.

acious street, which, commencing at the bridge, traverses it in a S.S.E. direction towards Chatham, and of a number of minor streets; and though by no means regularly built, contains a

city and port of entry,

great number of respectable houses of stone, interspersed with several of brick or timber. The objects of most interest are the cathedral, founded in 604, but completed at various periods, and presenting a mixture of styles, among which the enriched Norman of its W. front is very beautiful, while the spacious crypt forms an excellent specimen of the early English style; the remains of the castle, inclosing a quadrangular area nearly 300 ft. square, but consisting chiefly of the great tower, which is in the form of a square, 70 ft. broad at the base, and 104 ft. high, and is considered one of the most perfect specimens of Norman military architecture now existing; the royal free grammar-school, forming part of the establishment of the cathedral, and several other endowed schools; the townhall, a handsome brick building, with a Doric colonnade of duplicated pillars; the dockhouse, a neat building erected on the site of the old guildhall, the theatre, assembly-rooms, &c. Besides the cathedral, there are two parish churches, both surmounted by square towers, and possessed of ancient stone fonts; and places of worship for the Wesleyans, Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. There are no manufactures of any consequence, except shipbuilding, which is carried on to some extent; and the trade, carried on mostly by small coasters, consists chiefly of coals and oysters; the former imported, and the latter obtained from a productive oyster-fishery belonging to the corporation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the adjoining naval establishments. Besides two weekly markets, one well supplied with provisions, and the other for corn, there are monthly cattle-markets, and two unimportant annual fairs. The borough is governed by a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and has returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. Pop. 14,938.

ROCHESTER, a tn., U. States, New York, on both sides of the Genesee, 7 m. above its mouth, in Lake Ontario, on the Erie canal, which here crosses the river by a splendid aqueduct, and on a trunk line, forming part of a chain of railways from Boston and New York to Buffalo. The town, on both sides of the river, though not very regular, is well built, chiefly of brick or boulder stones, and contains many substantial and handsome houses, often rendered more attractive by gardens or shrubberies. The communication between the opposite banks is kept up by three bridges; one of these forms the continuation of Buffalo Street, which is both straight and spacious, and divides the town transversely into two parts by running nearly through its centre. The chief public buildings and institutions are 22 churches, some of them elegant structures, a courthouse and jail, a collegiate institute, a university founded in 1850 by the New York Baptist Union for ministerial education, with a theological seminary attached; a library, and valuable cabinet of minerals, two female seminaries, an athænaum, mechanics' institute, and young men's association. The rise and progress of Rochester have been extremely rapid, even for an American town, and are owing partly to its central situation giving it the command of a most important transit trade, and still more to the immense water-power furnished by the falls of the Genesee, which here makes an entire descent of 268 ft. by a series of rapids and cascades. One of these, called the Great Cataract, has a height of 96 ft., and from it the adventurous Sam Patch took his last and fatal leap. The power furnished by the falls is supposed to equal that of 1920 steam-engines of 20 horse-power, and is chiefly employed in driving flour-mills, which are here on a scale of almost unrivalled magnitude. It is also used more partially in saw, paper, oil, fulling, and cotton mills, and is more or less available in other manufacturing establishments, as woollen factories, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, &c. In 1812, two log huts were the only buildings on the site now occupied by Rochester, and even in 1820 its population did not exceed 1502. Pop. (1840), 20,191; (1850), 36,561.

ROCHESTOWN, two pars. Irel.:—1, Limerick; 1165 ac. Pop. 171.—2, Tipperary; 1063 ac. Pop. 367.

ROCHETTE (LA), a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy proper, about 16 m. S.E. Chambery, l. bank Gelon, picturesquely situated in a very mountainous district. It has a church, the remains of an ancient castle; manufactures of leather, iron-works supplied from extensive mines in the vicinity, and a trade in corn, hemp, and mules. Pop. 1253.

ROCHFORD, par. Eng. Worcester; 1379 ac. P. 251. Vol. II.

ROCHFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, on the small river Roche, 15 m. S.E. Chelmsford, has chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a union work-house, and several schools and almshouses. Rochford Hall is a part of the ancient mansion in which the unfortunate Queen Anne Boleyn formerly resided. Area of par., 1855 ac. Pop. 1704.

ROCHLITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig, l. bank Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of a high and low town, contains two churches and a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, fustians, calicoes, carpets, earthenware, needles, and playing-cards; several bleachfields and spinning-mills. Pop. 4104.

ROCHLITZ (UNTER and NIEDER), a vil. Bohemia, circle and N. Bidschow, at the confluence of the Hitténwasser with the Great Iser. It contains a handsome church; and has manufactures of lawn and cambric, linen and cotton goods; two bleachfields, and two mills. A good deal of flax is both grown and spun in the district. Pop. 2067.

ROCIANA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 20 m. from Huelva, l. bank Tinto; with a church, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1955.

ROCK, par. Eng. Worcester; 7754 ac. Pop. 1935.

ROCK, a river, U. States, Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Wisconsin, about lat. 44° N., 50 m. W. Lake Michigan; flows S.S.W., receives several tributaries, enters Illinois, and falls into the Mississippi 3 m. below Rock Island; lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 90° 40' W. At the lower part of its course it has several rapids, which injure the navigation at low-water.—ROCK ISLAND lies at the foot of Rock River rapids. It is 3½ m. long, 3½ m. broad, and its sides are of perpendicular rock, 20 ft. above the highest floods. Fort Armstrong is situated on its lower extremity.

ROCKBEARE, par. Eng. Devon; 2375 ac. Pop. 477.

ROCKBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants; 3798 ac. P. 515.

ROCKCLIFFE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6572 ac. P. 941.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, l. bank Alsenz; 30 m. S.S.W. Mentz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a mineral spring, a trade in cattle, and three mills. Pop. 1783.

ROCKFIELD, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1993 ac. P. 291.

ROCKFORD, a vil. U. States, Illinois, at the rapids of Rock River, and on the Galena and Chicago Union railways, 170 m. N. by E. Springfield; with a courthouse, jail, &c., and immense water-power derived from the rapids. It is visited by steam-boats. Pop. 2093.

ROCKHAMPTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1206 ac. Pop. 235.

ROCKINGHAM, a par. and small market tn. England, co. and 20 m. N.E. Northampton, in the midst of Rockingham Forest; area, 890 ac. Pop. 261.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, a spacious and beautiful harbour, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 18° 10' S.

ROCKLAND, three pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*All Saints and St. Andrew*); 1671 ac. Pop. 490.—2, (*St. Mary*); 1360 ac. Pop. 484.—3, (*St. Peter*); 1010 ac. Pop. 447.

ROCKLAND, a small seaport tn., U. States, Maine, W. shore, Penobscot Bay, about 33 m. S.E. Augusta. It has an excellent harbour, from which there is regular steam-boat communication with Boston and Bangor; and an extensive trade in lime, obtained from inexhaustible quarries in the vicinity, and well known on the sea-coast of the U. States for its superior quality. The quantity annually shipped is estimated at about 100,000,000 casks. Pop. (township), 5052.

ROCKTOWN, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany, beautifully situated among romantic scenery on both sides of the Mohawk, near the Erie canal, and on the Utica and Schenectady railways. It has five churches, an academy, a bank, a woollen and other manufactories, flour, plaster, and paper mills. Pop. (township), 4855.

ROCKY, or LOTTIN, an isl., S. Pacific, off N. coast, Papua; lat. 5° 20' S.; lon. 147° 36' E. It presents an immense cone from 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. in height, with a large hollow on its N.E. side, indicating the situation of an ancient crater. It is covered with verdure, and has a belt of low land along the shore, which appears to be inhabited.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain chain, N. America, which, forming a continuation of the great chain which stretches northward through Mexico, New Mexico,

and Utah, under the successive names of Sierra Madre, Mimbres, Grulles, and Verde, commences with the termination of the last about 42° N., and continues, it is understood, without interruption, till it reaches the Arctic Ocean, W. of the mouths of the Mackenzie river. Near its commencement, in lat. 43° 10' N., and lon. 110° 13' W., it presents a summit 13,568 ft. in height, to which the name of Fremont's Peak has been given; and though it suffers a very considerable depression in lat. 46° and 48° N., again attains a still higher elevation than before, more especially between lat. 52° and 53° N., where Mount Hosker has a height of 15,700 ft., and Mount Brown, a height of 15,900 ft. Between these, however, there is a depression called the Athabasca Portage, which has a height of only 7300 ft., and has long been used by the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company as the principal pass into the basin of the Colombia. Farther S., between lat. 49° and 50° N., there is a still more practicable pass at about 7000 ft. Both these passes, placed near the limit of perpetual snow, and in the vicinity of peaks towering several thousand feet above them, exhibit scenery of the most magnificent description, and are in some respects among the most remarkable spots upon the surface of the globe. To the N. of 53° N., the chain begins to lower rapidly, and at 55° N. does not exceed 4000 ft. Ultimately, the average height does not exceed 2000 ft. Beyond 53° N., the Rocky Mountains cease to have the character of a continuous chain, and consist rather of a series of isolated groups separated from each other by considerable depressions. The E. slope, which is at first very precipitous, terminates suddenly on the edge of a very extensive and elevated plateau; the W. slope, instead of terminating in a plain, forms a series of narrow longitudinal valleys, separated by ridges of comparatively moderate height, till at a considerable distance to the W., another mountain chain begins to rise, forming part of a range which stretches continuously along the coast from Cape St. Lucas, at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Lower California, to Mount St. Elias, and has received the names of the N. American, Sea or Maritime Alps, including the Sierra Nevada and coast range of Upper California, and the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, &c. This range contains numerous magnificent displays of volcanic agency, and has even several active volcanoes, but the Rocky Mountains furnish comparatively few specimens of volcanic products, and consist chiefly of metamorphic masses of granite, gneiss, and mica schist. They are also, in general, scantily provided with vegetation, but occasionally magnificent forests occur, and in several of the less elevated districts towards the S. extremity of the chain, the mica schist and gneiss are covered with many species of *Artemisia*, especially a *Tridentata*, asters, and cactuses. The waters of the Rocky Mountains belong to three basins. The most extensive is that of the N., which receives its supplies chiefly by the Mackenzie, which flows N. to the Arctic Ocean, and by the Saskatchewan, and many other streams which flow E. to Hudson's Bay; the second great basin is the Atlantic, which receives its supplies partly through the N. American lakes, and partly by the Mississippi; the third basin is the Pacific, to which the only important tributary from the Rocky Mountains is the Colombia.

ROCOUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 2 m. N.N.W. Liège. It is famous for the battle fought in its plains, in 1746, when the French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allies, under Duke Charles of Lorraine. Pop. 520.

ROCROI [anc. *Rupes Regia*], a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, in a beautiful and extensive plain, surrounded on all sides by the forest of Ardennes. It is walled; flanked with bastions, and otherwise fortified; has a court of first resort, a communal college, and agricultural society; and a foundry, at which cannon-balls and other projectiles are cast. Rocroi is chiefly memorable for the great victory which the French, under Condé, gained in its neighbourhood over the Spaniards. Pop. 1164.

ROCZE (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, co. Gömör, 11 m. from Rosenau, on the Rewuca, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, and trade in linen and deals. Pop. 1803.

RODA, a tn. in S.W. Arabia, prov. Yemen, 5 m. N.N.W. Sana. It is kept clean and neat, being the residence of nearly all the merchants of Sana, who retire to their country-houses there after the business of the day is over. The gardens are very fine, and the vineyards beautiful. The town is well watered by several small streams.

RODA, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, in a somewhat wild country, among wooded mountains, 30 m. W.S.W. Altenburg; with three churches, a castle, and a trade in salt and cattle. Pop. 2357.

RODA (La), a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Albacete; with a townhouse, a Franciscan hospitiun, now converted into prisons; several schools, an hospital for lodging the wandering poor, a public oratory, a church, and two hermitages. The barracks are kept in an old nunnery. There are some tile-kilns; a considerable quantity of saffron is raised, and some sheep and wool are exported. In 1084, the king of Castile, Alonzo, was here defeated by the Moslems. Pop. 5379.

RODACH, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, on a stream of same name, W.N.W. Coburg; with two churches, and schools, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1572.

RODALBEN, or **ROTHALBEN**, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinat, near Pirmasens; with a church, glass-works, and a mill. Pop. 1509.

RODANSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1621 ac. Pop. 353.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 2728 ac. P. 600.

RODBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. W.S.W. Stroud, on the river of that name. It has a parish church, an Independent chapel, an endowed school; and six mills, at which woollen cloth is manufactured. Area of par., 1310 ac. Pop. 2208.

RÖDBY, a tn. Denmark, S. shore, isl. Lalland, on a bay of the shallow Rööby Fiord. The bay is so completely sanded up that there is no harbour or quay in the vicinity of the town; but a summer-haven, of the 5th class, admitting vessels drawing 7 ft., is situated in the Kramnitze-Gab, at the mouth of the fiord, and about 5 m. from the town, and enables it to carry on some trade. Pop. 1200.

RODDEN, par. Eng. Somerset; 990 ac. Pop. 268.

RÖDDENAU, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, circle and near Frankenberg, on the Eder; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1003.

RODDINO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba, on a steep hill; with a church, and an elementary school. Pop. 1106.

RÖDELHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Nidda, 11 m. N. Frankfurt. It has two churches, and a castle; with fine gardens, and several breweries, distilleries, and tobacco-factories. In the environs are elegant villas, belonging to citizens of Frankfurt. Pop. 1588.

RÖDELSEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Marktstift, near Rudinghausen; with a church, a castle, manufactures of potash, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 802.

RODEN, **RHODEN**, or **ROOX**, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 12 m. N.W. Assen; with a Calvinistic church, a school, and two annual flax-markets. Pop. (agricultural), 863.

RODEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. Treves, near r. bank Saar; with a R. Catholic church, important manufactures of ordinary and white leather, and four mills. Pop. 1609.

RODENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 17 m. W.S.W. Hanover; with a church, castle, and school; and manufactures of vinegar, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 1129.

RODENGIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Brescia, dist. and 3 m. N.E. Ospialetto; with a small but very ancient church, said to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774. Pop. 1129.

RODENSELEBEN (GROSS AND KLEIN), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle Wolmerstadt; with a church. Pop. 1007.

RODEWALD, a vil. Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 22 m. N.N.W. Hanover; with a church. Pop. 1400.

RODEZ, or **RHOEZ** [anc. *Ruthena*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Aveyron, 85 m. N.W. Montpellier. It stands on the crest and acclivity of a hill, at the foot of which the Aveyron flows; and, from its lofty position, has a striking appearance from whatever quarter it is approached. But the streets are steep, narrow, winding, and filthy; and the houses are mean, being constructed for the most part of wood, with projecting fronts, which exclude both light and air, and give the whole town a gloomy, unwholesome look. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a handsome structure in the form of a Latin cross, with a remarkable and lofty tower, square below and octagonal above; the episcopal palace, the prefecture, in the

centre of the town; the college, originally belonging to the Jesuits; the public library, of 16,000 volumes; the townhouse, hospital, and old monastery of the Cordeliers. It has manufactures of serge, army clothing, woollen covers, wax and tallow candles, playing-cards, and leather; worsted-mills and dye-works; and a trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, in cheese, mules, and cattle. Rodéz is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a chamber of manufactures, college, diocesan seminary, agricultural society, cabinet of natural history and philosophy, and deaf and dumb institute. Pop. (1852), 7958.

RODHEIM, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen: —1, (*an der Bieber*), A vil. circle and near Giessen; with a church. Pop. 827.—2, (*vor der Höhe*), A circle, Friedberg; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1360.

RODI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 31 m. N.E. San Severo, on the Adriatic, at the foot of Mount Gargano; with a collegiate church, and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 3460.

RODIEZMO, a vil. Spain, prov. and N.W. Leon, near the Bernesga; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1845.

RODIGO, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Mantua; with two churches, several chapels; and a mill. Pop. 1500.

RODING, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 1. bank Regen, 23 m. N.E. Regensburg; with two churches, and a townhouse, an alum-work, and several breweries. There is a pearl-fishery in the river; and amber is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1190.

RODING, a river, England, co. Essex, rises near Dunmow; flows tortuously S.S.W. between Epping and Hainault Forests, and falls into the Thames, a little below Barking. It is navigable to Ilford; total course, about 40 m.

RODINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 1615 ac. Pop. 494.

RODMARTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4010 ac. P. 416.

RODMELL, par. Eng. Sussex; 1924 ac. Pop. 323.

RODMERSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 1231 ac. P. 328.

RODNA, a vil. Austria. See RADNA.

RODNEY (STOKE), par. Eng. Somerset; 2345 ac. P. 315.

RÖDÖNY, or **DEUTSCH-RÖDINGSDORF**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinkabach, 24 m. from Güts; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1173.

RODOSTO, or **RODOS** [anc. *Bisanthe*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, sandjak Gallipoli, N. shore, Sea of Marmora, 77 m. W. Constantinople. It is surrounded by embattled walls, flanked with towers; is well built, containing many handsome streets; and has large caravanserais, public baths; and an important trade in corn, wine, and other commodities. The environs are covered with vineyards, which produce an excellent wine. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

RODRIGUE, or **RODRIGUEZ**, an isl. Indian Ocean, E.N.E. Mauritius; lat. 19° 30' S.; lon. 63° 50' E. It is, exclusive of its coral-reefs, about 12 m. long, E. to W.; and 3 m. to 6 m. broad. Its appearance is striking. A central peak of granite rises from the midst of a group of hills, divided from each other by valleys, running N. and S. The island is composed of granite, with beds of overlying sandstone and limestone. The subsoil appears generally to be clay, a stiff, gravelly earth, with a fine loam on the surface, and is very fertile. Springs of excellent water abound in the interior, but on the coast there are only rivulets, which frequently fail in summer. The banana, plantain, custard-apple, strawberry, and raspberry; sugar-cane, cotton-plant, several kinds of palm, mountain-cabbage, and cocoa-nut are found wild. Yams and cassava, which form the bulk of the food of the inhabitants, are native to the soil. Tamarind and acacia trees, the latter growing to a considerable size, and bearing quantities of gum, are plentiful; and there are a few mango-trees and tamarisks. Centipedes and scorpions, large spiders, grasshoppers, and locusts are found; and wild cats, rats, and mice, exist all over the island. Guinea-fowl in large flocks abound everywhere. A great variety of sea-birds inhabit the cliffs. Poultry, ducks, and geese have been introduced, and succeed. The natives are intensely black and ugly, and are extremely lazy. Pop. estimated at 250.

ROER, a river of Rhenish Prussia and Holland. It rises in the Eiffel Mountains, 20 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle; flows N. by E. past Duren to Jülich, and thence N.W. into Dutch

Limburg, and joins the Maas at Roermond; total course, about 90 m.

ROERMOND [Latin, *Munda-Ruræ*; French, *Ruremonde*], a tn. Dutch Limburg, 28 m. N. by E. Maastricht, on the Maas, at the confluence of the Roer. It was formerly fortified, and had seven gates and many towers; of the last some remains still exist, but the walls have been replaced by promenades. The town is nearly surrounded by canals; it has broad, straight streets, and is connected by an elegant bridge across the Roer with the suburb of St. Jacob. It has large and elegant courthouses, in a building erected in 1666, as the bishop's palace; a large, spacious townhall, the Munsterkerk, a Byzantine structure, and one of the most beautiful buildings in the kingdom; the Munster abbey, now serving partly as a church, and partly as a prison and a cavalry barrack; the parish church, in the market-place, a large, beautiful edifice; a Reformed church, a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, an hospital, a royal college, a large seminary, and several schools. The manufactures consist of cloths, silks, cottons, and cotton-yarn, famed paper, shot, pipes, wax-candles, and salt; and there are print and bleachfish, dye-works, tanneries, and oil, bark, fulling, and grain mills. Pop. (1850), 7172.

ROESKILDE [Latin, *Roefontes*], a tn. and seaport, Denmark, isl. Seeland, on a shallow branch of the Cattegat, called the Roeskilde Fiord, 18 m. W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway. It contains a palace, erected for the meetings of the Provincial States; two churches, one of them, the cathedral, among the oldest and finest of the large churches of Denmark; a cathedral school, and a convent for noble ladies. The harbour is a winter-haven of the fourth class, and admits to its quay, near St. Jurgensberg, vessels drawing 9 ft. water. Its mineral springs have long been famous. Roeskilde is said to have been founded by the pagan king, Roe, at the end of the 5th century; king Harald established his residence in it in 980, and it soon became one of the largest and most important towns in Denmark. In 1084, Canute the Holy founded the cathedral, whose jurisdiction once extended over 28 churches. It was afterwards five times ravaged by the plague, and eight times devastated by fire. This circumstance, added to the removal of the court to Copenhagen, and the introduction of the Reformation, gradually brought the town to its present comparatively humble position. Pop. (1851), 3805.

ROEULX, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. N.E. Mons; houses mostly well built. It has a church, chapel, townhall, prison, hospital, almshouse; musical society, several public schools, and in the vicinity a superb chateau, surrounded by an extensive park, belonging to the Prince de Croy-Sobry; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and the working of coal-mines. There are three flour-mills, two breweries, two salt-works, and a tannery. Pop. 2654.

ROFRANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 11 m. E. Il Vallo, on a lofty hill; with four churches. Pop. 2050.

ROGARF, par. Scot. Sutherland; 62,800 ac. Pop. 1515.

ROGASEN, or **ROGAZZO**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N. by E. Posen, on a lake which communicates with the Wellna. It consists of the old and new town, and of a suburb; has several courts and offices; a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 4755.

ROGATE, par. Eng. Sussex; 4873 ac. Pop. 1117.

ROGATSCHIEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.S.W. Mohilev, at the confluence of the Dnuez with the Dnieper. It was once surrounded by walls, which have been converted into walks; and contains a Greek united and a R. Catholic church, and a castle. Pop. (1851), 3095.

ROGESTONE, a hamlet, England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Pop. 1249.

ROGGIETT, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2905 ac. Pop. 60.

ROGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 6 m. S. Cosenza. It is divided into the three districts of Rogliano, Roti, and Spani; and has a number of handsome buildings, among others, six churches, and a Capuchin and a Dominican convent. Pop. 3350.

ROGONAUTPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Jungle Mahals, 135 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 23° 32' N.; lon. 86° 44' E.

ROHAN, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 18 m. N.W. Ploermel, on the Oust, near the Nantes and Brest canal. It was of great strength, till taken and pillaged by the English in 1345. It afterwards became the capital of a duchy erected by Henry IV., in favour of Henri de Rohan, one of the heads of the Protestant party. It has manufactures of linen, and numerous fairs. Pop. 550.

ROHATYN, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 15 m. W.S.W. Brzezany, on the Lipagnitz; with two churches, and a castle. Pop. 2720.

ROIHLICUND, a region, Hindoostan; lat. 28° to 29° N.; lon. 78° to 80° E.; bounded, W. by the Ganges, N. the Himalayas, which separate it from Kumaon; and E. the Kingdom of Oude, to which it formerly belonged. Area, 12,659 sq. m. Its surface is mostly plain, with a general slope from the N.; it is watered by the Kosila, Ramganga, Dooah-Gurra, and other tributaries of the Ganges, all of which flow southward. Along its N. border is an extensive forest, intermixed with tracts covered by long grass; elsewhere, the fruits of the temperate zone flourish, together with palms, cotton, the sugar-cane, bamboo, and trees common both to Asia and Europe, which here attain a magnificent size. Hot winds are little felt, and this is one of the most favoured portions of India in respect of climate. Numerous small and picturesque villages are scattered over the country, which derives its name from the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe that took possession of it early in the 18th century, and are amongst the few Mahometans addicted to agriculture, as well as arms. Sugar of very superior quality, cotton, and cotton cloths, are amongst the principal exports from Rohilcund. It forms a division of the upper provinces of the Bengal (Agra) presidency. It is subdivided into the districts Bijnour, Moradabad, Budoun, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore. Pop. 4,399,865.—(*Trigon. Survey of India, &c.*)

ROIHITSCH, or **ROGATZ**, a market tn. Austria, Styria, near r. bank Sotla, 30 m. N.N.W. Agram. It has whetstone quarries, and is celebrated for its chalybeate springs, from which above 400,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 500.

ROHONCZ (DEUTSCH), or **RECHNITZ**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, in a romantic district, at the foot of a mountain of same name, 68 m. S.S.W. Pressburg. It contains two churches, a castle, a vast square structure of three stories, with a lofty tower, and surrounded with fine gardens; a synagogue, and handsome schoolhouse; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths; and carries on a considerable trade in wine. The Rechnitz snuff-boxes are famous. Pop. 3830.

ROHOZNA, or **ROSEN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on a height 10 m. from Bräisau; with a church, a school, and a distillery. Pop. 1306.

ROHRBACH, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. and 18 m. from Pressburg; with several handsome buildings, oil-works, and saw and flour mills. Pop. 1140.—2, A vil., co. and 7 m. from Oedenburg, on the Loipersbach; with a R. Catholic church; and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1029.

ROHRBACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 22 m. N.E. Bern, traversed by a small stream of the same name. It contains a church with a tower, and a schoolhouse; and has considerable manufactures of linen. There are two old castles in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4831.

RÖHRS DORF, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz:—1, (*Alt.*) A vil. circle Wolkstein; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. P. 1191.—2, (*Klein.*) A vil. circle Löwenburg; with a R. Catholic church, a courthouse, limekilns, and two mills. Pop. 815.

RÖHRS DORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near the forest of Tallstein, 6 m. from Heyde. It has a chapel, a school, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1033.

ROIHCZ, or **ROGNITZ (ALT and NEU)**, two nearly-contiguous vills. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, about 2 m. from Trautenau; with a church. Pop. 1100.

ROI SIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Honelle, 16 m. S.S.W. Mons. It has manufactures of linen, tobacco, cordage, and leather; two breweries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1491.

ROISSY, an isl., S. Pacific, belonging to the Schouten group, off N. coast, Papua; lat. 3° 12' S.; lon. 144° 3' E. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and richly clothed with vegetation; a belt of cocoa-trees embellishing its shores, while lofty palm-

trees are seen overtopping them, and covering the hills to their summits. It is inhabited.

ROITZSCH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg; with a church; manufactures of woollen hosiery, and several mills. Pop. 1627.

ROJALES, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Alicante, l. bank Segura. It has a townhouse and prison, two endowed elementary schools, a church, and at some distance from the town two hermitages; a flour-mill, and five oil-mills; and some trade in agricultural produce. Rojas was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1829. Pop. 2224.

ROJO, two tns. Naples:—1, A tn. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and S.W. Aquila, partly on a hill; with six churches. Pop. 1050.—2, A vil., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 23 m. S. Lanciano, on a mountain; with two churches. Pop. 800.

ROKEBY, a hamlet and par. England, co. York, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, 3 m. S.S.E. Barnard Castle. It is celebrated both for the beauty of its scenery, and its old castle, which was demolished by an incursion of the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn, and forms the subject of one of Sir Walter Scott's poems. Area of par., 1114 ac. P. 189.

ROKELLE, a river, W. Africa, Senegambia, which enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone, after a W.S.W. course of about 300 m. The principal towns on its banks are Freetown, Rokon, Rokechik, Seemera, and Kamato.

ROKITZAN, or **ROKICZAN**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. E. Pilsen, in a valley, on the Klabauka; with a deanery church, school, and library. Iron is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2800.

ROLANDSWERTH, or **NONNENWERTH**, an isl. in the Rhine, Prussia, gov. Coblenz, near Königswinter, containing the old Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth, embowered among trees. Opposite to it is the Roderberg, one of the most interesting extinct volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater, nearly circular, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. On a ridge connected with it stand the remains of the castle of Rolandseck, so called, according to tradition, because long the residence of Roland, the famous nephew of Charlemagne, who could look down from it on the nunnery in which his unfortunate bride was immured. Their story is the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, *The Knight of Togenberg*.

ROLLE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 15 m. W.S.W. Lausanne. It is finely situated, on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, contains an old castle, and is much resorted to both for the beauty of its scenery and its mineral spring. The wine of Côte, the best of the canton, is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1304.

ROLLEGHEM, two places, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders:—1, A vil. and com. 32 m. S. Bruges; with three breweries, a thread-spinning, dye-work, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2248.—2, (*Capelle*), A vil. and com. 5 m. N.W. Courtray. Pop. 1397.

ROLLESBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1653 ac. Pop. 554.

ROLLESTON, two pars. England:—1, Notts; 2705 ac. Pop. 585.—2, Stafford; 3647 ac. Pop. 918.

ROLLO, a mountain, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Alicante, between Novelda and Aspe. It is composed entirely of marble, the colour of which is different in different places. On the S.E. it is blood-colour, with dull white veins; in the N.W. yellow, with generally dark veins, beautifully intertwined; and on other places it has chords of livid hue, and very beautiful black spots. There is scarcely any work of marble in the kingdom of Valencia in which will not be found the blood-colour of that of Rollo, which only shines when it is combined with others. The upper portion of the hill is quite bare, without earth or vegetation of any kind.

ROLLO, or **ROLO**, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Mantua, in a fertile district. It is an ancient place, supposed to be of Roman origin; and has a church, primary schools, a poorhouse, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2065.

ROLLOUG, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. Christiania, on the Louven, 22 m. N.W. Kongsberg. Pop. 4000.

ROLLRIGHT, two pars. England, Oxford:—1, (*Great*); 2360 ac. Pop. 445.—2, (*Little*); 780 ac. Pop. 30.

ROLLSTONE, par. Eng. Wilts; 836 ac. Pop. 46.

ROLVENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 5622 ac. Pop. 1483.

ROMA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, about 50 m. N.N.E. Timor; lat. 7° 42' S.; lon. 127° 26' E. (A.) It is about 17 m. long, by as many broad, and of considerable height; with several small islands contiguous. The islanders, few in number, gather honey, catch turtle, and carry on trade, agriculture, and cattle-rearing.

ROMAGNANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.W. Novara, beautifully situated on the side of a hill above l. bank Sesia. It is well built, and has two large squares, in one of which is an obelisk surmounted by a cross. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has two churches. Pop. 2519.

ROMAGNESE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Bobbio; with a church, and an old strong castle. Pop. 1822.

ROMALD-KIRK, a vil. and par. England, co. York, 6 m. N.W. Barnard Castle. The village, built round a verdant green, has a neat and pleasing appearance; and the parish church, built in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a large pinnaced tower, contains some curious monuments. Area of par., 53,776 ac. Pop. 2599.

ROMAN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Moldava, with the Sereth, 40 m. W.S.W. Jassy. It still possesses some remains of Roman walls, is well built, and is the see of a Greek bishop. The district is one of the most picturesque and best-peopled in Moldavia.

ROMAN-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga, in a plain on the Tuerito; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1710.

ROMANCHE, a river, France, issues from the glaciers in the N. of dep. Hautes-Alpes, arrond. Briançon, enters dep. Isère, flows circuitously N.W., then W., and joins r. bank Drac, N.W. of Vizille, after a course of 50 m., part of which is used for floatation. Its current is very rapid, and much obstructed by rocks and small islands.

ROMANENGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Cremona, in a fertile district; with a church, an old castle, and a trade in corn, flax, and silk. Pop. 1552.

ROMANO:—1, A tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bergamo, near the Serio. It is an ancient place, still surrounded by a wall and broad ditch, and entered by three gates, but the ramparts have been partly levelled and converted into a public walk, and partly cultivated as gardens. It is well built, having well-formed, handsome streets, some of them lined with arcades; and has a large and elegant modern church, surmounted by two steeples; two other churches of the 16th century, a Capuchin convent, an ancient castle, which the Venetian governors used to occupy; a large hospital, and rich charitable endowment, tanneries, tile and lime kilns, a saw, and several silk mills. Pop. 4189.—2, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Ivrea, near r. bank Chiusella, here crossed by a bridge, where the French and Austrians had some severe fighting in 1800, to the advantage of the former. It was once defended by a strong castle, of which only a tower, now used as a belfry, remains; and has a large and massive church, of recent erection; several minor churches, a townhouse, public school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 2304.—3, (*San Romano di Garfagnana*), A vil. and com. duchy Modena, on a hill at the foot of Mount Verrucolo, near r. bank Serchio; with a handsome and richly-decorated church of modern construction. Pop. 1487.

ROMANO-KAY, or CAYO-ROMANO, an isl., W. Indies, off N. coast, Cuba, in the Old Bahama Channel. It stretches N.W. to S.E. for about 48 m.; and, though generally spoken of as only a single island, truly forms two, separated from each other by a channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The E. one has some heights, which, towards the centre, form a kind of saddle; the W. one consists of low, wet, mangrove land. Near Romano are a number of keys—the Paredon, Confitas, and Verde, &c. Between the two last there is tolerable anchorage.

ROMANO (SAN), a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, on a plateau near l. bank Arno, about 1 m. from San Stefano; with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1170.

ROMANOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, l. bank Volga, opposite to Borissoglebsk. It is surrounded

by ramparts and ditches; has seven churches, one of them a cathedral; courthouses, and other public buildings; manufactures of linen and silk, tanneries, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn. Pop. (1842), 4805.

ROMANS [anc. *Romanum Monasterium*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, picturesquely situated, r. bank Isère, here crossed by a handsome bridge, which communicates with the town of Peage on the opposite bank, 10 m. N.E. Valence. It is inclosed by a fosse, and walls flanked with towers, and is entered by five gates; but has no edifices deserving of notice, except the church of St. Bernard, and the theatre, situated in the centre of a good promenade, called the Champ-de-Mars. The manufactures consist of silk, hosiery, woollen cloth, and serge; and there are also tanneries, a silk-mill, and lime-kilns. The trade is in wool, hemp, linen, silk, wine, olive-oil, and skins. Romans is the seat of a court of commerce, and possesses a chamber of manufactures, and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 7228.

ROMANSHORN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on a tongue of land on the S.W. side of the lake, and 11 m. S.E. the town of Constance. It is well built; and contains a church, and two schools. On a height above it stands a fine old castle, still in good preservation, and supposed to occupy the site of an old Roman light-house. There is a small harbour on the lake, which has a good deal of trade; and an active fishery is carried on. Pop. 1281.

ROMANSLIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2491 ac. P. 246. ROMANZOFF, several isls. Pacific, particularly:—1, (or *Otdia*), A group in the Marshall Archipelago, of an irregular oval form, extending about 28 m. from W.S.W. to E.N.E., with a breadth of about 10 m. It is encircled by a reef, on which are distributed 65 islands, of small dimensions. Otdia, the largest, lat. 9° 28' 9" N.; lon. 170° 16' 5" E., is only 2 m. long, but has a good anchoring place. The inhabitants are inoffensive and friendly.—2, (*Tike*, or *Manon*), An isl. Low Archipelago, lat. 14° 57' 20" S.; lon. 144° 35' W. It is about 3 m. long, N.N.E. to S.S.W., and not more than 10 m. in circuit; and though evidently of coral formation, has no lagoon.

ROMÃO (SAN), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, about 45 m. N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1503.

ROMBLON, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Philippines, and forming a dependency of prov. Capiz, isl. Panay. It is situated between Tablos on the W., and Sibuyan on the S.E.; is about 12 m. long, N. to S., by 6 m. wide; and contains a neat village, with a small fort, a church, and a harbour, which admits only small vessels. Pop. 3062.

ROME, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany, with which it is connected by railway; and on the Mohawk River, and Erie canal. It has six churches, a courthouse and jail, bank, female seminary, U. States arsenal, cotton-factory, blast-furnaces, a brewery, and flour and saw mills. Pop. township (1850), 7918.

ROME (Latin, *Roma*), the cap. city of the Papal States, the most celebrated of ancient, and in some respects, the most remarkable of modern cities, on both sides of the Tiber, though chiefly on the l. bank, about 15 m. from its mouth; lat. 41° 54' N.; lon. 12° 28' E. The river, in coming from the N., makes two very remarkable bends of nearly equal dimensions, forming a figure closely resembling that of the letter S. The upper bend, which of course has its concavity towards the E., incloses a large alluvial flat little raised above the level of the stream, and well known by the ancient name of the Campus Martius. Within this flat, and on a declivity which stretches irregularly along its E. side, and rises with some abruptness from it, the far greater part of modern Rome is situated. The only other portions of any extent are situated on the opposite side of the river, consisting chiefly of a suburb called Trastevere [beyond the Tiber], extending over the upper part of the lower bend facing the W., and thence N.N.W. in a narrow belt along the right bank; and of the Borgo, commencing a little beyond the N. convexity, and forming a most important part of the city, since it is terminated on the E. close to the river, by the castle of St. Angelo, and on the W. by the vast and magnificent pile of St. Peter's. Of the seven hills of ancient Rome, all of them situated on the left bank of the Tiber, only three of them properly lie within the limits of the modern city. They form part of the declivity or ridge already mentioned,

as bounding the Campus Martius. Their names are the Quirinal, the Viminal, and the Capitol. The first occupies the W. edge of the declivity, nearly opposite to the centre of the Campus Martius, the second is immediately to the E. of it, and the third to the S.W., where it projects forward as if to meet the river while winding E. to form its second large bend. The other four hills are the Esquiline, the most E. of

rather more than 3 m., a minimum breadth of 200 ft., and a maximum of not more than 400 ft., and a deep and rapid current rolling along a considerable volume of water deeply tinged with yellow mud. The quays, which in several other cities similarly situated, constitute their greatest ornaments and furnish their finest promenades, are here altogether wanting; many parts of the banks are even unprovided with

protecting walls; and hence, as the flats along the banks are low, and the level of the water above the sea is only from 35 ft. to 40 ft., whenever, from any cause, as a continuance of strong W. breezes, the current is retarded, inundation to a greater or less extent inevitably ensues. In ancient Rome, the communication between the opposite banks was maintained by eight bridges. Vestiges of all of them can still be traced, but only four are now entire, and in use. The most N., and consequently highest up the stream, is the ancient Pons Ælius, now called Ponte San Angelo, because directly opposite to the castle. It is a noble structure, composed of three large central and small side arches, and though extensively repaired in 1688, and then disfigured by statues devoid of merit, is still substantially as the ancient Romans left it. At a considerable distance below, is the ancient Pons Janiculum, now Ponte Sisto, because rebuilt by the fourth Pope of that name, in 1474. It has four arches. The other two bridges are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down, where the stream is divided into two channels by the island San Bartolomeo, anciently Insula Tiburina. The



all; and S.E. of the Viminal, the Coelian, also considerably E., but S. of the Esquiline; the Aventine, which is the most S. of all, and almost close to the river; and the Palatine, which has an intermediate position, forming a kind of central nucleus between the Capitol on the N.W., the Coelian on the E., and the Aventine on the S.W. These four hills, and the spaces within and around them, covering a large extent of ground to the S. and E. of the present city, have no human habitations except a few solitary convents and villas no longer tenanted, and are occupied for the most part by gardens and vineyards. In ancient times, however, they stood in the very heart of the city, and hence are still the sites of some of its noblest ruins. None of the hills have much elevation, and most of them are approached by easy ascents. The Esquiline, which is the loftiest, has a height of 218 ft., and can only be considered as an elevated flat. The Palatine, 170 ft., appears originally to have had precipitous edges, but they have either been levelled down or are buried up by rubbish. The Capitol, though the lowest of all, only from 150 ft. to 160 ft., is from its abrupt face and well-marked outline, the most conspicuous. The right bank of the Tiber has also its alluvial flat, bounded by hills, especially the Janiculum immediately on the W., and the Vatican considerably to the N.W. All these hills on both banks, and a considerable additional space, though only partially built upon, may be said with truth to be included in the city, since they are all inclosed by its existing walls. These, built of brick, with occasional patches of stone work, and crested with numerous towers, have an average height of about 50 ft., are pierced by 16 gates, of which four are closed up, and form a very irregular polygon, with a perimeter of nearly 15 m. Of these, 12 m. are on the E. or left, and of course only 3 m. on the right bank. The walls on the left bank are ancient, and following the same line as that traced by Aurelian, A.D. 271, must in many parts be identical with the original structure, though comparatively little of it can now be traced. The walls on the right bank are much more recent, and form two separate inclosures, a transverse wall, immediately S. of the Borgo, separating it from the suburb of Trastevere, and converting it, with its castle of St. Angelo, into a kind of isolated citadel.

The river between the points where the walls on its l. bank commence and terminate, has a length, including windings, of

called the Ponte di Quattro Capi, from a four-headed Janus which stood near it, is the ancient Pons Fabricius, and retains a good deal of its original structure; it consists of two large arches, with a smaller one between them, for a larger escape of water in case of floods. The other bridge, properly only a continuation of the one just described, is the ancient Pons Cestius or Gratiannus, and now bears the name of the island which it connects with the right bank; it has a large central arch, and two smaller side ones. The open gates, twelve in number, as already mentioned, are only deserving of a passing notice. The finest, the Porta Maggiore, situated near the S.E. corner of the walls, and leading by one of the three streets which meet in front of it to Frascati, consists of a noble arch of travertine; the Porta San Sebastiano, the most S. of all, consists of two fine semicircular brick towers, resting on foundations of solid marble; the Porta San Giovanni, occupying an intermediate position between the two already mentioned, possesses less architectural merit, but forms a much more important thoroughfare than either, because the high road to Naples by the Pontine Marshes passes out of it; the Porta San Paolo, in the S.W., is considered the most picturesque of all the modern gates. Returning again to E. side, we have to the N. of Porta Maggiore, in turn the Porta San Lorenzo, formed of two ancient towers; on the N.E. the Porta Pio, rebuilt in 1564, on the site of the ancient Porta Nomentana, from the designs of Michael Angelo; and on the N., at a short distance from the left bank of the river, one of the finest of all the gates, and by far the most frequented, the Porto del Popolo, built by Vignola in 1561, from Michael Angelo's designs, and consisting of four Doric columns, with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Mochi, in the intervals between them. This gate leading out to Florence, is that by which most visitors from the N. usually enter the city, and is perhaps the best point from which to commence, either in describing it, or forming a practical acquaintance with it. It may be proper, however, before proceeding to a particular description of the interior, to premise, that the whole space within the walls is divided into 14 *rioni*, or districts. Of these only two, Trastevere, and the Borgo, or Citta Leonina, as it is sometimes called, are on the right bank of the Tiber. The twelve on the left bank are arranged, not according to the space which they cover, but the density of the population

they contain, and probably also according to certain local peculiarities. Hence, the extensive tracts on the E. and S., because nearly without inhabitants, are wholly included in three districts, while nine are allotted to the more limited, but more densely-peopled portions of the city situated to the N. and W. of the Capitol.

When Rome is entered from the N., by the Porta del Popolo, it is seen under the most advantageous circumstances, and produces a more favourable impression than a closer inspection is found to justify. Immediately within the gate is the spacious though irregular Piazza del Popolo, with a fine Egyptian obelisk in its centre, and two handsome churches in front, standing so far apart from each other, and from the adjoining buildings, as to leave room for the divergence of three principal streets; one in the centre, between the churches, proceeding almost due S., while the other two slant off on either side, to the S.E. on the left hand, and the S.W. on the right. The central street is called the Corso, from the horse-races which take place in it during the Carnival. This street, the finest of which Rome can boast, is about 50 ft. wide, and stretches for a mile, in a direct line, to its termination in the Piazza di Venezia, near the N. foot of the Capitol. It is lined with splendid palaces, and at all times, but more especially on holidays, when its centre is thronged with carriages, and its side pavement with pedestrians, presents at once a very animated and a very imposing appearance. The diverging street on the left, above referred to, is the Via Babuino. It proceeds first directly to the Piazza di Spagna, and thence to the Quirinal. It is of tolerable width and considerable length, and contains a large number of handsome edifices. The whole of the city to the E. of this street, and in the triangular space included between it and the Corso, being situated on the high ground above the Campus Martius, is well aired and healthy, and is usually selected for residence by English visitors. The number of private palaces and elegant mansions which it contains, also justifies its claim to be regarded as the aristocratic quarter. The other diverging street, on the right of the Piazza del Popolo, is the Via Ripetta. It pursues a course nearly parallel, and in parts almost close to the river, and, though neither so elevated in its site, nor so aristocratic in its appearance as the Corso and Via Babuino, is decidedly handsome. Several other streets intersecting those already noticed, more especially the Strada di Porta Pia, stretching W. for nearly a mile from the gate of that name, and another, following nearly the same direction, under the successive names of Via Sistina, Via Felice, and Via delle Quatre Fontane, are both well built, and of importance as great leading thoroughfares; but, after due allowance is made for these, it must still be admitted that Rome, taken as a whole, is not well built. The streets are generally narrow and ill paved, with small stones of lava; not one of them, except the Corso, has side pavement, and though they are generally well drained, by a system of sewerage founded chiefly on the ancient cloacæ, many of them are extremely dirty. This is particularly the case in the *rione* (district) San Eustachio, in the heart of the Campus Martius, and filled with streets of shops and manufactories; in the *rione* Ponte, inclosing the angle formed by the bend of the Tiber below San Angelo; and in the *rione* San Angelo in Pescheria, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and opposite to the island of Bartolomeo. Chiefly in this *rione*, but partly also in that of Regda adjoining, is a very dirty quarter, called Ghetto, surrounded by walls, and entered by two gates, which are locked at night by the police. It is allotted to the Jews, and contains their synagogue, council hall, and public schools.

Rome cannot boast of many squares of much merit, though not a few of them are remarkable for the obelisks and fountains which they contain. The Piazza del Popolo, with the fine obelisk in its centre, has been already noticed. The latter, of red granite, broken into three pieces, and covered with hieroglyphics, once stood before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, in Egypt; its entire height, including base and ornaments, is about 116 ft. The Piazza Navona, occupying the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis, and still retaining its shape, is about 280 yards in diameter, and is sometimes used for chariot-races. It is adorned with three fountains, one at each extremity, and the third in the centre. The last consists of an immense circular basin, 73 ft. in diameter, and an ancient obelisk of red granite, based on a central mass of rock, to

which four figures, representing four river gods, but utterly destitute of merit, are chained. The Piazza di Spagna takes its name from a fountain within it, which has the form of a boat, but possesses little merit. A more remarkable ornament of this piazza is a magnificent staircase of travertine, leading to the church of Trinità de' Monti, conspicuously seated on an eminence above it. The Piazza del Pasquino, so called from an ancient mutilated fragment which now bears the name of Pasquin's statue, has less merit than fame, being the spot where the Romans, excluded of all means of expressing their opinions through the press, have long been accustomed to give utterance to them by means of placards. These, though often coarse, are seldom deficient in wit or keen satire, and have hence acquired so much celebrity, that the term *pasquinade* has become European. Larger spaces for amusement or exercise have been formed only in a few spots. One of the finest, but least frequented, is the garden of the Vatican, situated on the right bank, on the hill, and adjoining the celebrated palace of the name at the N.W. extremity of the city. A much more frequented spot is a public garden at the opposite extremity, occupying the high ground E. of the Piazza del Popolo, and commanding extensive villas. In the same locality, but at a short distance without the walls, the gardens of the Villa Borghese, forming a finely-planted and richly-decorated park of 3 m. in circuit, though private property, having been thrown open by the liberality of the proprietor, forms the true public park of Rome, and is the favourite resort of all classes, often exhibiting a very gay and animated scene.

The most remarkable edifices divide themselves into two classes, the ancient and the modern. In several respects the former might claim precedence, but as most of them are only remains not in actual use, it accords more with the nature of a *Gazetteer* to begin with the latter.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.—Of these, the churches alone exceed 300. Many are, of course, very insignificant, but after deducting these, there remain far more than can be noticed within the limits of this article, with the fulness to which their magnificence or historical associations may seem to require. Selecting only those which it is impossible to omit, we naturally turn at once to St. Peter's. This Basilica, which has justly been pronounced by far the most magnificent which has yet reared its head in Christendom, stands on the r. bank of the Tiber, near the W. extremity of the Borgo, on one of the worst sites which could possibly have been chosen, a hollow space between the Janiculum and the Vatican, and so concealed by them and a ridge behind which connects them, that the church on three of its sides, up to the height of the nave, is virtually concealed, and is not seen to advantage from any commanding point, either within or without the walls. It is approached through a piazza, the buildings along which are admirably concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porticoes, and consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which 192 statues of saints, each 11 ft. in height, stand sentinel. The main body of the building consists of a Greek cross, with a dome of gigantic dimensions, rising from its centre, and borne up by four colossal piers. On this dome, in particular, Michael Angelo has displayed the wonders of his genius, and produced a work which impresses the beholder with a feeling of the sublime akin to that with which the grander scenes of nature are beheld. The façade, not the work of the same great mind, but of an artist whom Forsyth stigmatizes as a wretched plasterer from Como, is not in harmony with the other parts of the structure. Though too low, and otherwise defective, it is made to come forward so prominently, as to conceal the dome, which, accordingly, cannot be seen from any part of the piazza in its full proportions. This defect, however, is fully overborne when the interior is entered; and a scene solemn, grand, rich, and harmonious almost beyond conception, bursts upon the view. The extreme lengths within the walls are 607 ft. in the central body, and 445 ft. in the transepts; the height from the pavement to the cross is 458 ft. Owing to these immense proportions, objects within the area lose somewhat of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminutive. Thus the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though 120 ft. high, appears not more than 30 ft.; and the chair of St. Peter, behind the altar, seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 ft. above it.

The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the magnificent mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished, that the pen in the hand of the prophet in one of the lower compartments, seen from below, seems to be less than 18 inches in length, though in reality 6 ft. To those who know St. Paul's at London, an idea of the vastness of St. Peter's may be given by mentioning that the floor of the former has an area of only 2 acres, and that of the latter of 5 acres. The cost of erection is still more disproportioned. That of St. Paul's was not more than £750,000; that of St. Peter's, including its monuments and embellishments, is estimated at from 12 to 16 millions. Here, however, other considerations enter, and place St. Peter's in a less favourable light. The immense sums lavished upon it were in too many instances the hard-won earnings of the industrious poor, enticed away from them by the chicanery of indulgences; a chicanery so reckless and palpable as at last to have roused the general indignation of the better part of the Christian world, and thus made the completion of this wonderful temple not merely a precursor, but a main cause of the glorious Reformation. Among the other remarkable churches of Rome, though they all suffer by the overshadowing of St. Peter's, are St. John Lateran, on an isolated spot, near the S. wall of the city. Owing to the numerous restorations and capricious changes to which the original structure has been subjected, its unity has been destroyed; but its façade, composed of four large columns and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade, on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints, is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century; while its Corsini chapel, on which elaborate ornaments and gildings, columns of precious marbles, bass-reliefs, and even gems, have been lavished with the greatest profusion, is without a parallel. This church, which furnishes one of what are considered the great sights of Rome, in the benediction of the people by the pope on Ascension-day from one of its balconies, is remarkable as the spot where five councils, which bear its name, have been held. Santa Maria Maggiore, which ranks third among the basilicas, is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno Lucina, and to have derived from it the 36 Ionic pillars of white marble which support its central nave; its interior, adorned with these pillars, and enriched with tasteful and costly decorations, is one of the finest of its class in existence; but its exterior, though provided with two ostentatious façades, is of little merit. In front of it a monument of greater interest may be seen, in a most beautiful Corinthian column of white marble, 47 ft. high, exclusive of the base and capital. It formed part of the splendid basilica of Constantine, but is believed to belong to a much earlier and better period of art. A bronze statue of the Virgin on its top has given it the name of the Colonna della Vergine. Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, the fourth of the Roman basilicas, takes its name from its supposed possession of a portion of the true cross, and a quantity of earth which was brought from Jerusalem, and mixed with its foundation. It is richer in relics than in architectural merit, but possesses some fine columns of Egyptian granite, and is not without historical interest as the church in which the popes used annually to consecrate the celebrated Golden Rose, and by the presentation of which to the great elector of Saxony it was once vainly hoped to entice him away from the cause of the Reformation. Among the parish churches may be specified Santa Agnese, said to stand on the spot where St. Agnes was publicly exposed, after being put to the torture, and presenting one of the purest and most elegant specimens of the Greek cross. St. Agostino, with an elegant but simple front of travertine, taken from the Coliseum, the earliest cupola that was constructed in Rome, and a celebrated fresco by Raphael, representing Isaiah and two angels. St. Andrea della Frate, rendered conspicuous by its fantastic cupola and steeple, and remarkable for its ceremonies on Good Friday, when among other profane numeries an attempt is made, by what is called the *Tre Ore*, to imitate the hours of our Saviour's agony on the cross. St. Andrea della Valle, remarkable for its columned façade, with statues by Domenico Guidi, Ercolo Ferrata, and Fancelli, its beautiful cupola, and its fine paintings, including frescoes of the four Evangelists and of the Flagellante, and Glorification of St. Andrew by Domenichino. St. Antonio Abate, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana, and

famous for the singular spectacle which it exhibits on the Feast of St. Anthony, when droves of animals of all kinds, including the mules of the peasantry, and the horses of the pope and cardinals, assemble at the church door to receive a benediction, and be sprinkled with holy water, as a preservative against disease during the ensuing year. Ara Coeli, a church of great antiquity, and supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Jupiter, but claiming notice on the somewhat singular ground of being internally and externally the ugliest of all the Roman churches. St. Bartolomeo, built on the island of that name in the Tiber, on the site of the celebrated temple of Æsculapius, and containing 24 granite columns supposed to have belonged to it. St. Bernardo, a remarkable circular building, originally one of the halls or temples which formed the outer wall of Diocletian's baths, surmounted by a dome of striking appearance, and richly ornamented within with stuccoes; San Bonosa, in the Trastevere, said to be the burial-place of Kienzi; San Bibiana, with a magnificent sarcophagus of alabaster, 17 ft. in circumference; Cappucini, or Sta Maria-della Concezione, celebrated for its pictures of the Archangel Michael, by Guido; the Conversion of St. Paul, one of the best works of Pietro-da-Cortona; and the Ecstasy of St. Francis, by Domenichino; San Carlo ai Catinari, with one of the loftiest cupolas in the city; four frescoes of the Cardinal Virtues, by Domenichino, a fresco by Guido, and a Death of Sta Anna, considered the master-piece of Pietro-da-Cortona; San Clemente, on the Esquiline, said to have been founded on the house of Clement, St. Paul's fellow-labourer, by Constantine, and containing a number of interesting frescoes by Masaccio; Sta Costanza, a circular building outside the Porta Pia, built by Constantine, with a baptistery, and adorned with a peristyle of 24 coupled granite columns supporting a dome; Sta Francisca Romana, with some curious mosaics, and several fine tombs, among others, that of Sta Francisca, covered with rich marbles and bronzes; San Francesco a Ripa, with a Dead Christ, by Annibale Caracci; San Giorgio in Velabro, remarkable as the only church in Rome dedicated to England's tutelary saint; Gesù, the church of the Jesuits, with a façade and cupola, by Giacomo della Porta, and an interior enriched with the rarest marbles, and several fine paintings, decorated in the most gorgeous style, and containing the monument of Cardinal Bellarmine, the celebrated R. Catholic controversialist; San Ignazio, the church of the Jesuit college, richer even than Gesù in elaborate decorations, though often not in the best taste; San Gregorio, on the Coelian, so called after Gregory the Great, on the site of whose family mansion it is built, and containing 16 columns of Egyptian granite, from some ancient building, and some celebrated frescoes, by Guido and Domenichino; San Marcello, in the Corso, a very ancient church, dating from the fourth century, and celebrated for the fine paintings of Perino-del-Vaga; San Marco, with a nave and two aisles, separated by 20 columns of jasper; Sta Maria-degli-Angeli, originally the Pinacotheca, or great hall of Diocletian's baths, converted into a church by Michael Angelo, and one of the most imposing which Rome possesses, containing 8 antique columns of Oriental granite, with attached bases of white marble; a fine fresco by Domenichino, and the tomb of Salvator Rosa; Sta Maria-a-Cosmedin, said to have been built originally in the third century, on the site of the temple of Ceres and Proserpine, consisting of a nave, divided from two side aisles by 12 ancient marble columns, and remarkable for its fine Alexandrine pavement; Sta Maria-di-Loreto, crowned by a double dome, and enriched with a statue by Fiammingo, considered one of the greatest productions of modern art; and an altar-piece, by Perugino; Sta Maria-sopra-Minerva, so called from occupying the site of a temple of that goddess, remarkable as the only Gothic church in Rome, and celebrated for its full-length statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo; Sta Maria-di-Monte-Santo, and Sta Maria-de-Miracoli, the two churches already referred to as separating the Corso from the Via Babuino and Via Ripetta, and better known from their position fronting the main entrance of the city from the N., than any architectural merit which they possess; Sta Maria-di-Naviella, with a small marble ship in front of it, originally one of the oldest Roman churches, but entirely renewed from the designs of Raphael, entered by a portico of Michael Angelo, and remarkable within for 18 fine columns of granite, and two of porphyry, and the frieze of the nave painted in chiara-oscuro by Giulio Romano, and Perino-del-Vaga; Sta

Maria-della-Pace, consisting of a nave, crowned by a fine octagonal dome, and celebrated for its paintings; particularly the four Sibyls, considered among the most perfect works of Raphael, but unfortunately injured by recent restorations; Sta Maria-del-Popolo, an ancient church, modernised on the plans of Bernini, interesting from the number of its fine sculptures and paintings, and remarkable for its stained glass, the only specimen which Rome possesses; Sta Maria-in-Trastevere, said to be the first church in Rome, publicly set apart for worship, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by 21 granite columns, evidently from ancient edifices, and adorned by one of the finest frescoes of the city, an Assumption by Domenichino; Sta Maria-in-Valllicella, sometimes called Chiesa-Nuova, one of the largest and most imposing of the Roman churches, and enriched by marbles and other ornaments, chiefly by Pietro-da-Cortona; and some of the earliest productions of Rubens; Sta Maria-della-Vittoria, with fine paintings by Domenichino, Guercino, and Guido, and a so-called miraculous picture of the Virgin, whose intercession is said to have obtained many victories over the Turks; flags taken from whom at the siege of Vienna are suspended from the roof; San Martino ai-Monti, with a very chaste and imposing interior, consisting of a nave separated from two aisles by 24 ancient Corinthian pillars, of different varieties of marble; some fine paintings by Gaspar and Nicolas Poussin, and a crypt which formed part of the baths of Trajan; SS. Nereo ed-Achilleo, remarkable chiefly for its two *ambones*, or marble pulpits, its ancient mosaics, and the episcopal chair of Gregory the Great; San Onofrio, enriched with some fine paintings by Domenichino, and frescoes by Baldassare Peruzzi, and interesting as the burial-place of Tasso; San Paolo-alle-tre-Fontane, on a spot outside the walls, alleged to be that where St. Paul was beheaded, though the accuracy of the tradition is rendered more than doubtful by the absurd fictions associated with it, respecting three fountains which miraculously sprung up while the head in falling is said to have thrice bounded; San Pietro-in-Montorio, finely situated on a platform, from which, perhaps, the best view of modern Rome is obtained, and near the spot where St. Peter is said to have been beheaded, and celebrated for the fine paintings of Sebastian-del-Piombo, from Michael Angelo's designs—in a convent immediately adjoining is a celebrated temple by Bramante, consisting of a circular building, sustained by 16 granite Doric columns, and universally admired as a model in its kind, and one of the most elegant of modern structures; San Pietro-in-Vincoli, a majestic edifice, supported within by 20 ancient Doric columns of Grecian marble, 7 ft. in circumference, and celebrated for its statue of Moses, one of the greatest creations of Michael Angelo, and fine paintings by Domenichino and Guercino; San Prassede, entered by an ancient vestibule, resting on two granite columns, supported within by 16 Corinthian granite columns, possessed of a remarkable pulpit, ascended by a double flight of steps, composed of the largest blocks of *rosso antico* in existence, and numbering among its relics a column of Oriental jasper brought from Jerusalem, and gravely alleged to be the very column at which our Saviour was scourged, and a portrait of Him, once in the possession of St. Peter; Sta Sabina-on-the-Aventine, occupying the supposed site of the temple of Juno Regina, supported within by 24 Corinthian fluted columns of white Grecian marble, and enriched with some small but exquisite paintings by Sasso Ferrato; San Stefano Rotondo, a large and ancient structure, in the form of a circle, as its name implies, supported within by 56 pillars of granite and marble, arranged in an inner and outer circle, and having its walls covered over with hideous frescoes of martyrdoms, equally displeasing to the eye and defective as works of art; San Tommaso-degli-Inglesi, in the Trastevere, said to have been founded in 775 by Offa, king of the East Saxons, now dedicated to Thomas à Becket, one of whose arms is exhibited as a relic, and containing curious portraits of Roman Catholics who were put to death during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; Trinita-de-Pellegrini, with some remarkable paintings, especially a celebrated attempt to represent the Trinity by Guido—and the Trinita-de-Monti, already referred to as occupying a conspicuous site above the Piazza-di-Spagna, approached by a magnificent staircase, and celebrated for its descent from the Cross, in which Daniele-da-Volterra, with the assistance of Michael Angelo, has outdone all his other works.

Palaces, Museums, &c.—The Vatican, situated on the hill of same name, in the N.W. part of the city, immediately N. of, and at one point connected with St. Peter's, is an immense, irregular pile, constructed at different periods, without any previously formed plan, and hence devoid of harmony. It was probably commenced as early as the time of Constantine, and had become a palace of some consequence in the 8th century, when it was occupied by Charlemagne at his coronation; but the popes began to reside in it for the first time after their return from Avignon, in 1377. One inducement was the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo, with which it communicates by a covered gallery. From this time the popes vied with each other in extending and embellishing the Vatican, though the task of completing the old palace, nearly in its present form, was reserved for the worst of all, the infamous Alexander VI. The Sistine chapel, the Loggie, the museum, the library, and the new palace, which now constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the whole pile, and is the ordinary papal residence, are all of later origin. The whole covers an immense space, and is rather a collection of separate buildings than a single structure. Owing to this its exact dimensions are not easily measured, but the length is estimated at 1151 ft., and the breadth at 767 ft. To give some idea of its vastness, we are told that it has 8 grand staircases, 200 smaller staircases, 20 courts, and 4222 apartments. The most celebrated portions are the Sala Regia, leading to the Sala Regia, or hall of audience, a splendid apartment, covered with frescoes, illustrating various events in papal history, and, appropriately enough, giving a conspicuous place to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; the Capella-Sistina, or Sistine chapel, a lofty, oblong apartment, about 150 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, covered with frescoes by Michael Angelo, among which, the Last Judgment, 60 ft. by 30 ft., is most conspicuous, and celebrated as the spot where the cardinals meet in conclave to elect a pope, and many of the most gorgeous ceremonies of the Romish church are performed; the Capella Paolina, remarkable chiefly for Michael Angelo's two frescoes of the Conversion of St. Paul and Martyrdom of St. Peter; the Loggie, a splendid portico of three stories, completed from the designs of Bramante by Raphael, whose magnificent frescoes constitute its greatest ornament; the Stanze of Raphael, or four chambers adjoining the Loggie, and equally adorned by the same master-hand; the Tapestries of Raphael, worked from his Cartoons, and kept in a gallery adjoining the Stanze; the picture-gallery, containing a collection which, though small in extent, not more than 50 pictures, is unsurpassed in real value; the museum, consisting of a series of galleries, in which the noblest treasures of art which the world possesses, have been amassed, including, among others, the Laocoon and Apollo Belvedere; the library, surpassed by many collections in the number of its volumes, but by none in the known value of some, and the presumed value of more of its MSS.; for as yet comparatively few of its treasures have been properly examined; the manufactory of mosaics, a large establishment immediately adjoining the palace, and once occupied by the Inquisition; and the gardens, to which, as an interesting place of resort, reference has already been made. Another palace, or rather series of palaces, crowns the summit of the Capitol, and bears the name of the Piazza-del-Campidoglio. It is approached from the Corso by a flight of steps, at the foot of which, two Egyptian lionesses, and at the summit two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, standing beside their horses, are conspicuous. In the centre of the piazza is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the horse of which is so full of life, that Michael Angelo, on seeing it, is said to have bid it *camina*, 'go.' Around the square are the senatorial palace, in which the senator holds his court, ornamented by Michael Angelo with a Corinthian colonnade, and crowned by a lofty tower, beneath which the whole city seems to lie exposed in detail; the palace of the Conservatori, containing the Promotea or collection of busts; the museum of the Capitol, with many interesting objects, but few masterpieces of sculpture, except those in the hall of the Dying Gladiator, and a picture-gallery, more extensive than that of the Vatican, though the paintings individually are of far less intrinsic merit. The private palaces, both by their number and magnificence, constitute one of the peculiar features of the city, and contain some of its finest collections, but cannot here be detailed.

Colleges and Academies, &c.—Among these, the first place is claimed by the Collegio della Sapienza, or university, originally founded in 1244, for canon and civil law, but subsequently enlarged to comprehend theology, philology, and science, and at last placed on a footing with the university of Bologna. It occupies a building begun by Leo X., from designs of Michael Angelo; has 42 professors, and is attended by about 1000 students. The professors are paid by fixed salaries, and their lectures are gratuitous. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Scuole delle Belle Arte, in which 11 professors of the Academy of St. Luke lecture on sculpture, and other branches connected with the fine arts; and on the third floor is the school of engineers. Attached to the university, are a library and a museum, and dependent upon it, though at a considerable distance, is a botanic garden adjoining the Salviati palace in the Trastevere. The Collegio Romano is entirely under the direction of the Jesuits, and gives instruction in the learned languages, theology, rhetoric, and natural philosophy; it possesses a library, museum, and observatory. The Collegio de Propaganda Fide, situated in the Piazza di Spagna, bespeaks its nature by its name, and has acquired great celebrity as the establishment where missionaries, chiefly young foreigners, are trained to go forth for the conversion of foreign or the recovery of Protestant countries. The printing-office attached to the establishment is rich in Oriental types, and has furnished fine specimens of typography in many languages. The principal academies are those of St. Luke, already incidentally mentioned, and composed of painters, sculptors, and architects; the Academia Archeologica, which has published several volumes of transactions; the Academia d'Arcadia, which, under a fantastical name, professed to purify the general literary taste, and has not seldom helped to corrupt it; the Academia de' Lincci, which, founded in 1603, by Galileo and his contemporaries, is the earliest scientific society of Italy, and is still devoted to natural history and science; the Academia Tiberina, for the promotion of historical researches, particularly in regard to Rome; and the Academia Filarmonica, a recent institution, which is already celebrated for its fine concerts.

Hospitals and Charities.—The Romans boast of the large sums expended on these establishments, and might do it with justice were the expenditure generally devoted to proper objects, and the establishments themselves under better management. The principal hospital, called Spirito Santo, a richly-endowed institution, situated on the right bank of the Tiber, combines a foundling hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an ordinary infirmary. The foundling hospital, which receives about 800 infants annually, lost, in a period of five years, out of 3840 received, the appalling number of 2941; and yet it, and other similar institutions in the city, are in such repute, that inmates reach them from all parts of the Papal States, and even it is said from the kingdom of Naples. In the lunatic asylum, again, the system of restraint and brutal violence, so justly banished from all enlightened countries, continues here in vigorous operation. The infirmary, too, is not clean, and the rooms are badly ventilated. La Consolazione, or surgical hospital, receives all the cases of stabbing, and furnishes in its statistics a sad delineation of the public morals. Among other institutions called charitable, are numerous societies, partly supported by government, for bestowing marriage dowries, and making presents to girls taking the veil. Nearly three-fourths of the women married receive these dowries, which, on an average, amount to about £8000 per annum. But, after deducting all the charities, erroneous in principle, or defective in management, there cannot be a doubt that many remain which are not only unobjectionable, but entitled to all praise. Among these are the hospitals, San Giovanni, chiefly for cases of fever, and reputed the best conducted in Rome; San Galliciano, occupying a fine building in the Trastevere, for cutaneous; Benfratelli,

chiefly for acute; and San Giacomo, near the Corso, for incurable diseases. Another immense establishment of considerable merit, though by no means free from blemishes, is the hospital of San Michele, combining, rather incongruously, a house of correction for juvenile culprits and women, a house of industry for children, an asylum for the aged, and a gratuitous school of art, in which the children of the poor are taught drawing, painting, architecture, music, statuary, &c.

Manufactures and Trade.—These, if the terms are taken in their ordinary sense, are almost too insignificant to deserve special notice. The chief manufactures are woollen and silk goods, especially velvets, hats, gloves, artificial flowers, pomatum and essences, chocolate, earthenware, musical strings, jewellery, mosaics, casts, and various objects of art, and articles connected with it. The trade is chiefly in these articles, and in alum, vitriol, puzzuolano, olive-oil, pictures, and antiques.

Amusements, &c.—Among these must be classed not only theatres, and operas, of which there is at least an adequate number; but the endless variety of pomps and shows, which are displayed on church festivals. It is rare to find any of these rational enough and serious enough to be classed among religious observances, and not a few of them appear to have been expressly framed for purposes of gaiety and diversion. Here the first place is of course due to the Carnival, during which, but more especially during the last eight days of it, the revels are kept up with remarkable spirit, and too often, it is to be feared, with extreme licentiousness. Among the more innocent amusements are the horse-races of the Corso, during which the whole city seems to be congregated within it, to see horses without riders, urged on to their utmost speed by means of balls and plates of metal bristling with sharp spikes suspended from their backs. Next to the Carnival, in point of gaiety, is what is called the October festival, continued during all the Thursdays and Sundays of the month, when the people crowd to Monte Testaccio, and the Borghese gardens, to divert themselves with dancing and games.

Antiquities.—These, though extensive and interesting, in the highest degree, must here be disposed of very briefly. The Forum lay in the interval between the Capitoline and the Palatine, in a small irregular space now called Campo Vaccino,



THE FORUM AT ROME.—From a Photograph.

for its appropriation as a cattle-market. Its exact position is still disputed, though fragments of temples and other edifices, which formed its principal ornaments, remain. Another forum, known as that of Trajan, is conspicuously pointed out by the magnificent pillar which bears his name, and stands in the midst of its ruins. The Palace of the Caesars, which stood on the Palatine, is now a mere mass of ruins; so shapeless and undefined, that no idea of the form and limits of the celebrated structure can be formed from them. The

most celebrated temples are those of *Æsculapius*, on the island of the Tiber, of which only a few remains are visible, among the buildings of the convent of San Bartolomeo; of *Antoninus* and *Faustina*, situated in the Forum, and now incorporated with the church of San Lorenzo in Miranda; of *Antoninus Pius*, now represented chiefly by eleven marble columns of its portico, forming part of the present Dogana di Terra, or custom-house; of *Ceres* and *Proserpine*, already mentioned as the site and part of the structure of the church of Sta Maria in Cosmedin; of *Concord*, only recently brought to light, on the side of the Capitoline, and still, in regard particularly to a portion of its flank, tolerably preserved; of *Fortuna Virilis*, near the Ponte Rotto, now occupied as the Armenian church, and presenting one of the purest specimens of the Ionic in Rome; of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, once the most magnificent of all, the pride and wonder of ancient Rome, as it looked proudly down from the summit of the Capitol, but now only dubiously traced in part of its foundations; of *Minerva Medica*, still forming a picturesque ruin on the Esquiline, near the Porta Maggiore; of *Pallas Minerva*, still a beautiful ruin, consisting chiefly of two Corinthian columns, supporting a magnificent entablature, and continued frieze with an attic above, containing a full-length figure of the goddess; of *Saturn*, on the side of the Capitoline above the Forum, and forming one of its picturesque ruins;

and above all, of the Pantheon, situated in a small dirty piazza, between the Corso and the Piazza Navona, but at once one of the most magnificent and best-preserved monuments of ancient Roman architecture. Its excellent preservation is undoubtedly owing to its early conversion into a Christian church, under the name of Sta Maria Rotonda; it is entered by a noble portico 110 ft. long, by 40 ft. deep, composed of 16 Corinthian columns of Oriental granite, with capitals and bases of Greek marble, and consists in its interior of a rotunda, 143 ft. in diameter, crowned by a dome, the height of which is also 143 ft. The doors, undoubtedly the work of classic times, are of bronze, hung on bronze pilasters, and the pavement is of porphyry, pavonazetto, and giallo antico, arranged in round and square slabs. The body of the building is of brick, and has in its interior surface seven large niches, six of which have fluted giallo antico columns; the external surface was once coated with marble, but vandalism, in which Pope Urban VIII. bore a principal part, has deprived the building of this and many other ornaments. The most interesting object within is Raphael's tomb. The other antiquities most deserving of notice are arches, pillars, baths, aqueducts, and amphitheatres. One specimen of each will suffice. The first is the arch of Constantine, built on what is called the Via Triumphalis, and one of the most elaborate and imposing monuments of the city, though in several parts indicative of the decline of art. The noblest pillar is the column of Trajan, 126 ft. high, composed of 34 pieces of white marble, covered over with matchless sculptures, giving the history of Trajan's achievements, and containing, among others, no fewer than 2500 human figures. For the colossal statue of Trajan holding a gilded globe, which originally crowned the pillar, one of St. Peter has been substituted. If not the most extensive, at least the most perfect of the baths are those of Caracalla, situated under the E. slopes of the Aventine, and occupying an area of at least 1 m. in circuit. Their ornaments have all disappeared, but nature has done something to supply them; and few sights are more impressive than their mountainous ruins, and dizzy arches encircled by flowery glades and thickets of odoriferous blossoming trees. The aqueducts are justly regarded as the most stupendous of the Roman works, but most of them, though originally brought within the walls, have their most magnificent remains considerably beyond them. That of the Aqua Julia, which pursued a course of 46 m., has a line of arches 6 m. long, which stretches across the Campagna, and is still used for bringing

in water into the city. The amphitheatres furnish, in the Coliseum, the grandest of all the Roman ruins. It is situated in the interval between the Palatine, Coelian, and Esquiline hills, and covers with its ellipse an area of above 5 ac.; it is built principally of travertine, intermixed with large masses of brick and tufa. The external elevation consisted of four stories, three of them composed of tiers of arches, and the



THE COLOSSEUM AT ROME.—From Cook's Views in Italy.

seats, extending backwards and upwards in regular rows from the arena, were capable of accommodating at least 87,000 spectators. The arena was 287 ft. long by 180 ft. wide, and furnished the attraction which drew together this immense assemblage, composed of all classes of society, noble and plebeian, male and female. It gives a dreadful idea of the times, to think that the main part of the sport consisted in the mutual butchery of trained gladiators, and in the exposure of heathen criminals and Christian martyrs to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

History.—The history of Rome is, properly speaking, identified with that of the Roman empire, which could not even be exhibited in a dry register of events within moderate limits. In a more restricted sense, however, the city itself may be considered as having an individual history, consisting chiefly of an account of its first foundation, and of the various augmentations and embellishments which it received during the successive stages by which it rose to be not only the mistress of the world, considered as the capital of a kind of universal empire, but to be also for centuries the grandest, the richest, and the most populous of European cities. To this latter portion of Rome's individual history, the present brief sketch is confined. Though much that historians have gravely related, and their readers implicitly believed in regard to the origin of the city is mere fable, it cannot be questioned that it was founded by Romulus, 753 years B.C. Its site was the Palatine hill, and its houses consisting of humble huts, were inclosed by a rude wall, probably like the hill itself, of a quadrangular form, and pierced by three or four gates. Like all ancient Italian cities, Rome appears to have had a clear unoccupied space both within and without the walls, and known by the name of *pomoerium*. Tacitus, guided apparently by some ancient record, has in the twelfth book of his *Annals*, minutely traced its contour. Writers are at variance as to the gradual extension of the city, but the prevailing opinion is, that on the union of the Sabines, a great addition was made, including the Capitoline and part of the Quirinal hills, with the intervening space afterwards chiefly occupied by the Forum; that, on the destruction of Alba Longa, its inhabitants came and fixed their residence on the Coelian; that the Aventine was taken in by Ancus Martius; and the Viminal, Esquiline, and remainder of the Quirinal, by Tarquinius Priscus and Servius Tullius. New walls, inclosing the whole city as it then existed, were begun by the former sovereign, and completed by the latter about 570 B.C. These walls embraced a circuit of about 5 m., and continued for 800 years to form

the recognized limits of the city, though it cannot be doubted that extensive and populous suburbs were formed in various parts of the vicinity. The number of gates in the Servian walls probably varied at different times, but, according to Pliny, amounted during Vespasian's reign to 37. But, while the limits of the city remained the same, vast changes were made on its appearance; and gorgeous palaces and temples, and other magnificent structures, rose up in every quarter. The emperor Aurelian, having resolved, A.D. 271, to make the walls commensurate with the area actually or virtually occupied, removed those of Servius, and erected others, which, though afterwards destroyed, are understood to have been nearly in the line of those now existing, built by the emperor Honorius, A.D. 402. The most important change since made, was the inclosure of the Borgo by Leo IV. A.D. 850.

The population of Rome at different periods is an interesting question, but from want of data cannot be satisfactorily answered. Some have been extravagant enough to give it three millions under the empire. One million is a more probable, and certainly not an under estimate. Pop. (1852), 175,838.

ROME-DE-TARN, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 10 m. N. St. Affrique, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a height above l. bank Tarn, here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. It consists of the town proper, an ancient place, surrounded by old ramparts and ditches; and of suburbs; and has manufactures of napkins; tanneries; and a trade in wine and almonds. Pop. 1171.

ROMEN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 97 m. N.N.W. Poltawa, at the confluence of a river of same name with the Sula. It has an important trade in tobacco, cattle, and horses, which are well adapted both for heavy and light cavalry. Pop. 1000. — The river rises in the S. frontiers of gov. Czernigov, enters gov. Poltawa, and flowing S.E., joins r. bank Sula, at the town of Romen; total course, about 90 m.

ROMENTINO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, near Galiarte, on a level plain; with a church. Pop. 1716.

ROMERAL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Toledo, in a plain; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of articles in esparto, flour-mills; and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1320.

ROMERSTADT, or RZIMARZOW, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Olmütz; with two churches and an hospital; manufactures of linen, a linen bleachfield, and several mills. Pop. 2887.

ROMFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, 16½ m. S.W. Chelmsford, a station on the Eastern Counties railway, lies on the Pim, or Bourne, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas; has an ancient church, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, a free national school, and a union workhouse; and a very extensive market for corn and cattle on Wednesdays. It was at one time noted for the manufacture of leathern breeches. Francis Quarls, author of the *Divine Emblems*, was a native of this place. Pop. 3791. Area of par., including Havering-atte-Bower, 9173 ac. Pop. 6291.

ROMHANY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, near the Lokos, 30 m. N. Pesth; with a church, handsome chateau, and a good stone quarry. Pop. 1321.

RÖMHILD, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, on the Spring, at the foot of the Gleichenberg, 16 m. S.S.E. Meiningen. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs; has a provincial and town court, two churches, one of them with a fine altar, and several monuments; an hospital, a poorhouse, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 1583.

ROMILLY-SUR-SEINE [anc. *Romiliacum*], a tn. France, dep. Aube, l. bank Seine. It is built in the form of a semi-circle, among the beautiful meadows which here stretch along the bank of the river; contains a handsome chateau, built on the site of an ancient castle, of which numerous remains still exist; and has extensive manufactures of hosiery, several dye-works, oil, saw, and other mills. Near it are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery, in which the body of Voltaire remained for 13 years previous to its removal to Paris. P. 3831.

ROMNEY (New), a cinque port tn., decayed bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Kent, in the centre of Romney Marsh, a tract of level ground of 24,000 ac., devoted to sheep pasture, and defended against the sea by an extensive em-

bankment. The town, 21 m. S.S.W. Canterbury, has a townhall, market-house, assembly-room; an ancient, spacious, and handsome church, with a square tower of great height and beauty; chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists, and a charity called the 'Southland Hospital.' Though now 1½ m. from the sea, it was formerly a seaport, and a place of considerable importance. It gives the title of Baron to the Marsham family. Area of par., 2919 ac. Pop. 1053.

ROMNEY (Old), par. Eng. Kent; area, 2535 ac. P. 130. **ROMÖE**, an isl. Denmark, between the islands Manøe and Silt, W. coast, Jutland; lat. 55° 8' N.; and lon. 8° 30' E. It was at one time of considerable size, but has been much diminished by floods, and the wasting power of the sea; greatest length, 9 m.; breadth, about 2 m.; area, 11 geo. sq. m. It consists chiefly of low sand hills, and has so poor a soil that cultivation is confined to the E. coast, and is regarded of such secondary importance that all rural operations are left to the women. The men are generally sailors and fishers. Romöe forms a single parish, but is divided into two parts, the N. belonging to the bailiwick of Hadersleben in Schleswig, and the S. to Ribe in Jutland. At the S.W. point of the island, near Havnem, there is a good winter-haven for small vessels; and at the S. extremity, a summer-haven for vessels drawing from 24 ft. to 30 ft. Pop. 1500.

ROMONT, or REMUND [Latin, *Rotundus Mons*], a tn. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.W. Fribourg, on a conical hill above the Glane. It is surrounded by walls, with several gates, and might easily be made capable of good defence. It contains an old castle, built in the 10th century by the kings of Burgundy; a handsome R. Catholic church, a Capuchin monastery, and several educational establishments. Its annual horse-fair is famous, and attracts dealers from all quarters. Pop. 1256.

ROMOOS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. S.S.W. Luzern, on a lofty eminence commanding an extensive view. Its parish church was built in the 11th century. Pop. 1610.

ROMOOZ, or RUMESCH, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Broos Stuhl, 5 m. from Szaszvaros; with a Protestant, a Greek united, and a non-united church. The inhabitants are Saxons and Walachians. Pop. 1699.

ROMORANTIN [anc. *Romorentium*], a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, agreeably situated on the Saultre, at the junction of the Morantin, 23 m. S.E. Blois. It has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college; important manufactures of broad-cloth and other woollen goods; several spinning-mills and tanneries; and a trade in the articles of its manufacture, and also in gun-flints. A well-planted space, partly traversed by the Morantin, affords a good promenade. Pop. 6806.

ROMOSZHELY (KLEIN), or RUMESCH, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Broos Stuhl, 7 m. from Szaszvaros. It has two Greek churches. The inhabitants are Walachians. P. 1510.

ROMROD, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 28 m. E.N.E. Giessen; with a castle. Pop. 1089.

ROMSDAL, a bail. Norway, prov. Bergen, bounded, N. and E. by S. Trondhjem, S.E. Christiania, S. by N. Bergenhus, and W. and N.W. the ocean; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 140 m.; greatest breadth, 70 m.; area, 4544 geo. sq. m. The coast is lined by a vast number of isls., and is extremely rugged, being penetrated and cut up into a kind of patch-work, by a number of fiords, of which the largest are the Surendal, Ting-vold, Romsdal, and Stor. The interior is very mountainous, the Sneehetta, the second highest mountain of Norway, occupying its S.E. corner, in common with Trondhjem and Christiania, while other lofty mountains of the Dovrefield cover a large part of its centre. Between the mountains are wild romantic valleys, some of them of considerable fertility, and watered by impetuous torrents, with picturesque cascades. The scenery on that watered by the Rauma or Romsdal, is particularly fine. Pop. 81,314.

ROMSÉE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E.S.E. Liège. It has manufactures of nails, and a flour-mill. Coal is worked in the vicinity. P. 1438.

ROMSEY, a municipal market tn., corporate bor., and par. England, co. Hants. The town, on the Test, 7½ m. N.W. Southampton, and a station on the Salisbury branch of the London and S.W. railway, has several good streets;

a spacious and venerable parish church, of cathedral-like appearance, forming part of an abbey founded in the 10th century; and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Sandemanians; free, national, and British schools, and several almshouses; a literary and scientific institute, and a mechanics' institute. The clothing trade, which formerly flourished here, has declined; but there are extensive saw-mills; tanneries, breweries, corn and paper mills, a sacking and flax-mill; and a considerable trade in timber, coals, and corn. About 1 m. from the town is Broadlands, the magnificent seat of Viscount Palmerston. Pop. 2080. Area of par., 7652 ac. Pop. 4961.

RONA (EAST AND WEST), two small isls. Scotland, W. coast:—1, (*E. Rona*), One of the Inner Hebrides, co. Inverness, between the island of Skye and the mainland, lat. (N. point) 57° 33' N.; lon. 5° 55' W.; about 4 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is extremely barren, and of repulsive aspect. Its greatest elevation is about 500 ft. A few black cattle are reared on its patches of brown mountain pasture.—2, (*W. Rona*), One of the Outer Hebrides, between N. Uist and Beubecula, about 2½ m. long, and upwards of 1 m. broad; lat. (S. point) 57° 28' N.; lon. 7° 5' W. It is about 600 ft. high, having some low productive land skirting the shore. The violence and height of the mountainous seas which break on this island in winter are almost incredible, enormous stones being frequently removed from their places at elevations of 200 ft. above high-water mark. A few sheep are grazed on it.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH AND SOUTH), two of the Orkney Islands, the former, the most N., and the latter, the most S., of the group. *North Ronaldshay*, separated from Sanday by N. Ronaldshay Firth, which, where narrowest, has a breadth of 3 m., is of very irregular shape, about 5 m. long, N.E. to S.W., by 2 m. broad, and has an estimated area of 4 sq. m. On the S. and E. the beach is low, shelving, and sandy; and appears to have gained considerably upon the sea by gradually accumulating deposits. On the N. and N.W. the cliffs, though not very elevated, are rocky and precipitous; and have such a heavy surf often breaking upon them as to render the adjoining land bleak and sterile for the distance of several hundred yards. The interior is generally flat, with a gentle rise towards the centre, and, with the exception of a small strip in this direction, and another round the shore, pastured by sheep, is all in a state of cultivation; for which its superior dryness, owing partly to its natural slope, and partly to the mixture of shell-sand in its soil, makes it well adapted. The island is frequented by a great variety of birds, and the coasts, more especially a N. reef called the *Shelkey Skerry*, are sometimes visited in great numbers by the seal (*Phoca major*); the only fish caught for the market are lobsters and cod. *North Ronaldshay*, formerly united with parts of the island of Sanday, had no resident minister till 1833, when it was formed into a separate parish. Pop. 526.—*South Ronaldshay*, separated from the mainland of Scotland on the S. by the Pentland Firth, which, between its S. extremity and Dumcansby Head, is about 6 m. wide, and from the island of Burray on the N. by a narrow channel called the Water Sound; has a length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., of about 8 m., with a medium breadth of little more than 2 m. The coast is much indented, particularly on the N.W., where a deep winding bay forms what is called *Widewall Harbour*. The interior has no height exceeding 300 ft. above sea-level, and the prevailing rocks, which have a general inclination N.W., are composed of massive sandstone, and dark blue slate or pavement. Much of the land is let out in small crofts at a high rent, but the inhabitants depend chiefly on the cod and herring fishing, which are both very productive, and employ a great number of vessels. *South Ronaldshay* properly forms two parishes: *South parish*, or *St Mary's*, extending over about one-third of the S. part of the island, and also including four small islands in the Pentland Firth; and *North parish*, or *St Peter's*, comprehending the other two-thirds; but to these the parish of Burray, consisting of the islands of Burray, Hunda, and Glunesholm, are united; and thus the whole three parishes being placed under one minister, are regarded as only one united parish. The spiritual destitution thus occasioned was partly remedied in 1830, by the settlement of a minister of the U. Secession, now the U. Presbyterian church. Pop. (1851), 2465.

RONCESVALLES [Latin, *Roscidia Vallis*; French, *Roncevaux*], a small vil. Spain, prov. Navarre, 20 m. N.E.

Pampeluna, at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the road and pass from that city to San Juan de Pie del Puerto. The principal building is the *colegiata*, dedicated to our Lady of Roncevalles. Next to Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago, Roncevalles possessed the most celebrated sanctuary in Europe, which was much resorted to by pilgrims, among whom were many of the kings of Navarre and foreign princes. But this place is famous above all for the great battle in which Charlemagne fell with all his nobles, A.D. 778. The Moors and Spaniards, led by Bernardo del Carpio, united in order to repel the French, whom they attacked in the mountain gorges, and overwhelmed with rocks. The spot was marked by a pillar which commemorated the defeat of Charlemagne, but it was pulled down by the orders of the French republic in 1794. It was through this memorable valley that the Black Prince led his army in 1367 to the victory of Navarrete, and it was by this same pass that Joseph Bonaparte fled after the battle of Vittoria. Here also Don Carlos was proclaimed king in 1833.

RONCHAMP, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 8 m. E. Lure. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1069.

RONCIGLIONE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on a precipitous point of rock on the borders of the Campagna di Roma, and l. bank Kiciano. It consists of several handsome streets, and a square, adorned with an elegant fountain, and has several fine old palaces; an ancient Gothic castle in ruins; extensive iron-works and paper-mills. About 3 m. N. of Ronciglione is the celebrated castle of Caprarola, built on the lower slopes of Monte Cimino by Vignola, and regarded as his master-piece. Pop. 4600.

RONCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 15 m. N. Genoa, r. bank Scrivia. It consists of a square and of several narrow streets, and has a parish church, a chapel, a palace, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2709.

RONCO, or **BIDENTE** [anc. *Bedesia*], a river, Italy, rises in the N. slope of the Central Apennines, enters the Papal States, flows circuitously N.N.E. past Meldola, and after a course of nearly 60 m., falls into the Adriatic, 5 m. E.S.E. Ravenna.

RONCO, or **RONCO-IN-CANAVESE**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. W. Ivrea, in a mountainous district, near l. bank Soana; with a church, and several oratories. Pop. 1954.

RONCO-BIELLESE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Biellese, on the side of a hill, near r. bank Stroma. It was once defended by a castle, of which some vestiges only remain; and has a modern church. Pop. 1345.

RONCQ, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 1140.

RONDA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. W. Malaga, on a lofty rock, and only accessible by land up a narrow ascent, guarded by a Moorish castle, being girt by a profound chasm, measuring at its greatest depth about 400 yards, through which flows the Guadalevin or Guadiaro (the deep stream). It is an old Moorish town, built in great part from the ruins of Old Ronda, 8 m. N., and in the more ancient portion there are numerous steep and tortuous lanes, with small houses; but the newer quarter is level, with rather broad streets, and houses of good modern architecture. There are four squares, in one of which, surrounded on three sides with arcades, are the townhouse, granary, and shambles; and in another are some remains of the Roman and Moorish walls and towers. Among the public buildings are four parish churches, and a chapel of ease, nine convents, three nunneries, numerous hermitages, the barracks, the former townhouse, to which is attached an incommodious prison; a house called the Moorish king's, at which there are Arab walls and arches, supporting a small garden on the brink of the chasm above mentioned, and in which there is a perpendicular shaft hollowed out of the rock, and leading down to the river by a staircase of 365 steps, whereby the ancient lords of Ronda supplied themselves with water in times of siege; the large castle which guarded the town, first built by the Romans, and subsequently repaired and altered by the Goths, Moors, and Christians, an impregnable fortress in ancient warfare, but of no value now; and lastly, the fine stone-built bull arena in the new town, near the rose-planted alameda, which hangs over the beetling cliff. The view from this eminence over the depth below, and mountain panorama, is one of the finest

in the world. The educational establishments, including chairs of Latin, mathematics, and philosophy, are all located in the ex-convent of Barefooted Trinitarians. There is an hospital for the sick, a house of refuge for wandering paupers, and an asylum for poor old men. In the town are abundance of fountains, and in the vicinity numerous natural springs; one of these is much resorted to for its curative mineral properties, and beside it baths have been erected. There is an old and a modern bridge. The latter, erected in 1761, and connecting the old town with the new, is about 600 ft. above the water, and spans the gulf where it is nearly 300 ft. wide. Ronda enjoys a pleasant climate, and is remarkably healthy. It is seen to most advantage on the 20th of May, when there is held a great fair for leather, saddlery, embroidered gaiters, and horses; the horses are small but active. The manufacture of hats, cordovan and sole leather, fine linen, woollens, baize, chocolate, soap, wax, glue, starch, guitar strings, coarse cloth, gloves, and earthenware is carried on; and there are numerous flour and oil mills. Besides some products of industry, a considerable quantity of fruit of excellent quality is exported; indeed, the apples and pears of Ronda are proverbial; however, for want of proper communication with the coast, the commerce is not of great importance. Ronda was taken by surprise, by Ferdinand, in 1485. In 1810 and 1812 it was occupied by the French, who on retiring blew up the castle. Pop. 13,913.

RONDIZZONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.E. Turin, near r. bank Dora-Baltea, here crossed by a flying bridge. It consists of a square and several spacious streets, and has two churches and an old castle. P. 1933.

RONDOUT, a vil. U. States, New York, 52 m. S. by W. Albany, N. side, Rondout Creek, 1 m. from its entrance into the Hudson. It contains a Presbyterian and a R. Catholic church, a female seminary, a tobacco-factory, a grist-mill, four boat-building yards, two dry-docks, and a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. 1700.

RONGY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Elnon, in a marshy district, 7 m. S. Tournay. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, an old castle; manufactures of tobacco, and of tiles for roofing and pavement; a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1170.

RONNE, a tn. and seaport, Denmark, cap. isl. Bornholm. It is defended by batteries; has a good school, several building-yards, in which a good many vessels are built; a harbour with 1½ ft. water; and a considerable trade. The greater part of the inhabitants are sailors or fishers. Rønne is the residence of the governor of the island, and the seat of its principal courts and offices. Near it is a tower which was built by Christian V., and bears the name of citadel, but is now used merely as a powder-magazine. Pop. (1851), 4717.

RONNEBURG, a tn. Saxe-Altenburg, 14 m. S.W. Altenburg. It is a place of some strength; is walled, and defended by two forts. It contains a castle, church, and bathing establishment; and has manufactures of flannel and merino, two tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 5001.

RÖNNEBY, a market tn. Sweden, län and 11 m. W. Carlskrona, beautifully situated on both sides a river of same name, which here forms a cascade, and falls a little below into the Baltic. It is a cheerful-looking and well-built place; with a handsome church and a custom-house; manufactures of soap, leather, and refined sugar, a bark, and a paper mill; and a considerable trade, which, though once almost destroyed by the rise of Carlskrona, has been gradually recovering its importance. Pop. 1600.

RONNOW, or **HRONOW**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. E. by S. Czáslau, on the Dobrawa. It contains a parish church, school, and hospital. Pop. 1475.

RÖNÖK (also **FELSÖ**), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on a height above the Csakany, 10 m. from Kormend. They have a R. Catholic church, and are inhabited chiefly by Germans. Pop. 1420.

RONQUIERES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, at the junction of the Samme and the Sennette, 16 m. N.E. Mons; with manufactures of tobacco, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1310.

RONSBURG, or **RONSPERO**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 22 m. W.N.W. Klattau, near the foot of the Böhmerwald. It contains a castle, a church, synagogue, and townhouse;

and has manufactures of lace; a paper, a copper, and several other mills; and some general trade. Pop. 1928.

RONSDORF, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. E. Düsseldorf, on a mountain slope, on the Morsbach. It has a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches; manufactures cotton and silk goods, ribbons, lace, and cutlery; and a paper-mill and iron-works. Pop. 3358.

RONSECO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, 34 m. N.E. Turin. It has two churches and two oratories. Pop. 1310.

RONTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 2670 ac. Pop. 330.

ROOD-BAR, a tn. Persia. See **RUD-BAR**.

ROOK, an isl., S. Pacific, W. of New Britain, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called Dampier's Strait; lat. 5° 29' S.; lon. 147° 46' E. It is about 22 m. long S.E. to N.W., and is composed of high and imposing mountains. Its coast presents finely undulating lines.

ROON, a vil. Holland. See **RODEN**.

ROOSEBEKE (Oost), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S. by E. Bruges, r. bank Maelde-Beke, crossed here by several bridges. The village is composed of neatly-built brick houses, and contains a church and primary school. Weaving, distilling, brewing, grinding corn, brickmaking, and husbandry, employ the greater portion of the inhabitants. The trade is in grain, cattle, and linen fabrics. Pop. 4690.

ROOSENDAAL, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W.S.W. Breda. It has a townhouse, two churches, two hospitals, three schools, several cattle-fairs, and a well-frequented weekly market. Pop. 2861.

ROOSS, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2190 ac. P. 599.

ROOTHING, several pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Abbots*); 1602 ac. Pop. 216.—2, (*Aythorp* or *Aytrop*); 1394 ac. Pop. 276.—3, (*Deauchamp*); 1311 ac. Pop. 250.—4, (*Berrners*); 1050 ac. Pop. 100.—5, (*High*); 1803 ac. Pop. 489.—6, (*Leaden*); 907 ac. Pop. 204.—7, (*Margaret*); 1222 ac. Pop. 274.—8, (*White*); 2520 ac. Pop. 426.

ROPCHYZE, or **ROBCHYZE**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 27 m. E. Tarnow, on an affluent of the Wisloka; with a church and three mills. Pop. 1200.

ROPLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 4595 ac. Pop. 818.

ROPPOLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 11 m. S. Biella, on a hill a little E. of Lake Viverrone. It was anciently fortified; still retains its castle, and has a parish church. Pop. 1249.

ROPSCHA, a vil. Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, circle Oranienbaum. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of soap, tanneries, and a paper-mill.

ROPSLEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3740 ac. Pop. 777.

ROQUE (CAPE ST.), a promontory, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte; lat. 5° 28' S.; lon. 35° 16' W. (u).

ROQUE (SAN), a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 56 m. S.E. Cadiz, and 7 m. N.W. Gibraltar. Most of the houses are low, but some of them are two and even three stories. The principal streets are paved, and all are provided with lamps. Besides the townhouse, which stands in the great square, the public buildings and institutions consist of a granary, a founding hospital, and asylum for the poor, in one edifice; various schools, and a parish church, a monastic institution, with a church which has served as a chapel of ease, and in which the poet and soldier, Cadaloso, who was killed at the siege of Gibraltar, lies buried; a Franciscan monastery, now converted into a prison; and an oratory. Outside the town are a pretty alameda, a hermitage, and the cemetery. The manufactures consist of agave cordage, liqueurs, vermicelli, leather, soap, earthenware; several flour-mills; and the trade is confined to the importation of grain, and other articles of primary necessity. San Roque was built in 1704, by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar; they used the remains of Carteia as a quarry. It is very healthy, on which account, and the cheapness of living, it is much resorted to by patients from Gibraltar. Pop. 7619.

ROQUE-DE-RIOMIERA (SAN), a tn. and com. Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. Santander, on a broken and somewhat rugged site, in an unfertile district. It has a parish church, a primary school, and some trade in cattle and cheese. P. about 1200.

ROQUEMAURE [anc. *Rupes Mauri*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, in a fertile vine district, r. bank Rhone, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 25 m. N.E. Nismes. It has a remarkable tower perched on a cliff, and excavated beneath by

stone-quarries, and is believed to be the spot where Hannibal crossed the Rhone with his army and elephants, preparatory to his passage of the Alps. It has considerable manufactures of casks and silk; also saw-mills, oil-works, and distilleries; and a trade in wine, brandy, horses, and cattle. P. 2890.

ROQUES (Los), a group of isls. Carribean Sea, near the N. coast of Venezuela; lat. 11° 57' N.; lon. 66° 38' W. (r.)

ROQUETAS, a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Almeria, W. side, Gulf of Almeria. It is regularly built; has a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and the remains of two old castles; a productive fishery, and a trade in cattle, asses, and mules. Pop. 2200.

ROQUEVAIRE, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Huveaune, 11 m. N.E. Marseilles. It consists principally of a long irregular street, lined by houses, which are lofty, and have a respectable appearance; but on the other side of the river there is a suburb, with a large square, planted with several rows of trees. The manufactures are soap, olive-oil, and paper; and there is some trade in dried fruits, olives, silk, oil, and corn. The best red and sweet wines of the department are grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1534.

RÖRAAS, a tn. Norway, prov. and 67 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on a small affluent, and near the source of the Glommen. It stands about 3000 ft. above sea-level, in one of the coldest Norwegian districts, but is a tolerably thriving place, indebted for its prosperity to the copper-mines, which have long been worked in its vicinity, and still yield an average of about 250 tons annually. Pop. about 3000.

RORAIMA, a remarkable mountain, British Guiana, about 200 m. S.W. Georgetown, Demerara; lat. 5° 9' 40" N.; lon. 60° 50' W. It belongs to the older sandstone formation, and is 5200 ft. high, the loftiest of a group of the same formation, including Cukenan, Ayang-Catsibang (3600 ft.), Marima, Iritubuh, &c., forming a quadrilateral figure, 25 geo. m. long, by 10 geo. m. broad; some of them have remarkably truncated, and others as remarkably peaked tops; they are further characterized by numerous lofty waterfalls and cascades, some of them 1400 ft. and 1500 ft. high. The waters from Roraima, and the group generally, flow in different directions to three of the most important rivers of S. America, the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the E. Essequibo.

ROREE, or LOHUREE, a tn. Seinde, on a rocky eminence l. bank Indus, immediately opposite the decayed town of Sukkur, 16 m. S.E. Shikarpoor; lat. 27° 44' N.; lon. 68° 53' E. It has externally a very striking appearance, its buildings clustering up the rock as if piled on each other. Of three islets in the Indus here, one is occupied by the fortress of Bukkur, 'one is covered with date-palms, and the other with numerous tombs, surmounted with spires of glazed porcelain. The bold and lofty banks, covered with groves and rich vegetation, the picturesque islets, the great fort of Bukkur, the antique towns of Roree and Sukkur, and the vast river, form a scene scarcely anywhere surpassed in grandeur and beauty.'—(Thornton). But internally Roree is disagreeable and filthy; the streets are mostly so narrow that a camel in passing occupies their entire breadth; the dwellings, owing to the absence of chimneys, are close and begrimed with smoke; the heat is great, and the place unwholesome from the want of free currents of air, and the accumulation of refuse in the open spots; and the town is haunted by crowds of miserable dogs which act as the only scavengers. The houses, though lofty, in many instances consist merely of a timber frame, filled up with wicker-work and unwhitened mud; they are flat-roofed, and many are furnished with wooden balconies, in which the inhabitants pass much of their time. One of the streets is roofed in with palm-leaves. Of 40 mosques, the chief, on an elevated site, was built by a lieutenant of the Emperor Akbar, and is a massive brick edifice with three domes, and coated with glazed porcelain. The bazaars are tolerably good, and well supplied. A few manufactures of paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics are carried on by the Mahometans; and of jewellery and metallic goods by other classes of the population, which includes Scindians, Hindoos, Belooches, Afghans, and Moguls, the whole estimated to amount to 8000.—(*Bombay Geog. Journal*).

RORSCHACH, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. E.N.E. St. Gall, S. shore, Lake of Constance. It contains a church and several chapels, a music-school, and hospital;

possesses a tolerable collection of pictures; and has manufactures of linen, bleachfields, and flax and worsted mills. Its harbour is good, and enables it to carry on an extensive trade, particularly in corn, for which its market is the most important in Switzerland. Pop. 1527.

ROS, or ROSSA, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Kiev, between Lipovetz and Maknoyka; flows E.S.E. past Pavolotch and Boguslav, then N.E., and a little above Tcherkasi, joins r. bank Dnieper; total course, about 160 m.

ROSA (MONTE), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of the Swiss can. Valais, and Piedmont, and after Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, its summit being 15,152 ft. above sea-level; lat. 45° 56' N.; lon. 7° 52' E. It is formed by the union of several mountain chains, two of which, stretching E. and W. from the central nucleus, present a vast, inaccessible ridge, commencing at the Col du Mont Cervin on the W., and terminating in the Cime de la Pisse on the E.; while another vast ridge, though of shorter length, meeting the former at right angles, stretches N. to the Cima di Jazi, and S. to the Col d'Ollen, between the Val de Lys and Val Sesia. The mountain thus has the shape of a four-rayed star or cross, all the loftiest summits of which are ranged along the N. and S. rays, more especially the former. Where the rays meet four angles are formed; the one on the N.E., which is most precipitous, inclosing the glacier of Macugnaga; another on the N.W., originating the great glacier of Gorner or Zermatt; a third on the S.W., containing the glacier of Lys; and the fourth on the S.E., occupied by several large but less prominent glaciers. The nucleus where the rays meet, though in some respects the most commanding, is not the loftiest summit, being exceeded in height by other three lying immediately N. of it, and differing not more than 200 ft. in elevation. The Zamsteinspitze, the lowest of the three, though supposed by Saussure to be the highest, is the only one which has yet been ascended. All these summits are composed of a fine-grained gneiss, and a beautiful silvery mica-slate. Monte Rosa forms part of the water-shed between the basins of the Rhone and the Po; sending its waters from the N. to the former, and from the S. and E. to the latter.

ROSA (SANTA), several tns., S. America, including:—1, A tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 32 m. E. Antioquia; with rich gold-mines. Pop. 3600.—2, A tn. Mexico, prov. and 32 m. N. Cohahuila; with rich silver-mines. Pop. 4000.

ROSARIO, three places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. Sergipe, on the Coriri, 8 m. N. Santo-Amaro; with a parish church; the chief culture in the district is cotton. Pop. dist., 1500.—2, A vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, on the Bay of Brito, from which it is sometimes called Enseada-de-Brito, 15 m. S.W. Desterro. It has a church and a primary school; thermal springs, and a considerable number of distilleries. The chief culture is mandioc, rice, and sugar-cane; many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 2000.—3, (or *Iapipeira Grande*), a tn., prov. and 50 m. S. Maranhão, l. bank Itapicuru, about 30 m. above its mouth. It contains a parish church and a townhouse; and has a considerable trade in cattle, cotton, and rice. The rice is the produce of the district, but much of the cotton is brought down from the interior, and shipped at the harbour of the town, which is accessible from the sea by small vessels. Pop. (dist.), 3000.

ROSARIO, or SAN AMARO, a vil. and com., on a beautiful plain, in Isl. Tenerife, not far from Laguna. It consists chiefly of about 200 houses grouped round a hermitage or chapel; and has some manufactures of linen; and a trade in corn, maize, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 1600.

ROSARIO-DE-CUCUTA, a tn. New Granada, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Pamplona, beautifully situated in a valley of same name, near the source of the Zulia. It consists of several clean, paved, and well-built streets; has a parish church; and a considerable trade in cacao, mules, and cattle. The first Colombian congress was held here in 1821.

ROSARNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 33 m. N.E. Reggio, on a height, surrounded by marshes, near l. bank Messina. Pop. 1760.

ROSAS, a seaport, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Gerona, on gulf of its name; lat. 42° 17' N.; lon. 3° 7' E. It consists of one large street along the shore, and seven others which cross it, and a torrent divides the town into two parts.

At the E. stands the fortress in a ruinous state, in which it has remained ever since it was besieged by the French in 1808. It has an elementary school for both sexes, a parish church, another castle for the defence of the bay, on a peak S.E. of the town, and a battery with five guns at its foot; but there is no pier. It has some flour-mills and fishing; and a trade in wine, oil, brandy, corks, and bungs; almonds, steel, hemp, raw hides, staves, iron, timber, machinery, &c. Rosas is placed near the site of the ancient Rhoda, which is supposed to have been near the headland at San Pedro de Roda. Pop. 1948.

ROSASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, in a plain; with a church. Pop. 1665.

ROSATE, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Pavia. It has a court of justice, three churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1976.

ROSBERCON, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Area of par., 2675 ac. Pop. 1176.—THE VILLAGE, on the Barrow, opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb, is an ancient place; contains the picturesque remains of an abbey, founded in 1267; a church, chapel, and schools; a police barrack, a distillery, and a tan-yard. Pop. 276.

ROSCHITZ, or RESPITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schmida, at the E. base of the Manhartsberg, 30 m. N.W. Korneuburg; with a church, a townhouse, several tile-works, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1267.

ROSCHTIN, a vil. Moravia, circle Hradisch, lordship and near Strilek; with a church, a chapel, and a mill. Pop. 1185.

ROSCIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., S.E. Civita di Penne, on a hill, l. bank Pescara. Pop. 1160.

ROSCIGNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.E. Campagna, on a hill; with a handsome church. Pop. 1025.

ROSCOFF, a tn. and seaport, France, dep. Finistère, in a bay which forms a fine natural harbour, opposite the Isle of Batz, 33 m. N.N.E. Brest. It has a handsome church, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Italian style. The harbour is well sheltered by a jetty; and the whole place is filled with sailors and smugglers. In the garden of the old Capuchin convent there is a prodigious fig-tree, under whose branches, supported by scaffolding, 200 persons could find shelter. The Pretender, on his escape from Scotland, after the battle of Culloden, landed here. Pop. 1303.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Connaught, bounded, N. by Sligo and Leitrim; E. and S. Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's co., and Galway; W. Galway and Mayo. Greatest length, 60 m.; breadth, 40 m. Area, 585,407 ac., of which 440,522 are arable. The surface is undulating or flat, except towards the N., where the Curlew Mountains lie, near Sligo; and the Braulieve, near Leitrim. The highest summits in the county attain an elevation of 1000 ft. to 1200 ft. The Curlew Mountains consist of the old red sandstone formation, the Braulieve or Braughlieve of shales and sandstones, with three beds of coal resting on beds of the millstone-grit series, from which good ironstone is obtained. The level parts of the county are for the most part occupied by the formations belonging to the great carboniferous limestone district of central Ireland. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building; coal and iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. Potters' clay and pipe-clay are found in various places. Bogs are numerous, but the soil in the level limestone districts is very fertile, and the extent of pastureland considerable. The principal crops are oats, wheat, and potatoes, which, in 1851, occupied respectively 62,972 ac., 5049 ac., and 30,683 ac. The pastures are luxuriant, and the breeds of cattle and sheep good; the former long-horned, and the latter long-wooled. There are few dairies. The linen manufacture was at one time pretty extensively diffused over the county, but is now nearly extinct. Roscommon is drained by the Shannon, and contains several lakes. It is divided into nine baronies, and 58 parishes; and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Principal towns—Roscommon, Boyle, and Elphin. Pop. (1851), 174,492.

ROSCOMMON, a market and corporate tn. (formerly a parl. bor.) Ireland, cap. above co., 79 m. W. by N. Dublin. It lies on a hill slope, is generally ill built, straggling, and ill arranged; but contains some respectable dwellings, chiefly of recent erection. It has a spacious courthouse and jail, an infirmary and fever hospital, a small military barrack, a neat church, a large R. Catholic chapel, and a Wesleyan meeting-

house; and a considerable trade in grain. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded in 1257, and of a magnificent castle of nearly the same period. The town gives the title of earl to the Dillon family. Pop. 3097.

ROSCOMROE, par. Irel. King's co.; 5966 ac. P. 814.

ROSCONNELL, par. Irel. Kilkenny and Queen's co.; 2183 ac. Pop. 620.

ROSCREA, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The town, on a tributary of the Brosna, 65 m. W.S.W. Dublin, is irregularly laid out, indifferently built, and in many places greatly dilapidated. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends; a market-house, barracks, courthouse, bridewell, fever hospital, union workhouse; and a considerable retail trade. It is a place of great antiquity; and the remains of castles, and ecclesiastical buildings, with a remarkable round tower, and other relics of the past, give it an interesting appearance. Pop. 3389. Area of par., 4830 ac. Pop. 6583.

ROSE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 32' S.; lon. 168° 9' W. (s.) It is a small, low, annular coral island, inundated at high-water, with exception of two small banks, one of which is entirely covered by a clump of trees. Great numbers of sea-fowl frequent the island. Small turtle of inferior quality are also met with.

ROSE (LE), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 7 m. N. Cosenza, on a hill near r. bank Crati; with a church, and a convent. Pop. 1650.

ROSE-ASH, par. Eng. Devon; 5082 ac. Pop. 587.

ROSE-SAINTE, a small seaport, W. Indies, on the N.E. coast of Guadeloupe, cap. dist., and on a bay of same name. Its site is very unhealthy, but it is well built, and has a considerable trade. Pop. 3251.

ROSEAU, a tn., W. Indies, cap. isl. Dominica, on a point of land, S.W. coast, between the bays of Woodbridge and Charlotteville. It is regularly built; and consists of houses formed of wood, and generally painted on the outside. The harbour is good, and the market is well provided. Pop. about 5000.

ROSEHEARTY, a small seaport, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, 4 m. W. Fraserburgh; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing cod, ling, haddock, and skate. The herring-fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 844.

ROSELL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a mountainous district; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of fine paper, several flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal and timber. Pop. 1425.

ROSELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano, at the foot of a precipice. Pop. about 1000.

ROSEMARKET, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1759 ac. Pop. 465.

ROSEMARKIE, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, beautifully situated on the Moray Firth, 11 m. N.N.E. Inverness. It is a very ancient place, with a spacious and handsome parish church, the ruins of the cathedral of Ross; and valuable salmon-fisheries. Extent of par., 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1776.

ROSENALLIS, a vil. and par. Ireland, Queen's co., 49 m. W.S.W. Dublin; with a church, the foundations of a round tower, and in the Slievebloom mountains, which lie a little S., a quarry of excellent free-stone, which is in some demand for hearths and chimney-pieces. Area of par., 14,119 ac. Pop. 5606.

ROSENAU, ROZNAWA, or ROZENYOBANYA, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Gömör, 99 m. N.E. Pesth, pleasantly situated in a plain surrounded by hills, l. bank Sajó. It is nearly in the form of a square, and consists of 10 streets, and a rather large market-place, in the centre of which stands the cathedral, with a lofty tower; and opposite to it the bishop's palace, which was formerly a Jesuit college. There are other two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic; a townhouse, Franciscan monastery, gymnasium, and hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, paper and ironware; and the trade, which is important, is in iron and antimony (both extensively worked in the neighbourhood), honey, wax, wax-tapers, wine, mead, lard, linen, and fruit. The weekly market is so well attended, that 500 waggons

may often be seen in the market-place, loaded with corn, fruit, and other provisions. Rosenau suffered dreadfully from the Turks in 1566. Pop. 6908.

ROSENAU, ROSXYO, or ROSCHNOH, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, 16 m. S.W. Kronstadt. It was once fortified, but only some vestiges of the walls now remain. It contains a Protestant and a Walachian church, and a turreted castle of great antiquity, situated on a height immediately above the market-place. On the Burzen, in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of the old fastness of Eulenburg. Pop. 3211.

ROSENBURG, or OLESKO, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N.E. Oppeln, in a well-wooded but marshy district; with three R. Catholic churches, several schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and hats, a bell-foundry, and tile-works. Pop. 2690.

ROSENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, and on a lake of same name; with several law-courts and offices, a Protestant church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 2389.

ROSENBURG, or RUMZOMBEROK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, l. bank Waag, 24 m. N.N.E. Nussol. It contains a Piarist gymnasium, and a high school; and has manufactures of earthenware and paper. There is an acidulated spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2532.

ROSENBURG, or ROZMBURK, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S. Budweis, r. bank Moldau; with a church, and school, townhouse, hospital, and castle. The last is surrounded on three sides by the Moldau, and has a remarkable tower about 80 ft. high, and nearly as much below ground, and walls 12 ft. thick. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1223.

ROSENBURG, (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Saale; with a church, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1656.

ROSENDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 20 m. from Aussig, at the foot of the Rosenberg, above the Elbe. It contains a church, and a school; and has some manufactures of linen and hosiery, and two tile-works. Pop. 1386.

ROSENEATH, par. Scot. Dumbarton; 8 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1044. The village of Roseneath lies near the mouth of Loch Gair, 22 m. W.N.W. Glasgow, and is much frequented for summer-quarters.

ROSENFELD, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail, and 6 m. S.E. Sulz. It was once surrounded by walls; contains a Latin school, and has several mills. Pop. 1302.

ROSENHEIM, a tn. Upper Bavaria, near the confluence of the Glussen with the Inn, each of which rivers is crossed by a bridge, 31 m. S.E. Munich. It has several public offices, four churches, a townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of articles in brass, marble-works; and a trade in corn, wine, wood, and salt; particularly the last, of which nearly 10,000 tons are annually produced from the salt springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2240.

ROSENTHAL, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, on the Böntrift, 11 m. N.N.E. Marburg. It has manufactures of ribbons, an iron, and numerous spinning mills, a distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1597.

ROSETO, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 16 m. S.W. Lucera, on a hill; with an hospital. Pop. 3320.

ROSETTA, a marit. tn. Lower Egypt, on W. arm, Nile, 36½ m. N.E. Alexandria. It is finely situated, well built, and has an European appearance. Sailcloth, leather, and iron goods are manufactured to some extent; and the trade is still considerable, although it has fallen off greatly since the opening of the Mahmoudieh canal. Here, in 1799, was discovered the famous 'Rosetta stone,' which formed the key to the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics; it is now in the British Museum. Pop. about 15,000.

ROSGIATTO, or ROSGIAT, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and little more than 1 m. from Ragusa, on Mount Bardo, above the Ombla; with a parish church. Pop. 1166.

ROSHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges, in a beautiful valley, on the Mogel, 13 m. S.W. Strasburg. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and entered by three gates. It is divided into three quarters—the high, middle, and low town; contains two churches, both of them remarkably handsome; a townhouse and hos-

pital; and has manufactures of linen, and bleachfields. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3656.

ROSIENNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.N.W. Wilna, near r. bank Dubisza. It was once a place of considerable importance, though now in a very dilapidated state; and contains several R. Catholic churches, and a Piarist college. Under the Polish government, it was the capital of Samogitia. In the struggle for independence in 1831, the Lithuanian insurgents took possession of this town, after defeating the Russian troops. Pop. about 1500.

ROSIÈRES, two places, France:—1, A tn., dep. Somme, 20 m. S.E. Amiens; with manufactures of hosiery. P. 2496. —2, (*aux-Salines*) [anc. *Roservium Leucorum*], A tn., dep. Meurthe, at the foot of a vine slope on the Meurthe, 10 m. S.E. Nancy. It was formerly a place of strength, surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which part still remain. It has a cotton-mill, and a fine breeding-stud. The salt springs, to which it owes its name, have long ceased to be worked. Pop. 2091.

ROSIERS (LES), a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. S.S.E. Angers, agreeably situated, r. bank Loire. Pop. 1080.

ROSIGNANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. S.S.W. Casale. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has three churches, one of them a large and handsome structure; a superior school, two confraternities, and two charitable endowments. Pop. 2319.

ROSIGNANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, on the top of a hill of same name, within view of the sea, about 17 m. from Leghorn. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a parish church and a school. Pop. 4401.

ROSINAR, a vil. Transylvania. See RESINAR.

ROSKINGYN, an isl. Indian Archipelago. See BANDA.

ROSKEN, par. Irel. Cork; 1675 ac. Pop. 379.

ROSLAWL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 66 m. S.S.E. Smolensk, on the Oster, at the confluence of the Stambowka and Glasomoika. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3996.

ROSLIN, a well-known vil. Scotland, co. and 7 m. S. Edinburgh, on a plain, l. bank N. Esk. It consists, for the most part, of one principal street, crossed at right angles by a smaller. The houses in the former are pretty well built of stone, and tiled. There are a chapel belonging to the Establishment, a Free church, and two juvenile schools; an extensive gunpowder manufactory, and a bleachfield. Close by the village are the celebrated ruins of Roslin Castle, and adjoining it the still more celebrated chapel. The former stands on a rocky eminence, nearly surrounded by the Esk; but little more than fragments of its walls now remain. It was long the seat of the St. Clairs, earls of Caithness and Orkney, but the date of its erection is unknown. The chapel stands on rising ground on l. bank of the Esk, amidst the most beautiful scenery. It was founded in 1446, and is one of the most entire and exquisite specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland.

ROSLISTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1197 ac. Pop. 379.

ROSAMINHAL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 25 m. S.E. Castello-Branco. The metal molybdenum is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1160.

ROSS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hereford. The town, 11 m. S.E. Hereford, on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the Wye, is divided into two parts, called the 'Borough' and the 'Foreign.' It is well paved, lighted with gas, and has many handsome shops and comfortable dwellings. The principal public buildings and institutions are a handsome parish church, in which the philanthropic John Kyrle, Pope's 'Man of Ross,' is interred; places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Friends; a blue-coat school, and numerous other charities. The iron trade, which formerly flourished here, has long since declined, and cider, malt, and wool, are now the principal articles of trade. Pop. 2674. Area of par., 3118 ac. Pop. 4017.

ROSS, numerous places, Ireland, including:—1, An isl. in the lower Lake of Killarney, containing the remains of an ancient castle.—2, A par., co. Galway, comprising parts of Lough Corrib and Mask, and the Devil's Mountain, which rises 2131 ft. high. Area, 53,364 ac. Pop. 3859.

ROSS, or ROSSCARBECKY, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town, 32 m. S.W. Cork, at the head of a narrow creek called Ross Harbour, consists of four small

streets and a square, and contains a small Gothic cathedral used as the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary. Ross was formerly the see of a bishop, which was united to that of Cork in 1586. P. 1041. Area of par., 13,350 ac. Pop. 4733.

ROSS AND CROMARTY, two N. counties of Scotland, but generally treated of as one, the latter consisting merely of detached portions of the former. See **CROMARTY**. They form an extensive maritime district, extending from the N. Sea to the Atlantic, bounded, S. by Inverness, and the Beaulieu, and Moray Firth; E. by the N. Sea; N. by the Firth of Dornoch and Sutherlandshire; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The county of Ross comprises also the large island of Lewis (*which see*). Area of the whole, including the islands, 1,904,000 ac. The W. coast, which terminates N. with Loch Broom, and S. with Loch Alsh, is bold and rugged, and deeply indented with bays and inlets; the principal, besides those just named, are Lochs Carron, Torridon, Ewe, Greinord, Little Loch Broom, and Gairloch. The principal inlets on the E. coast, are Beaulieu Loch and Firth, and Cromarty Firth, and Dornoch Firth. The peninsula lying between it, formed by the first two, is called the Black Isle. A great portion of Ross and Cromarty consists of lofty, rugged mountains, irregularly grouped, with deep intervening glens and ravines. Some of the former reach an elevation of from 3500 ft. to 4000 ft. In the W. part of the county, pasture of excellent quality abounds, but the agricultural portions are those which extend along the Firths of Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch, where the advantages exist of a fine soil and climate. As in most of the other counties in Scotland, agriculture has been much improved here of late years, the crops of wheat and turnips being at present equal to those in the more S. counties. Potatoes, oats, and barley are raised by the smaller tenantry. A marked improvement has taken place also in the breeds of cattle and sheep, both of which are extensively reared. There are no rivers of any considerable size in either of the counties, but there are several fine lakes, the principal of which is Loch Maree, about 12 m. long by 2 m. broad. The united counties return a member to Parliament. Principal towns, Tain, Fortrose, and Dingwall. Pop. 82,707.

ROSS (New), a parl. bor., market tn., and river-port, Ireland, co. Wexford, advantageously situated on the Barrow, about 2 m. below the confluence of the Norc, 21 m. W. by N. Wexford. It is united by a bridge over the river, with the suburb of Rosbercon (*which see*); is lighted with gas, and contains two Established churches, two R. Catholic chapels, places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, and the Society of Friends; a friary, nunnery, market-house, corn-market, fish-market, fever hospital, dispensary, bride-well, and barrack; an endowed grammar-school, a news-room, and circulating library. Tanning and brewing are carried on to some extent, and the trade of the port is considerable, vessels of 200 tons being able to discharge at the quay at low water, and of 800 tons at spring-tides. The bor. returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. bor., including Rosbercon, 9098.

ROSSANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Saluzzo, r. bank Vraita. It has several handsome mansions, a small square, in which the ancient parish church stands, and the remains of an old castle. P. 2079.

ROSSANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, on a rocky height, 3 m. S. Gulf of Taranto, and 29 m. N.E. Cosenza. It is an agreeable-looking, well-built place, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle; and contains a cathedral faced with marble, 14 other churches, seven monasteries, two nunneries, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been founded by the Etruscians, and after it had fallen into decay to have been restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken by assault, and pillaged by Totila, king of the Huns. Pop. 7500.

ROSSBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the Geisel or Gieselbach. It is memorable for the victory gained near it in 1757, by Frederick the Great, over the Imperialists and French. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 301.

ROSSBACH, or **RASBACH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, and about 5 m. from Ayscha; with a church, a school, and manufactures of cotton and muslin. Pop. 2954.

ROSSBERG, a mountain, Switzerland. See **GOLDAU**.

ROSSDROIT, par. Irel. Wexford; 8166 ac. Pop. 1815.

ROSSDUFF, par. Irel. Wexford; 197 ac. Pop. 96.

RÖSSEL, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. It is walled; and has a castle, a church, and progymnasium; several courts and offices; and a trade in linen and wool. Pop. 2860.

RÖSSEL, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Louisiade Archipelago, lat. 11° 22' S.; lon. 154° 26' E. (N.); 2 m. long, E. to W., and 10½ m. greatest breadth. It is high and mountainous, thickly wooded, with occasional large, clear, grassy patches, and has a beautiful appearance from the sea. Towards the W. end the hills become lower and more detached, but present the same features. The mountain ridges, one of which is 2522 ft. high, form sharp, narrow crests, and occasional peaks; but the outline is smooth, and the rock nowhere exposed, even the steepest ridges being covered with vegetation. Some of the trees are of great dimensions, others are tall and straight, branching near the top only, and many are conspicuous from the whiteness of their trunks. The shores are either bordered with mangroves, with an occasional sandy beach, or clothed with the usual jungle of the island. Rossel appears to be well inhabited; huts are seen close to the beach, usually three or four together, forming small villages, often picturesquely situated.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).

ROSSIE AND INCHTURE, par. Scotland, Perth. Pop. 745.

ROSSIGLIONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.W. Genoa, on the Stura Rossiglione. It consists of an upper and lower division, forming two groups of very poor houses, having irregular and ill-paved streets. Upper Rossiglione has a church and two oratories. Under Rossiglione, a church and an oratory. Between the two is a convent of Minor Observants. Pop. 2567.

ROSSIGNOL, a lake, Nova Scotia, 77 m. S.W. Halifax, about 10 m. long. It discharges its surplus waters into the Atlantic by the Mersey, at the mouth of which is Rossignol, or Liverpool village.

ROSSINAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4334 ac. Pop. 856.

ROSSINGTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 3009 ac. Pop. 402.

ROSSINVER, par. Irel. Leitrim and Sligo; 52,315 ac. Pop. 11,959.

ROSSKEEN, par. Scot. Ross; 30 m. by 12 m. P. 3699.

ROSSLARE, par. Irel. Wexford; 2532 ac. Pop. 895.

ROSSLAU, a tn. Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Rossau, and on the Berlin and Anhalt railway, 28 m. S.E. Magdeburg. It contains a church and a castle, and has tile-works, a paper, and other mills. P. 1526.

ROSSLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 25 m. W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut; with a church, a distillery, and vernicelli factory. Pop. 1251.

ROSSLEE, par. Irel. Mayo; 3701 ac. Pop. 694.

ROSSMINOGE, par. Irel. Wexford; 4549 ac. P. 976.

ROSSMIRE, par. Irel. Waterford; 8161 ac. P. 2190.

ROSSO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, in a mountainous district, r. bank Bisagno. It consists chiefly of huts, stretching along the side of a hill, and has several churches. Pop. 2349.

ROSSORRY, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 7504 ac. P. 2719.

ROSSREVOR, a small seaport and watering-place, Ireland, co. Down, pleasantly situated on Carlingford Lough, 8 m. N.E. Newry; with a church, and R. Catholic chapel. It is a favourite resort for sea-bathers. Pop. 764.

ROSSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 m. S.S.W. Tiel; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 845.

ROSSWEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle and 41 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, r. bank Mulde; with a church, and an hospital; manufactures of cloth and other woollen stuffs, and several breweries. Pop. 4972.

ROSTAK, a tn. Arabia. See **OMAN**.

ROSTELLAN, par. Irel. Cork; 2258 ac. Pop. 828.

ROSTERNE, par. Eng. Chester; 19,096 ac. P. 4190.

ROSTOCK, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, in a flat district, l. bank Warnow, which is here navigable, and forms an inland lake communicating with the Baltic, 59 m. E.N.E. Lübeck. It is surrounded with walls and ramparts, and consists of the Old, the Middle, and the New town. Of these, the Old town is the most irregular, and the Middle town the most handsome. The New town also is regularly built, and

contains a considerable number of good streets and houses. The only squares deserving of notice are the market-place, in the form of a regular quadrangle, and the Blücher Platz, so called in honour of Blücher, whose statue, executed by Schudow, adorns its centre. The edifices most deserving of notice are the palace of the grand duke, the townhouse, a building of singular appearance with seven towers; the church of St. Mary, a light and lofty structure of the 14th century, with a curious brass font; the churches of St. James, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, the head guard-house, the convent of the cross, the university with a library of 85,000 vols.; the public school, the theatre, the house in which Blücher was born, and the house in which Grotius died. The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco, starch, soap, glue, leather, candles, woollen and cotton goods, sailcloth, mats, glass, ironmongery, playing cards, and chemical products. There are also numerous tile-works, lime-kilns, oil, gypsum, and other mills. The tonnage belonging to the port of Rostock, which admits vessels drawing 8 ft., is considerable, and its trade is of great extent. The principal exports are corn, wool, flax, butter, and salt provisions. The fisheries are also important. The following table gives the number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Rostock in 1841-50:—

| Years. | Entered. | Cleared. | Years. | Entered. | Cleared. |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1841..... | 736 | 743 | 1846..... | 757 | 762 |
| 1842..... | 791 | 793 | 1847..... | 747 | 762 |
| 1843..... | 614 | 654 | 1848..... | 507 | 517 |
| 1844..... | 581 | 596 | 1849..... | 380 | 435 |
| 1845..... | 645 | 671 | 1850..... | 489 | 503 |

Rostock is the seat of a high appeal court, and several other courts and offices, and possesses a university which, though at one time distinguished, having had Kepler for one of its professors, has now only from 80 to 100 students; a house of commerce, and several societies, literary and benevolent. It is an ancient town, and once formed an important member of the Hanseatic league, which it, however, abandoned in 1492. From that period its trade began to decline. Pop. 20,266.

ROSTOK, several places, Bohemia, particularly:—1, A vil., circle Bidschow, on a small stream in a mountainous district, 4 m. from Starkenbach; with a church. Pop. 1017. —2, A vil., circle Rakonitz, 1. bank Moldau, 8 m. from Prague; with a church, a school, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 642.

ROSTOW, or ROSTOFF, two places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Jaroslaw, on the Lake of Nero. It is one of the oldest towns in Russia, and occupies a large space, surrounded by a wall and fosse, and defended by an old citadel. It is the see of a bishop, contains numerous churches, one of them a cathedral; an episcopal palace, diocesan seminary, a superior and other schools, and five monasteries; and has manufactures of linen, vinegar, white lead, vermilion, soap, candles, and leather; an important trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in corn, hemp, honey, and wax; and one of the most important annual fairs in Russia, which attracts Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Tartars, to the number, it is said, of 200,000. Pop. (1842), 7858.—2, (or *St. Dimitrij*), A tn., gov. and 223 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinoslaw, on the Don, at the junction of the Temernik, about 20 m. from the Sea of Azof. It was once a place of considerable strength, and is still surrounded by an earthen rampart and a ditch, and defended by some outworks, though in a very dilapidated state. It contains three churches, and a military school, and has building-yards, extensive government depôts, some shipping; an important trade and fishery, and much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. (1851), 10,863.

ROTA, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Cadiz, at a point of land almost surrounded by the sea, at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Cadiz; lat. 36° 36' 36" N.; lon. 6° 16' 15" W. (R.) It has a good pier 145 yards long; and there is good and safe anchoring ground for small craft. There are a townhouse, several schools, public and private; a promenade, a church, with a magnificent Gothic nave, four hermitages, and a cemetery. Agriculture forms the chief occupation, the commerce consisting merely of the exportation of a few pipes of wine, and some other produce of the district, and in the importation of oil, coal, &c. Rota was sacked by the English in 1702. Pop. 7997

ROTA, an isl. Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 9' N.; lon. 145° 18' E. (R.); 12 m. long, and 5½ m. broad. It is hilly in its E. and N. portions, particularly so in the centre, but becomes lower to the S.W. In the S.E. it is tolerably high and perpendicular on the sea-shore, presenting thus a straight wall, and at its angles vertical fissures like the embrasures of a fort. In other parts the land descends gradually to the sea, terminating in long and low points. A few cocoa-nut trees are met with on the N. side; the uninhabited portion is so encumbered with bushes that it is difficult to penetrate; water is to be had, but it is extremely bad; some cattle, and particularly pigs; cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, and a few other vegetables, constitute the entire wealth of the island.

ROTAS, an extensive fort, Punjab, about 6 m. W. of r. bank Jailum, and 100 m. N.N.W. Lahore. It occupies a narrow oblong ridge, about 2½ m. long, and isolated on three sides by precipitous ravines, and has works of immense strength, consisting of massive stone walls, 30 ft. thick, strengthened with bastions, and provided with a double row of loopholes. An immense well, lined with masonry, furnishes an ample supply of water.

ROTELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Larino, on a height. Pop. 1800.

ROTENBURG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Fulda, 30 m. S.S.E. Cassel. It is walled, has three gates, and is divided by the river into the old and new town, which communicate by a bridge. It is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a castle, and two churches; and has a beetroot sugar-factory, and several tanneries, and mills. Rotenburg was in early times the residence of a collateral branch of the reigning family. Pop. 3647.

ROTENBURG, a tn. Hanover, gov. Stade, 62 m. N.N.W. Hanover, at the confluence of the Wümme, Rodau, and Widau. It has several public offices, and a church. P. 1556.

RÖTGEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre; with a R. Catholic church; and manufactures of woollens and cassimere, and dye-works. Pop. 1538.

ROTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, near the confluence of a small river of same name with the Rednitz, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. S. Nürnberg. It is walled; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a castle, and a Latin school; manufactures of velvet and woollen cloth, chaises and waggons, tobacco, and various articles in steel wire, glass-mirrors and needles; and a trade in cattle and hops. Gessner the philologist was born here. Pop. 2436.

ROTH, a river, Württemberg, rises near Wurzach, flows N.N.W. past Roth, and joins r. bank Danube, 7 m. S.S.W. Ulm; total course, about 38 m.

ROTH-DOBRAWITZ, a tn. Bohemia. See DOBRAWITZ.

ROTH-RETSCHITZ, or RZECZICZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.N.E. Tabor, in a level valley watered by the Trnawa. It contains a deanery church, castle, school, and townhouse; and has a tile-work and several mills. Pop. 1360.

RÖTHA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse; with a church, a castle; manufactures of woollen cloth, a distillery, a worsted, a paper, and two flour mills. Pop. 1195.

ROTHAU (OBER and UNTER), a vil. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Elbogen, in a valley on the Hohnbach. It has two schools, some manufactures of lace, two limestone quarries, and several iron and rolling mills. Pop. 1738.

ROTHBURY, a tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, 13 m. N.W. Morpeth, in the beautiful valley watered by the Coquet. It has an ancient church, and a free school. Area of par., 34,798 ac. Pop. 2545.

ROTHENBUCH, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, in the centre of the Hochspeart, at the source of the Hafenlohr, 27 m. W.N.W. Würzburg. It contains a castle, and an old hunting-lodge of the Elector of Mentz; and has a saw and two iron mills. Pop. 1038.

ROTHENBURG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 4 m. N.W. Luzern. It is an ancient place, was once walled; and had a castle, of which some ruins still remain. It has bridges both over the Geribach, and the Rothbach. That over the latter is 750 ft. long, and 25 ft. broad; it is considered a master-piece in its kind. Pop. 1234.

ROTHENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 54 m. W. Liegnitz, 1. bank Neisse. It is the seat of a court

of justice, and several public offices; and has a Protestant church, a chapel, a courthouse, a castle, a savings-bank, and an hospital. Pop. 1068.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on a height above r. bank Tauber, here crossed by two bridges, 29 m. S.S.E. Würzburg. It is finely situated, and is surrounded with lofty walls, flanked with towers, and is entered by six gates. It is an ancient place, and is very irregularly built; but many of the houses are handsome. It contains ten churches, one of them a handsome structure of pure pointed Gothic, with finely-painted glass, and several interesting monuments; a townhouse, hospital, library, a Latin, industrial, and several other schools; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and gunpowder; a dye-work, brewery, numerous mills; and a trade in corn and cattle. Rothenburg has mineral springs, with an elegant bathing establishment. Pop. 5231.

ROTHENFELS, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main; with a court of justice, a church, a castle with a chapel, an hospital; and a trade in wine, timber, and stone. Pop. 958.

ROTHENFELS, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, near r. bank Murg, 6 m. N.E. Baden. In digging for coal here in 1839, thermal springs were discovered, and a bathing establishment has been erected. The water is saline, and has a temperature of 68° Fah. Pop. 1357.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, several places, Germany. See RODESKIRCHEN.

ROTHENMANN, or **ROTTENMANN**, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 26 m. N.W. Judenburg, in a valley on the Balten, which here forms a small lake. It contains a parish church; and is famous for its manufactures of iron and steel, particularly nails, sickles, and scythes, of which 110,000 are annually made. Pop. 800.

ROTHENTHURM, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.N.W. Schwyz. It derives its name from an old red tower built in 1260, as part of the defences of a long wall erected to guard the frontier, and has been made by the constitution of 1833, the place where the general meeting of the canton is held every two years to make their elections, at which every citizen of the age of 18 has a vote. In 1838, 9000 voters met, quarrelled, and fought. The Swiss here, in 1798, drove back a body of French at the point of the bayonet. P. 760.

ROTHER, a river, England, co. Sussex, flowing W.S.W., and falling into the English Channel at Rye, of which it forms the harbour.

ROTHERBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 766 ac. Pop. 130.

ROTHERFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, near the source of the Rother, 8 m. N.E. Uckfield. It has an ancient church, with a square embattled tower terminating in a spire, and an elaborately-carved font; a chapel of ease, places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans; a weekly corn-market, and several cattle-fairs. About 500 acres of the parish are under hops. Area of par., 14,733 ac. P. 3531.

ROTHERFIELD, two pars. Eng. Oxford;—1, (*Grays*); 2910 ac. Pop. 1518.—2, (*Peppard*); 2158 ac. Pop. 406.

ROTHERHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, 6 m. N.E. Sheffield, on the Midland railway, r. bank Don, over which is a bridge connecting it with the suburb of Masborough, is well paved, and lighted with gas; but the streets are mostly narrow and irregular, and many of the houses have a mean appearance. It has a courthouse, a workhouse, a magnificent church, erected in the reign of Edward IV.; places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Unitarians; a college for the training of Independent clergymen, a free grammar-school, a charity, and other schools; a literary institute, opened October, 1853; a library and news-room, and a dispensary; extensive iron-works, large chemical-works; and manufactures of oil, starch, glass, ropes, and malt. P. 6325. Area of par., 12,640 ac. Pop. 16,730.

ROTHERHITHE, a par. England, co. Middlesex, 1 m. S.E. London, of which it is now a suburb, on a flat, r. bank Thames, and on the Greenwich railway. The lowness and marshy nature of its site is its greatest disadvantage, but it has a number of good streets, inhabited chiefly by seafaring people, a handsome parish church, with a square tower and lofty spire; three neat district churches, Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; the Commercial and several other docks,

building-yards, and wharfs; extensive iron-works, and flour-mills. One end of the Thames tunnel is in Rotherhithe. Area of par., 886 ac. Pop. 17,805.

ROTHERSTHORPE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1200 ac. Pop. 244.

ROTHERWICK, par. Eng. Hants; 1924 ac. Pop. 454.

ROTHERS, par. Scot. Elgin; 94 m. by 3 m. P. 2022.

ROTHERSAY, a royal bor., seaport tn. Scotland, cap. co. Bute, beautifully situated at the head of a fine bay of same name, N.E. side, island of Bute; lat. 55° 50' N.; lon. 5° 1' W. The town occupies the centre of the bight of the bay, from which it stretches along its E. and W. shores for about a mile on either side, in the form of a series of tasteful villas, standing in some parts so closely together as to present the appearance of an elegant one-sided street. In the central part the houses are dispersed over a wider area. Here occur several transverse streets of various dimensions, and several rather narrow lanes; all, however, tolerably straight, though wanting in uniformity of direction. The streets, of which there are about 16 in all, are kept clean, and are well lighted with gas. The houses are nearly all of green-stone, which abounds in the island, and are generally substantially built. The only modern edifice, exclusive of the churches, calling for particular notice, is the townhall and county buildings. This handsome structure is surmounted by a massive tower, and comprises a spacious court-room and other apartments. The places of worship are an Established church, and a chapel of ease in connection with it; three Free churches, a United Presbyterian, a Reformed Presbyterian, a Baptist, and an Episcopalian. Two of the Free churches have handsome spires, forming the principal architectural ornaments of the town. There are a number of schools and seminaries of a superior description, a school of industry, several libraries, and a subscription news-room. It has several extensive cotton-spinning and weaving factories, a patent slip, three building-slips, a considerable coasting trade; and it is the head-quarters of a fishing district, employing 233 boats, and 832 men and boys. The main pier of the harbour is a substantial erection of whinstone.

Rothersay is much resorted to in the summer season as sea-bathing quarters; it is also a select place of residence for invalids, on account of the singular mildness and salubrity of its climate. One of the principal attractions for strangers here is the ancient royal castle, a fine ruin standing nearly in the centre of the town. It is of great antiquity, but of various dates, the original being unknown, and was at one time a favourite residence of the kings of Scotland. Rothersay gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales. Pop. 7354.

ROTTHAAR-GEERGE, a mountain range in the E. of the Prussian Rhine province, forming a continuation of the Westerwald. It stretches nearly 45 m. between S.W. and N.E., and gives rise on its N.W. slope to the Lenne and Ruhr, and on its N.E. to the Lahn and Eder.

ROTHIEMAY, par. Scot. Banff; 8 m. by 6 m. P. 1413.

ROTHILEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester, above 1 m. S.E. Mount Sorrel. It has an ancient and spacious church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and some remains of a preceptory of the Templars, on the site of which a modern mansion has been erected. Area of par., 5480 ac. Pop. 2047.

ROTHMÜHLE, a vil. partly in Bohemia, circle Chrudim, and partly in Moravia, circle Brün, near Polizecka, on a small stream of same name; with a parish church, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1476.

ROTHWASSER (ALT and NEU), two nearly-contiguous vils. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, bail. and near Johannisburg; with a parish church, a saw and other mills. P. 2025.

ROTHWASSER, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Görlitz; with a church, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1357.

ROTHWASSER, or **CZEKVENA WODA**—1, A vil. Moravia, circle and 35 m. N.W. Olmütz, on the frontiers of Bohemia; with church, and manufactures of thread. P. 2433.—2, A vil. Bohemia, circle and 35 m. E. Chrudim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and two schools; and several mills. Pop. 2964.

ROTHWELL, two places, England;—1, A vil. and par. co. York (W. Riding), pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, 4 m. S.E. Leeds. It is an ancient and irregularly-built place;

with a neat parish church, surmounted by a square embattled tower; Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a large debtors' prison, manufactures of rope and twine, a woollen-mill, and several quarries of building-stone. Area of par., 8715 ac. Pop. 7541.—2. A vil. and par., co. Northampton, S. side of a rocky hill, 4 m. W.N.W. Kettering. It was anciently a place of much more importance than at present, surrounded by strong walls, and a favourite residence of William the Conqueror. It has an old parish church, with a fine porch and an embattled tower; Independent and Wesleyan chapels, an hospital; manufactures of shoes, silk-velvet and plush goods; and a large cattle-fair, which lasts several days. Area of par., 4430 ac. Pop. 2391.

ROTHWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2690 ac. Pop. 265.

ROTONDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, S.E. Lagonegro, at the foot of a mountain; with an hospital; and an annual fair of three days. Pop. 2800.

ROTONDELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. E. Lagonegro, on a lofty height above l. bank Rocero. It contains a monastery. Pop. 2240.

ROTSCHENSALM, a fort, Russia, N. side, Gulf of Finland, 12 m. S.S.W. Frederickschamm. It is erected on one of the small islands which stud the mouth of the Kymene, and forms a strong defence of the harbour, which is capacious and deep, and an important station of the Russian navy. Within the works on the island are extensive barracks and an arsenal; and in the town are a church, school, hospital, and building-docks. Pop. 800.

ROUSELAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1916.

ROTT, a river, Bavaria, which rises near the village of Ranatsburg, dist. Mühldorf, flows E.N.E. past Neumarkt, and after a course of about 50 m., joins l. bank Inn, nearly opposite to Schürding.

ROTTA, a vil. and par. Tuscany, com. Pisa, on the Leghorn road, between Castel del Bosco and Pontedra, in the lower Val d'Arno. It contains a parish church; and has a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1351.

ROTTALOWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, 18 m. from Wischau; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1050.

ROTTE, ROTTI, or ROTTO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the S.W. end, Timor, from which it is separated by Rotte or Semao Strait, about 5 m. wide; lat. (Buka Bay, S.E. side) 10° 53' S.; lon. 123° 5' E. (n.); between 36 m. and 40 m. long, N.E. and S.W. It has a bold, rocky coast, and is of moderate height, with undulating hills; on the S.E. side of the island there is a good and safe harbour, called Buka Bay, where buffaloes, pigs, goats, deer, poultry, bees-wax, and honey may be obtained. This island is under the jurisdiction of Coopang; is well inhabited, and fertile. It produces millet, maize, cotton, sweet potatoes, fruits, and excellent timber of various sorts; buffaloes, large horses, goats, sheep, and pigs are plentiful; much wild honey is collected; and on the coasts crocodiles are numerous. Hurricanes and earthquakes are not uncommon.

ROTTENBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Neckar, 7 m. S.W. Tübingen. It consists of the town proper, on the l. bank, surrounded by a wall with eight gates; and of the suburb of Ehingen, on the r. bank, communicating with the town by a bridge. It has well-built houses, spacious streets, and a market-place adorned with a fine fountain; contains two churches and several chapels, a townhouse, seminary, hospital, old castle, and old monastery; and has manufactures

of wind instruments, glass, leather, and paper; an iron and numerous other mills. Rottenburg occupies the site of a Roman station. Pop. 6253.

ROTTENMANN, a tn. Styria. See ROTHENMANN.

ROTTENNENT, an isl., W. coast, Australia, lat. 32° 2' S.; lon. 115° 25' E.; moderately elevated, nearly 9 m. long, E. and W., 4 m. broad, N. to S., and about 12 m. W.N.W. from the entrance of Swan River.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands. See AN-NAMOOKA.

ROTTERDAM (Latin, *Roterodamum*), the second city in Holland, both in point of commerce and population. It lies in prov. S. Holland, 36 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway, and r. bank Merewede or Nieuw-Maas, 24 m. from the sea; lat. 51° 55' 18" N.; lon. 4° 29' 30" E. (n.). It is built in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base and longest side of which is next the river, the land sides being surrounded by the old fortifications, beyond which lie the populous suburbs. The city has as many canals as streets, communication across them being maintained by innumerable drawbridges; and it is traversed by the Rotte, a small stream, at the junction of which with the Maas there is a large dyke or dam, whence the name Rotterdam. Many of the canals are planted with trees, imparting to them a pleasing aspect; and several of them are so deep as to form excellent harbours, and admit the largest ships to lie alongside the warehouses in the middle of the town. The water in them is kept fresh and clean by the flow and ebb of the tide, which rises 10 ft. to 12 ft. Along the river, which opposite the town is 30 ft. to 40 ft. deep, is a fine quay, 1½ m. long, called the Boompjes [Little trees], from a line of elms, planted in 1615, now grown to a large size. Many of the houses are quaint-looking gabled edifices, overhanging their foundations a considerable way; and the principal buildings being along the chief canals or havens, the other streets, though all are well lighted with gas, have a less seemly appearance.

There are several market-places, but none of them is very large; among them are the Grootemarkt [Great market], in the centre of which is a metal statue in honour of Erasmus, who was a native of the city; the flax, the sea-fish, and the river-fish, the pig, poultry, vegetable, butter, cheese, &c., markets. Rotterdam possesses a number of important buildings, including the townhall, courthouses, house of correction, the exchange, the old E. India house, the government dockyards,



CHURCH OF ST LAURENS, ROTTERDAM.—After Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A.

arsenal, rope-walks, a *mont-de-piété*, &c. There are four Calvinistic churches—the Grootkerk, or church of St. Laurens, founded in 1414, and finished in 1472, so that, with intermissions, 24 years were occupied in erecting it. It contains monu-

ments to De Witt, Kortenaar, and De Brakel, and has (since it was improved in 1844) one of the finest organs in the country, having 90 stops and 6500 pipes, and esteemed by some superior even to that of Haarlem. The other Calvinistic churches are Prinsekerk [Prince's church], Zuiderkerk [South church], and Ooster or Nieuwkerk [East or New church]. Besides these, there are French, English Presbyterian, Scotch Reformed, English Episcopalian, Christian Dissenter, Remonstrant, Baptist, and several R. Catholic churches. The benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions include an hospital for old women and another for old men, two orphan hospitals, a general hospital, a poorhouse, and many friendly and benevolent societies; a Latin school, called the Erasmus gymnasium; schools of medicine and navigation, five town, and numerous other schools; societies of the fine arts, and of science, of literature, and of music.

The inhabitants of Rotterdam are chiefly engaged in commerce, which may be divided into three sections, the foreign trade, the Rhine trade, and the inland trade. The foreign trade, which for many years was very extensive, was totally destroyed by the war with Britain, which broke out in 1803; the vessels that had escaped the British war-ships or cruisers lay rotting in the harbour, and in ten years the population of the city decreased nearly as many thousands. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, and the consequent change in the condition of Holland, acted like a charm upon Rotterdam. The river was once more covered with vessels, and the greatest activity prevailed in every department of commerce. But this pleasant state of matters received a check by the subsequent union of Holland and Belgium, which diverted a great proportion of the foreign trade to Antwerp. Since the revolution of 1830, however, and the separation of the two countries, the trade of Rotterdam has resumed its former importance and extent. It sends to the Dutch Eastern possessions, and to the West Indies, provisions of all kinds, spirits, wines, mineral waters, and manufactured goods, in return for coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, dye-woods, &c. To England and Scotland, with which it carries on an extensive and lucrative trade, it sends cheese, butter, flax, linseed, madder, garden-seeds, gin, clover-seed, fruits of various kinds, ducks, and large numbers of sheep and cattle. With America and with France, Spain, Portugal, and the N. States of Europe, a good trade is likewise carried on. The following table shows the number of vessels, and the total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, in the years 1846-1851:—

| Years. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1846..... | 1833 | 365,641 | 1913 | 374,162 |
| 1847..... | 1808 | 385,957 | 1970 | 402,222 |
| 1848..... | 1610 | 327,833 | 1785 | 364,552 |
| 1849..... | 1903 | 374,828 | 2092 | 412,803 |
| 1850..... | 1940 | 393,393 | 2098 | 429,534 |
| 1851..... | 2127 | 449,196 | 2095 | 466,952 |

Along the Rhine it sends to Germany and Switzerland sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, indigo, spices, Dutch tobacco, rape-seed, madder, butter, cheese, fish, &c. in return for wheat, rye, Moselle and Rhine wine, pipe-clay, pottery-ware, Berlin-blue, chemical stuffs, &c.

Besides its extensive commerce, Rotterdam has 42 distilleries, several breweries, and vinegar-works, five tan-works, ten candle-works, seven dye-works, five sugar-refineries, numerous bleachfields; and corn, oil, brass, snuff, and saw mills; a shot-factory, and eight ship-building yards. It has likewise steam communication with London, Leith, Hull, Yarmouth, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, &c., and eleven steam-towing companies.

Rotterdam is the birth place of Desiderius Erasmus, of the naval heroes Egbert Kotenaar, Jan van Brakel, and Cornelius Tromp, and of Jan Hendrik van der Palm, learned in Eastern languages, an eminent orator, and one of the best prose writers Holland has produced. Pop. (1850), 88,812. —(Van der Aa, *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek der Nederlanden*; *Statistisch Jaarboekje voor het koninkrijk der Nederlanden*.)

ROTTINGDEAN, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, pleasantly situated near the coast, 4 m. E. Brighton. The village is celebrated for its wells, which not only possess su-

lubrious qualities, but have the peculiar property of emptying as the tide flows, and rising as it ebbs, and is much frequented for bathing, being both provided with machines and good baths. Area of par., 3639 ac. Pop. 1084.

ROTTOFRENO, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 6 m. W. Piacenza, r. bank Loggia. It has a primary school, a charitable endowment; and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. The united French and Spaniards were here defeated by the Austrians in 1746. Pop. 3163.

ROTTUM:—1, A vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, near Heerenveen. Pop. 209.—2, A vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 14 m. N.W. Appingedam. Pop. 250.—3, (or *Rottumerog*). An isl. Holland, prov. Groningen, 6 m. off N. coast; it is about 5 m. in circumference, and is protected by dunes. In the beginning of the 17th century it was well inhabited, but now its population is reduced to 12, who are occupied in rearing fowls, fishing, and gathering eggs, of which in June 8000 to 10,000 are collected.—4, A river, Würtemberg, rises in the S.E. of the kingdom, a little E. of Wurzach; flows first N.N.E., then N.N.W. past Achstetten, and after a course of 33 m., joins r. bank Danube, about 7 m. above Ulm.

ROTTWEIL, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on a height, above l. bank Neckar, 49 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. It consists of the town proper, surrounded with walls with five gates, and of a suburb; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, three chapels; a townhouse, merchants' hall, and gymnasium; and has manufactures of silk, and of mixed silk and cotton goods, chicory, quills, and gunpowder; several tile-works, numerous mills, and a trade in corn. Rottweil appears to have been at first a Roman colony. At a very early period it rose to the rank of an imperial free town. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire. Pop. 3740.

ROTUMAH, ROTUM or GRENVILLE ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 32' S.; lon. 177° 13' E. It is about 4 m. to 5 m. long, from N. to S., and consists of two distinct portions, connected by a low, narrow isthmus, apparently of recent formation. It has two roadsteads, with very imperfect shelter, and is covered with villages along the shore. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are under a king, and have been converted to Christianity by missionaries who have two establishments here.

RÖTZ, or RETZ, two places, Germany:—1, A tn. Lower Austria, at the foot of the Manhartsberg, on the frontiers of Moravia, 42 m. N.N.W. Vienna; with a church, a castle, a Dominican convent; and a trade in wine. Pop. 2400.—2, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, r. bank Schwarzach, 30 m. N.E. Ratisbon; with two churches, a castle, an hospital; manufactures of saltpetre and tobacco; tile-works, tanneries, and several mills. Pop. 1253.

RÖTZBACH, or UNTERRÖTZBACH, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Manhartsberg, near the frontiers of Moravia, near Rötz. It has a parish church. Pop. 1368.

ROUBAIX, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Lille, on the railway to the Courtray and the canal of La Marq. It is a clean, regular, well-built town, but has no public edifice deserving of particular notice. It has recently risen to considerable importance by its manufactures of table-linen, cotton, and other tissues; its worsted and cotton mills, dye-works, tanneries, &c. As a central manufacturing locality, it attracts purchasers from all parts of France; and has, moreover, a considerable trade in corn, wine, and colonial produce. It possesses a chamber of manufactures, and a *conseil de prud'hommes*. Pop. 22,142.

ROUBION, a river, France, which rises near Bouvières, arrond. Die, dep. Drôme; flows W.S.W. past Montclimart, and after a very winding course of about 40 m., joins l. bank Rhone opposite to Teil.

ROUCOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Verne, and the canal of Antoing, 18 m. W. Mons. It has a brewery, a brick-work, three flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1390.

ROUDHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2085 ac. Pop. 140.

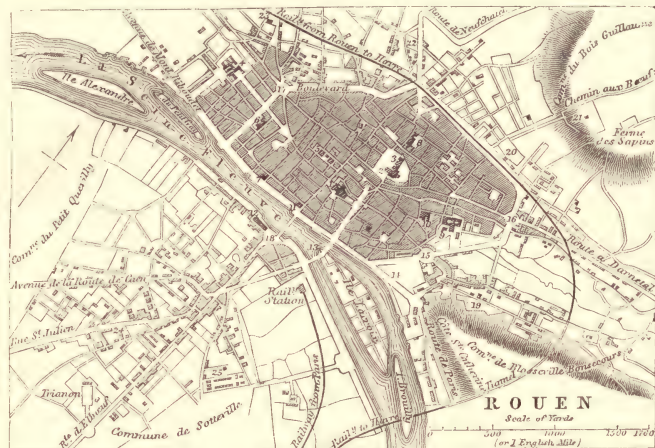
ROUEN (anc. *Rotomagus*), a tn. France, cap. dep. Seine-Inférieure, agreeably situated on the Seine, 70 m. N.N.W. Paris, with which and with Le Havre and Dieppe it is connected by railway. It stands in a valley on a gentle acclivity facing the S., and is in the shape of an irregular oval, the contour of which is marked out by the site of the old ramparts, which

have been levelled down and converted into finely-planted boulevards. In addition to the town proper, which stands on the right bank of the river, there are several suburbs. Of these that of St. Sever, on the left bank, is the most extensive. When viewed from the adjoining heights, particularly from

is due to the cathedral, a vast and imposing structure, gradually completed during a succession of centuries, and hence varying much both in the style and merits of its architecture, but still one of the most splendid basilisks of which France can boast. Its W. front, forming one side of the fruit and

flower market, is flanked by two lofty towers, in different styles of architecture, and is so incrustured with images and sculptures as almost to resemble a piece of rock-work. The interior is 435 ft. long, 104 ft. broad, and 89½ ft. high. It is in the early pointed style, and has three remarkably fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has exquisitely-carved stalls and some beautifully painted glass, and on its pavement are small lozenge-shaped tablets of marble, marking the spots where the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the bodies of his brother Henry, his uncle Geoffroy Plantagenet, and John Duke of Normandy, were interred.

The other edifices most deserving of notice are the archbishop's palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral; the abbey



1. Church of Notre Dame.
2. Church of St. Ouen.
3. Hotel de Ville.
4. Hotel Dieu.
5. Palais de Justice.
6. Prefecture.

7. Custom-house.
8. Collège Royal.
9. Hospice General.
10. Theatre.
11. Theatre des Arts.
12. Barracks.

13. Statue of P. Corneille.
14. Camp de Mars.
15. Place Martinière.
16. Place St. Hilaire.
17. Place St. Carcho ss.
18. Place St. Sever.

19. Cimetière du Dr. Gargan.
20. Cimetière de la Jolie.
21. Cimetière Monumentale.
22. Cimetière Beauvillain.
23. Cimetière St. Germain.
24. Cimetière St. Sever.
25. Abattoirs.

the hill of St. Catherine on the S.E., whence it is seen to the greatest advantage, no provincial town in France presents a more magnificent and venerable aspect. A closer inspection does not tend to heighten the impression which a distant view

of St. Ouen, with a church, regarded as one of the most perfect Gothic edifices in the world, with a tower 260 ft. in height, wholly composed of open arches and tracery, and terminating in an octagonal crown of *fleurs-de-lis*; the church

of St. Maclon, a fine specimen of florid Gothic; the Tour de la Grosse-Horloge, a square Gothic tower, with ogive windows, containing the principal clock of the town; the hotel de ville, originally part of the abbey of St. Ouen, with a modern front and Corinthian colonnade, containing, in addition to the municipal buildings, a public library of 33,000 vols., and a picture-gallery; the palais-de-justice, a Gothic edifice, remarkable alike for the delicacy and boldness of its construction; the museum, particularly rich in works of art, and other antiquities of the middle ages; and the Halles, a vast edifice forming three sides of a parallelogram, and containing a series of halls, in which the principal manufactures of the town are weekly exposed for sale. In the Place de la Pucelle is a monument erected to the Maid of Orleans, on the spot where the heroine was so infamously committed to the flames.

The staple manufactures are cottons, in a great variety of forms, produced to such an extent as to make Rouen the Manchester of France. The other principal articles are broad-cloth, flannel, bone and ivory combs, confectionary, fine liquors; glue, soap, chemical products, earthenware, stained paper, &c. There are also numerous cotton and worsted mills moved by water or steam, famous dye-works, bleachfields, tanneries, sugar-refineries, copper and iron foundries. The situation of the town on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on an important navigable river accessible by large vessels, is very favourable for trade. The principal articles are corn, flour, wine, brandy, salt provisions, train-oil, colonial produce, and the various articles of its manufacture, particularly a species of striped and checked cotton goods called *rouenneries*.



PLACE DE LA PUCELLE, ROUEN.—From France, Monumentale et Pittoresque.

produces. The streets, though long and tolerably straight, are narrow, dark, and dirty, and the houses, for the most part of wood and often faced with slate, are poorly built, and so lofty and crowded as to exclude a free circulation of air. Many of these houses, however, are interesting from their antiquity; and in the W. side of the town, which is of more modern construction, there are several handsome streets, with elegant mansions of stone. To these must be added the rows of houses along the magnificent quays by which the banks of the river are lined. Among the public edifices the first place

Ronen is the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a court of appeal for depts. Seine-Inférieure and Eure, and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, agricultural society, college, university academy, diocesan seminary, third class school of hydrography, academy of science and art, and school of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It is a place of great antiquity, and existed before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, under whom it took, and for several centuries retained, the name of *Rotomagus*. In the 9th century it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who made it their capital. After the Norman conquest it long continued in the possession of the English, who finally lost it in 1449, 18 years after they had disgraced themselves by the judicial murder of Joan of Arc. Many eminent men have been born here, among others, Corneille, the father of French tragedy, and Fontenelle. Pop. (1852), 91,512.

ROUERGUE, an ancient dist. France, in E. of prov. Guyenne. It was divided into Haute-Marche in the S.E., Basse-Marche in the N.W., and Comté in the centre. Rhodéz was its capital. It is now included in dep. Aveyron.

ROUFFACH [anc. *Rufina Ravacorum*], a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Lauch, 7 m. S. Colmar. It contains a Gothic church, with a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; and an ancient castle, on a height in the centre of the town, in which several kings of the Merovingian race occasionally resided. The manufactures consist of cotton tissues, and shag or felt for hats. Pop. 3782.

ROUGEMONT, or RETCHMUND, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 28 m. E. Lausanne. It contains a castle, formerly a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1080; and had a printing-press in 1481, the second earliest established in Switzerland. Pop. 1096.

ROUGHAM, two pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 2627 ac. Pop. 374.—2, Suffolk; 3840 ac. Pop. 1079.

ROUGHTON, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 1020 ac. Pop. 166.—2, Norfolk; 1740 ac. Pop. 412.

ROULERS [Flemish, *Rousselaere*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on both sides the Mandel or Mandelbeke, 17 m. S. Bruges. The houses are well built, and the streets are wide and regular; the public square occupies a large space, and the townhouse is handsome. The parish church, surmounted by an old tower, is not otherwise remarkable, but the college is a fine edifice. Besides it, Roulers possesses several primary schools, a convent, musical society, and some benevolent institutions. It has numerous extensive breweries, distilleries, tanneries, soap, oil, and salt works; also manufactures of linen, cotton, hats, blue, chicory, and tobacco. The trade in linen, corn, and butter is important, and there are two well-frequented weekly markets. Roulers was known under the name of Roslar in the 9th century. In 1438 it suffered dreadfully from the plague, which almost decimated the inhabitants. Pop. 10,270.

ROULSTON, or ROWSTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1520 ac. Pop. 228.

ROUM, a pash. Asiatic Turkey. See SIVAS.

ROUMELIA, European Turkey. See RUMIL.

ROUMYAH, or ROUMAHIEH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and about 120 m. S. Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It consists of about 400 houses, inclosed by lofty and dilapidated walls, and has a mosque, baths, and a rich district productive of corn, and especially of dates.

ROUNCTON (WEST), par. Eng. York (N. Ridings); 1500 ac. Pop. 216.

ROUPHIA, or ALPHEUS, a river, Greece, Morea, formed by the junction of the Carbonaro and Ladon. It flows W. and falls into the N. part of the Gulf of Arcadia, after a course, exclusive of the above streams which form it, of about 35 m. It flows through a very picturesque country, and abounds with fish. The Olympic games were celebrated on its banks.

ROURE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Pinerolo, near l. bank Clusone. It consists of several distinct villages, and has a parish church. Pop. 2942.

ROUROUTOU, isl. S. Pacific. See OHETIROA.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, off N. coast, Scotland. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, N. to S., and about 4 m. broad. The centre consists of high hills, covered with heath, leaving but a narrow margin round the shore for cultivation. It

abounds with game, and contains many springs of excellent water. The soil is good.

ROUSAY AND EGILSAY, par. Scot. Orkney. Pop. 1215.

ROUSE-LENCH, par. Eng. Worcester, 1380 ac. P. 277.

ROUSE'S POINT, a vil. U. States, New York, 166 m. N. by E. Albany, W. shore, Lake Champlain, and on the Champlain and St. Lawrence railway, close to the frontiers of Canada. It has increased rapidly, and acquired importance since the construction of the railway, which here crosses the lake by a permanent bridge 5000 ft. long, and a swing-bridge 300 ft. by 30 ft. A strong fort to guard the entrance of the lake was commenced here, soon after the war of 1812, by the U. States, and abandoned after an expenditure of about £80,000, because found to be within the Canadian line. The site has since been ceded to the U. States.

ROUSHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 920 ac. Pop. 134.

ROUSSES (LES), a tn. France, dep. Jura, in an elevated, bleak, and arid district near the confines of Switzerland, 30 m. S.E. Lons le Saunier. It is a poor, miserable-looking place, but has a church, remarkable both as being the highest in the Jura, and for standing so exactly on the watershed between the basins of the North Sea and the Mediterranean, that it sends the rain which falls on one side of its roof to the former, and that which falls on the other side to the latter. It has some manufactures of clocks, and two annual fairs. P. 1454.

ROUSSILLON (LE), an anc. prov. France, now forming nearly the whole of dep. Pyrénées Orientales. It was originally inhabited by the Celts, was subdued by the Romans about a century before the Christian era, passed from them to the Visigoths, and then to the Saracens, under Charlemagne was governed by its own counts, was long possessed by the kings of Aragon, and was finally united to the crown of France by Louis XIII., in 1642. Perpignan was its capital.

ROUTH, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2382 ac. P. 172.

ROUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. N.N.W. Charleroy; with a church, primary school, four distilleries, three breweries, a nail-manufacture, and three flour-mills. Coal is worked in the environs. Pop. 2610.

ROVATO [anc. *Tetillus*], a town and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Brescia, at the E. base of Mount Orfano. It has a handsome parish and several auxiliary churches, a foundling and an ordinary hospital, an educational institute under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity; an old castle, an important weekly market, chiefly for cattle; numerous silk-mills, several linen bleachfields, and a considerable trade in cheese, corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 6600.

ROVEGNO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bobbio, on the Trebbia, in a mountainous district. It has two parish and two auxiliary churches, and an annual fair. Pop. 2386.

ROVELLASCA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 9 m. S. Como, in a plain near the Lura; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1600.

ROVERBELLA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Mantua; with five churches, and a weekly market. It is repeatedly mentioned in the military transactions of Italy during the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. In particular it was here that an armistice was signed, in 1796, between Bonaparte and the Prince of Belmonte, as minister of the king of Naples. Pop. 3358.

ROVEREDO, a vil. Switzerland, in the S. of can. Grisons, 47 m. S.W. Coire, on both sides of the Moesa, which has here repeatedly caused great devastation by its inundations. Here the prior of Roveredo, and 11 old women, were burnt for witchcraft, by Carlo Borromeo, in 1583. About 30 years before, persecution drove away a number of Protestant families, who were mainly instrumental in establishing the silk manufacture at Zürich. Pop. 729.

ROVEREDO, or ROVERETT [Latin, *Roboretum*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, 34 m. N. Verona, beautifully situated in the Lantzerthal, on both sides of the Lano, and l. bank Etsch or Adige, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and is well built, many of the houses being constructed of marble, and otherwise handsome. It contains a remarkable old castle called Junk, situated on a height, in the public square, surrounded with walls, and originally the residence of the Venetian governor; seven churches, a courthouse, academy, gymnasium, English

female institute, Capuehin monastery, theatre, hospital, infirmary, and poorhouse. It is one of the principal seats for the manufacture of silk, of which about 200,000 lbs., raw or spun, are annually exported. The number of silk-mills in the town

times, is now of moderate quality. Pop. 9600. — The PROVINCE, area, 323 geo. sq. m., bounded, W. by Mantua, N. Verona and Padua, E. Venice, and S. Papal States, is in general fertile, raising good crops of wheat and maize, producing much wine, excellent fruit, and vast quantities of walnuts, and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 153,783.

ROVNE-RICZENZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, about 9 m. from Sillein. It contains a parish church, and has numerous potteries. Pop. 3079.

ROW, par. Scotland, Dumbarton; 16 m. by 6 m. Pop. 4372. Contiguous to the handsome parish church, near the entrance to Loch Gair, 11 m. N.W. Dumbarton, are numerous elegant villas, chiefly the summer-residences of Glasgow merchants.

ROWANDIZ, or RAVANDIZE, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 230 m. N. Bagdad, 1. bank of the Great Zab; lat. 36° 47' N.; lon. 44° 30' E. It occupies a narrow valley, and is protected by a very strong fort, which is built on a little bay, on the acclivity of the mountain; it is estimated to contain 2000 houses. The Zab is here very narrow, but rapid and impetuous, and hemmed in between high rocky banks.

ROWBERROW, a par. England, co.

of Somerset; area, 954 ac. Pop. 318.

ROWDE, par. Eng. Wilts; 2665 ac. Pop. 1128.

ROWEN (OBER and UNTER), a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. from Wostretzin; with a parish church, parsonage, and school. Pop. 1567.

ROWENSKO, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, and 47 m. N.E. Prague, on the Weselkbach, here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a church, townhouse, and school; and has a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1564.

ROWER, or THE ROWER, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 10,758 ac. Pop. 2807.

ROWINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3424 ac. P. 934.

ROWLEY, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6450 ac. Pop. 498.

ROWLEY, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 30 m. N. by E. Boston. The village contains two churches; and in the township are several tanneries and other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1203.

ROWLEY-RODS, a par. England, co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Dudley canals, 7 m. W. Birmingham. It consists of several hamlets, and clusters of houses, occupied chiefly by persons employed in the numerous collieries and public works in the vicinity, and is one of the great central localities of the iron trade. It has a modern church, with a very ancient tower; two district churches, numerous Dissenting chapels, an endowed, and several other schools; extensive manufactures of nails, in which the greater part of the women and girls of the parish are employed; blast-furnaces, steel and iron works, &c. Area of par., 3670 ac. Pop. 14,249.

ROWLSTONE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1678 ac. P. 125.

ROWNER, par. Eng. Hants; 1191 ac. Pop. 133.

ROWNO, a tn. Russia, gov. Vollynia, on an affluent of the Horyn, 116 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. It contains several churches; and has important annual fairs. Pop. 3270.

ROXBURGH, an inland co. New S. Wales, 90 m. N.W. Sydney; 50 m. long, N. to S., and 30 m. to 40 m. broad. It abounds with hills and broken lands; but many fertile spots are to be found where the pasture is very rich. It is watered by the Turon, Mullamurra, and Winburndale, all affluents of the Macquarie, and on all of which gold deposits have been found. Area, 972,160 ac.

ROXBURGH, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 8 m. by 5 m. P. 1141.

ROXBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE, or TEVIOTDALE, an inland co. Scotland; bounded, S.W. by co. Dumfries, S.E. and E. Cumberland and Northumberland, N. Berwick, W. Midlothian and Selkirk. Area, 457,920 ac., of which about two-fifths are occasionally under the plough. There is great variety of surface, but its general character is undulating. A range of lofty hills, called the Cheviot Hills, extends from the E. extremity of the county, S.W. along the border of Northumberland. The highest land occurs on the summits of Carterfell,



ROVEREDO.—From Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad.

and neighbourhood exceeds 50. In the largest one, 500 hands are employed. The other manufactures are leather and earthenware, and there are seven dye-works. Roveredo is also famous for its fruits, apples, citrons, pomegranates, &c. Pop. 8040.

ROVESCALA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera. It consists of two streets and two squares; and has a parish church, an oratory, and a large palace with gardens. Pop. 1858.

ROVEZZANO [Latin, *Rovetianum*], a com. Tuscany, comp. and about 3 m. E. Florence, in a plain between the last slopes of Mount Settignano and r. bank Arno. It consists chiefly of two nearly-contiguous villages of same name; and contains two handsome parish churches, one of them with frescoes by Michael Angelo. Pop. 4596.

ROVIGNO, or TREVIGNO [Latin, *Rivonium*], a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, gov. and 40 m. S. Trieste, on a rocky eminence, on a tongue of land which projects into the Adriatic, and by its sides forms two excellent havens. It is the seat of a superior civil, mercantile, and criminal court, a sanitary board, and maritime consulate; contains 10 churches, including the cathedral, which is built on the model of St. Mark's at Venice; a normal high school and two hospitals; and has manufactures of sailcloth, and commodious docks and yards, in which numerous vessels of considerable burden are built. The port possesses about 168 trading vessels, besides a great number of smaller craft, chiefly employed in the sardine and tunny fishing, in which a large proportion of the inhabitants find lucrative employment. Of the two havens, the larger is chiefly used as a roadstead, in which the largest vessels find good and tolerably secure anchorage; the lesser haven is properly the harbour, and is much frequented. The trade is principally in wood, olive-oil, and wine. Pop. (1846), 10,688.

ROVIGO [Latin, *Rhodigium*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Venice, cap. prov. of its name, on both sides of the Adigetto, an arm of the Adige. It consists of an upper town, San Giustino, and a lower, San Stefano, which are separated by the river, and communicate by four bridges; and is both surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and defended on its W. side by a castle. The fortifications, however, are very much dilapidated, and the prosperity of the place is much impeded by the unhealthiness of its site. It is tolerably well built; is the seat of several district courts and offices; and though not properly a see, is the usual residence of the bishop of Adria. The public edifices include no fewer than 27 churches, none of them deserving notice, except the cathedral; three monasteries, two numeraries, a governor's palace, seminary, academy of arts and sciences, and three hospitals. The principal manufactures are leather and saltpetre. The trade is unimportant; but there is a famous annual fair, which lasts eight days. The wine of Rovigo, celebrated in ancient

and other points in the ridge of the Cheviots, on the E.; and the Maiden Paps, Wimburn Hill, &c., between the sources of the Teviot and the Liddle, on the S. The hills are mostly smooth, dry, and green, affording excellent pasture. The E. side of the county is chiefly occupied by the formations of the red marl or new red sandstone group; the W. side by the graywacke rocks; the Cheviot or border-hills, are chiefly of trap formation; and Liddesdale is occupied by the coal measures, where also, as in some other parts of the county, limestone is abundant. A considerable portion of the soil is fertile, and where it is so arable, husbandry is well understood and practised. Large quantities of wheat are grown, but by far the greater part of the county is occupied as sheep-walks. Farms are generally large, and some farmers hold three or more at once. Various branches of woollen manufacture are prosecuted with great vigour and success in some of the principal towns in the county, particularly Hawick. The parish of Kirk Yetholm, in Roxburghshire, is celebrated as being the residence of the largest colony of gipsies in Scotland. Principal rivers—Tweed, Teviot, Gala, Leader, &c. The county contains 31 parishes, and returns one member to Parliament. Jedburgh, one of the principal towns, joins with other burghs in choosing a representative. The other principal towns are Hawick and Kelso. Pop. 51,642.

ROXBURY, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, picturesquely situated about 2 m. S. Boston, with which it is connected across Boston Neck by three broad and beautiful avenues. Its prosperity, intimately connected with that of Boston, has advanced rapidly within a few years, and much ground recently under culture is now covered with spacious streets and handsome dwellings. Among the public edifices are five churches, some of them distinguished by their architecture or the beauty of their sites; but perhaps the most striking feature within the precincts of the township is the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hills, inclosing an area of about 70 acres, entered by an Egyptian gateway, and admirably laid out and adorned with trees, shrubs, and plants of almost every variety indigenous to New England. Most of the inhabitants are connected more or less intimately with the business and trade of Boston, but among its own manufactures are carpets, worsted and silk fringe, and tassels; leather, castings, steam and fire engines; cordage, paints, white-lead, and chemical products; shoes, hats, cabinet-work, &c. John Eliot, whose missionary labours have justly entitled him to the name of apostle of the Indians, was pastor of the first church of Roxbury for nearly 60 years. Pop. (1850), 18,373.

ROXBURY-CUM-RISBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4784. P. 330.

ROXHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2204 ac. Pop. 45.

ROXTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 2880 ac. Pop. 622.

ROXWELL, par. Eng. Essex; 4755 ac. Pop. 915.

ROY, a small isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, in Mulroy Lough, about 23 m. N.W. Londonderry. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and containing about 86 acres of pasture-land.

ROYALTON, a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, pleasantly situated on the White River, and the Vermont Central railway, 31 m. S. Montpelier; with a handsome church, an academy, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1850.

ROYAN [anc. *Novioregnum Romanum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Charente, on a steep cliff, r. bank and at the mouth of the Gironde, 37 m. S. La Rochelle. It is an ancient place, and has a small harbour, defended by a fort. It has building-docks, at which vessels from 300 tons to 400 tons are built, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing, particularly by the inhabitants of Bordeaux. On an isolated rock, beyond the mouth of the river, which is much encumbered with sandbanks, is a lighthouse called La Tour de Cordouan, lat. 45° 35' 12" N.; lon. 1° 10' 15" W. (n.), a circular structure, 207 ft. high, domed like a church, and surmounted by a turret, and said to have been designed by Louis de Foix, one of the architects of the Escorial. Pop. 1961.

ROYDON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk;—1; 1324 ac. Pop. 588.—2; 1351 ac. Pop. 190.

ROYDON, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Ware. It has a handsome church, with a square embattled tower; an endowed school, and an ancient manor-house, which has been converted into farm-buildings, but still retains much of its original grandeur. Area of par., 2995 ac. Pop. 902.

ROYE [anc. *Rodium*], a tn. France, dep. Somme, 26 m. S.S.E. Amiens. It was once a place of strength, and stood 15 sieges, by the last of which, in 1522, it was almost destroyed. It contains a parish church, with beautifully painted glass; and has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 3764.

ROYSTON, a market tn. and par. England, cos. Cam bridge and Hertford. The town, in a bleak country, 17 m. N. by E. Hertford, at the intersection of the Ikeneldway and the Ermin Street, is irregularly built, lighted with gas, and has a venerable church, and places of worship for Independents and the Society of Friends. Malting is extensively carried on, and there is a considerable trade in corn. Area of par., 320 ac. Pop. 2061.

ROYSTONE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 12,708 ac. Pop. 4045.

ROYTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster. The village, about 2 m. N. Oldham, in a deep valley, has of late years assumed the appearance of a town. It has regular streets, lighted with gas; and contains a handsome chapel, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends, and a national school; cotton, fustian, and flannel manufactures are extensively carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries and stone-quarries. Pop. 6974.

ROZA, or ROWZAH [a tomb], a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam's dominions, prov. Aurangabad, and on the road from that city to the caves of Ellora, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Dowletabad, with which town it is connected by a good road, lined with Mahometan tombs. Roza stands on the narrow summit of a hill-pass, and is encircled by a good stone wall, flanked with towers. It is, in the words of Jaquemont, 'a cemetery of saints,' being full of mosques and Moslem sepulchres, and tenanted chiefly by fakirs or mendicant priests, who are severally attached to the various shrines, and live on the charity of pilgrims, and the revenues of a jaghire or district containing 10 or 12 villages, granted to them by the Hyderabad government. Amongst the tombs is that of Aurengzebe, but, agreeably to his desire, it is a very plain structure, and attracts much less homage than that of Boorhan-ud-deen, a saint the honours paid at whose shrine resemble idolatry. Many members of the Nizam's family are interred at Roza, the reputed saint of which causes it to be chosen by numerous wealthy Mahometans as a last resting-place. The mosques here are said to possess the remarkable peculiarity of a cross surmounting the cupola—an emblem unknown in India further northward.—(Jaquemont, *Voyage dans l'Inde*, &c.)

ROZAVLYA, or HROZAWLYA, a vil. Hungary, co. Mar-maros, on the Iza, 20 m. from Sziget. It has a Greek church, a synagogue, and a fertile soil. Pop. 1258.

ROZDIALOWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, and 36 m. E.N.E. Prague; with a castle, church, deanery, and school; a brandy-distillery, a tile-work, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1177.

ROZENBURG, an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland, in the estuary of the Maas, 8 m. W.S.W. Rotterdam. It is 6 m. long, S.E. to N.W., by about 2 m. broad. Pop. (agricultural), 996.

ROZMITAL, or ROSENTHAL, a tn. Bohemia, circle Praclín, on the Lomitz, 42 m. S.W. Prague; with a castle, townhouse, chapel, and school; a smelting-furnace, and a rolling-mill. Pop. 1706.

ROZNAU, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, near 1. bank Betschava, 19 m. E.S.E. Weisskirchen; with a church, and a castle; a paper and a walk-mill; near it is an old silver-mine. Pop. 2444.

ROZSA-PALLAG, or PARLAG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 12 m. from Aranyos-Megyes. It has a handsome Greek united church, Pop. 1024.

ROZZO, a vil. Austria, Istria, about 24 m. from Pisino; with a parish church. Pop. 1109.

RTINA, a vil. Bohemia. See HERTIN.

RUA (SAN ESTEBAN DE LA), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 36 m. from Orense; with a church, a townhouse, two primary schools, a trade in wine, and monthly cattle-fairs. Pop. 1800.

RUABON, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Denbigh, pleasantly situated on the Avon, 5 m. S.S.W. Wrexham. It has a very pleasing and cheerful appearance, an ancient and venerable parish church, with some fine monuments; a

district church, Independent, Baptist, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; and several coal and iron mines. Near it is Wynnstay, the beautiful seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. Area of par., 14,364 ac. Pop. 11,507.

RUAD, an isl. Mediterranean, about 2 m. off coast of Syria; lat. 34° 49' N.; lon. 35° 53' E.; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It is little more than a barren rock, but its situation renders it of importance, there being good anchorage between it and the main, besides its suitability as a depot for coals. It is the ancient Aradus, or Arad of Scripture, whence Tyre is said to have drawn her mariners. It was also an important station of the Crusaders. The inhabitants are all Moslems, pilots, ship-builders, and sailors; a great number of the native coasting vessels are built here. It is surrounded by the remains of ancient walls, and contains some fine ruins of a Christian church, built by the Crusaders: it also contains a castle or citadel, still nearly perfect, without guns. Pop. (exclusive of women and children), 960.

RUAN, par. Irel. Clare; 10,744 ac. Pop. 1827.

RUAN, three pars. Eng. Cornwall:—1, (*Lamihorne*); 2250 ac. Pop. 410.—2, (*Major*); 2470 ac. Pop. 173.—3, (*Minor*); 658 ac. Pop. 288.

RUARDEAN, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1590 ac. P. 1033.

RUATAN, an isl. Bay of Honduras. See **ROATAN**.

RUBELAND, a vil. Brunswick, circle and 7 m. S.W. Blankenburg, on the Hode. In its vicinity are blast-furnaces and other important iron-works, marble-quarries and marble saw-mills; and two remarkable caverns, one called the Bielschöhle, with beautiful white stalactites; and another called the Baumannshöhle, in which the bones of the extinct great cave-bear have been found. Pop. 578.

RUBENACH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and W.N.W. Coblenz; with a R. Catholic church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1083.

RUBI, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 10 m. from Barcelona, partly on a hill and partly on a plain, on an affluent of the Llobregat; with a church, and two primary schools, a distillery, and silk, wool, and cotton mills. P. 1816.

RUBIANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. E. Susa. It is a straggling place, and has two parish churches. Pop. 3179.

RUBICON, a river, Italy, of some celebrity in Roman history, Cæsar having by crossing it finally committed himself to the civil war. It is very doubtful upon what modern name it now exists, the honour being claimed by no fewer than three streams—the Pisatello, Fiumesino, and Luso, all in the Papal States.

RUBIELOS, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de Mora*), A. tn. Aragon, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Teruel, r. bank Nogueruelas, in a plain at the foot of a hill. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is regularly built; contains a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollens, earthenware, and carding-machines. Pop. 2235.—2, (*Bajos*), A. tn. New Castile, prov. and 32 m. from Cuenca, on a height above l. bank Jucar; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1867.

RUBIESZOW, a tn. Russian Poland. See **HRUBIESZOW**.

RUBINSK, a tn. Russia. See **RYBINSK**.

RUBIO (El), or **PUEBLA DEL RUBIO**, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 55 m. from Seville. It is poorly built; contains a church, and an endowed school; and has manufactures of gypsum; and an oil, and a flour mill. Pop. 1500.

RUBITE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Granada, on a height within view of the Mediterranean. It is composed of steep and irregular streets; contains a parish church, courthouse, and primary school; and has a distillery, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 382.

RÜCKERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on the Rasmützbach, in the Selönwald. It has a saw and three other mills. Pop. 1096.

RÜCKERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on a small affluent of r. bank Bober. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a castle; and has several mills. Pop. 1053.

RUCKINGE, par. Eng. Kent; 3445 ac. Pop. 246.

RUCKLAND, par. Eng. Lincoln; 713 ac. Pop. 30.

RUD-BAR, or **ROOD-BAR**, a small tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the l. bank Sefid-Rood, or White River, 32 m. S.S.W.

Reshd. It contains about 500 houses, and though there is little cultivation except in their gardens, it carries on a considerable trade in oil, olives, and soap, all of which are exported to Russia.

RUDBAXTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 4142 ac. Pop. 669.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, or **HUTTON-RUDBY**, a vil. and par. England, co. York, on the Leven, 4 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. It has a parish church, with some ancient monuments; Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a large spinning-mill, which employs about 200 persons. Area of par., 7386 ac. Pop. 1119.

RUDDERVOORDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. S. Bruges; with some trade in wood, bark, and cattle. Pop. 4320.

RUDDINGTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2190 ac. Pop. 2181.

RUDREY, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2639 ac. Pop. 342.

RUDE, a vil. and par. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, 8 m. from Rakovotok; with a parish church. Pop. 1344.

RUDELSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 13 m. from Leitomischl; with a parish church, parsonage, and school; and has two mills. Pop. 1450.

RUDELSTADT, a market vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. S. Liegnitz, on a height above r. bank Bober. It contains a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a saw and several other mills. Copper is mined and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1067.

RUDELZAU, or **RUDELCZAU**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, on the Oder, which is here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. from Weisskirchen. It has a church and two mills. Pop. 964.

RUDEN, a small isl. Prussia, in the Baltic, gov. and 36 m. E.S.E. Stralsund. It was at one time separated from Rügen by a small stream, but, in 1309, a violent storm broke through and formed a channel of considerable width between them. It is about 2 m. long, N. to S., and much less in breadth. It is almost entirely surrounded by rocks and sandbanks. Its only inhabitants are a few fishermen and pilots.

RÜDENHAUSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 17 m. E. Würzburg. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle, two breweries, tile-works, lime-kilns; a powder and several other mills, a trade in corn, hops, wine, and fruit; and five annual fairs. Pop. 954.

RUDERSBERG, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Weizheim, on a hill above r. bank Wieslauf; with a parish church, and important fax-markets. Pop. 1268.

RÜDERSWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. E.N.E. Bern, l. bank Emme. The church and parsonage are beautifully situated on a height. In 1434 the plague carried off the whole of the inhabitants except two. Pop. 2256.

RÜDESHEIM, a tn. Nassau, r. bank Rhine, opposite to Bingen, 13 m. W.S.W. Mentz. It contains an old castle, and a R. Catholic church; and has a considerable trade in the excellent wine grown in the district, chiefly on the terraces which overhang the Rhine. At the upper extremity of the town is a picturesque round tower, at its lower extremity stands the old massive quadrangular castle of Brömsburg, and at some distance higher up the castle of Brömsershof. P. 2509.

RUDFORD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1204 ac. Pop. 232.

RUDGWICK, par. Eng. Sussex; 5830 ac. Pop. 1031.

RUDHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*East*); 4231 ac. Pop. 999.—2, (*West*); 2835 ac. Pop. 487.

RUDIANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. S.W. Chiari. It is a clean and stirring place, with a parish and three auxiliary churches; manufactures of linen, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1470.

RUDIG, or **WRUTEK**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and S.S.W. Saaz, on a small affluent of the Goldbach. It has a church, a school, a townhouse, and several mills. Pop. 1060.

RUDKJÖBING, once **LAFVINDSKJÖBING**, a tn. Denmark, W. coast, isle Langeland. It is an old place, and in early times was fortified. It has only a winter-haven, admitting vessels which draw about 8 ft. water, but its quay is commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring, or agricultural. Pop. 2200.

RUDNA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 10 m. from Temesvar. It contains a Greek non-united church,

The inhabitants are Walachians, and raise much wheat and maize. Pop. 1815.

RUDNOK, or **RUDNA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, in a mountainous district, 7 m. from Jaszo-Ujfalu. It has chalybeate springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 1162.

RUDOLPHSTADT, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. from Budweis; in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, a school, an old castle, now used as an arsenal; manufactures of lace, and silver-mines. Pop. 870.

RUDOLSTADT, a tn. Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, pleasantly situated between hills, l. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. S. Weimar. It is surrounded with walls, with four gates, and is well built; contains a palace, in which the prince resides; three churches, a townhouse, arsenal, gymnasium, normal school, hospital, and library of 40,000 vols.; is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has manufactures of woollen cloth; a bell-foundry, a spinning-mill, tile-works, and a trade in wood, fruit, and garden produce. Pop. 5743.

RUDSTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5060 ac. P. 599.

RUE [anc. *Durocoregum*], a tn. France, dep. Somme, 13 m. N.N.W. Abbeville; with a remarkable ancient chapel, now classed among the historical monuments of France. Pop. 1124.

RUECAS, a river, Spain, formed by the junction of several torrents from Mount Villuerca to Sierra of Guadalupe, on the frontiers of New Castile, flows S.W., and joins l. bank Guadiana, after a winding course of about 45 m. It becomes dry in summer, and is generally fordable even in winter.

RUEDA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 20 m. from Valladolid, on the Zapardiel. It contains a parish church, a suppressed monastery, a courthouse, and primary school; and has a trade in good wine, grown in the district; and in iron and colonial produce. Pop. 2470.

RUEGLIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. W. Ivrea, in a plain, S. of Mount Bossola, near r. bank Chiusella. It has a parish church. Pop. 1963.

RUEIL, or **RUEL** [anc. *Rotalium*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N.E. Versailles. It contains a handsome parish church, of three naves, with a fine portico and belfry. Near it is the chateau of Malmaison, the favourite residence of the Empress Josephine, whose remains lie in the church, besides those of her daughter Hortense, ex-queen of Holland. Pop. 3937.

RUESGAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and E. Bern, in a narrow valley, r. bank Emme. It contains a parish church, and a poorhouse, and had once a fine old castle, embosomed in a beech-forest. In the revolution of 1798, this castle was so completely demolished, that not a vestige of it remains. The inhabitants live by weaving linen, and rearing cattle. Pop. 2028.

RUFFANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 16 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli, on a hill; with a Capuchin convent, and a school for *belles-lettres*. Pop. 1690.

RUFEC [anc. *Ruffiana*], a tn. France, dep. Charente, on the Lieux, a little above its confluence with the Charente, 27 m. N. Angoulême. It is a cheerful-looking place, and both well and regularly built. It has a court of first resort, and a communal college; a considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, cheese, which bears its name; cattle, and goose-pies; and near it is the fine old chateau of Broglie. Pop. 2734.

RUFFELSHHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Starkenburg, circle Grossgerau; with a church. Pop. 1422.

RUFFINO-DI-LEVI (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and on the heights above the town of Chiavari, near r. bank Entella. It has a parish church, and a massive tower, the only remains of its ancient castle. Pop. 1698.

RUFFORD, par. Eng. Lancaster; 3102 ac. Pop. 861.

RUFFORTH, par. Eng. city of York; 2420 ac. P. 299.

RUFISQUE, a maritime tn., W. Africa, a little E. Cape Verd. It carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1500.

RUFO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, W.N.W. La Sala, on a lofty hill. It contains a richly-decorated chapel. Pop. 2320.

RUGBY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 15 m. N.E. Warwick, pleasantly situated on rising ground, l. bank Avon; and at the junction of the London and N.-Western,

the N.-Midland, the Leamington and Warwick, the Trent Valley, and the Rugby and Stamford railways. It consists of some ancient and irregular, and of several modern and well-formed streets, generally paved and lighted with gas, and lined with houses for the most part substantially built of brick, but occasionally intermixed with others of wood, covered with thatch. The only objects of interest are an ancient parish church, with a massive square embattled tower; a handsome modern district church, Wesleyan, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; a grammar-school, occupying a splendid range of buildings in the Elizabethan style, possessed of an endowment estimated at £5000 per annum, and now ranking, mainly through the exertions of the late Dr. Arnold, as one of the most celebrated schools of England; a national and a charity school, and several almshouses. The railway stations, particularly that of the N.-Western, are expensive and handsome structures. Rugby derives all its importance from its school, which has induced many opulent families to settle in it, and from the number of railways which centre in it, and necessarily create a very extensive transit trade. It has no manufacturing establishment of any consequence, except an iron foundry; but it has two weekly markets, one of them for corn, and 13 annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. One of these lasts eight days. Area of par., 2190 ac. Pop. tn., 6317; par., 6866.

RUGELEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The town, 7 m. N.W. Lichfield, and a station on Trent Valley railway, is pleasantly situated on the Trent; has several good streets, lighted with gas, and kept remarkably clean; a handsome Gothic church; and chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics; several endowed schools, and other charities. Iron-founding is carried on here, and there are also mills for rolling sheet-iron. Pop. 3054. Area of par., 3411 ac. Pop. 4188.

RÜGEN, an isl. Prussia, in the Baltic, off N.W. coast, prov. Pomerania, from which it is separated by a channel, varying in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m.; lat. (E. point) $54^{\circ} 21' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 48' E.$ (tr.) Area, 264 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and indented by a series of bays and creeks, but the water shallows so rapidly, and the coast is so much encumbered with sandbanks, that it possesses no good harbour. The surface, unlike that of the mainland of Pomerania, which is flat and uninteresting in the extreme, exhibits a beautiful variety of hill and dale, and has many well-wooded slopes and wild romantic ravines. The loftiest height, called the Stubbenitz, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the island, and has a height of about 550 ft., forming a bold and precipitous chalky cliff, from the top of which a flight of steps, hewn in the rock, leads down to the sea-shore. Like this cliff, all the rocks of the island belong to the cretaceous system, and have contributed, by their decomposition, and intermixture with vegetable and alluvial loams, to form a soil of remarkable fertility, equally adapted to agriculture and to grass-husbandry, and enabling the inhabitants to export both grain and cattle to a considerable amount. The fisheries, also, are very valuable, and give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. In early times Rügen was held sacred to the goddess Hērtha, and a small lake, surrounded by trees, is still pointed out as having been her principal abode. During the Thirty Years' war, the Swedes gained possession of the island, and retained it till 1815, when it was ceded to Prussia. Administratively it is attached to gov. Stralsund, and forms, with several small adjacent islands, the circle of Bergen, which has a capital of same name. Pop. 37,000.

RÜGENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Köslin, r. bank Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. It is walled, tolerably well built; contains a castle, and four churches; has several courts and public offices; manufactures of ordinary and damask linen, woollen and cotton goods, sailcloth, building-yards, and some shipping; a fishery, and a trade in fish, chiefly eels and dried salmon. Pop. 4885.

RÜGGISBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S. Bern. Here are a number of remarkable caverns, and an old Benedictine monastery, now converted into a workshop, in which Gregory VII. is said to have lived some time before he was raised to the papedom. Pop. 2978.

RUGLES [anc. *Ruga*], a tn. France, dep. Eure, 25 m. S.S.W. Evreux. It apparently occupies the site of a Roman station, and was long possessed of a strong castle, which

makes a considerable figure in history, but has almost disappeared. The parish church has a handsome tower and portal of the 15th century, but both unfinished. Rugles is the centre of important manufactures of pins and nails, the former employing, in the town and neighbourhood, 2500, and the latter 3000 hands. Pop. 1601.

RUHLA, a tn. partly in Saxe-Weimar, and partly in Saxe-Coburg, circle and 6 m. S.S.E. Eisenach, on both sides of the Ruhl. It has two churches, and a hunting-lodge; manufactures of meerschmum-pipes, iron and steel ware, and numerous mills. Pop. 3500.

RUHLAND, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 104 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. It has several public offices, a Protestant church and a chapel, and a paper and other mills. Pop. 1310.

RUHME, a river, Germany, rises in the Harz Mountains, about 15 m. W.N. Nordhausen, in Prussian Saxony, flows N.N.W., and joins r. bank Leine, a little N.W. of Nordheim; total course, about 30 m.

RUHR:—1, The German name for the river Roer—(*whicli see*).—2, A river, Prussia, an affluent of the Rhine, which it joins on r. bank, 16 m. N. Düsseldorf. It rises in Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, in the Rothhaar-Gebirge, flows W., is joined r. bank by the Mohne, l. by the Lenne; total course, which is very tortuous, about 110 m.

RUHRORT, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N. Düsseldorf, at the confluence of the Ruhr with r. bank Rhine. It contains a castle; and has manufactures of cotton goods, and extensive building-yards, in which a great number of the sailing vessels and steamers used in Germany are built; a trade in corn, wood, wool, and coal, particularly the last, obtained from a valuable coal-field in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3225.

RUINEN, or **RUNEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 17 m. S.S.W. Assen; with a church, a school, and a well-frequented cattle and flax market. Pop. 1059.

RUINERWOLD, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 21 m. S.S.W. Assen, on the Wold-Aa; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1245.

RUISHTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1003 ac. Pop. 453.

RUISLIP, par. Eng. Middlesex; 6260 ac. Pop. 1392.

RUIVÄES, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 24 m. from Chaves. Pop. 1280.

RULLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on a stream of same name, 12 m. W. Arlon. It has a trade in corn and in wood. Pop. 1304.

RULSK, a tn. Russia. *See RYLSK.*

RUM, an isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Inner Hebrides, lat. (W. point) 57° N.; lon. 6° 30' W. (n.) It is of somewhat irregular form, and about 18 m. or 20 m. in circumference. It consists of an irregular group of high hills rising out of the sea, without plains, and scarcely diversified by an intervening valley. Although a few of the hills are green, yet most of them exhibit a rough and craggy appearance. About the middle of the island are several fresh-water lakes of considerable dimensions, some of them abounding with small trout. The coast around the island is bold and rocky, particularly on the S. and W. sides, where it is faced with one continued rampart of rock. Pop. 162.

RUM, a lake, British N. America. *See CONTWOX-TO.*

RUMA, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, 35 m. N.W. Belgrade. It contains a Greek and a R. Catholic church, and is inhabited by Illyrians, Germans, and Hungarians. P. 6370.

RUMBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 16½ m. S. Bruges, l. bank Mandel-Beke; with manufactures of linen fabrics, candles, chicory, tobacco, ropes, and oil; five breweries, several flour-mills, and a trade in grain, flax, and cattle. Pop. 6724.

RUMBOLD'S-WYKE, par. Eng. Sussex; 645 ac. P. 318.

RUMBOWE, a small native state, peninsula of Malacca, its frontier, about 25 m. N.W. the town of Malacca. It is intersected by the river Lingie; and has some trade in timber, dammar, and wax, exchanged for opium, iron utensils, cloth, and tobacco. Pop. 9000.

RUMBURG, or **RAUENBERG**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 60 m. N. Prague; with a castle, extensive manufactures of plain and damask linen, cotton goods, calicoes, hosiery, various articles in papier mache, potash, &c.; and a considerable trade in all these articles. Pop. 4900.

RUMBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1468 ac. Pop. 432.

RUMES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. S.W. Tournay; with a church, school, and a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 3475.

RUMIANCA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novaro, prov. Pallanza, near Ornavasso, r. bank Tosa, in a very mountainous district. It has a church and two oratories. Pop. 1377.

RUMILI, **RUMELIA**, or **ROUMELIA**, a political division of Turkey in Europe, the precise limits of which do not appear to be well known; but which, according to Dieterici (*Mittheilung des Statistischen Bureau's in Berlin*), forms an ejalet, including 15 sandjaks; is nearly identical with the former divisions of Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly; and has an area of 46,119 geo. sq. m. The term Roumelia appears to have been originally employed by the Turks to designate all those portions of Turkey in Europe conquered from the Greek emperors, whom they considered the successors of the Romans. It is also often used in a much more restricted sense, and confined to ancient Thraee.

RUMILLY, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Genevese, not far from the Fier, near the confluence of the Cherano, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of a single arch. It is a very ancient place, of Roman origin, has suffered much from fire, war, and pestilence; is the seat of a court of justice; and has tanneries, and an active trade in grain. Pop. 4418.

RUMMELSBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Köslin, cap. circle, on the Stiedenitz, in a valley surrounded by hills. It has a court of justice, a church; manufactures of coarse woollens, baize, frieze, and horse-cloths; a tile-work, and several mills. Pop. 3209.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 322 geo. sq. m., is flat, abounds in lakes, contains much waste-land, and is thinly peopled. Pop. 23,230.

RUMNEY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3375 ac. Pop. 312.

RUMPST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S. Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle with the Rapel, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and watermen. It has a church, chapel, primary school, musical society, several flour and malt mills, and a wax-candle factory. Pop. 2233.

RUNCORN, a market tn., port, and par. England, co. Chester. The town, 6½ m. W.S.W. Warrington, 12 m. E.S.E. Liverpool, l. bank Mersey, and a station on the St. Helens railway, is lighted with gas, and has a new townhall and bridewell, two churches, places of worship for Independents, Baptists, R. Catholics, and different sections of Methodists; and national, British, and other schools; manufactures of soap, and sails; iron ship building-yards, rope-walks, and an extensive and daily increasing trade. It has been declared a free port, and has a custom-house, bonded warehouses and yards, and ample accommodation for all sorts of merchandise. Excellent freestone, found in the neighbourhood, and salt, are largely exported. Runcorn is also much resorted to for sea-bathing, and has superior accommodation for visitors. Pop. 8049. Area of par., 18,906 ac. Pop. 15,047.

RUNCTON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*North*); 2239 ac. Pop. 282.—2, (*South*); 831 ac. Pop. 162.

RUNGPOOR, a dist. and two tns. Hindoostan, presid. and in the N. part of Bengal.—The **DISTRICT** lies between lat. 25° and 27° N.; lon. 88° 30' and 90° E., bounded, E. by the river Brahmapootra and Assam; N. by Bootan and the zemindary of Cooch-Bahar; W. the districts Purneah and Dinagepore; and S. Rajshahye and Mymensingh. Length, N. to S., 120 m.; greatest breadth, 60 m. Area, 4130 sq. m. In its N. part are elevated, sandy plains, where healthy locations for Europeans might be formed; the low lands in other parts are well adapted for rice, which grain and wheat, indigo, tobacco, mustard, ginger, and sugar-cane, are plentifully raised. The centre of the district is traversed by the river Teesta, which since 1784 has changed its course, and now joins the Brahmapootra instead of the Ganges. There are about 400 indigo-factories; the annual value of the indigo made is estimated at £80,000; of the silk produced, £20,000. Carpets and woollen cloths are manufactured; cotton and cotton fabrics figure amongst the chief imports. Some of the fairs are resorted to by merchants from Bootan and Tibet. Although this part of India is far distant from the former seat of Mahometan power, three-fourths of the inhabitants are Mussulmans; Hindoos of low caste are rarely met with in

Rungpoor. Chief towns—Rungpoor, Mungulhau, Chilmay, and Goshpara. Pop. 1,214,300.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*).
 —RURROOK, the cap., in lat. 25° 43' N.; lon. 89° 22' E., is a collection of four villages, only one of which, around the police-office, has the semblance of a town. Several temples and mosques, with two Mahometan monuments, are (or were) its most public edifices. Pop. conjectured to be from 15,000 to 20,000.—(*M.S. Rep. of Dr. F. Hamilton*).—2, A tn. Upper Assam, on the Dikho, a S. affluent of the Brahmapootra; lat. 26° 55' N.; lon. 94° 30' E.; and surrounded by a deep ditch, swamps, and jungles.

RUNHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 834 ac. Pop. 239.

RUNHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1715 ac. Pop. 339.

RUNKEL, a tn. Nassau, l. bank Lahn, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N. Wiesbaden. It contains a castle and two churches. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 1052.

RUNN. See CURCH.

RUNNINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 323 ac. P. 93.

RUNNYMEDE, a beautiful plain, England, co. Surrey, par. Egham, r. bank Thames, 20 m. W.S.W. London; and memorable as the place where the barons in 1215, compelled king John, after a few days' debate, to grant the privileges contained in Magna Charta.

RUNOVICH [anc. *Imotha*], a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, about 30 m. from Macarsca. Pop. 1202.

RUNSWICK BAY, an inlet of the North Sea, E. coast, England, 5 m. N.W. by N. Whitby; capable of containing about 18 sail of shipping in five and six fathoms' water.

RUNTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1448 ac. Pop. 485.

RUNWELL, par. Eng. Essex; 2059 ac. Pop. 334.

RUOTI, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 10 m. N.W. Potenza, on a barren height. Pop. 2750.

RUPELMONDE, a tn. and port, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. E. by N. Ghent, l. bank Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel, a navigable stream only 6 m. long. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather, tobacco, and bricks; dye-works, bleacheries, and fisheries. The port is small but commodious. The ancient castle of Rupelmonde, erected by the counts of Flanders, and principally used as a state prison, was rebuilt and modernized by Baron Feltz, in 1817. Gerard Mercator, the well-known navigator, was born here in 1512. Pop. 2752.

RUPERT RIVER, British N. America, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mississinieu; lat. 50° 45' N.; lon. 72° 30' W.; and after a W. course of about 300 m., falls into James's Bay, the S.E. extremity of Hudson's Sea.

RUPONUNY, or RAPONUNY, a river, British Guiana, the principal affluent of the Essequibo, which it joins, 200 m. from the coast, in lat. 3° 57' 35" N., after a tortuous N. course of 253 m. It forms several falls, has very turbid waters, and the vegetation on its banks is less vigorous than that on the Essequibo.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

RUPERSDORF, or RUPRECHTSDORF, two places, Bohemia:—1, A vil. circle Königgrätz, l. bank Steine, 6 m. from Brunnau. It has a church; limestone-quarries, lime-kilns, and several mills. Pop. 1039.—2, A vil. circle Bunzlau, 24 m. from Gitschin; with a church, a school, and two mills. Pop. 1708.

RUPERSDORF (HOHEN), a market tn. Lower Austria, near Gannersdorf; with a church and a school. Pop. 1489.

RUPIN, two places, Prussia:—1, (*Alt*), A tn., gov. and 38 m. N. Potsdam, at the N. extremity of the lake of same name, where the Rhine falls into it. It contains a parish church; and has a distillery, and a fishery. Pop. 1753.—2, (*New*), A tn., about 3 m. S.W. Alt-Ruppin, cap. circle, and W. shore lake of same name. It is walled, well and regularly built, and has four public squares; several courts and public offices; a church, gymnasium, lunatic asylum, two hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, chicory, cabinet-work, and tobacco; several breweries and distilleries, and a fishery. The architect, Schinkel, was born here. Pop. 9876.—The CIRCLE, area, 514 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, and fertile. Pop. 68,326.

RÜPPUR, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, near Karlsruhe; with a church. Pop. 1250.

RUREE, a tn. Seinde, 75 m. S. Hyderabad, and on the edge of the desert; lat. 24° 22' N.; lon. 68° 30' E. It has a magnificent mosque, and was formerly a place of greater importance than at present. Pop. about 1000.

RURICK, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 15° 10' S.; lon. 146° 47' W. It extends about 20 m., N.N.E. to S.S.W., and contains a lagoon, into which, however, no entrance could be found. It is inhabited.

RUS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Jaen; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and very ancient sanctuary; manufactures of white soap, and linen and hempen cloth; a distillery, a gypsum kiln, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and charcoal. Pop. 1917.

RUSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 55 m. W. Moscow, and on a river, at the foot of a lofty hill, crowned by a castle. It consists of four quarters; contains a stone and four wooden churches, and a public school; and has several tanneries, and a trade in corn, flax, and hides. Pop. (1850) 2366.

RUSCOMBE, par. Eng. Berks; 1249 ac. Pop. 239.

RUSH, a small seaport and market tn. Ireland, co. and 14 m. N.E. Dublin, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and principally inhabited by labourers and fishermen. It has a small pier, and some little trade in the export of potatoes; is a coast-guard station, and a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Pop. 1603.

RUSHALL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 267 ac. Pop. 1170.—2, Wilts; 2164 ac. Pop. 262.

RUSHALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, on the Wyrley and Essington canal, 1 m. N.N.E. Walsall. It has a parish church, with some old monuments; a national school, the ruins of an old castle, and limestone-quarries and lime-kilns. Area of par., 1924 ac. Pop. 1946.

RUSHBROOKE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1060 ac. P. 188.

RUSHBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 4132 ac. Pop. 495.

RUSHDEN, par. Eng. Herts; 1486 ac. Pop. 321.

RUSHDEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton, on the Nene, near Higham-Ferrers. It has a large and handsome parish church, Wesleyan, and General and Particular Baptist chapels; manufactures of shoes, and a considerable trade in coal, timber, and corn. Whitby, the celebrated Arminian divine and commentator, was born here. Area of par., 2770 ac. Pop. 1460.

RUSHEN, par. Isle of Man; 571 ac. Pop. 3256.

RUSHFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk and Suffolk; 4250 ac. Pop. 187.

RUSHMERE, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1; 759 ac. Pop. 116.—2; 2142 ac. Pop. 678.

RUSHOCK, par. Eng. Worcester; 1218 ac. Pop. 214.

RUSHOLME, a township, England, co. Lancaster, par. and 2 m. S.S.E. Manchester; with three handsome churches. The Manchester Victoria Park is partly in this township. Pop. 3679.

RUSHTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2960 ac. P. 429.

RUSHVILLE:—1, A vil., U. States, Indiana, 38 m. E. by S. Indianapolis; with a courthouse, jail, three churches, and several mills. Pop. 2108.—2, A vil. Illinois, 52 m. W.N.W. Springfield; with a courthouse, jail, and four churches. Pop. 1000.

RUSKINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4750 ac. P. 1027.

RUSKOT, a tn. European Turkey. See KESHAN.

RUSPER, par. Eng. Sussex; 3126 ac. Pop. 533.

RUSS, a tn. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, on a small river of the same name, near its confluence with the Niemen, and not far from the mouth of the latter in the Curische-Haff, 25 m. N.W. Tilsit. It has a considerable trade in wood, and an important salmon-fishery. Pop. 2159.

RUSSAGH, par. Irel. Westmeath; 2569 ac. Pop. 458.

RUSSDORF, a vil. Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1931.

RUSSEIGNIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Rogne, near the frontiers of Hainaut, 21 m. S.S.W. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1024.

RUSSELSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, l. bank Main, 15 m. W.N.W. Darmstadt; with a church. Pop. 1422.

RUSSIA [French, *Russie*; German, *Russland*], the most extensive empire in the world, extending from lat. 38° to 78° 20' N.; and from lon. 18° E. eastward to 132° W. It is bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Moldavia; S. Turkey in Europe, the Black Sea, Turkey in Asia, Persia, Independent Tartary, the Chinese Empire, and the Pacific; and E. British America. It thus con-

menaces not far from the W. shores of Europe, and stretches continuously, first across the whole of that continent, next over the whole continent of Asia, and lastly crossing Behring's Strait, finds no limit till it comes in contact with British America, after having passed over 30° more than half the circuit of the globe, or about 210° in all. Owing, however, to the high latitude on which this course must be traced, the whole length E. to W. is less than the number of degrees might lead us to suppose, and is estimated at not more than 7000 m. The average breadth, N. to S., falls far short of this, and probably does not exceed 1500 m. So immense, however, is the whole area, that it at least doubles the area of Europe, and is fixed by the nearest approximations which can be made at about 6,006,010 geo. sq. m. Of these, the proportions belonging to Europe, Asia, and America, and their respective population, are exhibited in the following table:—

AREA and POPULATION of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

| | Area in geo. sq. m. | Pop. (1850.) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| European Russia, | 1,606,871 | 62,088,000 |
| Asiatic Russia— | | |
| Siberia, | 3,609,292 | 2,937,000 |
| Kirghiz steppes, | 293,566 | |
| Transcaucasian provinces, | 60,924 | 2,648,000 |
| Russian America, | 435,957 | 61,000 |
| Total, | 6,006,010 | 67,734,000 |

The continuity of the empire, at least of the Asiatic and European portions of it, might seem to suggest the propriety of viewing it as one great whole, and of proceeding accordingly to give a detailed description of it in a single article; but on the other hand its immense magnitude, and the distinct names commonly used to designate these portions, make it more convenient to consider them separately under the four heads of European Russia, Siberia, Transcaucasian Russia, and American Russia.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA has the same boundaries on the N. and W.

GOVERNMENTS of EUROPEAN RUSSIA—their AREA and POPULATION, in 1850.

| Governments. | Area in geo. sq. m. | Pop. (1850.) | Governments. | Area in geo. sq. m. | Pop. (1850.) | Governments. | Area in geo. sq. m. | Pop. (1850.) |
|--|------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| GREAT RUSSIA. | | | <i>S. Russia, continued.</i> | | | <i>Grand Duchy of Finland, continued.</i> | | |
| 1. Moscow, | 9,456 48 | 1,402,000 | 26. Ekaterinoslav, with Tegen- rog, town and district, | 10,357 12 | 887,500 | 6. St. Michael, | 6,891 20 | Total pop. of Finland, |
| 2. Smolensk, | 16,360 16 | 1,191,000 | 27. Polotsk, | 11,121 60 | 124,100 | 7. Wasa, with its is- lands, | | 1,539,000 |
| 3. Pskov, | 12,988 32 | 791,000 | 28. Vologda, | 13,768 16 | 808,000 | 8. Uleåborg, | 48,641 28 | |
| 4. Tver, | 19,632 32 | 1,354,000 | 29. Minsk, | 47,250 72 | 719,000 | KINGDOM OF KASAN. | | |
| 5. Novgorod, | 35,516 80 | 926,000 | 30. Mohilev, | 14,200 64 | 950,000 | 1. Perm, | 97,150 52 | 1,070,000 |
| 6. Olonetz, | 44,676 20 | 268,000 | 31. Vitepsk, | 13,002 08 | 805,000 | 2. Virola, | 40,120 32 | 1,016,000 |
| 7. Archangel and New Zembla, and isla. Vaigatz and Kalgoney, | 262,042 08 | 258,000 | 32. Wilna, | 13,325 28 | 898,000 | 3. Kasan, | 18,102 08 | 1,370,000 |
| 8. Vologda, | 111,505 44 | 839,000 | 33. Grodno, | 11,112 48 | 925,000 | 4. Simbirsk, | 21,108 04 | 1,345,000 |
| 9. Jaroslavl, | 10,591 52 | 1,028,000 | 34. Kovno, | 12,164 80 | 952,000 | 5. Penza, | 11,076 16 | 1,103,000 |
| 10. Kostroma, | 23,718 88 | 1,076,000 | BALTIC PROVINCES. | | | KINGDOM OF ASTRAKHAN. | | |
| 11. Vladimir, | 18,838 60 | 1,271,000 | 35. Courland, with the islands of Orel and Moon, | 7,955 84 | 564,000 | 1. Saratov, | 56,659 12 | 1,753,000 |
| 12. Nijni-Novgorod, | 14,073 60 | 1,302,000 | 36. Livonia, with the islands of Orel and Moon, | 13,696 00 | 830,000 | 2. Astrakhan, | 45,897 28 | 290,000 |
| 13. Tambor, | 19,408 80 | 1,691,000 | 37. Esthonia, | 6,040 32 | 317,000 | 3. Orenburg, with the Ural Cos- sacks, | 108,693 12 | 1,987,000 |
| 14. Voronej, | 13,183 76 | 1,714,000 | 38. St. Petersburg, | 15,664 96 | 991,000 | 4. Caucasus, ex- clusive of the Telernomor- ski Cossacks, since 1847, named gov. of Stavropol, | 31,405 92 | 402,300 |
| 15. Koursk, | 13,784 96 | 1,533,000 | GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND. | | | KINGDOM OF POLAND. | | |
| 16. Orel, | 9,305 76 | 1,026,500 | 1. Nyland, | 3,341 76 | | 1. Radom, | 7,371 30 | 927,302 |
| 17. Kaluga, | 8,906 40 | 1,551,500 | 2. Åbo - Helsing- burg, with the islands of Åland, | 7,716 32 | | 2. Lublin, | 8,777 76 | 1,018,701 |
| 18. Tula, | 12,299 84 | 1,393,000 | 3. Tawstiehus, | 5,740 32 | | 3. Warsaw, | 10,626 64 | 1,531,485 |
| LITTLE RUSSIA. | | | 4. Viborg, | 12,347 84 | | 4. Plock, | 5,091 52 | 547,455 |
| 20. Kiev, | 14,667 20 | 1,638,000 | 5. Kuopio, | 15,044 48 | | 5. Augustowo, | 5,467 04 | 632,195 |
| 21. Czernigov, | 16,040 08 | 1,455,000 | | | | City of Warsaw, | | 163,597 |
| 22. Poltava, | 14,880 76 | 1,319,500 | | | | | | |
| 23. Kharkov, | 15,867 20 | 1,497,000 | | | | | | |
| SOUTH RUSSIA. | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Taurida, | 19,391 84 | 584,000 | | | | | | |
| 25. Cherson, | 21,876 32 | 859,000 | | | | | | |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Great Russia, - | 670,427 52 | 22,004,000 | 4. West Russia, - | 122,067 52 | 8,808,000 | 7. Kasan, - | 87,861 12 | 7,190,000 |
| 2. Little Russia, - | 60,910 24 | 6,413,500 | 5. Baltic Provinces, - | 43,357 12 | 2,702,000 | 8. Astrakhan, - | 242,565 44 | 4,432,300 |
| 3. South Russia, - | 132,245 76 | 3,980,000 | 6. Finland, - | 110,136 48 | 1,539,000 | 9. Poland, - | 97,900 16 | 4,810,735 |

Total area of European Russia,

1,606,871 geo. sq. m.

Pop. 62,088,000.

Area, 39,008 geo. sq. m.

* * By Ukase, Dec. 18, 1850, part of govs. Orenburg, Saratov, and Simbirsk were formed into the gov. of Samara.

as those given above for the empire. Its S. boundaries also are the same as far E. as the E. shores of the Black Sea, and beyond this the mountains of the Caucasus. The E. boundary is not so well defined. In its upper part the Ural Mountains form such a conspicuous natural barrier, that their title to fix the frontiers of Europe and Asia, so far at least as the govs. Archangel and Vologda extend, has been almost universally recognized. To the S. of this the boundary may be said to be almost arbitrary. Some continue to follow the Ural chain southwards till it reaches the sources of the river Ural, and then follow the course of this river to its mouth in the Caspian; this boundary has the advantage of being at once simple and definite. Others, in forming the boundary, quit the Ural chain much earlier, and commencing at the sources of the Visher, follow it downwards to its junction with the Kama, then follow the Kama to its junction with the Volga, and finally follow the Volga to its mouth. This boundary, though less simple than the former, has like it the merit of being well defined, and perhaps surpasses it by the prominence which it gives to the Volga, whose mighty flood would seem almost to entitle it to be the boundary of a continent. But the misfortune is that the Russian government has entirely discarded both of these boundaries, and produced confusion by forming two of its largest governments, Perm, and Orenburg, out of territories which do not belong exclusively to either Europe or Asia, but partly to both. In these circumstances, though it seems impossible to disregard a boundary which the Russians themselves have made, the least inconvenient course perhaps will be to modify it so far as to consider the whole of govs. Perm and Orenburg as belonging only to one continent. The only question is, To which of the two are they to be assigned? It does not matter much, but we incline to decide in favour of Europe, within whose limits the capitals of these governments are certainly situated. European Russia, as thus defined, is bounded, N.E. by the Ural Mountains, E. govs. Tobolsk and Omsk, and S.E. Independent Tartary, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, and Turkey in Asia. The names, areas, and population of its principal administrative divisions, are exhibited in the following table:—

The surface, in the most general view that can be taken of it, is two immense plains, the boundary between which is marked, though not very definitely, by a broad central ridge which stretches across it in an irregular waving line, mainly in a N.E. direction, commencing on the frontiers of Poland, and terminating on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, near lat. 62° N. This ridge forms the E. continuation of the great water-shed which divides the whole continent of Europe into a N. and a S. basin; but unlike the W. part, which is composed of lofty mountain chains, or elevated plateaux, is only of very moderate height, never exceeding 1000 ft. above sea-level. Even this height is attained only in the Valdai Mountains, which have very little title to the name. The far greater part of them, and of the remainder of the ridge, has an average height of not more than 500 ft. The only regions where the surface assumes a decidedly mountainous appearance, are in the E., where the Ural chain, though nowhere exceeding 7000 ft., looks much more elevated, at least in its upper part, from its high latitude and consequent covering of perpetual snow; and in the S., where the mountains of Taurida, lining the S. shores of the Crimea, have a height of about 4000 ft. With these exceptions, the only other parts of European Russia, which, according to the limits above assigned to it, do not belong to its two immense plains, are those districts of Perm and Orenburg which are situated on the E. side of the Urals, and slope towards the almost boundless steppes of Asia.

Rivers and Lakes.—The broad central ridge above referred to, forming the great water-shed of the country, sends the waters on the N. side of it either to the Arctic Ocean or to the Baltic, and those on the S. side of it to the Black Sea or to the Caspian. These, therefore, form the four great basins to which all the rivers of European Russia belong. These rivers are remarkable both for their number and their magnitude, and in order to avoid confusion in describing them, it will be necessary to examine each basin separately. Beginning with that of the Arctic Ocean, and proceeding E. to W., we find first the Petchora, which, after receiving its waters chiefly from the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains, by a number of important affluents, accumulates them into one great flood, which then flows almost due N., and empties itself into a wide estuary, remarkable for the number of islands which the alluvial deposits of the river have formed within it. The Petchora is the only large river of European Russia which thus sends its waters directly to the Arctic Ocean; all the others are received by it indirectly through the medium of the White Sea. Their names are the Mezen, N. Dvina, and Onega. By far the most important of the three is the Dvina, which, receiving its supplies in nearly equal quantities from the E. by the Vitehga, and from the W. by the Suchona, proceeds N.W. in a very circuitous course, continually augmented by large affluents, and falls into the Gulf of Archangel, a little below the well-known port of that name. The surface drained by the rivers of this basin is almost entirely confined to the two extensive govts. of Archangel and Vologda. The basin next in order is that of the Baltic. Its principal rivers are the Kemi, and Tornéa (the latter common to both Russia and Sweden), which fall into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Kymmene, Neva, and Narva or Narowa, which fall into the Gulf of Finland; the Aa and S. Dvina, which fall into the Gulf of Riga; the Niemen or Memel, which enters Prussia before terminating its course; and the W. Bug, an affluent of the Vistula. To the basin of the Black Sea belong the Dniester, S. Bug, and Dnieper, which have all their mouths at a short distance from each other in the neighbourhood of the rising seaport of Odessa; the Don, which falls into the N.E. extremity of the Sea of Azof; and the Kuban, which, deriving its chief supplies from Circassia, and forming great part of its boundary, must continue to be a Russian river more in name than reality, so long as the Circassians are able to maintain their noble struggle for independence. The last basin, that of the Caspian, is in some respects the most remarkable of all, since, though Europe sends it at most only two large rivers, the Ural and the Volga, both supplied in part from Asiatic sources, the latter not only surpasses all other Russian rivers, but is one of the greatest of which Europe can boast. The lakes of Russia are on a scale of magnificence fully commensurate with that of the rivers. To say nothing of the Caspian itself—which, being wholly surrounded by land, and even in-

capable, from the lowness of its level, of discharging itself into any other sea, is truly a lake—Russia can produce others of vast extent, which, from lying wholly within its limits, are peculiarly its own. It is somewhat curious that all the larger lakes belong to the northern basins, and with scarcely a single exception to the basin of the Baltic. To it at least belong Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe; Onega, Peipus, and Ilmen. Finland, too, which toward its S. extremity is a mere net-work of lakes, sends all its waters to the Baltic. Almost all the other lakes of any consequence belong to the basin of the Volga. Their dimensions are much inferior to those already mentioned, but in any other country less amply provided, such lakes as the Bielo-Ozero, in gov. Novgorod, and the Koubinsköe, in gov. Vologda, would not pass unnoticed. In the S. are several large salt-lakes, among which may be mentioned the Elton in gov. Saratov, and the Baskutchask in gov. Astrakhan. In concluding this part of the subject, it is necessary to mention that the E. parts of govts. Perm and Orenburg, which we have included in European Russia, belong to the basin of the Obi, which receives several large affluents from their slopes on the E. side of the Ural chain.

Climate.—A country extending over at least 35° of lat., from the warmer regions of the temperate far into the regions of the frozen zone, must exhibit several very marked diversities of climate. It is usual accordingly to consider it in four distinct divisions—a polar region, including all the country N. of lat. 67°; a cold region, extending from lat. 67° to 57° N.; a temperate region, from lat. 57° to 50° N.; and a warm region, from lat. 50° to 37° N. Another division, founded on the vegetation of the different regions, has been proposed—1, the region of ice, where vegetation is all but extinct; 2, the region of *tundras*, or moorland steppes; 3, the region of forests and pastures; 4, the region of commencing agriculture, where barley ripens; 5, the region of rye and flax; 6, the region of wheat and orchards; 7, the region of maize and vines; and 8, the region of the olive and the sugar-cane. In regard to the climate in general, it may be observed that its characteristic features are a greater coldness and variableness than is common under the same latitudes in the more westerly parts of Europe. The mean annual temperature of the upper part of the Norwegian coast to its extremity at the N. Cape, is above the freezing point, whereas a considerable portion of Russia within the same, and even in a lower latitude, is below it. This is true of the whole of Russian Lapland as far S. as 66°, and to the E. of the White Sea the thermal line indicating a mean annual temperature of freezing, descends so rapidly that on reaching the Ural Mountains it is found to be as low as 60°. The region to which the name of cold has been given, has a mean annual temperature varying between 32° and 40°, but very unequally divided throughout the year, the cold in winter often sinking the thermometer to 30° below zero, or 62° below freezing, while the summer-heat often raises it above 80°. At St. Petersburg, considerably below the centre of this region, the mean annual temperature is rather above 40°; on the other hand, that of Kasan, situated at the very S. extremity of the region, but much farther inland, is rather below 36°. The temperate region, situated between lat. 57° and 50° N., has a mean annual temperature varying from 40° to 50°, and includes within it the far finest part of the Russian territory, though even there the thermometer has a very wide range, the summer-heat which suffices to grow melons and similar fruits in the open field being often succeeded by very rigorous winters. The warm region, extending from 50° southwards, well merits the name from its extreme summer-heats, the thermometer in June and July standing commonly about 100°, and often considerably higher. It is not, however, free from the remarkable contrasts which a Russian summer and a Russian winter exhibit; for the Sea of Azof, situated almost in the heart of this region, usually freezes about the beginning of November, and is seldom open again before the beginning of April. In all the countries bordering on the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and bounded on the W. and N. by the basin of the Volga, the air is charged with a superabundance of moisture, which descends in mists, and frequent falls of rain or snow. Towards the centre, and still farther E., the superabundance of moisture disappears, though enough still remains to keep vegetation in full vigour even at the hottest season. Still farther S. the want of rain is often felt, and

long-continued droughts do frequent mischief. In general, however, the climates of all the regions are not unfavourable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insalubrity can easily be traced to local causes, disease is by no means prevalent, and human life often attains its longest allotted term.

Geology.—Till recently, the geological formations of Russia had been very imperfectly explored, and the most erroneous ideas were entertained in regard to them. The more accurate information now possessed is mainly due to Sir Roderick Murchison and his coadjutors. Their united work on Russia, and the map and illustrative sections which accompany it, furnish all the geological information that can be required, at least for general purposes. Taking the map chiefly for our guide, we find in the N.W. a vast tract of gneiss and other crystalline schists, penetrated by granite, extending W. from the Gulf of Bothnia, and N. from the Gulf of Finland over the whole principality of the latter name, the W. part of gov. Olonetz, and the extensive part of gov. Archangel which is isolated from its main body by the White Sea. The only other region where a similar development occurs is in the S., where a large granitic steppe stretches in a S.E. direction. It commences near Ovrutch, in the N.E. of gov. Volhynia, covers the far greater part of gov. Kiev, as much of gov. Podolsk as lies N. of the Bug, the N. half of gov. Kherson, the W. and S. of Ekaterinoslav, and a part of Taurida, and terminates just before reaching the shores of the Sea of Azof, from which it is excluded by a narrow belt of tertiary marls and limestone. In the E., however, and along the whole crest of the Ural Mountains, from their commencement on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and almost continuously southward to their last ramifications, granite of more recent origin than that already mentioned occurs, in connection with other eruptive rocks of greenstone, porphyry, sienite, serpentine, &c. These rocks are overlain on both sides of the chain by metamorphic schists, forming long and narrow belts nearly parallel with its principal axis. Immediately to the W. appears a similar belt of Silurian strata, which where lowest in the series, are in the state of chloritic and talcose schists. The only other locality where the Silurian system receives a marked development is on the S. shores of the Gulf of Finland, where it stretches from its W. extremity, E. along gov. Esthonia and St. Petersburg, and is then continued across the isthmus between the E. extremity of the gulf and Lake Ladoga, and along the S. and S.E. shores of that lake. In immediate contact with this Silurian formation on the S., but on a much more magnificent scale of development, appears the Devonian system, or old red sandstone, as it is sometimes called. The main body of this formation commences near the S.E. shores of the Baltic, and gradually widens out with its N.E. and S.E. sides, so as to assume the shape of a wedge. It then forms a wide fork, sending one of its legs N.E. across Lake Onega, and along Archangel Bay to the N.W. extremity of Mezen Bay, and the other leg S.E. to the N.W. frontiers of Voronej. It thus covers continuously the whole of gov. Courland, Livonia, Vitebsk, and Pskov, and parts of Wilna, Minsk, Mohilev, and Smolensk on the one side, and of Petersburg and Novgorod on the other; while its N.E. branch traverses Olonetz, and penetrates into Archangel; and its S.E. branch stretches over considerable parts of Kaluga, Orel, and Tula. The only other localities in which the same formation occurs is as a belt stretching S.S.E. from the E. shore of the Gulf of Tcheskaia in the Arctic Ocean, and in a longer but narrower belt on the W. side of the Ural chain, where it immediately overlies the Silurian formation already mentioned. The formation next in order is the carboniferous. The main body of it lies within the above fork of the old red sandstone, and in immediate contact with it, and then keeping parallel with the N.E. branch of the fork, is continued in the same direction to its termination in Mezen Bay. It occupies the whole of gov. Tver, the cap of which is situated near its centre; and large parts of Smolensk, Kaluga, Tula, and Riazan on the one side, and of Novgorod and Olonetz on the other. The gov. of Moscow is situated in the very heart of it, and that of Vladimir on its E. side. It is evidently continued beneath these governments, and covers part of their surface, the other and far greater part being covered by oolite or Jura limestone. The carboniferous system occurs in other two distant and

isolated localities; the one in the S., a little N. of the Sea of Azof, where it occupies the E. part of gov. Ekaterinoslav, and the W. extremity of that of Don Cossacks, and where, too, the coal forming the characteristic mineral of the system is partially worked by pits; the other locality is on the W. side of the Ural chain, where, in the ascending series, it succeeds the Silurian and Devonian systems, and has a larger development than either of them. This development of the carboniferous system on the side of the Ural chain, and the still larger development above described as existing in gov. Smolensk, Kaluga, &c., form the opposite boundaries of a system which in European Russia is magnificently developed; and to which, from the large space which it covers in Perm and the contiguous gov., Sir R. Murchison has proposed to give the name of the Permian system. Its rocks belong to the upper part of the coal measures, and consist chiefly of magnesian limestone, and new red sandstone. The latter name is still often applied to the whole system. In Russia the main body of it, though somewhat irregular in shape, may be considered as an immense triangle, the three angles of which have their respective vertices at Ustujna, gov. Novgorod; Mezen, near the bay of same name, gov. Archangel; and Orsk, on the Ural, in gov. Orenburg. Vast as this space appears, it must still be increased by supposing that the line which joins Mezen and Orsk, and forms the longest side of the triangle, is not made perfectly straight, but curves eastward, so as to include the districts around the towns of Tcherdin, Solikansk, Perm, and Ufa. A glance at the map will show that the Permian system, as traced by these limits, must extend over the whole of gov. Kostroma, Viatka, and Kasan, and large parts of Archangel, Vologda, Jaroslavl, Nijnei-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Orenburg, and Perm. Its continuity over the whole of this space is undoubted, but in the N. of gov. Kostroma and Viatka, and more especially in the part of Vologda between the towns of Nikolsk and Ust-Sisolsk it disappears for a time beneath strata belonging to the Jurassic or oolitic system. This system is developed partially in several other localities, and very largely in the N.E. of gov. Archangel. Immediately above it in the geological series is the cretaceous system, of which the principal localities are Czernigov, Orel, Koursk, Kharkov, and Voronej, near the centre; Volhynia and a small part of Poland in the W.; and a long tract along the N. base of the Caucasus. The rocks next in succession belong to the tertiary formation, which in both its eocene and miocene periods is very largely developed. Strata of the eocene period, commencing in the E. in gov. Simbirsk, stretch W. over the greater part of gov. Penza and Tambov, then, after a considerable interruption, reappear on the frontiers of Koursk and Kharkov, cover the far greater part of gov. Czernigov and Poltava, and are thence continued without interruption into gov. Mohilev, Minsk, Grodno, and finally into Poland. The miocene period has its chief developments in Volhynia, Podolsk, and Bessarabia. Beds of still more recent formation may be traced in the limestones, marls, and clays on the N.W. shores of the Black Sea, on the far greater part of the peninsula of the Crimea, on the E. and N. shores of the Sea of Azof, on the low flats along the W. and N. shores of the Caspian, and the low sandy steppes of Astrakhan. Mere alluvial deposits, of comparatively recent date, are to be found in a greater or less degree at the mouths of all the rivers, and are particularly discernible in the great estuary of the Petchora. As a curious and interesting fact connected with geology, may be mentioned the vast numbers of erratic blocks and similar drift spread over the greater part of N. Russia, and evidently transported into it from Finland, Lapland, and Sweden.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Russia possesses a vast number of phanerogamous plants, but as the examination which botanists have made is acknowledged to be very imperfect, it is probable that many yet remain to be discovered. A considerable proportion of the surface still continues almost in a state of nature; and, where it is well wooded, there is room to question whether any other mode of occupation could be made to prove equally productive. Forests, however, are found chiefly in the more northern governments, particularly Archangel, Vologda, and Perm. In many of the central and southern governments a deficiency of timber is seriously felt, and many extraordinary expedients are resorted to in order to obtain adequate supplies of fuel. The governments most imperfectly

provided with wood are Esthonia, Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, and Astrakhan. The prevailing trees of the northern forests are fir, larch, alder, and birch. The oak is seldom found beyond lat. 61°, few fruit-trees are found beyond lat. 56°, and their regular culture cannot be profitably carried on beyond lat. 53° N. There apples, pears, and plums become tolerably abundant; and still farther south, peaches, apricots, quinces, almonds, and pomegranates become common fruits. The vine and mulberry, also, are extensively cultivated, and considerable quantities both of wine and silk are obtained. In the Crimea, extensive vineyards have been formed with plants selected with the utmost care, and several of the wines have already acquired a high name. Other governments have imitated the example, and the export of wine promises to become an object of great national importance. Among the principal districts in which the culture of the vine is regarded as an object of primary importance, may be mentioned Bessarabia, Kherson, Kiev, Astrakhan, and the Don Cossacks. The last makes large quantities of a wine resembling champagne, which finds a ready sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and many of the larger towns. But it is to agriculture properly so called, that Russia must long continue to look for the richest source of national prosperity. After deducting all the regions where the rigours of the climate, without making the growth and ripening of grain absolutely impossible, are incompatible with its culture as a regular branch of industry, vast tracts of land remain, where the soil is almost of inexhaustible fertility, and all the cereals are produced in such abundance as not only to meet the home consumption, but leave a large surplus for export. The most important crops raised for food are rye, wheat, barley, oats, buck-wheat, and potatoes; and for other purposes, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and beet-root for sugar. The principal wheat-districts are parts of Poland, particularly gov's. Warsaw, Radom, and Lublin; the fertile, alluvial tracts along the banks of northern rivers; and gov's. Volhynia, Podolsk, Kiev, and Poltava. Rye, from its natural adaptation to the soil, and its almost universal use as an article of food, is cultivated in every quarter up to lat. 65°. Barley ripens in lat. 67°, but is in far less general repute than rye. Oats are extensively grown in several gov's, and more especially in the rich alluvial tracts of Archangel, where the peasants, after satisfying their own wants, grind the surplus into meal, and export it in considerable quantities to the coast of Norway. Maize forms one of the most important crops of Bessarabia, where a return of sixty-fold is said not to be uncommon. Potatoes are largely grown in Saratov, in Poland, and in the districts which border the Baltic; in the last partly for food, but much more for the supply of numerous distilleries, which are employed in converting them into brandy. Both hemp and flax are staple products. The former is grown to an immense extent in all the gov's, which border on the Ural chain, and on both sides of the upper course of the Volga, particularly in gov's. Tver, Jaroslav, and Kostroma. Flax is also cultivated to a great extent in the same districts, but more especially in gov's. Olonetz, Vologda, Livonia, and the S. parts of Finland. Both their fibre and their seed form most important articles of export from the ports of Riga, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. Kitchen-gardens, in many parts, attract considerable attention, and cabbages, turnips, carrots, and onions, are occasionally cultivated on an extensive scale; in some of the districts bordering on the southern steppes, the water-melon thrives amazingly, attaining immense size with little culture, and, while in season, forms a principal food of the lower classes. In Astrakhan, on the banks of the Volga, liquorice grows with a luxuriance unknown elsewhere, and furnishes juice sufficient to form an important article of export. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is proper to observe, that, though Russia is decidedly an agricultural country, its progress in the science of agriculture has hitherto been slow, and the amount of produce obtained is much more owing to the natural fertility of the soil than to any ability displayed in extracting it. There is perhaps no country in Europe in which so much corn is obtained at so small an expense of skill and labour. In Livonia, however, and the Baltic provinces generally, and in some of the more celebrated wheat-districts of the Ukraine, an improved husbandry has been introduced, and government, by the appointment of agricultural chairs in the universities,

and the formation of model farms, is laudably endeavouring to extend it to other quarters.

Zoology.—Animals, both domestic and wild, are extremely numerous in Russia. Among the former are horses of various breeds, of which those in the N. are generally small but hardy; those of the central and S. provinces large and well adapted for draught; and those of the Cossacks remarkable for their spirit and endurance of fatigue, and their admirable adaptation for light cavalry. In several of the steppes horses still run wild. Cattle are much used, particularly in the S., for agricultural operations, and exist in such numbers that tallow and hides form very important articles of export. The best breeds are those of the Ukraine, Archangel, Bessarabia, and Grodno. In Livonia a great number of excellent cows are kept for the dairy, and much good cheese is made. The sheep are chiefly of three breeds—the original Russian, which is found in vast numbers in every part of the country, and though generally inferior, and producing a very indifferent wool, has been of late greatly improved by crossing with the merino and Saxon; the Kirghiz breed, remarkable for large size, a darkish-red colour, long but coarse wool, and more especially for their ponderous tails, from which from 30 lbs. to 40 lbs. of tallow are obtained, and existing in vast numbers on the steppes of the Volga; and the Circassian breed, not confined to the Caucasian provinces, but widely diffused in the Crimea, and among the Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the Don. The improved breeds of sheep are found especially in the Baltic gov's. of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, but are rapidly spreading into other quarters. Goats are numerous in the S., where they are valued chiefly for their skins, which are used in making morocco leather. In Podolsk and Ekaterinoslav some Angora goats are kept for their fleeces, which are remarkably fine, and manufactured into shawls. In the N. regions, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, large herds of reindeer are kept; and in the S., at the opposite extremity, among the Tartars of the Crimea and the inhabitants of the Caucasus, the camel is often seen. Among wild animals may be mentioned the bear, the wolf, wild hog, and various animals which are hunted for their furs. Wild fowl abound, particularly near the mouths of rivers; among other may be mentioned the pelican, which frequents the shores of the Black Sea. Both on the coasts and in the rivers a great number of productive fisheries are carried on. In the Arctic Ocean whales are occasionally seen, and vast numbers of seals are taken. The rivers of the Caspian, particularly the Ural and Volga, and the Sea of Azof, are celebrated for their sturgeon. In the same quarters are also important salmon-fisheries.

Minerals.—These are both numerous and very valuable. Gold is obtained in large quantities, both by mining and washing, on the slopes of the Ural Mountains, and the streams which descend from them. All of these, however, with a very few exceptions, are found on the E. side of the chain; and, therefore, belong more properly to Asiatic than to European Russia. Copper is found both in the Valdai and the Ural Mountains. To the W. of the latter, in all the low country of Perm, are vast cupriferous deposits, from which large quantities of metal are annually obtained, under the most favourable circumstances, the workings themselves being not only comparatively easy, but all the materials necessary for smelting, and more especially unlimited supplies of fuel, existing in their immediate vicinity. Gov's. Olonetz, Viatka, Kasan, Vologda, and Orenburg have also their copper-mines. Iron, the most widely diffused of all the Russian metals, and the most extensively and profitably worked, is found not only among the mountains, but in the lowest marshy grounds, where extensive beds of bog iron-ore have been formed. The principal seat of the iron manufacture is in gov. Perm, but important workings are carried on, and great numbers of blast-furnaces have been erected, in many other quarters. Lead is more sparingly diffused, and is worked chiefly in the Ural chain, and some parts of Poland, particularly the vicinity of Cracow and Sandomir. It sometimes contains such a percentage of silver as to make it worth extracting. Platina has long been worked in the Ural chain, in the most productive mines of that metal which are known to exist in the world. Salt is found in such abundance, both in brine-pits and mines, that it may be considered altogether inexhaustible. In almost every part of the vast extent of surface already described as belonging geologically to the Permian system, it may easily

be found, and in numerous localities is extensively and profitably worked. Saltpetre is found chiefly in gov. Astrakhan. From the vast extent of country which has been shown to be occupied by the carboniferous system, it may be reasonably concluded that many extensive coal-fields must exist. It would seem, however, that Russia, in this respect, bears a considerable resemblance to Ireland, where the large developments of the carboniferous system are chiefly confined to its lower strata, and is much more remarkable for its immense masses of mountain-limestone than its productive seams of coal. The upper portion of the system, which alone contains the coal-measures for which W. Europe, and more especially Great Britain, is distinguished, has no decided representative in Russia. The chief fields of coal yet ascertained to exist are among the Valdai Hills, where the coal is generally so thin and poor as hardly to merit the name; in gov. Moscow, where seams from 3 ft. to 6 ft. thick are seen cropping out in many ravines, and might, it is supposed, be profitably extracted, though the quality of the coal is acknowledged to be very inferior; and in an extensive tract between the Dnieper and the Don, and chiefly in that part of it watered by the Donetz. This last coal-district is said by Murchison to be by far the richest in the Russian empire, and extends over an area of not less than 11,000 sq. m. It has been very imperfectly explored, but does not seem entitled to raise very high expectations. It is worked in several localities, and more especially at Alexandrovsk, in a seam about 7 ft. thick, composed of a soft bituminous coal, containing a great deal of sulphur, both in lumps of pyrites, and in the much more injurious form of frequent thin filaments wrought, as it were, into its very texture. In some other localities, the quality of the coal seemed to improve; but except in those gov. where wood is scarce, and a very inferior fuel might create an extensive demand, it is evident that the known coal-fields of Russia cannot be turned to much account. It is probable, however, that besides the known coal-fields, others of greater value, though from their greater depth requiring more expensive fittings, exist in other quarters, and more especially in those gov. where the Permian system is most largely developed. The magnesian limestone, which contains the chief component of the system, is sunk through to reach some of the most valuable seams in England, and analogy strongly favours the conclusion that an exception to this rule will not be found in Russia. In Perm itself, where this coal, if it exist, is likely to be found in greatest abundance, it is at present little wanted. For the smelting of metals, the boundless forests furnish a more valuable material; and ages must elapse before these can be so much thinned as to make either the search for coal or the working of it objects of much importance. The only other mineral products deserving of notice are quarries of granite and marble, both of which, of excellent quality, are found near the shores and to the N.E. of Lake Ladoga.

Manufactures and Trade.—In a country where so much land remains to be taken into cultivation, and population is very much scattered, manufactures cannot be expected to be carried on upon an extensive scale, except in a few leading towns. Considering the unfavourable circumstances, the progress of Russia in manufactures is much greater than could have been anticipated, and certainly much greater than it could have been, had not a succession of monarchs, commencing with Peter the Great, done the utmost to promote it, both by the establishment of large model manufactories and various other modes of encouragement. The branches in which most progress has been made are leather, both ordinary and morocco, the latter particularly at Astrakhan, Torjok in gov. Tver, Kasan, and Taurida, in all of which the article produced is unsurpassed in any other country in Europe; cotton twist and cotton goods at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in gov. Vladimir, Kostroma, and Astrakhan; woollen and linen goods in many parts of Poland, gov. Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Moscow, Kaluga, and most of the provincial towns; silks, particularly at St. Petersburg and Moscow; sailcloth, at these two capitals, and also in gov. Archangel, Riazan, and Novgorod; fine Cashmere shawls, in gov. Penza and Ekaterinoslav; fine carpets, at Kamenskoi, Smolensk, and Kursk; cordage, at Archangel, and in gov. Orel; metals, more especially iron and copper, in gov. Perm, and many other localities; fire-arms, and sword and other cutlery, in gov. Tula; plate-glass and crystal, at St. Petersburg, Tula, and Tver; tapestry, at

Issa and St. Petersburg; paper, at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Jaroslav, Kaluga, and in Livonia; carriages, jewellery, and porcelain, also at St. Petersburg and Moscow; hosiery, at Sarepta, and various other places; and oil, wax, candles, soap, glue, tobacco, window-glass, glass bottles, &c., in almost every important town. The rapid increase of the cotton manufactures is shown by the quantity of raw cotton consumed, which, in 1831, amounted to 9,221,804 lbs.; in 1842, to 18,477,144 lbs.; and, in 1848, had risen to 44,331,660 lbs. In 1842, Russia imported 21,760,380 lbs. cotton twist from Britain; but, in 1850, the quantity had fallen off to 4,370,576 lbs. Trade also is very extensive. It is true, that considering the vast extent of country, the seaports are very few, being almost confined to Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean; St. Petersburg and Riga, in the Baltic; Odessa, and a few others of less importance, in the Black Sea; Taganrog, in the Sea of Azof; and Astrakhan, Baku, and Kizliar, in the Caspian. The great distances at which the seas containing these ports are situated from each other, and from the interior of the country, must have confined the foreign trade within very narrow limits, had not a remarkable number of internal feeders been provided, partly by nature and partly by art—by nature, in the magnificent streams which wind across the country in all directions, and owing to the general flatness of the surface, are eminently adapted for navigation—and by art, in the great system of canals by which the different basins to which these rivers belong, have been made to communicate with each other, so as to give a continuous navigation from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic to the Caspian; together with a network of branch canals, by which all the great towns of the interior have ready access to their exports and to each other. The valuable communications thus provided are about to receive a vast accession from the railway system, for which the configuration of the country affords unwonted facilities. One important trunk line, connecting St. Petersburg with Moscow, has already been completed; and the German lines connect eastward with Warsaw. Here it may suffice to mention, respecting the trade of Russia, that the principal exports are tallow, corn and flour, flax, hemp, linseed, hemp-seed, timber, potash, bristles, hogs-lard, pitch-tar, hides, furs, leather, sailcloth, cordage, iron, copper, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, cotton, cotton twist, and cotton and woollen goods, raw and spun silk, dye-stuffs, lead, tin, and quicksilver, oils, wines, &c.; that the outer foreign trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, and partially, but to a far less extent, with Sweden, Holland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, and Prussia; that the inland foreign trade is carried on chiefly with Persia and China, from the latter of which she imports, through the frontier mart of Kiachta, 4,700,000 lbs. tea annually; also silks, nankeens, porcelain, &c.; and exports in return, furs, leather, woollen and linen fabrics, cattle, and reindeer-horns, to the value of £700,000; and that an inland trade, strictly so called, and carried on to a much greater extent than any other, has its most important entrepôts at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Morshansk, Kaluga, Tula, Kursk, Nijnei-Novgorod, Kasan, Perm, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

The following tables furnish a means of estimating the extent of the foreign trade of Russia, and of the movement of shipping in her commercial ports. The great excess, both in exports and shipping, in 1847, is accounted for by the quantity of grain supplied to W. Europe in consequence of the potato-rot:—

TOTAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES, POLAND, and FINLAND, from 1842 to 1851, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and SPECIE IMPORTED into and EXPORTED from the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, in the years 1844 and 1845 to 1848:—

| Years | Imports. | Exports. | Imported. | Exported. |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1842..... | 13,393,953 | 13,515,049 | ... | ... |
| 1843..... | 12,793,584 | 14,053,967 | ... | ... |
| 1844..... | 12,435,992 | 14,832,014 | 1,609,563 | 750,798 |
| 1845..... | 13,167,217 | 14,656,966 | ... | ... |
| 1846..... | 13,774,333 | 16,263,173 | 1,776,083 | 2,068,145 |
| 1847..... | 14,120,567 | 33,534,765 | 3,538,273 | 2,056,448 |
| 1848..... | 14,373,227 | 13,986,667 | 959,202 | 2,032,719 |
| 1849..... | 14,605,973 | 13,060,408 | ... | ... |
| 1850..... | 15,420,789 | 15,221,663 | ... | ... |
| 1851..... | 15,595,956 | 14,008,350 | ... | ... |

TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED at the NORTHERN and SOUTHERN PORTS of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE in 1842-1848—

| Years. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1842..... | 4,927 | 893,866 | 4,784 | 866,054 |
| 1843..... | 4,971 | 943,866 | 4,939 | 918,490 |
| 1844..... | 5,813 | 1,107,784 | 5,741 | 1,060,004 |
| 1845..... | 5,938 | 1,135,404 | 5,840 | 1,145,822 |
| 1846..... | 7,125 | 1,908,472 | 7,213 | 1,846,728 |
| 1847..... | 11,366 | 1,936,068 | 11,424 | 1,998,668 |
| 1848..... | 6,401 | 1,323,080 | 6,197 | 1,177,994 |

The exports of Russia exceeded her imports up till about the year 1834, since which time the imports have been considerably in excess, as will be seen from the following table, showing the progress of Russian commerce since the middle of last century:—

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Years. | Imports. | Exports. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1760..... | £609,730 | £746,000 | 1822..... | £6,320,747 | £7,655,230 |
| 1768..... | 1,025,512 | 1,131,032 | 1831..... | 9,348,349 | 10,295,034 |
| 1775..... | 997,530 | 1,387,840 | 1834..... | 9,391,554 | 9,038,753 |
| 1796..... | 1,900,000 | 2,100,000 | 1845..... | 12,774,293 | 11,414,669 |
| 1807..... | 2,060,962 | 2,520,000 | 1849..... | 14,605,973 | 13,060,408 |
| 1815..... | 4,232,512 | 6,803,535 | 1851..... | 15,595,956 | 14,668,386 |

Great Britain exports to Russia woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton twist, woollen yarn, salt, colonial produce, hardware, &c., to the annual value stated in the following table:—

DECLARED VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to RUSSIA, in EACH YEAR, from 1831 to 1850.

| Years. | Value. | Years. | Value. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1831..... | £1,191,565 | 1841..... | £1,607,175 |
| 1832..... | 1,587,250 | 1842..... | 1,885,953 |
| 1833..... | 1,531,002 | 1843..... | 1,895,519 |
| 1834..... | 1,382,300 | 1844..... | 2,129,026 |
| 1835..... | 1,732,775 | 1845..... | 2,153,491 |
| 1836..... | 1,740,433 | 1846..... | 1,725,148 |
| 1837..... | 2,046,592 | 1847..... | 1,844,543 |
| 1838..... | 1,663,343 | 1848..... | 1,925,226 |
| 1839..... | 1,776,426 | 1849..... | 1,566,175 |
| 1840..... | 1,602,712 | 1850..... | 1,454,771 |

Great British imports from Russia grain, tallow, hemp, flax, linseed, bristles, wool, linen fabrics, &c. In 1840, 1847, and 1848, the value was as follows:—

IMPORTS to GREAT BRITAIN from RUSSIA.

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1840, | £3,351,309 |
| 1847, | 7,363,681 |
| 1848, | 6,324,343 |

In the above imports to Great Britain in 1848, the grain figures for £1,169,851, the tallow for £1,743,818, the hemp for £607,254, and the flax for £958,812.

Weights and Measures.—Accounts are kept in roubles and kopeks or copecks, each of the former containing 100 of the latter. The rouble is of two kinds:—the paper rouble, used in accounts, and equal to a French franc, or 10*d.* sterling; and the silver rouble = 3*s.* 2*d.* The principal coins are, in gold, the imperial = 10 roubles, and the demi-imperial, in platinum, a piece of 6, and another of 3 roubles' value, struck in 1827 and 1830, but now seldom seen; in silver, the rouble, half rouble or polten, and the quarter-rouble or polpöten; and, in copper, the ukas = 10 kopeks, the piatuk = 5 kopeks, and the kopek itself. The standard measure of length is the foot of 12 inches, exactly equivalent to the British imperial foot. The arschin, or ell, contains 28 inches. The ssashe, or fathom, is = 7 ft. imperial. For measuring distances the verst is used, and is = 3500 ft. imperial, or very nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile imperial. The principal land-measure is the deciatine = 1600 sq. arschins, or nearly 2·7 acres imperial. It is subdivided into 2400 sq. sagesnes, each = 3 sq. arschins. The pound is = 0·902 lb. avoirdupois; the pood is = 40 lbs. Russian = 36 lbs. avoirdupois. The tchetwert or chetwert, the principal measure for corn, is = 5·77 bushels imperial. Wine is measured by the oxhuff = 58½ wine-gallons, and the anker = 9½ gallons.

Government, Laws, Finance.—At the head of the nation is the emperor or czar, who assumes the title of Samoderjetz or Autocrat, indicating that he is absolutely supreme, indebted to

none for his power, and accountable to none in the exercise of it. All such forms of despotism, however, are controlled, to some extent, by custom and public opinion; though, in every individual reign, the personal character of the sovereign must, in a great measure, determine that of the administration. Hence, under such a monarch as Paul I., the most extravagant decrees, the dictates of a mind bordering on insanity, had all the force of law, and exposed every subject, who ventured to disregard them, to the penalties of rebellion; while, on the contrary, under the late Alexander, the whole administration assumed almost a constitutional form, and the emperor himself publicly disclaimed despotism, by declaring that he was bound to rule according to law, and that, in the event of his issuing any decree not in accordance with it, the Senate was entitled to remonstrate. In administering the government, the principal authority is the Imperial Council, for the most part presided over by the emperor in person, or a delegate of his sole appointment. It has no limit as to its numbers, but is divided into four departments—legislative, military, civil and ecclesiastical, and financial. All matters coming under deliberation are decided by a majority of votes, either by the departments separately, or by the whole acting as one body.

To each department a secretary of state is attached. The body next in importance to the Council is the Senate, which is also presided over by the emperor in person. It is the supreme judicial tribunal, and issues decrees which have the force of law, unless the emperor interpose to prevent their execution. It is divided into eight departments, each of which is an appeal court of last resort for certain provinces and governments. The decision of each department must be supported by a majority of two-thirds of the members present; and, when this majority cannot be obtained, a general meeting of all the departments is called to decide. The procedure is not public, and the whole pleadings are in writing, each case being decided on a statement drawn up by the secretary, and certified by the party as correct. The third great body in the administration of government is the Synod, or supreme ecclesiastical court. The executive power is intrusted to what is called the College or Committee of Ministers, who are 11 in number, and distributed, as usual in other governments, into different offices, for home and foreign affairs, war, finance, &c. The civil affairs of each government are presided over by a civil governor; the military affairs of two or more governments grouped together, by a military governor. To guide and give uniformity to decisions in legal cases, a voluminous code, called the Svod Zakonow, or Corpus Juris, has been drawn up, and declared to contain the law of Russia, in so far as not modified by the laws and privileges of particular provinces. It contains an abstract of all the laws and ordinances issued by the different emperors from 1649 downwards, and forms 15 large vols. The laws and ordinances in full, but reaching only to 1832, are contained in 56 vols.; of this immense collection, 8 vols. belong to the first seven years of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. The revenue—derived chiefly from a capitation-tax on all male boors, whether belonging to the crown or individuals; customs, excise, crown property, including woods, mines, &c.; monopolies, and a tax on the declared capital of merchants—is estimated to amount to the sum of £16,000,000 sterling. The public debt, in 1853, amounted to £63,537,459.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 776 battalions of infantry, 583 squadrons of cavalry, and 290 batteries of artillery, of above 2000 guns, mustering in all a nominal effective force of about 800,000 men; though there is reason to believe that, as this estimate is made on the assumption that the complement is in every case complete, the actual force falls considerably short of this, and does not exceed 600,000. It is raised almost entirely by conscription from the classes of peasants and artisans, every male of proper age being held liable to service. The levies during peace seldom exceed the proportion of 1 in 500 males; but during war this proportion has been doubled, and even trebled. The exemptions from service are very numerous, including nobles, clergy, magistrates, students, and merchants belonging to different guilds; but the privileges attached to service are so numerous that, notwithstanding the notorious severity of discipline, many voluntarily seek it as honourable, and, at least prospectively, profitable employment. In the case of serfs, in particular, as it confers freedom, it can only be looked upon

as a valuable boon. The army is divided into regular and irregular troops. A good idea of the appearance of the finest regiments of the former is afforded by the accompanying group; in which 1 represents a grenadier of the regiment of



RUSSIAN REGULAR TROOPS.—After W. Timm.

the guard of the Emperor Paul; 2, a chasseur of the guard; 3, a fifer of the guard; 4, a grenadier of the horse-guard; 5, a cuirassier; and 6, a hussar. In the more select regiments, men and horses are classified in the most minute manner as to resemblance. In one cavalry regiment the horses are all black, in another all bay, &c. The men are arranged according to the colour of their hair and beard, or of their eyes, and the general shape of their features; so that in one regiment all have aquiline noses, and black eyes and beards, and in another all have cock-noses, blue eyes, and red beards. The general appearance of the irregular troops is shown by the accompanying group; in which 1 represents a Lesghian; 2,



RUSSIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS.—After V. Timm.

a Don Cossack; 3, a Circassian, in full dress; 4, a Tartar Cossack of the Crimea; 5, a Cossack of line of Caucasus; and 6, a Cossack of Orenburg. The Circassians in the Russian service belong to subdued tribes, inhabiting the plains at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains. The navy is much more formidable than might be expected, when the disadvantages under which Russia labours, in regard to maritime affairs, are

considered. The Arctic Ocean is the only open sea to which she has uncontrolled access. In the Baltic, her vessels must lie half the year frozen up in dock, and cannot reach the ocean without passing the sound, which Sweden and Denmark united could shut up, or a hostile fleet outside effectually blockade. In like manner, the Straits of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, in possession of an enemy, completely bar the outlet into the Mediterranean. The Caspian, the only other sea, is merely an inland lake, lying below the level of the general ocean, and hence necessarily excluded from all direct communication with it. In 1853, the navy in the Baltic and Black Seas was said to consist of 60 ships of the line, of 70 to 120 guns each; 37 frigates, of 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; and 40 steam vessels; armed with 9000 guns, manned by 42,000 seamen, and carrying 200,000 marines, including artillerymen. Besides these, there is a large number of gun-boats, galleys, &c., in the Caspian Sea, and in the Sea of Okhotsk. Nothing can exceed the hardiness, and the cool, almost stoical, courage of the sailors; but the length of time during which they are compelled to remain idle in their frozen ports, the comparatively narrow limits and smoothness of the waters within which all their training must be conducted, and various other untoward circumstances, necessarily make them deficient in that dexterity of management which contributes so much to success in naval warfare, and can only be acquired by long experience on the wide ocean.

People.—Politically considered, the people are divided into the four classes of clergy, nobility, merchants and burghers, and peasants. The clergy are regular or secular. The regular clergy belong to some monastic order, and are bound to some particular rule of life. They take the lead in the church, and monopolize all its higher preferments. The secular are the proper parish clergy, and not only may marry, but must be married before they can hold a parochial cure. The nobility are so either by birth, or by personal service in a civil or military capacity. To furnish accurate means of determining what persons are entitled to rank in the latter division, all the offices of army, navy, and state have been divided into 14 grades. Every one of these grades, even the lowest, which is that of ensign in the army, or a college registrar in the civil service, is a noble; but, so long as he rises no higher than the seventh grade, he is a noble only for life, and cannot transmit his nobility to descendants, but the moment he attains the eighth grade, that of major in the army, or navy captain, or college assessor, his nobility becomes hereditary. In this way the class of nobility is continually receiving large accessions, and absorbing a rather inordinate share of all the talent in the country. The third class consists of merchants and burghers. The merchants are arranged in three guilds, according to the annual tax which the individuals belonging to each pay to the state, as a trading license. Merchants of the first guild pay £100, and are under no limitation, either as to the kind of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in which they engage, or to the amount of capital which they may employ in them; of the second guild pay £40, but are subject to a number of limitations, among others, cannot enter into any contract for more than £2000, nor keep either a banking or an insurance office; of the third guild pay only £10, and may carry on any retail trade, or any manufacture, provided that, in the latter case, they do not employ above 32 workmen. The burghers pay from £1 to £3, according to the class of town they inhabit, and the number of workmen, not exceeding 16, whom they may employ. Burghers paying no license may, within specified limitations, engage in ordinary manufactures or retail trades. All burghers pay capitation-tax, are liable to military conscription, and may suffer corporal punishment. The fourth class, consisting of peasants or serfs, is the lowest of all, and by far the most numerous. They belong, in nearly equal proportions, to the crown and to individual proprietors; and, though their different conditions admit of considerable diversity, the great body of them are, to all intents and purposes, little better than slaves. It ought to be observed, however, that the humanity and enlightened liberality of the late emperor, Alexander, formed a new division, to consist of free cultivators. His successor, Nicholas, has followed ardently in his steps; and operations are now in progress, by means of which, though at some very distant date, there is reason to hope that the complete emancipation of the serfs

will be effected. Another classification of the people may be called the ethnographical, or that which arranges them according to their original stocks or races. These, taken in their most general acceptation, are only two—the Caucasian and the Mongolian—but under each a considerable number of varieties are traced. The Caucasian stock includes Slavonians, Germans, Finns, Tartars, Greeks, and Jews. The Mongolian stock is represented almost exclusively by the Calmucks, who occupy some of the S.E. steppes, but have lost many of their distinctive features by intermarrying with Caucasian varieties. Of the Caucasian stock, the Slavonians, under the names of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians and Lettes, Walachians and Servians, form about nine-tenths. Of these, again, the Russians proper form the great body of the population, and are estimated at about 40,000,000. They occupy, without intermixture, the central provinces between the Dnieper and Volga; form a vast majority in the N., between the Ural Mountains and the White Sea, and, in the S., between the Don and the Dniester; and are found, more or less intermingled with other varieties, in all other parts of the country. The Poles are naturally found in the greatest number in their own unfortunate country. In that part of it which, in the dismemberment, fell to the share of Russia, they amount to about 7,000,000. The Lithuanians are found chiefly in N. Poland, and in govts. Wilna and Minsk. They are estimated at about 1,500,000. Still farther N. are the Lettes, or as they are often called Koors, from living chiefly in Courland. They are also the chief occupants of Livonia, are wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and may amount to 500,000. The Walachians, and among them a few Servians, are found only in Bessarabia, between the Dniester and Pruth. Their language is a curious mixture of Latin, Greek, Italian, and Turkish. They, too, do not exceed 500,000. The Tchudes, or Finns, forming a second family of the Caucasian stock, from the flatness of their features bear a considerable resemblance to the Mongolian, but have been recognized as Caucasian chiefly from their light hair and blue eyes. They are settled on both sides of the Gulf of Finland, but on the N. of the Gulf form the two marked divisions of Finns proper and Laplanders, the former living S. and the latter N. of lat. 65°. To the S. of the gulf, the Finns occupy the far greater part of Esthonia, and a small part of Livonia. Widely separated from the W. Finns, though the mode of separation is not known, a great number of Tchudik, or Finnish tribes are found occupying the W. slopes of the Ural Mountains and the banks of the Middle Volga, under the names of Syriances, Permians, Vogals, Votjaks, Tchuvasses, Tcheremisses, Mordwins, and Teptiarses. The most numerous are the Tchuvasses and Tcheremisses, who live together on both sides of the Volga, in the neighbourhood of Kasan, and are estimated at about 500,000. All the others do not exceed the same number. The third great branch of Caucasians inhabiting Russia are the Tartars, who here form four distinct tribes—the Tartars of Kasan, in some respects the most civilized nation in Russia, though the great majority of them still cling to Mahometanism, and numbering about 230,000; the Bashkirs, occupying both sides of the Ural Mountains from lat. 56° to 54° N., still given to wandering life, and amounting to about 130,000; the Nogais, occupying a large part of the Crimea and the steppes to the N. of it, dispersed over the country E. of the Sea of Azof and the N. base of the Caucasus, and amounting in all to about 600,000; the Metcheriaks, forming a few small tribes, not exceeding 20,000 persons, live among the Bashkirs. The German or Teutonic race inhabiting Russia, consist chiefly of Germans and Swedes, intermixed with a few Danes. The Germans are dispersed over the Baltic provinces S. of the Gulf of Finland, among the Lettes and Esthonians, where they constitute the greater part of the nobility. They are also numerous both in Petersburg and Moscow, and a considerable number of German colonists are settled in gov. Saratov, and other parts of the Middle Volga. The Swedes are numerous both along the E. shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and the N. shores of the Gulf of Finland. Their number in these localities, and more partially in Esthonia, are supposed to exceed 100,000. The Greeks, dispersed over all the S. provinces as merchants, and in the Crimea, where they are the sole occupants of several villages, are estimated at about 500,000. The Jews are seldom found in the central and N. provinces,

but are very numerous in ancient Poland, particularly govts. Wilna, Grodno, Volhynia, and Podolsk, where they form the far greater part of the urban population. Their number is supposed to exceed 1,000,000.

Language.—From the number of tribes and races just mentioned, it is evident that many different languages, and a vast variety of dialects, must be spoken. The Russian, however, both as the proper language of the country, and the vernacular of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants, is the only one which is necessary here to specify. It is based on the ancient Slavonic, but has been much modified by the introduction of Greek, Tartar, and Mongolian terms. It has an alphabet of thirty-seven letters, a written and printed character of a peculiar form, and a pronunciation which it is hardly possible for any but natives to master. Its flexions are both numerous and irregular, making the attainment of it by a foreigner extremely difficult; but it is soft, rich, and sonorous, and though long greatly neglected, and hitherto much richer in translations than in original works, has shown itself fit to be the vehicle of any kind of literature; and, from the attention now paid to it, will probably ere long free itself from one very marked stigma by becoming the court language instead of French, by which the honour has been long usurped.

Religion.—A considerable proportion of the less civilized tribes continue, more or less, addicted to their heathen superstitions; the Jews in all parts of the country, except the centre, from which they are specially excluded, have their synagogues, and freely perform their religious rites; Lutheranism is professed by the great body of Germans and Swedes; and the R. Catholics form a preponderating majority in Poland. These, however, are the only important deductions to be made from the almost universal ascendancy of the Greek church, which possesses numerous important privileges as the religion of the state, and is strong in the affections of the great body of the people, who give a very implicit, if not enlightened assent to all its dogmas; and not only willingly perform, but appear to take wonderful delight in performing its various minute, and too often superstitious and even ridiculous ceremonies. In its general toleration of all other sects it contrasts favourably with popery, though it lays itself open to the charge of intolerance towards its own members by refusing to allow them, under any circumstances, to quit its communion. The Greek church strongly resembles the Roman in doctrine, but differs essentially from it in government and discipline; by rejecting the claims of the Pope, acknowledging the emperor as its temporal head, and submitting to be governed by a supreme synod, composed partly of lay members; in permitting, or rather requiring, the marriage of the secular clergy; forbidding the use of images or corporeal representations of any kind, except pictures, which it uses lavishly; and, more important than all, in permitting the free circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. In form it is an episcopacy, composed of forty dioceses; of which four are governed by metropolitans, sixteen by archbishops, and twenty by bishops. The churches are extremely numerous, and generally the best-constructed and most conspicuous edifices in all towns and villages, and remarkable either for the number or the enormous magnitude of their bells, the incessant ringing of which appears to be the most characteristic part of the ceremonial.

Education.—Though Russia still ranks among the more imperfectly educated countries of Europe, the government has long taken a distinguished lead in the cause of education, and promulgated a complete national system, which, though not yet carried into full effect, has made, and continues to make, great and rapid progress. The basis of this system was laid by Peter the Great and promoted by Catherine II., but is indebted for its fuller developments to Alexander and Nicholas. It divides the whole country into university districts, in each of which a university fully equipped either has been, or is intended to be erected. Each district extends over several governments, all the public schools in which, consisting of a regular gradation of gymnasia, district and parish schools, are under the superintendence of the university. Other important schools, not subject to the same superintendence, are classed under the heads of military, ecclesiastical, and special. To give unity and vigour to the whole system, a special ministry of public instruction has been appointed, and now forms one of the great departments of the state.

Manners, &c.—The nobles, as a body, are neither highly polished nor highly educated, though not a few of them evince a strong desire to obtain at least a reputation for both these qualities by their liberal patronage of art, literature, and science, in the persons of those who have acquired distinction in them. It is not uncommon to find, even among the nobles who have never been beyond the frontiers, individuals who speak French, English, and German with the most perfect fluency and intonation, and almost with the accuracy of natives. Their superiority, in this respect, is mainly owing to the remarkable imitative power which they possess in common with the rest of their countrymen. In respect to political ideas they are somewhat in advance, and would not object to assist in curbing the absolutism of the czar. The prevalence of this feeling is strongly indicated by the interference of the government to prevent their free egress to foreign countries, where these ideas are supposed to be acquired. In their modes of living the nobles generally are ostentatious and luxurious, and general report speaks unfavourably of their domestic morals. The want of a proper middle class to fill up the gap between them and their serfs is strongly felt, and Russian society too often exhibits only the two extremes of imperious haughtiness and harshness on the one hand, and cunning, cringing submission on the other. Where the peasant has obtained his freedom a better spirit usually appears, but the state of the great body of the serfs is the lowest to be found in any country in Europe. Their time and labour are absolutely at the disposal of their master; and even their person may be said to belong to him, since the law permits him to inflict corporal punishment, without any effectual restraint, provided it is not inflicted with such savage severity as to cause death within 24 hours. Still, many of the serfs, in so far as mere bodily wants are concerned, appear to be in comfortable circumstances. They are seldom stinted in rye-bread, their staple article of food, and sour cabbage-soup, with an occasional relish of animal food; are clothed with coarse linen trousers, stockings of woollen cloth, and boots or shoes sometimes of leather, though more frequently of matted lime-tree bark; and over all a long coarse drugged coat, in summer, or a sheepskin, with the woolly side inwards, in winter; and live in log-cottages, which, though rudely constructed and often dirty in the extreme, are generally well heated, and not unsuited to the climate. With all this, however, a sense of wretchedness is often felt, and too many drown it in intoxicating drinks. A less noxious stimulant, composed by boiling a mixture of herbs, honey, and other ingredients, is extensively used; and a far better, indeed the best of all, tea, is rising greatly into favour.

History.—The earliest annals of Russia only furnish occasional glimpses of Scythian and other barbarous hordes roaming over its surface, and do not begin to bear marks of authenticity till the middle of the 9th century. About that time a Baltic freebooter, named Rurik, probably a Dane, having been called in to aid the people of Novgorod, pursued the course then common with his class, and made himself master of a great part of the country. He was slain A.D. 883 by Oleg, who treacherously seized Kiev, and made it the seat of government. About 904 he fitted out a fleet of 2000 canoes, embarked 80,000 men, and sailed from the mouth of the Dnieper to attack Constantinople, but was prevented by a tempest. A second expedition in 941, under Igor, the son of Rurik, was defeated. In 980, a new era commenced by the accession of Vladimir, known in history by the name of St. Vladimir the Great. He married Anna, sister of the Greek emperor, Basil II., and in 988 embraced Christianity. His example was quickly followed by almost all his subjects. He is the first Russian sovereign who assumed the title of Veliki-Knez or Grand Duke. At his death in 1015, he left numerous sons who quarrelled in dividing his dominions, and commenced a series of internal feuds, which continued with little interruption to distract the country for above two centuries. The first appearance of unanimity was produced by a great common danger. The Tartars, who, under Genghiz-Khan, had overrun many countries and overthrown many dynasties of Asia, appeared under his son Touthi on the S.E. frontiers of Russia, to the number of 500,000, and shortly after, on the river Kalka near the Sea of Azof, gained a signal victory over the combined Russian princes. The sudden death of Touthi prevented the Tartars from completing their conquest till

1236, when they returned headed by Batou, Touthi's son, wasted the country with fire and sword, and brought it entirely under their yoke. For two centuries and a half the Tartars of Kapchak, whose khans now fixed their Golden Horde or imperial residence on the banks of the Volga, held Russia in bondage, and though allowing the native princes to rule as their vassals, subjected them to the most humiliating treatment. On the annual visit of the khans' representatives to receive tribute, the Russian rulers were required to lead their horses by the bridle, and feed with corn out of their cup of state. During this disastrous period the only part of the country which remained free was Novgorod, which, having at an earlier period become an independent republic, had acquired great commercial importance, joined the Hanse league, and increased in population to nearly 500,000. In 1361, when the direct line of Batou became extinct, and the Tartar throne was claimed by rival competitors, the Russians were encouraged to resist, and in 1380 Temnik-Mami, one of the competitors, was encountered and signally defeated by Demetrius IV. The Tartar power, however, still remained unshaken, and Demetrius, notwithstanding his victory, was obliged to sue for peace. At length the Tartars of Kapchak met a foe who was more than a match for them, in the person of the celebrated Timor, who, in two invasions of the Russian territory, one in 1389 and another in 1395, gave them blows from which they never recovered. The Russians were now able to war with them on more equal terms. By the victories of Ivan or John III., who began to rule in 1462, the vassalage of the Tartars was thrown off, and in 1480 the Golden Horde itself ceased to exist.

The reign of Ivan commences a new epoch in Russian history. He not only made the Tartars tributary, but defeated the Poles and Lithuanians, reunited the minor principalities, and captured Novgorod. His name and deeds became well known in the west, and ambassadors from European powers were sent for the first time in his capital of Moscow. In internal administration he proved himself a relentless despot, but the vastness and splendour of his achievements entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the Russian empire. He died in 1533, when his son and successor, Ivan IV., was only four years old. During his minority great disorders took place under the regency of Schuiski. At length, in 1543, Ivan assumed the reins, and substituted the title of Czar for that of Veliki-Knez. He proved such an unnatural and remorseless tyrant, that he is known in history by the surname of Terrible, and yet by his energetic measures both at home and abroad, he raised the country to an unexampled height of prosperity. In his time Siberia was added to the empire. He died in 1584, the same year in which his eldest son had perished by a blow from his own hand, and left two other sons under the guardianship of his brother-in-law, Boris Godonoff, who became virtually sovereign; for the elder son, Feodor, though nominally czar, was hopelessly imbecile; and the other, named Demetrius, was cut off shortly after his father's death, by a foul murder, in which Boris was implicated. On the death of Feodor, in 1598, the male line of the freebooter, Rurik, whose dynasty had furnished 56 sovereigns, and endured above seven centuries, became extinct. Boris now gained the throne, and at first courted popularity by salutary measures, but soon degenerated into a tyrant, and by a just retribution lost his life in defending his throne against an adventurer calling himself the Demetrius whom Boris was believed to have murdered. This Demetrius scarcely reigned a year before he perished in a revolt; but a second spurious Demetrius immediately appeared, and for seven years the country became the prey of anarchy. The Poles and Swedes took advantage of it, and had made themselves masters of several provinces, when the national spirit took fire, and Michael Romanof, a descendant in the female line from the house of Rurik, was, after a severe struggle, placed on the throne. From him the ruling dynasty is directly descended. He began his reign in 1613, in very unfavourable circumstances, and was obliged to purchase peace from the Swedes and Poles by ceding all the provinces which gave him access to the Baltic, but he reigned so long and with so much prudence, that, at his death in 1645, the prosperity of the empire had decidedly revived. He was succeeded by his son, Alexis, whose minority proved troublesome, but who, on assuming the reins, acted with such energy and discretion that he regained a great

part of the territories which his father had been obliged to cede, and completed and greatly extended the internal improvements which he had begun. He was twice married and left sons by both wives—Feodor and Ivan by the first, and Peter by the second. Feodor reigned from 1676 to 1682, and dying without issue, was succeeded by Ivan and Peter, as joint sovereigns, under the guardianship of Sophia, Ivan's full, and of course Peter's half sister. Ivan was weak both in mind and body, and Sophia endeavoured, by excluding Peter from all rule, to monopolize the whole powers of government. The attempt proved a failure; Sophia was confined in a monastery, Ivan abdicated, and Peter, in 1689, became sole czar. Neither his private nor his public life is free from blemishes; but when the state in which he found Russia is contrasted with that in which he left it, it must be admitted that no sovereign ever acquired by a juster title the surnames of Great and Father of his country. Peter, by his last command, conferred the succession on his widow, originally a Livonian peasant, who ascended the throne in 1725, under the name of Catherine I., and after reigning scarcely two years, was succeeded by Peter II., grandson of Peter the Great, who after three years was succeeded by Anne, Peter the Great's half-sister. Anne died in 1740, after having bequeathed the succession to her grand-nephew, Ivan, a mere infant; but in consequence of a revolt the bequest was disregarded, and Elizabeth, Peter the Great's daughter, was called to the throne. During her reign Russia for the first time took a direct share in European politics, and sent an army westward beyond her own frontiers. She died in 1762, and was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III., whose reign and life were terminated six months after by a conspiracy, to which his wife is believed to have been privy. She, by the acclamation of the army and people, mounted the throne, under the title of Catherine II., and pursued a course of policy remarkable alike for its unscrupulousness and its success. The most remarkable events of her reign are the wars with the Turks, in which the Russian arms were most triumphant, and the dismemberment of Poland. Catherine was succeeded in 1796 by her son, Paul, whose fickle policy and extravagant freaks, had raised strong doubts as to his sanity, when a band of conspirators deprived him of life in 1801. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander. His personal virtues, the wisdom of his internal administration, and the glorious defeat of a most formidable and unprincipled aggression on the national independence, make his reign one of the most illustrious in the annals of the empire, and keep his memory in grateful remembrance. He died in 1825, without issue, and in consequence of an arrangement by which his second brother Constantine renounced the succession, was succeeded by his third brother, Nicholas, the reigning (1854) monarch, under whom Russia has acquired a more commanding influence in European politics than she ever possessed before; and under whom, likewise, the hereditary policy of aggrandizement of territory has been sedulously continued. The following table of the area of the empire at various epochs, will show the success of Russia in this department of her policy:—

| Years. | Area in sq. m. | Years. | Area in sq. m. |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1462..... | 295,994 | 1763..... | 5,112,608 |
| 1505..... | 594,192 | 1796..... | 5,380,960 |
| 1594..... | 2,007,440 | 1825..... | 5,879,904 |
| 1645..... | 4,069,776 | 1837..... | 5,929,136 |
| 1689..... | 4,232,400 | 1853..... | 6,006,010 |
| 1725..... | 4,381,040 | | |

—(Murchison's *Russia in Europe*; *Nachrichten aus dem Gebiete der Staats und Volkswirtschaft*; *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Bureau's in Berlin*; *Pallas, Travels in Southern Russia*; *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Russischen Reichs*; *Das Russische Kaiserreich seine Geographie Statistik, &c.*; *Parliamentary Papers*.)

RUSSIA (ASIATIC), that portion of the Russian empire situated in Asia, including Siberia, Kirghiz Steppe, and the Transcaucasian provinces. See **SIBERIA**, **KIRGHIZ**, **TRANSCAUCASIA**.

RUSSIA (TRANSCAUCASIAN). See **TRANSCAUCASIA**.

RUSSIAN AMERICA, according to the treaties with Great Britain and the U. States, in 1824 and 1825, comprehends all the American coast of the Pacific, and the adja-

cent islands N. of the parallel of 54° 40' N.; and the portion of the mainland W. of the meridian of 141° W., which passes through Mount St. Elias. Area, 435,957 geo. sq. m. The part of the mainland S. of Mount St. Elias consists of a narrow belt, which is continued along a mountain ridge parallel to the coast, and has nowhere a greater width than 10 marine leagues, or about 33 m. The interior of Russian America is very little known; but it appears, from several expeditions, that throughout its W. part it is elevated and uneven, while the part lying along the Arctic Ocean is invariably flat, with the exception of a stretch lying between 141° and 152° W. The coasts of the mainland and the islands have almost all been carefully explored. The N. coast was first discovered in the course of this century. Capt. Cook, in 1778, during his last voyage, reached Icy Cape, lat. 70° 20' N., and 161° 46' W.; and it was supposed, from the large masses of ice there met with, even in summer, that farther progress was impossible. In 1826, however, Capt. Beechey proceeded E. as far as North Cape or Point Barrow, lat. 71° 23' 31" N.; lon. 156° 21' 32" W.; while at the same time the lamented Sir John, then Capt. Franklin, traced the coast W. from the mouth of the Mackenzie to Return Reef, lat. 70° 26' N.; lon. 148° 52' W. The intervening space between Point Barrow and Return Reef was first explored in 1837, by Dease and Simpson, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. The whole of the Russian American N. coast, from Demarcation Point, W. to Point Barrow, its most N. extremity, stretches with tolerable regularity in a W.N.W. direction, and is, with the exception of a small part in the E., a dead flat, often nearly on a level with the sea, and never more than 10 ft. to 20 ft. above it. From Point Barrow the coast takes a uniform direction, from N.E. to S.W., rising gradually towards Cape Lisburn, which is 850 ft. high. It now turns S., forming, between the two large inlets of Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound, the remarkable peninsula of Prince of Wales, which projects into Behring's Strait, and terminates in an elevated promontory, remarkable as the most W. point of N. America. From Norton Sound it turns first S.W., then S.S.E., becomes indented by several large bays, including those of Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, on the opposite side of the long and narrow peninsula of Alaska; and is lined almost throughout by several groups of large islands, of which the most important belong to the Aleutian, Kodiak, and King George III. archipelagos. The greater part of the coast last described is very bold, presenting a succession of lofty volcanic peaks, two of which, on the W. coast of Cook's Inlet, have the respective heights of 11,270 ft. and 12,066 ft. The climate of Russian America is not so cold as either the E. parts of the same continent, or the E. parts of the continent of Asia, under the same latitudes. It is, however, far too rigorous to admit of agricultural operations; and the whole value of the territory is derived from the products of its fisheries, or of the chase. The latter have been placed under a rigid monopoly by the Russian government, which has conferred the sole privilege of trafficking in them on the Russian American Company. This has led to remonstrances on the part both of the U. States and Great Britain. Those of the former have not led to any particular result; but those of the latter have been so far successful that a lease has been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, giving them the exclusive possession of the mainland of Russian America, from 50° 40' N., to Cape Spencer, in lat. 58° 13' N.; and the exclusive privilege of supplying the Russians with agricultural produce and provisions. The population of Russian America is estimated at 61,000, of whom perhaps 6000 are Russians, Creoles, Kodiaks, and Aleuts. The remainder, above 50,000 in number, enjoy a greater or less degree of independence, and consist almost entirely of Esquimaux.

RUSSIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 5 m. S. Zürich, on a height; with a church, which forms a conspicuous object throughout the whole of the surrounding country. Pop. 1933.

RUSSWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. W.N.W. Luzern. It stands more than 2000 ft. above the sea; has a handsome church, and a mineral spring, formerly in high repute. Pop. 4156.

RUST, a market vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, near r. bank Rhine, 18 m. W.S.W. Offenburg; with a church. Pop. 1830.

RUST, or **RUSTA**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. It has three churches, a townhouse, and an hospital. A famous wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1199.

RUSTCHUK, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, at the junction of the Low, opposite Giurgevo, and 245 m. N.W. Constantinople. It has woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures, some linen weaving, and a considerable trade, and is commanded by a castle. Pop. 30,000.

RUSTINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1287 ac. Pop. 342.

RUSTON, three pars. Eng.—1, (*East*), Norfolk; 2494 ac. Pop. 845.—2, (*Para*), York (E. Riding); 910 ac. Pop. 185.—3, (*Sea or South*), Norfolk; 471 ac. Pop. 118.

RUSZKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 17 m. S. Kaschau. It has a flour-mill, and a trade in wine, which is largely grown in the district. Pop. 1869.

RUSZKINOCZ, or **RIESSDORF** [Latin, *Ruszequium*], a privileged market tn. Hungary, co. and one of the 16 towns of Zips, in a mountainous district, on an affluent of the Poprad, 7 m. N.N.W. Leutschau; with two churches.

RUTE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Cordova. It has paved streets, a townhouse, a prison, a richly endowed hospital for the sick, a poorhouse; several schools, one of them normal; a granary, a church, numerous hermitages, and a picturesque promenade. Near Rute are traces of an ancient town, supposed to have been of the Gothic period; and on the summit of the hill which commands the town is a fortress, with the inscription: 'Clodoveas IV., king of the Goths, caused this fort to be built, and spent on it 30,000 pieces of gold.' Agriculture, manufactures of linens, coarse cloths, and sackcloths are carried on; and there are a fuller's-mill, 15 flour-mills, 27 oil-mills, and 18 stills for brandy. Near it are marble and jasper quarries. Pop. 7640.

RUTHEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Arnsberg, on a steep height above the Mohne. It contains three R. Catholic churches; and has important tanneries, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1899.

RUTHERGLEN, commonly called **RUGLEN**, an ancient royal, and a parl. and municipal burgh, and par. Scotland, co. Lanark, 3 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the railway to Hamilton, l. bank Clyde. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, extending E. and W., with a considerable breadth of houses on either side, and numerous lanes and alleys branching out in all directions; and has a townhall, parish, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in the print, chemical, and dye-works, and the coal-mines in the vicinity. Rutherglen was in ancient times an important place, with a large traffic on the river; but both its consequence and its trade have been absorbed by Glasgow, which was included, in the 12th century, within its municipal boundaries. It unites with Renfrew, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. burgh, 6947; par., 7954.

RUTHIN, **RHUDDIN**, or **RHUTHYN**, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The town, beautifully situated on the Clwyd, 6½ m. S.E. Denbigh, is well built, has a pleasing appearance; with an ancient church, chapels for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and English Independents; a fine county-hall, a townhall and prison, a free grammar-school, an hospital for aged persons, and a number of other valuable charities. It unites with Denbigh, &c., in returning a member to Parliament. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. In the vicinity are the remains of a magnificent old castle, called *Rhyddin*, or Red Fortress, from the red stone used in its construction, now incorporated with a recently-erected Gothic castellated edifice. Pop. (bor.), 3373. Area of par., including Llannerhydd, 1989 ac. Pop. 1333.

RUTHVEN, par. Scotland, Forfar; 2 m. sq. Pop. 503.

RUTHWELL, par. Scotland, Dumfriess; 5½ m. by 2½ m. Pop. 1110.

RÜTI, several small places, Switzerland, particularly:—1, (or *Rüthy*), A vil. and par., can. and 12 m. S.E. St. Gall, in a mountain gorge traversed by the Rutibach. Pop. 1438.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 17 m. S.E. Zürich, in a high but fertile district. It contains the wing of an old Premonstratensian abbey, secularized at the Reformation; and has a flour-mill and a tile-work. The Jone, in the neighbourhood, forms a cascade 60 ft. to 70 ft. high. Pop. 1112.

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RUTIGLIANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Bari. It is walled; and contains a collegiate church, four monasteries, a nunnery, and an orphan hospital. Pop. 5300.

RUTLAM, a tn. Hindoostan, Gwalior dom., cap. rajahship, feudally subordinate to Scindia, 44 m. W. by N. Oojein. 1580 ft. above the sea; lat. 23° 19' N.; lon. 75° 5' E. It is large, well built, and was lately the station of a British political agent.

RUTLAND, a vil. and township, U. States, Vermont, on a height above Otter Creek, at the junction of West River and East Creek, and on the railways between Boston and Burlington, and to Whitehall and Troy, about 50 m. S.W. Montpelier. It is well situated in a fertile district; and has an Episcopal and a Congregational church, a courthouse and jail, several schools, a tannery, and quarries of a beautiful white and clouded marble. Pop. 3715.

RUTLAND, two isls.—1, An inhabited isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, immediately E. North Arran, comprising about 180 ac. of arable land.—2, One of the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, near and S. the Great Andaman.

RUTLAND, or **RUTLANDSHIRE**, the smallest of the English counties, surrounded by the cos. Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton. Area, 91,020 ac., of which 90,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is beautifully diversified by gently rising hills, with fine valleys between. It is included in the district occupied by the lower formations of the oolitic series; the prevailing rock is a close-grained limestone, but there are quarries of good building stone; and limestone, both soft and hard, is found in many parts. The soil is almost everywhere loamy and rich. The W. part of the county is under grass, and the E. chiefly in tillage. Great attention has been paid here to rearing choice animals, both oxen and sheep. For the last it is celebrated, as also for its wheat and cheese, much of the latter being sold as Stilton. There are nearly 3000 ac. of native woods and plantations in the county, but the extensive woodlands, for which it was formerly distinguished, are now greatly reduced. It returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Pop. 22,983.

RUTTUNPOOR, two tns. Hindoostan:—1, In N.E. part of Berar dom., 85 m. E.S.E. Mundlah; lat. 22° 21' N.; lon. 82° 25' E.; a straggling place, at the junction of numerous roads, and the cap. of a rajahship or dist. termed Choteesghur, or the 'Thirty-six Fortresses.'—2, A tn., dom. and 40 m. S. Baroda, near the Nerbudda; lat. 21° 24' N.; lon. 73° 26' E.

RUVO, two places, Naples:—1, A vil. and com., prov. Basilicata, 10 m. S.S.W. Melfi; with a monastery. P. 2330.—2, A tn., prov. Bari, 17 m. S.E. Barletta, surrounded by walls. It is the see of a bishop, has a cathedral of little architectural merit, another church, three monasteries, a diocesan seminary, and orphan hospital. Pop. 6418.

RUYN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 20 m. S.S.W. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt. Weaving, brewing, grinding corn and oil, the manufacture of chicory, and husbandry are carried on. Pop. 2618.

RUYSBROECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, l. bank Rupel; with two breweries, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in cattle, grain, horses, and manufactured goods. Pop. 1701.

RUYSSELEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, in a plain, 12 m. S.E. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, which employ more than 400 looms, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 7089.

RUYTON (OF THE ELEVEN-TOWNS), par. Eng. Salop; 4698 ac. Pop. 1165.

RUZAFÁ, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. and so near Valencia, that it may be considered its suburb, on a plain near the Turia. It has a church, a courthouse, prison, two primary schools; and a trade in corn, rice, silk, and fruit. Pop. about 1700.

RYACOTTA, a tn. and hill-fortress, British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. N. by W. Salem, on the r. bank Pun-nair, near the Mysore frontier. The town, girt on all sides by jungle, and with a ruinous fort, stands at the foot of a height, up which a broad road winding around it, and flanked by a parapet, leads to the citadel. The first defensive works are within 250 ft. of the summit, the flagstaff on which is in lat. 12° 28' N.; lon. 78° 6' E. Between the first and second line

of fortifications are a platform; magazines, barracks, &c., and a cave-temple is excavated in a precipitous face of the rock.

RYAN (Loch), a bay of the Atlantic, in the S.W. of Scotland, which penetrates deeply into Wigtonshire, and contributes with Luce Bay to form the remarkable peninsula, known by the name of the Rhynns of Galloway. It is about 7 m. long, N. to S., with an average breadth of 2 m., and forms a beautiful expanse of water, with good anchorage, and depth sufficient to float the largest ships.

RYARSH, par. Eng. Kent; 1551 ac. Pop. 449.

RYBINSK, or **RYBINSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, on the Volga, at the confluence of the Rybinska. It contains three churches, a courthouse, and other public buildings; and has manufactures of linen, spinning-mills, several tanneries, tallow-melting establishments, and an important trade in grain. Pop. (1842), 5745.

RYBNIK, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circle, on the Ruda, amidst woods and lakes. It contains a R. Catholic church and chapel, a synagogue, hospital, and house of invalids; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a trade in cattle, and two mills. Pop. 2664.—The circle, area, 250 geo. sq. m., consists of an extensive well-wooded plain, watered by the Olsa, but damp, cold, and sandy. Pop. 57,276.

RYBURGH, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1. (*Great*); 1170 ac. Pop. 596.—2. (*Little*); 740 ac. Pop. 199.

RYCKEVOERSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 9 m. W. Turnhout. It has a brewery, a distillery, and three mills. One of the poor colonies for the suppression of mendicancy has its locality here. Pop. 1277.

RYDAL, a township, England, co. Westmoreland, 1½ m. N.W. Ambleside, celebrated for the remarkable beauty of its scenery, and for having long been the residence of William Wordsworth, the late poet-laureate.

RYDE, a beautiful and thriving village, New S. Wales, 8 m. from Sydney.

RYDE, a market tn. and watering-place, England, Hampshire, N.E. side, Isle of Wight, on an acclivity, and commanding an extensive view of the sea. The houses are generally neatly built of stone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity; they form several regular, well-paved streets, lighted with gas, and numerous detached villas, with gardens before them, and rising tier above tier from the sea, present a very picturesque appearance. There are altogether eight churches and chapels, including one Methodist, one Independent, one Primitive Methodist, one chapel of ease, one proprietary chapel, a church belonging to the English Establishment, and a R. Catholic chapel. Some of these places of worship are very handsome structures. The other principal edifices are the market-house, townhall, masons' hall, theatre, yacht club-house, and arcade. The club-house is considered the finest building in the island. The educational means comprise a free, British, and infant schools, and several academies and seminaries. There are a prosperous literary and scientific institution, a philosophical society, several libraries, and an infirmary, called the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, open to the whole island. Ryde exports grain, flour, sheep, lambs, and calves, and has boat and yacht building-yards. The pier, erected at an expense of £12,000, is nearly half a mile (2665 ft.) long, and forms a favourite promenade. Steamers cross to Portsmouth several times a-day, and there is regular steam communication with Cowes, Southampton, &c. Pop. 7147.

RYDRUGG, a tn. British India. See **RAIDROOG**.

RYE, a municipal and parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Sussex, a member of the Cinque Ports. The town, 64 m. S.S.E. London, on the South-Eastern railway, is beautifully situated on the Rother, which uniting with the Tillingham, enters the sea 2 m. from the town, and there forms Old Rye harbour. It has several regular streets; is well paved, and lighted with gas; has a union-workhouse, and jail, a spacious cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists,

Independents, and Wesleyans, a free grammar-school, and a custom-house. Brewing and ship-building are carried on to some extent; and the trade of the place is very considerable in coal, corn, timber, hops, oak-bark, fish, &c. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Rye is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly surrounded with walls, some of the gatehouses of which still remain. It furnished nine vessels to assist Edward III. in his invasion of France. Pop. (bor.), 8541. Area of par., 2313 ac. Pop. 4592.

RYEGATE, a tn. England. See **REIGATE**.

RYEGHUR, two tns. Hindoostan:—1. Presid. and 74 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. S. Concan; lat. 18° 12' N.; lon. 73° 38' E.; on the summit of one of the W. Ghauts. It contains the burial-place of the famous Mahratta chief, Sevajee, who had a residence here. It was taken from the Peishwa by the British in 1818.—2. A tn., presid. Bengal, 50 m. N.W. Sumbulpur. In the fertile territory around it, gold, and occasionally diamonds, have been discovered.

RYEPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar, 84 m. S.S.W. Ruttunpur; lat. 21° 15' N.; lon. 82° 13' E. It is placed in a tract more fertile than most parts of the prov. Gundwana; and according to the last available accounts, it possessed a stone-fort, and several thousand dwellings; but this part of India is so uncivilized, and remote from great roads, that all information respecting it is very scanty.

RYHALI, par. Eng. Rutland; 2070 ac. Pop. 1075.

RYLSK, or **RILSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. W. Kursk, on the Sem, at the confluence of the Ryla. It contains four stone, and 14 wooden churches, and a monastery; and has a considerable trade, particularly in vegetables and fruit. Pop. (1849), 7029.

RYME-INTRINSCA, par. Eng. Dorset; 1003 ac. P. 216.

RYMENAM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S. Antwerp, on the Dyle, navigable to this point. It has two breweries, a vinegar-manufactory, and two flour-mills; inhabitants chiefly occupied in weaving, fishing, and husbandry. Pop. 2012.

RYPIN, a tn. Russian Poland, 39 m. N.N.W. Plock, r. bank Odlek, an affluent of the Drewenz. It was once strongly fortified; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and combs. Pop. about 2000.

RYSSEN, a tn. Holland. See **RISSEN**.

RYSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1199 ac. Pop. 40.

RYSWICK, a tn. Holland. See **RISWIJK**.

RYTCHIA, one of the E. branches which the Volga throws off in the lower part of its course, before reaching the Caspian. It commences about 24 m. N. Astrakhan, and has a length of about 40 m.

RYTHER, par. England, York (W. Riding); 3320 ac. Pop. 354.

RYTON, three pars. England:—1, Durham; 5581 ac. Pop. 2757.—2, Salop; 1442 ac. Pop. 204.—3, (*upon-Dunsmore*), Warwick; 1650 ac. Pop. 522.

RZEDITZ (Ober and USTER), a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. W. Hollitz; with a church. Pop. 1430.

RZEPIN, or **RIPPIN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 16 m. from Brandeis; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1050.

RZESZOW, or **RESZOW**, a tn. Austrian Galicia, in a deep valley, watered by the Wyslok, 94 m. W. by N. Lemberg. It is well built; has a criminal court, which holds its sittings in the castle; a gymnasium, high-school, and infirmary. Christians and Jews nearly divide the population. The former are chiefly employed in linen weaving and general trade; the latter are almost all workers in a kind of spurious material called 'Rzeszow gold,' which they make up into various kinds of trinkets, and employ in setting false jewels. These are not much in request in the home market, but find a large sale in Russia, Walachia, Moldavia, Servia, and Bosnia. Pop. 4994.

RZICZAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim, near Biechowitz; with a castle. Pop. 1020.

S.

[For places not found under S, look under C and Z.]

SAADEH, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, about 150 m. N.N.W. Sana. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, and has iron-mines in its vicinity.

SAAGH, or **SAGH**, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Temesvar, at the foot of a mountain of its name, near l. bank Marczal; with a Greek church. Pop. 3683.

SAAL, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 14 m. W.N.W. Königshofen, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a mineral spring, and several mills. P. 1068.

SAALBURG, a tn. Germany, duchy Reuss, lordship and 29 m. S.W. Gera, on a height above r. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, castle, hospital, and old monastery, and two mills. Pop. 1207.

SAALE, three rivers, Germany:—1, (*Salzburg, Saale, or Saale*), Rises in Salzburg, on the frontiers of the Tyrol; flows N.N.E. past Saalhoff, Weisbach, and Lofor; enters Bavaria, passes Reichenhall; forms part of the boundary between Bavaria and Austria; and after a course of about 70 m., joins l. bank Salza, 4 m. below Salzburg.—2, (*Franconian Saale*), Rises on N.W. frontiers Bavaria, near Königshofen; flows S.W. to lleustreu, past Neustadt and Hammelburg, and at Gmünd joins r. bank Main, after a course of about 70 m. Principal affluents, the Milz and Sinn.—3, (*Saxon, or Thuringian Saale*), Rises N. side the Fichtel-Gebirge, in the N.E. of Bavaria; flows N.N.W. past Hof, into the principality of Reuss; then almost due N. past Saalburg, W. past Ziegenruck, belonging to Prussia, and across Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, N.N.W. past Saalfeld in Saxe-Coburg, N.N.E. into Saxe-Gotha; passes Kahla, Jena, and Kainburg; enters Prussian Saxony, and proceeding very circuitously, but in the main nearly due N., passing Merseburg, Halle, where it becomes navigable for barges of about 75 tons, and Bernburg, the last in the duchy of Anhalt, and joins l. bank Elbe, 6 m. below Calbe, after a course of above 200 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Wieser, Roda, White Elster, and Fühne; and on the left, the Lopenitz, Schwartz, Ilm, Unstrut, Wipper, and Bode. It is of great commercial importance, its channel being generally wide and deep.

SAALFELD, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, in the midst of the Thuringian Forest, l. bank Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. S. Weimar. It is an ancient town, surrounded by walls, with four gates; contains two castles, one of them a ruin; three churches, a mint, progymnasium, and infirmary; and has manufactures of chicory, tobacco, dyes, and chemical products. On the opposite side of the river is Alt-Saalfeld. Pop. 4369.

SAALFELDEN, or **LICHTENBERG**, a tn. Austria, duchy and 27 m. S.S.W. Salzburg, in a romantic valley on the Urslau, 2000 ft. above sea-level. It contains an asylum for persons labouring under incurable disease, and a school. Pop. 1222.

SAANE, or **SARINE**, a river, Switzerland, rises in S.W. corner, can. Bern, in Mount Sanneth, N. slope of the Bernese Alps; flows first N. through the valley of Gsteig, then W. through the E. part of can. Vaud; enters the S. of can. Fribourg; traverses it centrally, in a N. direction, passing the town of Fribourg; again enters can. Bern, passes Laupen, and about 5 m. below, joins l. bank Aar, after a rapid course of nearly 70 m. Of its numerous affluents the chief are the Jaun, Aergern, and Sense, on the right, and the Glane on the left.

SAANEN, or **GESSENAY**, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 32 m. S.S.W. Bern, in a valley of the same name. It contains a handsome church, one of the largest rural churches in the canton, built in 1444; an hospital, and an extensive trade in cheese, produced within the district, but generally known by the name of Gruyère. Pop. 3109.

SAAR, twoplaces, Austria:—1, (or *Zülar*), A tn. Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Igla, in a mountain range, near l. bank Szazawa, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains the ruins of an old Cistercian abbey, and a church. Pop. 2962.—2, (or *Sar*), A vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves,

4 m. from Gyöngyös; with a church; excellent table-wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1864.

SAAR-UNION, or **BOUQUENOM**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on both sides of the Saar, 28 m. N.W. Strasburg. It consists properly of the two small towns of Bouquenom and Neu-Saarwerden, connected by a bridge across the Saar. It is a cheerful-looking place; and has manufactures of woollens, hosiery, and bonnets; dye-works, brick and tile works. Pop. 3725.

SAARBRÜCK, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Treves, l. bank Saar, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a stone bridge communicating with the suburb of St. Johann. It is tolerably well built; has several courts and public offices; a castle, long the residence of the princes of Nassau; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue and gymnasium; manufactures of iron, cloth, alum, and tobacco; and a trade in wood, iron, and coal, the two last being extensively worked in the neighbourhood. It was founded in the 10th century, was given to the church of Metz by the Emperor Henry III., and subsequently governed by its own counts till 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified, and suffered much by war. In 1676 it was almost entirely burnt down, and its fortifications dismantled. Pop. 9031.

SAARBURG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Treves, r. bank Saar, at the junction of the Leuk. It contains a castle, a R. Catholic church and chapel; and has manufactures of sal-ammoniac, alum, and leather; and some shipping. Pop. 2029.

SAARDAM, a tn. Holland. See **ZAANDAM**.

SAARLOUIS, or **SARRELOUIS**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 43 m. S. Treves, l. bank Saar, in a circular basin scooped out from an elevated plateau. It is a place of some strength, surrounded by walls, defended by several forts, and capable of being inundated; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; a synagogue, hospital, arsenal, and barracks occupied by a garrison 2732 strong; and has manufactures of wire and articles in steel; a building-yard, and trade in iron and lead, obtained from mines in the vicinity. SaarLouis long belonged to France, and was fortified by Vauban under Louis XIV. It fell to Prussia in 1815, and has since been fortified anew. Marshal Ney was born in the neighbourhood. P. 7074.

SAARN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, l. bank Ruhr. It has a R. Catholic church, and an important manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 1877.

SAARWELLINGEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Treves, on a small affluent of the Sarre; with a church, a synagogue, and three mills. Pop. 1457.

SAATZ, **ZATECZ**, **LUCKO**, or **BOROTINKO**, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, on a lofty hill above r. bank Eger, here crossed by a chain-bridge, 40 m. W.N.W. Prague. It consists of the town proper, and two suburbs. The former is surrounded by walls, with three gates, each of which is surmounted by a tower. It is built with some regularity, but is on the whole a miserable place. It has seven churches, of which the principal one is a large but clumsy edifice, with four towers; a townhouse, which is rather handsome; a court-house and gymnasium; and manufactures of nails and rosoglio. St. John of Nepomuk, the famous Bohemian saint, pursued his studies here. Pop. 4890.—**THE CIRCLE**, area, 680 geo. sq. m., separated from Saxony on the N. by the Erzgebirge, which, with its ramifications, covers a considerable part of the circle in that direction. Elsewhere the surface is flat, and well watered by the Eger and Goldbach. The higher lands are much wooded, and abound with game; the lower generally fertile, producing rich crops of corn, hops, reputed to be the best in the kingdom; and flax. The minerals are chiefly alum, lignite, and iron. Pop. 142,394.

SABA, one of the Dutch W. India islands, 15 m. W.N.W. from N. point of St. Eustatius; lat. 17° 39' N.; lon. 63° 19' W. (x). It rises abruptly from the sea, and is inaccessible except upon the S. side, where are a little creek and a land-

ing-place, the latter so intricate and narrow as to admit one person only at a time. The island is inhabited by a few Dutch families, who cultivate the cotton-plant, and manufacture stockings and shoes, &c.

SABADELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. N. Barcelona, near the Ripoll. It has a church, a suppressed convent, primary and superior schools; manufactures of woollen and cotton goods; and a trade in these articles, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 2000.

SABANJAH, a small tn. and lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia. The town, about 12 m. S.S.E. Ismid, is a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses and two mosques. The lake [anc. *Sophon*], lies a little N.E. the town; it is of an oval form, and upwards of 8 m. long. It has little pretensions to beauty, but to the S. the woods are of noble growth, and rise to the summit of the mountains, at least 1000 ft. above the lake.

SABARA, a city, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, r. bank Guacuhi, or Velhas, below the confluence of the Sabara-Baça, over which rivers there are here three stone bridges, 50 m. N.N.W. Ouro-Preto. It stands in a kind of basin, completely surrounded by hills, 2300 ft. above the sea, and has a very hot though not an unhealthy climate. It is tolerably well built; the streets being paved, and the houses, though of earth, regular in form, and covered with tiles. It has a civil and criminal court, five churches, a townhouse, courthouse, hospital, and a Latin and a primary school. The chief trade is in gold, worked in bars and in dust; provisions and spirits. Pop. about 4500.—The district is rich in gold, and has also mines of alum-stone. The soil is admirably adapted for coffee and sugar, which have long been its leading crops. Pop. (dist.), 10,000.

SABBIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Brescia, in the Val Sabbia. It consists of two parts on the opposite sides of the Chiese, the one on the l. bank, called *Sabbio di Sopra*, and the other on the r. bank, called *Sabbio di Sotto*. It contains a handsome parish church, two auxiliary churches; and has important iron manufactures, and several oil-mills and tile-works. Pop. 1129.

SABBIONETTA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Mantua. It was anciently an important place, but is now greatly decayed; is the seat of a court of justice, and other public offices, and has several churches, an old palace, now used as a courthouse; a poor-house, an ordinary and an orphan hospital; and manufactures of rosoglio. Pop. 7016.

SABDEN, a vil. Eng. Lancashire, in a hilly district, on a tributary of the Calder, 4 m. N.W. Burnley. Pop. 1160.

SABERMUTTY, a river, India. See SAUBERMUTTY.

SABINA, an anc. prov. Papal States, which was bounded, N. by Umbria, W. the patrimony of St. Peter, S. the Campagna di Roma, and E. Naples. It now forms part of delegs. Spoleto and Rieti, and the comarca of Rome.

SABINE, a river, U. States, rises in Texas; lat. 32° 30' N., forms, for about 180 m., the boundary between Texas and Louisiana; and after a tortuous course, chiefly S., of about 300 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 30' N.; lon. 94° W. Before entering the Gulf of Mexico, it enters and passes through a lake, to which it gives its name. At certain periods it has only 4 ft. water on the bar at its mouth, but is navigable for steam-boats for about 180 m.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula, Dalmatia, forming the N. extremity of the circle of Ragusa. It projects into the Adriatic, and is connected with the mainland by an isthmus scarcely 1 m. wide, while its whole length is about 45 m., and its medium breadth 3 m. It is very rocky, and even mountainous. The chief place upon it is Stagno.

SABIOTE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Jaen, near l. bank Guadalimar, and inclosed within a strong wall, with a well-protected fort, belonging to the Marquis of Camarasa. It has a townhouse, prison, an endowed elementary school for each sex, besides a private one for girls; a parish church, a substantial edifice with three naves; some brackish fountains; a nunnery and a chapel; a flour and seven oil mills; and an annual cattle-fair. Pop. 3051.

SABLATH, or ZBLATHY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, r. bank Flanitz, about 33 m. W. Budweis; with a church, school, townhouse, hospital, a tile-work, and two mills. Near it are excellent glass-works. Pop. 700.

SABLÉ [anc. *Saborium*], a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, 14 m. N.W. La Flèche. The river divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a bridge of black marble; and on a height immediately above the town, is a magnificent chateau, on the site of a strong castle, of which only a few ruins now remain. It has a church; manufactures of gloves, hats, and serge; several worsted-mills; and a trade in corn, fruit, salt, wood, slates, and marble; the last two being extensively quarried in the neighbourhood, in which there is also a mine of anthracite. Pop. 4031.

SABLE ISLAND, a bare treeless isl., N. Atlantic Ocean, off E. coast, Nova Scotia, lat. (E. end) 43° 59' N.; lon. 65° 47' W. (r.) It is about 25 m. long, and 1 m. to 5 m. broad. It is formed of two nearly parallel ridges of sand, shaped like a bow, and meeting in a point at either end. It is wholly or partially covered with grass for considerable spaces, in others scooped out by the wind into bare crater-shaped hollows, or hove up into sandhills, attaining the elevation of 75 ft. above sea-level. Between these ridges a long pond, in some parts 12 ft. deep, extends from the W. end for a distance of 11 m. The island is almost entirely composed of white sand, easily moved by the winds, which cause it to drift like snow, forming and removing large hills in a very few years. Although presenting hardly anything deserving the name of soil, the amount and variety of its vegetation is extraordinary. Besides two kinds of grass, there are wild pease and other plants, affording subsistence to 400 or 500 wild horses and innumerable rabbits, besides domestic cattle. There are strawberries, pigeonberries, juniper-berries, and cranberries, the latter so abundant as to have been proposed as an article of export. The coasts abound in fish of various kinds. So numerous and fatal have been the shipwrecks that have taken place from time to time on this island, and on the formidable sandbars with which it is surrounded, from the frequency and density of the fogs that prevail, and the violence and irregularity of the currents around it, that an establishment for the relief and removal of shipwrecked persons, and for preventing the plunder of the wrecks, has been erected here, and is maintained at the joint expense of the legislature of Nova Scotia and the home government. Sable Island was discovered early in the 16th century. Its name, Sable, is French, and means sand.

SABLES, or **SABLES D'OLONNE (LES)**, [anc. *Arenæ Aulonenses*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Vendée, 20 m. S.S.W. Bourbon-Vendée. It stands on a peninsula, connected with the mainland by the E. side only, and consists of three or four long, clean, and well-paved streets, almost parallel to each other and to the coast. The S. part of the town rises on a gentle eminence in the form of an amphitheatre, while the N. part is on a flat, scarcely raised above the level of the sea. The harbour is good, and is an important haven of refuge on a very dangerous coast for the numerous vessels trading between Nantes, Rochelle, and Bordeaux. Its entrance is defended by batteries. The trade is considerable in corn, salt, wine, tar, cattle, and fresh and salt fish. The fishing on the coast, including that of shell-fish and sardines, is very active. Sables possesses a court of first resort, a communal college, and a fourth-class school of hydrography. Pop. 5686.

SABOR, a river, Spain, Leon, formed in N.W. of prov. Zamora, by the junction of several torrents from the sierras of Gamoneda and Tejera, enters the Portuguese prov. Tras-os-Montes, flows S.S.W., passing near the town of Moncorvo, and joins r. bank Douro, after a course of about 75 m.

SABRAO, an isl. Indian Archipelago. See ADENARA.

SABRINA, a volcanic isl. Azores, which suddenly arose about 1½ m. off N.W. coast of St. Michael, opposite Ponta da Ferraria, and was so named after H.M.S. *Sabrina*, which happened to be cruising in the neighbourhood. On 13th June, 1811, the volcanic eruption commenced by the ejection of enormous columns of water, smoke, and stones, accompanied with submarine explosions. On the 18th the crater appeared, and two days after, attained the height of 180 ft. On the 4th July, when the eruption ceased, an island had been formed, 300 ft. high and ½ league in circuit, with a little crater inclosing a basin of boiling water. About the middle of October of the same year the whole disappeared in an unfathomable depth.

SABUGAL, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on the Coa, 23 m. S.E. Braga, defended by a castle with a very lofty tower. It has a Latin school, hospital, and almshouse. P. 830.

SÄBY, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. Hjöring, at the mouth of a small river of same name in the Kattegat. It was once a place of some importance, but suffered much from inundation, and, in 1792, its harbour was completely sanded up by a storm. Since then it has been in a state of gradual decay. There is a regular ferry from Säby to Läsjö. P. 800.

SABZAWAR, or **SUBZAWAR**, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, in an extensive plain of same name, 65 m. W. Nishapur. It is a very ancient place, and became the seat of an independent dynasty, but was afterwards ruined, and continued almost totally deserted till a comparatively recent period, when its walls and fortifications were rebuilt. It is still, however, an insignificant place, with a miserable bazaar. Pop. about 2000.

SACATECOLUCA, a tn. Central America, state and 28 m. S.E. San Salvador, in the low country which borders on the Pacific, near a volcano of the same name. A considerable quantity of indigo is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

SACATEPEC, **SACATAPEQUES**, or **ZACATAPEQUES**, a corregimiento or prov. Guatemala, Central America, bounded, N. by that of Vera-Paz, N.W. Solola, W. and S. Guatemala; area, above 3000 sq. m. It is generally mountainous; and the climate, though sometimes inclining to cold, is, for the most part, mild and agreeable. One of the most remarkable summits is the Volcan-de-Agua, which rises up, in the form of an almost perfect cone, to the height of 13,578 ft., and, though not beyond the snow-limit, becomes occasionally whitened with hoar-frost or snow. Immediately to the W. of it, another vast mountain, the Volcan-de-Fuego, is continually emitting smoke and ashes. It is probably higher than the former, though it has never been accurately measured; the loose and hot ashes on its sides make its ascent impossible. The soil of the province is rather barren in the N., but, in the S., is remarkably productive of maize and other grain, various kinds of fruit, vegetables, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. In many situations coffee might be successfully grown. The *Cactus opuntia* has been introduced in recent times, and the yield of cochineal from the plantations is already as great as that of Amatitlan. The capital is Old Guatemala or Antigua. Pop. about 56,000.

SACAVEM, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, W. side, fifth of the Tagus, at the mouth of the Fricillas, 7 m. N. Lisbon. It is an important entrepot for wine. Pop. 2400.

SACCATOO, or **SAKATU**, a city, Soudan. See **SACCATOO**.

SACCO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 15 m. N.E. Il-Vallo, with a church. The environs are fertile, and rich in medicinal plants. Pop. 2000.

SACCONDEE, a small maritime prov. Upper Guinea, Gold Coast, W. Abanta; with a Dutch fort, and a small village belonging to Great Britain. Besides its capital—Saccondee—it contains several villages. Bananas, yams, and maize are raised; and some trade is done in gold and palm-oil. Pop. estimated at 3000 fighting-men.

SACCONEX (**GREAT and LITTLE**), two vills. forming two pars. Switzerland, can. and 2 m. N.W. Geneva. They contain a great number of country-seats; among others, one called Delices, in which Voltaire resided for five years. Pop. 2504.

SACEDON, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 54 m. E. Madrid, in a picturesque valley, at the foot of a mountain called Puerta-del-Infierno. It has a townhouse and prison, an endowed primary school, a church, oil and flour mills, brandy-stills, some weaving, and a pottery. The baths of Sacedon, supposed by some to be the *Thermida* of Ptolemy, are much frequented by the sickly Madrilenians, in the season from June to September. Ferdinand VII. created a small bathing-town near the spring, which is now called El Real Sitio de Isabel. Pop. 1275.

SACHSA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 45 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz; with a church, and manufactures of linen and hats, gypsum-kilns, a marble-quarry, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1246.

SACHSEN, Germany. See **SAXONY**.

SACHSENBERG, a tn. Germany, princip. Waldeck, dist. Eisenberg, 11 m. S.S.W. Corbach; with a church, and several well-frequented fairs. Pop. 1000.

SACHSENBURG, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Villach, dist. and near Spittal, in a beautiful valley, r. bank

Drave; with a church, the ruins of an old castle, iron-works, and a mine of antimony. From the number of columns, statues, coins, and other antiquities found in it, it is supposed to be the Roman *Tiburnia* or *Liburnia*.

SACHSENHAUSEN, several places, Germany. The largest is situated 1. bank Main, opposite to Frankfurt, and is considered one of its suburbs. The only other deserving of notice is a vil., princip. Waldeck, 6 m. E.S.E. Corbach; with a church. Pop. 946.

SACILE, a tn. and par. Austrian Italy, gov. and 37 m. N.N.E. Venice, on the Livenza, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled; has a parish and three auxiliary churches, an hospital, several handsome buildings, among which the palace formerly occupied by the podesta is conspicuous; and manufactures of woollens, linen, and paper. An excellent wine is produced, and there are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4600.

SACKATOO, a city, Central Africa; lat. 13° 4' 52" N.; lon. 6° 12' E.; occupying a long ridge which slopes gently towards the N., and is laid out in regular, well-built streets. It is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. and 30 ft. high, and has 12 gates, which are regularly closed at sunset. There are two large mosques, besides several other places for prayer. In the centre of the city is a spacious market-place, and there is another large square in front of the sultan's residence. The dwellings of the principal people are surrounded by high walls, which inclose numerous flat-roofed houses, built in the Moorish style. The inhabitants are principally Felatahs, possessing numerous slaves, who are employed in domestic duties, weaving, house-building, shoe-making, and iron-work, and in tending cattle. The necessities of life here are cheap; butcher-meat is in great plenty, and very good. The exports are principally civet and blue-cheek tobos, called *sharie*. The common imports are Goora nuts, brought from the borders of Ashantee; and coarse calico and woollen cloth, in small quantities; with brass and pewter dishes, and a few spices. The Arabs from Tripoli and Ghadames bring unwrought silk, otto of roses, spices, and beads. Slaves are both exported and imported. A great quantity of Guinea corn is taken every year by the Tuaricks, in exchange for salt. The market is extremely well supplied, and is held daily from sunrise to sunset.—(Denham and Clapperton.)

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, a vil. and port, U. States, New York, 150 m. N.W. Albany, on Black River Bay, an inlet at the E. end of Lake Ontario, of which it is one of the most secure harbours. It contains three churches, a shipyard, Madison barracks belonging to the U. States, and a number of manufacturing establishments. Cleared (1849) for foreign ports 259 vessels, tonnage 142,799; entered 279 vessels, tonnage 153,169.

SACKINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 51 m. S.S.E. Freiburg. It is walled, and has an old church, a bathing establishment, and some shipping trade. Pop. 1500.

SACO, a tn., U. States, Maine, on the Eastern and the Boston and Maine railways, and on a river of same name, which here mingles with the tide-water, after a beautiful fall of 42 ft. It stands in a district distinguished both by its fertility and the beauty of its scenery, contains many handsome dwellings and public edifices, including five or six churches, and is connected by bridges with Biddeford, with which it properly forms only one town. The water-power furnished by the falls, has led to the erection of important industrial establishments, including a woollen, nine large cotton, and a great number of saw mills. Pop. 5794.

SACOMB, par. Eng. Herts; 1510 ac. Pop. 313.

SACRAMENTO, a tn., U. States, on river of same name, at the junction of the American, about 150 m. N.E. San-Francisco. It occupies a low and level plain, naturally inundated during the rainy season, but partly protected by an embankment; and since 1849, when it contained only four houses, has suddenly sprung up into a handsome city, having become the great depot for the supply of all the northern gold-mines. The streets cross each other at right angles, and many of them are lined with large oaks and sycamores of the original forest. It has repeatedly been almost destroyed by fire, but has soon reappeared in a neater and more substantial form; and contains Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, R. Catholic, and three Methodist churches, one of the last for coloured persons;

several hotels of a very costly description, several breweries, steam-mills, syrup and soda manufactories, numerous smithies, &c. Pop. 1852, 10,000.—The RIVER, 300 m. in length, varies in width from 200 yards to 300 yards, is navigable to the town at all seasons, and a considerable trade is carried on, both by sailing vessels and steamers, which ply daily between Sacramento and San Francisco. Its general course is S.; it receives the Feather, American, Butte, and numerous smaller streams, and, near its mouth, is joined by the Joaquin, when the united stream falls into the Bay of San Francisco.—The VALLEY, with that of San Joaquin, is a vast depression between the Sierra Nevada and the coast-range.

SACRIFICIOS.—1, A small green island, Pacific, W. coast, Mexico, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about that distance from the land; lat. $15^{\circ} 40' N.$; lon. $98^{\circ} 6' W.$ —2, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, off the coast and 3 m. N.E. Vera Cruz. The channel between it and the mainland affords the best anchorage on the E. coast of the gulf. On the island itself, which appears to have been used by the ancient Mexicans for sacrifice and burial, excavations have been made, and a number of remarkable antiquities obtained, including a beautiful urn carved in white marble or alabaster, and great numbers of clay-vases covered with paintings and etchings.

SACUHI, or **SUSSUHI**, a river, Brazil, formed in prov. Minas Geraes, by the junction of the Cocas and Vermelho; and after an E. course of about 250 m., joins I. bank Doce. It is navigable for about 200 m.

SADA (SANTA MARIA DE), a tn. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 9 m. E. Coruña, W. shore, Bay of Ares; with a church, a harbour, which admits vessels of considerable size; and a valuable sardine-fishery. Pop. 2198.

SADABA, a tn. and com. Spain, Aragon, prov. Saragossa, on a plain, r. bank Riquel. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with four gates; is indifferently built; and has a church, a suppressed convent, two primary schools, a courthouse, prison, and a trade in corn.

SADAO, a river, Portugal. See **SOLDAO**.

SADDELL and **SKIPNESS**, par. Scot. Argyle; 25 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1498.

SADDINGTON, par. Eng.; 1050 ac. Pop. 282.

SADDLE, an isl., S. America, off coast of Tierra-del-Fuego; lat. $55^{\circ} 23' 50'' S.$; lon. $68^{\circ} 4' 30'' W.$ It unites with other two islands in forming the excellent harbour of Port Maxwell; and is composed, particularly towards its summit, of large blocks of greenstone, which, from their ferruginous nature, have a remarkable effect upon the compass. Its surface is partly covered with low, stunted brushwood, and its coasts abound with fish.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain, England, co. Cumberland, immediately E. of Skiddaw. It has a height of 2787 ft., and consists of a nucleus of granite, overlain by gneiss, hornblende, and slate.

SADDLEWORTH-WITH-QUICK, a vil. and par. England, co. York, about 12 m. E.N.E. Manchester. It is one of the central localities of the cotton and woollen manufacture, and is traversed both by the Huddersfield canal and the Manchester and Huddersfield railway; has several chapels of ease, and Independent and Wesleyan chapels, national and other schools; a paper, and numerous cotton and woollen mills, freestone quarries, and coal-mines. Area of par., 18,280 ac. Pop. 17,799.

SADO, an isl. Japan Sea; lat. (S. point) $38^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $138^{\circ} 30' E.$; in a large bay, N. coast, Nippon. It is about 90 m. in circumference.

SADRAS, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, 42 m. S.W. Madras; lat. $12^{\circ} 31' N.$; lon. $80^{\circ} 14' E.$ It was formerly a populous place, and celebrated for its ginghams. A few Dutch houses, and a miserable native town to the W., are all that remain of this once flourishing place.

SADSKA, **SACKA**, or **SADECKA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S.W. Bidschew, on the Schwarzbach. It has a parish church, a castle, an hospital, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2210.

SAEFVAR-ÄN, a river, Sweden, which rises in Umeå Lappmark, near the frontiers of Norway, flows S.E., and after a course of above 100 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 12 m. E. Umeå.

SAELICES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Cuenca; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary

school; brick and tile works, flour-mills, and a trade in rice, oil, and wine. Pop. 1734.

SAENS (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 24 m. N.N.E. Rouen; with manufactories of linen, glue, leather, and glass. Pop. 1816.

SAETER, or **SAETHER**, a tn. Sweden, län and 20 m. S.S.E. Falun. It is a small place, but has important iron-mines in its vicinity, manufactures of articles in iron, and several saw-mills.

SAFAKES, a seaport tn. Tunis. See **SFAK**.

SAFET, or **SAFED**, a tn. Syria, 25 m. E. by N. Acre. This was one of the five holy cities whither the Jews resorted from all parts of Christendom in old age to die and be interred. It was utterly destroyed by an earthquake in January 1837, when nearly the whole of its inhabitants, from 6000 to 7000, also perished.

SAFFELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. N.E. Ghent; with two flour-mills, two breweries, and a vinegar-manufactory. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2974.

SAFFI, or **SAFFEE**, an ancient seaport tn. Marocco, W. coast, S. Cape Cantin, on the slope of a hill, in a sandy barren district; lat. $32^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $9^{\circ} 12' W.$ It is surrounded by a wall 31 ft. high, and a ditch on three sides, which is, however, filled up in many places; and on the fortifications fronting the sea there are 24 heavy guns mounted. Water is scarce, and in summer has to be procured from wells. The bay in front of the town, during the summer months, or from March to October, affords as good anchorage and smoother water than any other on the coast, but is entirely exposed to W. winds; the bottom is sand and mud, and there is generally about 15 fathoms' water a mile from the shore. The population of Saffi is gradually decreasing; some years ago, it was estimated at 8000 to 9000.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, bor., market tn., and par. Eng. See **WALDEN-SAFFRON**.

SAG HARBOUR, a seaport tn., U. States, New York, on an inlet of same name, on the S. shore of Gardner's Bay, at the E. extremity of Long Island, about 100 m. E. New York city. It has four churches, several mills; and a port which, in 1851, sent out 4434 tons of shipping to the whale-fishery. The whole tonnage of the district is 12,808 tons. Pop. about 3000.

SAGA, a tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, cap. prov. Fizen, and the most important town in the island; lat. $33^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $130^{\circ} 18' E.$; near one of the tongues of the Gulf of Simabara. Including the suburbs, it is about 8 m. long and 3 m. broad. Its numerous streets cross each other in exact order in the direction of the four cardinal points. The principal street is spacious and well-kept, although the houses, which are inhabited by trades-people and workmen, are low and but of mean appearance. The town is traversed by many brooks, and a considerable number of channels; the principal of the latter, that of Sentonofutsi, is nearly 50 m. long, and uniting the Gulf of Simabara with the Northern Sea, is of great importance to the inland commerce of Kiusiu, of which Saga is the centre.

SAGALASSUS, a seaport, Asia Minor. See **BOODROM**.

SAGALIN OOLA, a tn. China, Manchouria, r. bank Amoor or Sagalin, 820 m. N.N.E. Pekin; lat. $50^{\circ} N.$; lon. $127^{\circ} E.$

SAGAN, or **ZEGAN**, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 49 m. N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bober. It is inclosed by ditches and a double wall; has six churches, a castle, with fine garden and park; theatre, gymnasium, and house of correction; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, bleachfields, distilleries, tile-works, and copper, worked, oil, saw, paper, and numerous other mills. Pop. 7102.

SAGGART, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 4453 ac. P. 1408.

SAGH, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil. Hungary, co. Raab, 1 m. from Martinsberg; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 818.—2, (-Karanes), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd, on Mount Karancz, about 8 m. from Szakali; with a church. Pop. 1069.

SAGH-IPOLY, or **SAGH-AM-IPOL**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1386.

SAGHALIEN, an isl. Asia. See **TARRAKAI**.

SAGHALIEN, a river, Asia. See **AMUOR**.

SAGHVAR, a vil. Hungary, co. Veszprim, 4 m. S. Sio-Fok; with a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1210.

SAGINAW, a bay, U. States, Michigan; a large inlet of Lake Huron, 60 m. long, by 30 m. wide, containing a number of islands, of which Shawangunk, near the centre, is the largest. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and contains numerous excellent harbours.—2, A river, U. States, Michigan, formed by the union of several branches, flows N.E. into the bay; it is 25 ft. to 30 ft. deep; total course, 30 m. There is a bar at its mouth, with generally not more than 5 ft. or 6 ft. water.—3, A vil. on the river, 23 m. from its mouth; with a U. States land-office, a courthouse, and two steam saw-mills. Pop. (1850), 917.

SAGLIANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Biella; beautifully situated, and traversed by a very handsome and commodious street. It has a church, and a suppressed Capuchin convent. Pop. 1801.

SAGOAREMA, a maritime vil. Brazil, prov. and 40 m. E. Rio-Janeiro, and about 50 m. W. Cape Frio.

SAGOI, or SAUGUR, an isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, E. side, estuary of the Hooghly, forming the S.W. extremity of the Sunderbunds, and extending about 20 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth. It is a low alluvial tract, very little raised above sea-level, bordered along its shores with trees and thick underwood, which cannot be removed without exposing it to the encroachments of the waves, but in its interior covered merely with grass-jungle. Its anchorage is said to be the healthiest on the coast. From its situation at the junction of the holiest branch of the Ganges with the ocean, it is held in high veneration by the Hindoos, who visit it in vast numbers, and have here a great temple, where large numbers of aged persons and children used to be annually sacrificed.

SAGRES, a seaport tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, near Cape St. Vincent, 21 m. W.S.W. Lagos. It was founded in 1416 by the Infante Don Henriquez, son of John I., who established in it a school of astronomy, navigation, and commerce; and sent forth from its harbour the early Portuguese expeditions which discovered the Madeiras and Azores, and explored a considerable portion of the African coast, paving the way for the grand exploit of doubling the Cape of Good Hope. It was burned by Drake in 1587, and destroyed by the earthquake of 1755. Pop. 310.

SAGUENAY, a river, Lower Canada, formed by two outlets of Lake St. John, which unite about 9 m. below the lake, from which point the river flows S.E., and falls into the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac Harbour; lat. 43° 5' N.; lon. 69° 45' W.; its entire length being about 95 m. to 100 m. It is interrupted in its course by abrupt precipices, over which it dashes its foaming current; and being bounded by banks of great elevation, is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its flood, which runs through a section of rocks from 200 ft. to 1000 ft. high, and presenting remarkably picturesque scenery. It is of great depth. In mid-channel, at its mouth, bottom was not found with 330 fathoms of line. About 2 m. higher up, it was found to be 130 fathoms to 140 fathoms; and from 50 m. to 60 m. from the St. Lawrence, 50 fathoms to 60 fathoms. The impetuous torrent of the Saguenay, when the tide is low, is sensibly felt in the St. Lawrence, which, for a distance of many miles, is obliged to yield to its impulse, and vessels, apparently going their course, have thereby been carried sidelong in a different direction. Above thirty rivers pour their tributary waters into the Saguenay, twelve of which are navigable for canoes, and some of them for large boats. The Saguenay is navigable for vessels of any size for a distance of about 50 m. to 60 m. from the St. Lawrence, and at high-water for vessels of large dimensions from 15 m. to 18 m. farther. Steamers ascend it several times a-week from Quebec during the summer months, with visitors to its scenery.

SAGUR, British India. See SAUGUR.

SAGHUN, a vil. Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Leon, on the Coa. It is walled; has some elegant and substantial houses, a townhouse, two primary schools, an hospital, a prison, a granary; four churches, four hermitages, a nunnery, and two suppressed convents; four flour and three linseed mills; a tannery, and fifty looms for linens, serges, &c. In 1808, General Moore defeated a small party of French cavalry, and established his head-quarters at this point. Pop. 2403.

SAHAM-TONEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4048 ac. P. 1292.

SAHARA, is the plural of *Sahra*, which signifies in Arabic an extensive and uninhabited plain, without trees or cultivation. From the frequency of its application in Northern Africa, this term has come to be considered as the proper name of the vast deserts which extend throughout the interior, S. of Morocco and Barbary, from the Atlantic to the Nile. Some, indeed, affect to distinguish between the Sahara in the W., and the Libyan deserts adjacent to Egypt. But neither usage nor reason countenance such distinction. The deserts E. and W. in Northern Africa are alike vast and inhospitable, and all equally entitled to be called Sahara.

Boundaries.—The limits of this region towards the N. and S., do not admit of being fixed with precision. On the E., the desert commences at the Libyan Hills, which, in Egypt, confine the valley of the Nile on the W.; higher up in Nubia, the desert, arid and dismal, of reddish sand and black rocks, often reaches down to the river; thence it extends without interruption westwards to the Atlantic Ocean, through 40° of longitude, or 2000 m. On the S., its natural limit depends on the extension northwards of the rains, the line of which, taken collectively, may be said to lie in lat. 17° 30' N. But there are many circumstances of local configuration, which affect both the extension of the rains, and their influence on the character of the adjacent country. In general, the Sahara has on the S. a broad seam of country, too dry for cultivation, yet abounding in excellent pasturage for several months in the year, with sufficiency of water in wells, and occasionally trees, chiefly mimosas and the Doum-palm (*Cucifera Thebaica*). The desert of Bahiyda, adjoining the Nile W. of Meroe, is of this description, resembling a rich park at one season of the year (about midsummer), while at another it is little better than an arid and desolate waste. Such also seem to be the northern districts of Darfur and Waday. On the frontiers of Bornu also, and of Housa, the valley of Kawwar, and the country named Asben or Ahir, of which Agades is the capital, partake at once of the characters of desert and of oasis, or interspersed fertile land. Farther west, the desert seems to reach southwards to the banks of the Isa, or river of Timbuctoo. This town, about 8 m. from the river, is surrounded by desert. But at a distance of a few days' journey to the N.E. and N. are the oases of Mabruk and Arawan, which, seem however, to be of the poorest description. Farther W. lies Taudeni, whence rock-salt is obtained. Teghaza, formerly celebrated for its salt-mines, is situate farther N., on the road to Tafilet. Not far from Taudeni, probably to the S.W., is Walata or (in the plural) Iwalaten, one of the chief oases of the western desert. W. of Walata, halfway perhaps to Arguin on the coast, is Wadan, where the Portuguese (who called it Hoden) had once a factory. S.W. of Walata are Tishit and Taghant, the latter but seven days from Kaarta; thence the gum-tree forests extend westwards along the r. bank of the Senegal; but towards the sea-side sterility predominates, and the bare sandy desert spreads S. of the Senegal even beyond Cape Verd.

N. Limit.—The N. limit of the Sahara is still more irregular and less perfectly defined than the S. Wad Nun may be conveniently assumed to be its commencement on the W., and thence, a line drawn E. to Twat or Touat, crosses a tract which is more desert during eight months of the year. Twat, itself an extensive oasis in the midst of wastes, owes its comparative fertility to the converging drainage of numerous streams from the distant mountains in the N. From the southern face of the same range of mountains farther E. pour down hundreds of rivulets, which are collected in the longitudinal valleys or oases of Wargla or Ouargla, Tuggurt or Touggourt, Souf, Touzer or Tozer, &c. These, therefore, confine the great desert as far as the Hamada of Tripoli (itself an elevated desert plain), beyond which the Sahara reaches to the Mediterranean Sea on the shores of the Great Syrtis or Gulf of Sidrah (this is the name of the *Lotus zizyphus*, the characteristic plant of the country). S. of this lies the extensive oasis of Fezzan, and at a less distance, towards the S.E., that of Aujla or Angila. On the coast, Cyrenaica hardly interrupts the prevailing barrenness; but farther in, towards the S.E., wherever fractures in the limestone rock allow the waters to gush to the surface, the oases of Siwah, of El Wah, El Baharieh, El Kharjeh, and others adjacent to Egypt, present vivid pictures of luxuriance and dense population in the

midst of burning sands. The deserts lying beyond the lines thus drawn, particularly N. of Twat and Wargla, are of great extent; the Hamáda of Wargla is an elevated and stony tract, cold and utterly desolate, and six or eight days' journey in extent; and probably they equal in area the oases scattered within them. The area of the Sahara, therefore, may be summarily assumed to be not less than 2,000,000 sq. m.

Dry Desert.—In the W. Sahara there is a central region, named Azawad or the Dry, which is peculiarly dangerous, as it unites all the worst characters of the desert—want of water, intense heat, and moving sands, which obliterate every trace, and render it difficult to find the way. And here superstition, too, adds its terrors, for the rolling sandhills are supposed to be tenanted by spirits, who, calling the travellers by name, bewilder and lead them to destruction. The Azawad begins, probably, on the shores of the Atlantic, and seems to lie chiefly between the 19th and 22d parallels. On the road from Twat or Touat to Timbuctoo, it has a width of ten days' journey; and farther E., the route from Agades to Twat crosses a sandy desert for 12 or 14 days. This utterly inhospitable tract probably extends, therefore, from W. to E. 1000 m. or 1200 m.

Climate.—The barrenness of the Sahara is obviously the consequence of its climate, and the almost total privation of rain, the explanation of which would be here misplaced; but it may be remarked, that the deserts of N. Africa are but the first portion of a desert zone which lies across the Old World, in Arabia, W. India, Persia, and Chinese Tartary. As the skies are generally bright and unclouded, so the evaporation is rapid, and hence the nocturnal cold is often extreme. Ice has been found in Fezzan, as well as on the Nile in Upper Egypt, and this phenomenon is more frequent in dry years. In the noontide sun, on the other hand, the sand often attains a heat of 140° Fah., and even the rocks appear calcined. Where moisture is concealed, the surface of the ground is, often incrustated with salts. The fall of occasional rains seems to be determined, in some measure, by the inequality and elevation of the ground. The Bezgem Mountains, near Agades, are often visited by sudden torrents, which diffuse joy and plenty through the surrounding valleys. The floods, rapidly absorbed, fill the wells to a great distance, and these are in many cases carefully covered with skins to screen them from the sun's rays.

Configuration.—As the African continent presents externally a remarkably compact figure, little indented or penetrated by arms of the sea, so it exhibits internally few proofs of physical revolutions in the form of great chains of mountains. The mountains of Bezgem, which advance into the Sahara from the S. (in lat. 18° N.; lon. 8° E.), form but a small group, and rarely exceed 3000 ft. in height; but within the vast area of the desert, though we often hear of abrupt and rocky regions, there is no intimation of a chain of mountains. In crossing Jebel Aures southwards from Constantine in Algeria, the division of the waters is found at the height of 3550 ft.; thence the descent is rapid to Biskra (lon. 5° E.), the absolute height of which is but 280 ft. But the river of Biskra descends a long way (200 m., perhaps,) before it reaches the Sibkhas or Salt Lakes and the extensive plains of Tegerarin, which are, therefore, probably not above the level of the sea. The Hamáda of Tripoli, which is a uniform sandstone plateau, 2000 ft. in height, is as abrupt and apparently as elevated at its descent into Fezzan, as on its northern edge; and this oasis, which collects apparently all the waters of the plateau, can hardly rise much above the sea-level. In like manner it is evident that Lake Tchad can have but little elevation. The desert in the W. appears to fall rapidly towards the gum-forests of the Senegal, and from the ridge there formed, a wady or water-course, very rarely filled, called El Hamra, runs N. to Wad Nun. The desert E. of the road from Fezzan to Bornu is reported to be very mountainous and rocky, but nothing is known of it in authentic detail.

Geology.—Granite seems to be the rock which most frequently breaks through the sandstone covering of the waste. Towards Egypt, limestone comes into view. The Tripolitan Hamáda is divided from E. to W. by a volcanic line, marked by at least one well-preserved crater, Tuggurt. Connected with this system, are the numerous hot springs, which issue forth copiously in many places towards the interior, particularly at Ghât (lon. 10° 30' E.), and spread luxuriance around them.

Ferruginous sandstone is common, and many rocky spots, chiefly in the W. desert, S. of Wad Nun, have the reputation of containing iron. Copper was once obtained in abundance from the hills N. of Agades, but at present the only mineral which increases the resources of the Sahara, is salt, excavated at Taudeni, on the route from Timbuctoo to Wad Nun, and at Bilma in the country of the Tibboos, E. of the route from Bornu to Tripoli.

Zoology and Vegetation.—In the desert, properly so called, there is little of animal or of vegetable life. The large animals which characterize S. Africa, are here wholly wanting. A few species of antelopes are met with in favoured spots. The lion avoids the parched country. Lizards, jerboas, and serpents of many kinds, retain undisturbed possession of the burning sands. The land-tortoise, of great size, is said to be common towards the S. where bushes grow; there the Ark, or *Salvadora Persica*, generally prevails. Prickly saffron, with other tough and humble plants, are comprehended under the Arab name of *hashish*, or herbage. As the country improves, the *Acacia ferruginea* appears; then the Talha (*Acacia Arabica*), and other trees, till the Doum and date palms mark the limits of the desert. Yet the date-palm itself usually thrives best beyond the limit of the rains. In Fezzan and other tracts, where the date-groves constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, heavy rains often prove fatal to the trees, by dissolving and carrying to their roots the salt formed on the surface of the ground.

The People.—The inhabitants of the Sahara, according to Leo Africanus, are of all one race, though distinguishable into five branches, viz.—1. The Zanaga Zanaga in the extreme W. 2. The Zuenziga, next to them on the E., from Twat towards Guber. 3. The Targa occupying the middle of the desert, from Agades to Ghadames and Wargla. 4. The Lempta towards the S.E. And 5. The Berdoos on the N.E. adjoining Egypt. Of these, the Targa alone retain their place and celebrity of name. The names of the other four have all become obscured or lost by subdivision or dispersion. It has been supposed of late years that the Tibboos in the Eastern Sahara, are not of the Berber race, as, though not negroes in feature, they are quite black, and speak a language totally different from that of their western neighbours. But the Berber traditions collected in Algeria, represent them as members of the Lempta family; and as Dr. Barth also says, that the people of Ahir, N. of Agades, call the Tibboos, Berânis, we may consider the question of their descent decided; for the Berânis are one of the two main branches of the Berber family. The fact then seems to be that on the borders of Waday and Darfur, the people of the desert have mixed much with their southern neighbours, till this intimacy has affected their complexions and language. But the flexibility in respect of the latter, may be ascribed in a great measure to their position as carriers and agents between the interior and the coasts. Their change of language is not more remarkable than that of the people of Agades (Targa or Tawârik by descent), who now speak the Songay or Kissûr language, that is to say, the language of Negroland inclosed by the great river S. of Timbuctoo, and which was probably carried eastward from Kaghô by commerce alone; though certainly in the 14th century Agades was subject for a short time to the empire of Mali.

Tawârik.—The Targhi, or as they are called by the Arabs, the Tawârik, or Toorik, form the most characteristic portion of the population of the desert. Their chief tribe, the Azgar, are said to have come originally from Angila; but they have been settled for centuries in the Sahara between Ghât and Twat. The Sekmaren and the Imrât or Merfâth, both tribes of the same family, the latter very ancient but impoverished, extend farther S. and W., and perhaps occupy still the same territory as in the 11th century, when the Merâsen (Imrât) adjoined Ghanah on the E. The Targhi are a handsome, well-featured, dark-complexioned race, strict or even fanatical Mahometans, and in mode of life resembling the Arabs. But they are singular in deeming it improper to let the mouth be seen. Hence, while they fold their ample toga of white cotton over the head so as to form a hood, they tie a muffler also round the lower part of the face, which conceals all except the eyes. To the use of this muffler, called *el litham*, they owe their Arab designation of Molaththemîn, or the veiled people. The fierce Sorgûs, who now hover over

Timbuctoo on the E., are generally reckoned as Tawárik; but the name Auelimmdén (Átlemdén), given to them by the other tribes of the desert, seems to signify that they belong to the Lempta. Farther W., the Berber tribes, such as the Trasas, Braknas, and others, near the gum-forests, belong to the Zangaa family, or are fragments of the great Mauritanian, or Gœtulan tribes, the Magarawa, Lumpuna, &c., who sought refuge in the desert in former ages, from the consequences of the intestine wars in which they were perpetually engaged. But it must be observed that the Arab tribes throughout the Sahara, are nearly as numerous as those of Libyan origin, nor can the two races be always readily distinguished, for in general the Berber dialects are confined to the towns and oases, and the nomadic or desert tribes speak Arabic. The Targhi have an ancient written alphabet which they call Tafneek (Phœnician?), and boast of a few inscriptions. But these monuments of a civilization now wholly extinct, lie chiefly within the limits of the ancient Carthaginian and Roman province, and belong to the Tunisian territory rather than to the Sahara.

Character.—The tribes of the desert are collectively camel-breeders, slave and salt dealers, guides and robbers. A few on the borders of the Sahara possess valleys producing dates, but in general they subsist chiefly on the milk of their herds, obtaining grain or fruits by barter from the Sahel or maritime district in the N., or from Negroland in the S. The towns, such as Timbuctoo, Aglaies, Twat, Ghât, &c., formed on the margin of the desert by the course of trade, are generally remarkable for licentiousness as well as rapacity. They resemble ports frequented by pirates. There, man-stealing is the most natural industry, slaves the chief wealth. None are so elevated by thought or fortune, as to take account of human misery. Perhaps the Sahara is fully as remarkable from the moral as from the physical point of view, and may be regarded as the solid buttress on which rests the barbarism of Africa. In the middle ages, with the intervention of the Arabs, a great trade was carried on across the desert, chiefly in gold-dust and Guinea pepper; besides slaves, ivory, &c. But it is inconceivable that such a commerce should ever revive. As the waters of Guinea become more perfectly explored, its commerce will necessarily be diverted more completely from the desert.

There is no reason to believe that the routes across the desert to Negroland were beaten, or frequented anterior to the arrival of the Arabs in the W. In the later Roman historians, there is not the least hint of a gold or pepper trade, or of any established commerce between Mauritania and the S. The names which fill Ptolemy's map of Libya, S. of the river Niger (an hypothetical river representing collectively the Wadies from Twat to the Biledul-Jerid), are obviously all of Berber form, and probably belonged in reality only to the N. portion of the desert.—(*Proceedings of the African Association; Travels of Hornemann, Lyon, Donham, &c.; Riley, Wreck of the Brig Commerce; Caillé's Travels to Timbuctoo; Cooley's Negroland and the Arabs; Carrette, Le Sahara Algérien; Barth and Overweg's Journey, in Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc., 1852.*)

SAHARUNPOOR, or **SEHARUNPOOR**, a dist. and tn. Hindostan, formerly included in the upper provs. of the presid. Bengal (or Agra), now in the new presid. Lahore; lat. 29° 30', to 30° 30' N.; lon. 77° to 78° 30' E.; bounded N. and W. by the protected Sikh territory, E. and S. the dists. Moradabad and Meerut. Area, 2165 sq. m. Its surface is level to the very base of the hills, which here rise abruptly on the N. frontier. The Jumna forms the boundary on the W., and the Ganges traverses its E. part, bordering which river is an extensive tract lower than the rest, and covered with tall grass. The plain of Saharunpoor, about 1000 ft. above the sea, has for half of the year a tropical, and during the rest an European climate and vegetation. The thermometer at the capital sometimes descends below the freezing point, but snow never falls there.—(*Madras Jour.; Jacquemont.*) Four-fifths of the soil are cultivated or capable of culture; considerable quantities of sugar and wheat, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised, and this was formerly one of the most flourishing parts of the Mogul empire; but for a century previous to 1803, when it became a British possession, it had suffered almost incessantly from invasions and depredations of the neighbouring Sikhs. Tabeta-Khan's

canal, which extends from the base of the hills to Delhi, intersects the W. half of this district. Principal towns—Saharunpoor, the cap.; Hurdwar, Ambata, and Deobund, P. 557, 353.

—The towns, in lat. 29° 57' N.; lon. 77° 52' E.; 90 m. N. by E. Delhi, is, according to Jacquemont, one of the handsomest stations in British India. It is inclosed by walls, but has a large quadrangular fort, with a double ditch, and ramparts faced with brick masonry; the town contains many brick residences, and is increasing by the addition of houses in the European style. Its environs are level, and watered by an affluent of the Jumna; and in the vicinity is a botanic garden intended for plants which will not thrive at that of Calcutta. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.—(*Jacquemont, Voyage dans l'Inde*, vol. iii. p. 1; Col. Sykes, in *Jour. Stat. Soc.*, vol. x. p. 250; *Trigon. Survey of India.*)

SAI-GUN, or **SAI-GON**, a city and river-port, Anam, cap. prov. Chiampa, of which and of Cambodia it is the chief trading emporium, on the river Sai-gun, 35 m. from its mouth in the China Sea; lat. 10° 47' N.; lon. 106° 45' E. It consists of two distinct towns about 2 m. apart, connected by a navigable stream, and a good road lined with straggling Malay houses. Sai-gun proper, the commercial town, stands on a point formed by the confluence of two branches of the Don-nai river. Ping-hi is on the W. bank of the Sai-gun river, opposite the anchorage for large ships, and contains the citadel and residences of the Chinese merchants. Both towns extend 4 m. to 5 m. along the river. The streets are regular, wide, and mostly lined with wooden or bamboo houses of one story, thatched with palm-leaves or rice-straw; some few are of brick, tiled, and with overhanging chambers ascended by ladders on the outside, and many are built within courts or gardens. The citadel, begun on an European model by a French engineer in 1790, remains incomplete; it is a square fortress, with rampart, bastions, horn-works, a glacis, esplanade, and dry ditch; but it is at present incapable of regular defence. In the N.E. part of Sai-gun proper, on a deep creek, are the naval yard and arsenal, the largest in the empire, and where many large junks and war-boats are annually constructed. In the W. part of the city are two large Chinese pagodas, besides which Sai-gun has a royal palace built of brick, and several extensive rice-magazines. It communicates with the Cambodia river by a canal about 25 m. long, 70 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep, and has an active trade with China, Siam, and Singapore, carried on principally in junks navigated by Chinese. The principal articles exposed for sale are Chinese pottery and iron goods, silks, paper, tea, &c., with glass-bottles and broad-cloths, but scarcely any other European articles. Owing to the extortion practised by the Chinese and native traders, and the faithlessness and rapacity of the government, both the Japanese and Portuguese of Macao have relinquished all connection with Sai-gun. Rice is a royal monopoly, and its exportation is prohibited under capital penalty. The markets are well supplied with poultry, hogs, oxen, &c., together with dog's flesh and alligators for native consumption. Rice, areca-palms, and many intertropical fruit-plants grow in abundance around Sai-gun, being chiefly cultivated by women; and the variety as well as excellence of the fish in the river can hardly be surpassed. Pop., perhaps 120,000, of whom 10,000 are Chinese.—(*Crawford's Siam and Cochín-China*, vol. i. p. 319–348; *Tomlinson's Mission; White's Voyage to Cochín-China; Jour. Ind. Archipel.*, vol. iii.)

SAIANSK, or **SAYANSKIE**, a mountain chain on the frontiers of Siberia and the Chinese empire. It branches off near at right angles from the Altaï or Tanguou Mountains, stretches first N. and then E.N.E., till it becomes linked with the ranges which proceed without interruption to Lake Baikal, having a total length of above 300 m. All the rivers which descend from its N. slope belong to the basin of the Yenisei.

SAIDA, or **SAYDA**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 25 m. from Dresden, in a bleak district, between the Freiberg Mulde and the Flöhe. It has an hospital, a chapel, and manufactures of shoes and lace; a brewery, some trade, and copper-mines. Pop. 1165.

SAIHUR, a tn. and strong fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 68 m. from Jeypoor. The town contains some good houses, is surrounded by a strong mud-wall and wet ditch, and covered on one side by a jeel or shallow lake. The fort is of masonry,

and presents a lofty and striking group of castellated buildings, covering the entire ridge of an isolated white rock rising from the midst of an extensive plain.

SAILAUF (MITTEL, OBER, AND UNTER), three contiguous vills. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Aschaffenburg; with a church, and several mills. Pop. 1008.

SAIMA, a lake, Russia, in S. of Finland. It is very irregular in shape, and contains a great number of islands; greatest length, N. to S., about 45 m.; greatest breadth, about 28 m. It discharges itself by the Woxen into Lake Ladoga.

SAINGHIN-EN-WEPPES, a vil: France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 1646.

SAINS, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 24 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1793.

SAINT-AMAND, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt; with a church, and two chapels; communal house, a musical society, a boarding and a communal school; and considerable manufactures of linen, coarse woollen, and cotton stuffs; also, breweries, tanneries, a salt-refinery, soap-work, rope-walk, and bleachfield. Pop. 3066.

SAINT-AMEROIX, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 11 m. N.E. Alais, r. bank Couze, in the midst of the mountains of the Cevennes; with a Calvinistic church, manufactures of silk hosiery; a blast-furnace, a zinc-foundry, silk-mills; and a trade in silk, olives, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 3210.

SAINT-ANDRÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. W. Bruges; with two breweries, a distillery, two flour-mills; and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1719.

SAINT-ANDREWS, a tn. Lower Canada, on the Rivière-du-Nord, co. Two Mountains, 3 m. from the Ottawa at Grenville, and 45 m. W. Montreal. It has a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, and several schools. A large quantity of sawed lumber is produced in this part of the country; and there are several extensive flouring and grist mills, a cloth-factory, carding and fulling mills, &c. P. 1250.

SAINT-AUBERT, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. from Cambrai. Pop. 2437.

SAINT-AVOLD, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 19 m. W. Sarreguemines, on the Roselle. It is an ancient but well-built place, with some interesting remains; manufactures of moleskins, and Prussian blue; tile-works, dye-works, and tanneries. In the vicinity are an old Roman fort, and the ruins of a temple of Apollo. Pop. 2990.

SAINT-BONNET-LE-CHATEAU, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. S. Montbrison, on a height, in a wild and romantic district, and on a fine old Roman road. It is an ancient place, which was once fortified, and has a large and handsome Gothic church with two steeples; manufactures of lace and locks; and a trade in pitch and timber for building barges. Pop. 2035.

SAINT-BRANDON, a group of 12 small isls., on the Brandon Bank, Indian Ocean, N. of the Mauritius; lat. 16° 26' S.; lon. 59° 35' E. They form five groups, 3 m. to 6 m. distant from each other, and extend over an area 27 m. by 12 m. These islands have no permanent population, being sometimes wholly submerged in great storms.

SAINT-CALAIS a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, on the Anille, in a hollow, surrounded by moors and forests, 25 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. It is tolerably well built; has a court of first resort, two fine promenades, a large square, a handsome Gothic church, of some historical interest; a communal college; manufactures of linen, serge, and bombazine; and a trade in corn, clover-seed, wine, wood, poultry, and cattle. P. 3021.

SAINT-CATHERINES, a flourishing tn. Canada West, co. Lincoln, finely situated in a fertile district, 31 m. S. Toronto, on the Welland canal. It has a R. Catholic and six Protestant churches, a grammar and several other schools; a public library, and reading-room, and a mechanics' institute; large manufactures of cloth, iron-ware, leather, and pottery; several distilleries and breweries; and some of the finest flour, grist, and saw mills in Canada, supplied with unlimited water-power by the canal. Ship-building is likewise carried on to some extent. P. (1852), 4363; (Jan. 1854), about 5400.

SAINT-CECILIE, a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, about 10 m. from Orange; with silk-mills, and a trade in silk. Pop. 1611.

SAINT-DENIS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. N.E. Mons. It has an extensive cotton-mill, established

in an ancient abbey of same name; manufactures of chicory; a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. William, Prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, treacherously attacked Marshal Luxembourg in the plains of St. Denis, after the peace of Nijmegen was signed, but gained no decisive advantage. P. 746.

SAINT-DENIS-WESTREM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Lys, 3 m. S.W. Ghent; with a flour-mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1464.

SAINT-EUSTACHE, a tn. Lower Canada, on the Chene, at its junction with the Ottawa, 21 m. W. Montreal; with two churches and a school. On Dec. 14, 1837, the royal troops here defeated the rebels. Pop. 1000.

SAINT-GENOIS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on an affluent of the Lys, 28 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, yarn, clogs, ropes, tobacco, and leather; a bleachfield, brick-work, and several mills. Pop. 3912.

SAINT-GEORGES, two places, Belgium;—1, A. vil. and com., prov. and W.S.W. Liège, on the Yerne; with manufactures of alum, four breweries, and three flour-mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3831.—2, A vil. and com. W. Flanders, 7 m. E.S.E. Bruges. It has a brewery, a distillery, an oil and a flour mill; and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1435.

SAINT-GERARD, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Namur, on the Burnot; with manufactures of linen, cordage, and yarn; building-stone and marble-quarries; marble saw-works, a flour-mill; and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1443.

SAINT-GHISLAIN, a tn. Belgium. See GHISLAIN (St.).

SAINT-GILLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 1 m. S.W. Brussels. It contains a house of refuge for poor widows; and has a brewery, a distillery, several flour-mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2701.

SAINT-GILLES-WAES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. N. Ghent; with manufactures of linen; several breweries, tanneries, and flour-mills; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3984.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, a tn., cap. co. Saint-Hyacinthe, Canada East, situated on the Yamaska, 30 m. by railway from Montreal. It is improving rapidly, more especially since the opening of the railroad, which places it in connection with both Portland and Montreal, and, through those cities, with nearly every place of importance in Canada and the U. States. Saint-Hyacinthe is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop; and possesses a R. Catholic college, with 16 professors, a large and handsome stone edifice; there are also a stone parish church, nunnery, and hospital of the Sisters of Charity; a fine court-house and jail, and railway-station. Pop. (1852), 3313; (Jan. 1854), about 4000.

SAINT-JOHN, the cap. of Antigua (*which see*).

SAINT-JOHN, a tn. and port of entry, Lower Canada, 21 m. S.E. Montreal, with which it is connected by railroad, on the Richelieu, 16 m. from Lake Champlain, and at the head of the steam-boat navigation in connection with that lake. It has an Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic church; a convent, several schools, and commodious barracks, in which, however, there are no troops quartered. Its trade, chiefly in sawed lumber, is considerable. Pop. (1852), 3215; (Jan. 1854), about 4000.

SAINT-MARY'S, a rising tn. Canada West, on the N. branch of the river Thames, about 100 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It is well laid out; is the centre of a very fine farming country, where large quantities of potash are annually produced; and has three Protestant churches, several schools; manufactures of cloth and leather, and several flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

SAINT-THERESE, a tn. Lower Canada, on the River au-Chien, 18 m. from Montreal; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a R. Catholic college; several large flouring and saw mills, an extensive distillery, and steam-mill. Pop. about 1250.

SAINT-THOMAS, a thriving tn. Canada West, 136 m. W.S.W. Toronto; handsomely laid out, and well built. It has six Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, several schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; several large milling establishments, distilleries, &c. Pop. (1852), 1274; (Jan. 1854), about 1500.

SAINTBURY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1336 ac. P. 138.

SAINTE-CECILE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 26 m. W. Arlon. It has manufactures of serge, and three flour-mills. Pop. 1834.

SAINTE-CROIX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. E. Bruges; with two flour-mills; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1834.

SAINTE-FOY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, 6 m. E.S.E. St. Maurice, in a valley of same name, on a small stream, near its confluence with the Isère. It has a considerable trade in cattle and dairy produce, and there are valuable minerals in the vicinity. Pop. 1565.

SAINTE-REINE, a vil. France. See ALISE.

SAINTES, or **SAINTE-RENELE**, a vil. and com., prov. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Brussels. It has a brewery, a flour-mill; and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. P. 1993.

SAINTES [anc. *Santonæ*], a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on a slope above the Charente, here crossed by a bridge, on which a remarkable Roman triumphal arch stands, 36 m. N.N.W. La Rochelle. It is a place of great antiquity, and rose to much importance under the Romans, of whose magnificent edifices, an amphitheatre, baths, and the arch already mentioned, are most interesting remains. The modern edifices deserving of notice are the cathedral, originally founded by Charlemagne, but since rebuilt; the church of St. Eutropius, with an elegant belfry of the 15th century; the church of St. Marie des Dames, classed among the historical monuments of France; the library of 25,000 vols.; the courthouses, and theatre. It has a court of assizes for the department, a court of first resort and commerce; an agricultural society, a society of science and art, and a communal college; manufactures of bombasine, earthenware, casks, and leather; and a trade in corn, maize, Cognac brandy, timber, and wool. It was the capital of the ancient province Saintonge. Pop. 7969.

SAINTES (THE), a group of rocky islands, French W. Indies, between Guadeloupe and Dominica, about lat. 15° 51' N.; lon. 61° 44' W. They consist of lofty and steep peaks, some of which are united by flat ground and ridges of inferior elevation; others are entirely separated by the sea. The two largest are called Terre d'en Haut, and Terre d'en Bas, or the Upper and Lower Land; the first is about 4 m. in circumference, and contains a town or village, which is situated on its W. side. The inhabitants are poor, and live chiefly on fish and vegetables. Exports, cotton and coffee. P. (1849), 1311.

SAINTFIELD, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, 11 m. N.N.W. Downpatrick, has a large and elegant church; and carries on a considerable trade in weaving linens, calicoes, corduroys, &c. Area of par., 13,334 ac. Pop. 5991.

SAINTONGE, an anc. prov. France, now forming the greater part of depts. Charente and Charente-Inférieure. It was originally inhabited by the Santones, and under the Romans was included in Aquitania Secunda. On the decline of the Roman empire, it was seized by the Franks, and in 1120 fell into the possession of the English, with whom it continued till it was finally united to France by Charles VII. Its capital was Saintes.

SAIS, a ruined city, Egypt, near r. bank Rosetta branch of the Nile, 67 m. N.W. Cairo. It was a place of great importance during the reigns of the Saite kings, who ruled Egypt about 150 years, until the Persian invasion under Cambyses. Sais was the place where the fete of burning lamps was particularly celebrated, and to which strangers resorted from different parts of Egypt to assist in the ceremony.

SAIYADWALA, a considerable walled tn. Punjab, near r. bank Ravee, lat. 31° 5' N.; lon. 73° 16' E.; with a spacious and well-furnished bazaar; close to it on the W. is a mud-fortress of considerable strength, surrounded by a trench.

SAIZON, a river, France, rises in the S. slope of the Pyrenées, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, flows N.N.W. past Manleou, below which it sometimes takes the name of Gave-de-Manleou; and after a course of about 45 m., joins l. bank Gave-de-Oleron.

SAJO, a river, Hungary, rises in Mount Treznik, near the source of the Gran, in N. of co. Gömör, flows very circuitously S. past Rosenau and Pelsoec, then S.E., and joins r. bank Hernad a little below Onod; total course, about 90 m.; chief affluents, the Jolsva, Turocz, Rima, and Bodva.

SAJTENY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, on the Szamos, 10 m. from Battonya. It has a Greek church, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4532.

SAK, a salt-lake, Russia, near W. shore, Crimea, gov. Taurida, 12 m. E.S.E. Eupatoria. It is about 3 m. long, by rather more than 1 m. broad, and is celebrated for the mud-baths which have been established upon it.

SAKARIA, **SAKARIYAH**, or **AIALA** [anc. *Sagarius*, or *Sangarius*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia; has its rise near Afium-Kara-Hissar, whence it flows N.E. for about 50 m., when it takes a N.W., and subsequently a N. direction, and falls into the Black Sea 20 m. E. Cape Kirse, after a course of about 250 m.; in some parts very tortuous and much broken by falls and precipices. Its whole basin rests upon clay.

SAKAYT, or **SEKKET**, a large mining vil. Upper Egypt, about 25 m. from the Red Sea; lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 34° 47' E. It consists of numerous miners' huts and houses; with a temple excavated in the rock, and some Greek inscriptions.

SAKHÉE-SURWAK, a large vil. Afghanistan, 36 m. W. Dera Ghazee Khan; lat. 30° 2' N.; lon. 70° 26' E. It gives name to a celebrated pass which commences 4 m. W. from the village.

SAKKA, a tn. Africa. See ENAREA.

SAKKARA, or **SACCARA**, a vil. Egypt, near l. bank Nile, 21 m. S.W. Cairo, celebrated for its pyramids; the largest of which has its degrees or stories striped of their triangular exterior. It measures about 137 paces square, and is surrounded by what may be considered a sacred inclosure, about 1750 ft. by 950 ft. Besides this, the largest pyramid, there are nine or ten smaller. Amongst the most curious objects here are the ibis mummy-pits.

SAKMARA, a river, Siberia, rises in an E. branch of the Ural Mountains, flows first S. and then W., in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Ural, and joins the r. bank of that river about 10 m. below the town of Orenburg; total course, above 450 m. Its principal affluents are the Ik and Salmich, both of which join it on the right.

SAKOURA, an isl. Japan, upper part of a large bay, isl. Kiusiu, formed on the S.E. by Cape Tchitschagoff, and on the N.W. by Peak Horner. It is very elevated, and contains a lofty mountain called Mitaké; lat. 31° 30' N.; and lon. 130° 42' E.

SAL, or **SEL**, the most N.E. of the Cape Verd Islands, about 22 m. N. Boavista; lat. 16° 45' N.; lon. 23° W.; greatest length, N. to S., 20 m.; central breadth, about 5 m. Like the rest of the group, it is of volcanic origin; and has several conical summits, one of which, the peak of Martinez, rises nearly 1400 ft. above sea-level, and is seen 60 m. off. In the S. are several tracts impregnated with salt, and on the E. a salt-lake and a hill composed chiefly of saline substances. Turtle abound on the coasts, which afford several good anchorages. Sal has been, but is no longer inhabited.

SAL, a river, Peru, rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near Curato-des-los-Cerros, flows first E., then N.N.E., and near Huanta unites with the Jauja in forming the Mantaro, after a course of above 130 m.

SAL, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Astrakhan, flows N.W. into gov. Don Cossacks, then W. across that government, and after a course of above 300 m., joins l. bank Don, about 20 m. E.N.E. Novo-Teherkask. Its principal affluents are the Gashun and Razsoch, both on the right.

SALA, a vil. and com. duchy and 9 m. S.W. Parma. It has an old castle in a ruinous state, a church, a primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, oil, silk, chestnuts, and other fruit. Near it is the beautiful palace of Casino de' Boschi, belonging to the duka. Pop. 3305.

SALA, a tn. Sweden, län and 21 m. N. Westeraås, on a plain, and traversed by a stream. It is well and regularly built, and has the largest and most productive silver-mines in Sweden. There is here a shot-factory, but instead of a tower from which to pour down the molten metal, an old mine-shaft is used. In the vicinity is the old castle of Bäsby, which was the occasional residence both of Gustavus I. and II. At a short distance are the mineral springs of Sätra. Pop. 1800.

SALA:-1, (*La*), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on a rocky eminence, 20 m. S.S.W. Potenza. It is well built, and contains the palace of the Bishop of Cappaccio, a handsome edifice; five churches, and a Capuchin convent.—2,

(-Biellese), A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Biella. It was defended by an ancient castle, of which only a single tower remains; and has a church, and near it an old Benedictine abbey in ruins. Pop. 1033.—3 (-di Gioi), A tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 5 m. N.W. Il-Vallo, on a lofty hill. It sometimes takes the name of Satella. P. 1350.

SALADO-DE-TARIFA, a small river, Spain, prov. Cadiz, celebrated for the great battle fought on its banks, in 1340, in which the Mussulmans under Abul-Tacen were signally defeated.

SALADO (Rio), two rivers, La Plata:—1, Rises in the Andes, prov. Salta, W. from the Cordillera de los Valles; about lat. 24° 20' S.; whence it flows, under the name of the Aracato, S.E. to lat. 25° 40' S., when it turns N.E. and now assumes the name Guachipas, till it reaches lat. 24° 42' S., when it takes a S.S.E. course, and after a run of upwards of 600 m., falls into the Parana at Santa-Espiritu, lat. 32° 30' S.; its entire course being about 850 m. In the mountain region the waters of this river are fresh, but in the flat saline country, through which they afterwards run, they imbibe a brackish taste, from which the river takes its name of Salado or Salt River. In its course the Salado passes through the provinces of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa-Fé. By means of this stream native vessels bring down the hides and tallow of Tucuman.—2, Prov. Buenos Ayres; rises about lat. 34° 38' S.; lon. 63° W.; flows S.E. through the pampas, and falls into the estuary of the Plata, 100 m. S.S.E. Buenos Ayres, after a course of about 400 m. Although impregnated with salt in the early part of its course only, it maintains its brackish taste throughout.

SALAHYIAH, a ruined tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; about lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 40° 30' E. The walls, a noble gateway, and an extensive castle, are all that remain, but these relics are imposing from their massiveness and simplicity.

SALAMA, a tn. Central America, Guatemala, S.W. Vera-Paz, in a mountainous district, on the Rabinala, 55 m. N. by E. New Guatemala. Most of the inhabitants are Indians. P. 4500.

SALAMANCA, a tn. Yucatan. See BACALAR.

SALAMANCA, a small tn. Mexico, dep. Guanajuato, on a gently rising plain, 7075 ft. above sea-level, 150 m. N.W. Mexico. It is a neat and pretty-looking town; and has considerable manufactures of woollen cloaks and cotton shawls. Pop. about 15,000.

SALAMANCA, a prov. Spain, Leon, bounded, N. by prov. Zamora, E. Valladolid and Caceres, and W. Portugal; area, 7455 sq. m. It is watered by the Douro, the Tormes, the Alagon, and various other smaller streams. A great portion of it consists of mountains, on some of which there is perpetual snow; and above three-fourths of the whole surface of the province are covered with forests, especially of oak, ash, poplar, and elm. There are thermal waters in various localities, and mines of iron, copper, lead, rock-crystal, and saltpetre, but many of them are abandoned. Pure gold is also found in the sands of the Alagon. There are likewise extensive pastures grazed by sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, wild and tame, while the swine are abundantly supplied with acorns. Grain and seeds of every kind, exquisite oil, wine, honey and almonds are plentifully grown. The Salamancans are grave, honourable, and courteous; and the costume, both male and female, is elegant and picturesque. Education has of late made some advances, but still much remains to be done. There is considerable contraband traffic carried on, from the proximity of the province to Portugal; and crimes are somewhat more numerous than might be expected from the general character of the people, and their peaceful agricultural pursuits. Pop. 240,000.

SALAMANCA (anc. *Salamanica*; French, *Salamanque*), a city, Spain, Leon, cap. above prov., 120 m. N.W. Madrid, on three hills, in the middle of a kind of a horse-shoe, formed by the river Tormes, which is here spanned by a fine Roman bridge of 27 arches, 500 paces in length, and 12 paces in breadth, said to have been rebuilt by Trajan. The houses are, with few ex-

ceptions, old-fashioned, but generally commodious and well protected from the cold, which is here felt with great keenness. The great square, the largest in Spain, is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops, the post-office, and the townhouse; and in another square near it, is the picturesque vegetable-market. Among the numerous edifices which adorn Salamanca, and which have procured for it in Spain the appellation of Little Rome, are the cathedral, a splendid example of the florid Gothic, begun in 1513, with beautifully enriched portal, and three aisles, the roof studded with gilded rosettes, and supported by graceful shafts with small capitals painted in blue and gold; the old cathedral, erected in 1102, a simple and massy structure, in the Norman-French style, but low, damp, and neglected; the college of St. Bartholomew or Old College, founded in 1410, but renovated in 1760, a classic edifice, with a grandiose Ionic portico; the college of the Jesuits, that of the military orders of Calatrava, with a noble facade; King's College, with a serious and simple Doric quadrangle, partially restored from the ruinous state in which it was left by the French, and now converted into infantry barracks; the College of the Archbishop, founded in 1522 by Alonzo de Fonseca, Archbishop of Toledo, and on which Pedro de Ibarra, Alonzo de Covarrubias, and Berruguete, the three great artistic architects of their age, were simultaneously employed; it is a colossal and sumptuous fabric, with a magnificent facade; the principal court is particularly note-worthy for its double gallery of light, airy, fluted columns, and the elegance and delicacy which reign throughout. It has a beautiful chapel, with sculptures on the high altar by Michael Angelo and Berruguete. It is in good preservation, and is now occupied chiefly by the Irish students, and a military hospital. Of the numerous conventual establishments, the most remarkable is that of St. Domingo, a sumptuous building, combining various styles of architecture, with a chapel entirely in the modern Gothic style. The university of Salamanca is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. It was founded about the close of the 12th century, and a century later, was resorted to from all quarters, the number of students amounting at one time to 14,000, and its fame continued to increase till the 16th century, after which it began to decline, and now its courts are almost deserted. The university consists of two edifices, called greater and lesser schools, begun in 1415 and finished in 1433, for up to that time the schools were kept in the old cathedral cloisters; the cloisters of both are fine, those of the latter having graceful arches and elaborate mouldings, and those of the former being remarkable for chaste and elegant simplicity. Philosophy, general literature, chemistry, physics, political economy, jurisprudence, natural history, Greek and Latin, &c., are taught in the university. There are besides 24 parish churches, few of them possessing any



PALACE OF THE COUNT OF MONTEREY, SALAMANCA.

From *Spain Artistic and Monumental*.

architectural beauty; numerous primary schools, a normal school, and a school of design; a theatre, a bull-arena, capable of accommodating 8000 persons; an asylum for the poor, a

foundling hospital, an hospital for the sick, and several other charitable institutions; various hermitages and oratories; several fountains, neither remarkable for beauty nor well supplied with water. Many of the private houses and palaces are also remarkable, either for their size and massiveness, or for their elegance; those most distinguished are the palaces of the Marquis of Valdecasana, and the Counts Garcigrande, Maldenados, Espinosa, and Monterey. Salamanca possesses manufactures of leather, ordinary cloths, and excellent blankets; four manufactories of coarse hats, several of coarse earthenware, and four flour-mills; and a trade in wheat, barley, vetches, and dressed leather. Salamantica was a large and ancient city of the Vettones. In 222 B.C. it was taken by Hannibal. Under the Romans it became the ninth military station on the road from Merida to Saragossa, and was under the Goths a favoured city. It was ravaged by the Moors, and finally reconquered in 1095. In 1484-6 Columbus was lodged in the Dominican convent, the monks having espoused his scheme of discovery after it had been condemned by the university. In 1543 Philip II. was married here to Mary of Portugal. The elegant and pathetic lyric poet, Louis de Leon, is buried in the Agostinos Calzados, and among the more recent ornaments of the university were Melendez and Quintana. A famous battle was fought in this neighbourhood in 1812, July 22, between the French army under Marmon, and the English and Portuguese, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, when the latter obtained a complete victory. Pop. 13,786.

SALAMIS, or **KOLURI**, an isl. Greece, in the N. of the Saronic Gulf, about 10 m. E. Athens. It is of very irregular shape, nearly 10 m. either way N. to S., and E. to W.; and by its opposite extremities, which are separated from the mainland by narrow, winding channels, closes in the beautiful Bay of Eleusis, so as to give it the appearance of a lake. It has a rocky surface, with a thin but not unproductive soil, and in some parts is well adapted for the olive. Its other principal product is honey, but the vine thrives well, and might with due care produce excellent wine. The old city of Salamis stood on the S. coast, facing the island of Egina, and the celebrated battle, B.C. 480, in which the vast and unwieldy Persian was signally defeated by a much smaller Grecian fleet, was fought chiefly in the narrow E. strait.

SALANDRA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. S.W. Matera, near the source of the Salandrella, a small stream, 45 m. long, which falls into the Gulf of Taranto. It contains a church, five chapels, and a Franciscan convent; and has manufactures of linen and cotton, from raw materials grown within the district. Pop. 1400.

SALANGORE, a tn. and maritime state, Malay peninsula, W. coast. The town is situated a short distance up a river, about lat. 3° 20' N.; lon. 101° 30' E. It has a fort, constructed of mud and brick-work, on which are a number of guns, some of large calibre, in bad repair.—The river is shallow, and practicable only for vessels of little burden. Artificial obstructions have been made by the inhabitants. The Dutch had formerly an establishment here for the monopoly of tin.—The DISTRICT or STATE lies along the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° 50' N. and the Runkup river, about lat. 3° 40' N., 120 m.; and about 45 m. broad, or interiorly. It produces tin of excellent quality, dammar-wood, oil, and rattans. The population, less than it once was, is supposed not to exceed 12,000. It is principally composed of the descendants of a colony of Bugis, from Goack, in the Celebes, who settled here towards the commencement of the last century.

SALANKEMENT, or **SLANKAMENT** (Starq), a tn. Hungary, co. Syrmia, generalship Peterwardein, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, about 6 m. from Betska. It was once strongly fortified; and has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches. In 1691, Louis of Baden here defeated the Turks, of whom 25,000 were slain.

SALAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Granada, E. slope of Sierra de Alhama. It contains a church and two old castles, one of them used as a prison and another as a courthouse; and has oil and flour mills, and a trade in wheat, charcoal, and esparto. Pop. 1839.

SALARA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Pollesone, on the Po, 19 m. S.S.W. Rovigo. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1400.

SALARDINGE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. S. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1626.

SALARES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Malaga. It has a regularly-formed square, a church, and a primary school; and a trade in raisins and wine. P. 1025.

SALAS-Y-GOMEZ, a small isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 26° 27' 46" S.; lon. 105° 20' W.; somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide; a roosting-place for the sea-fowl; apparently of volcanic origin.

SALAT, a river, France, which descends from the S. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Ariège, flows very circuitously N.N.W., passing St. Giron, and after a course of nearly 60 m., of which 20 m. are navigable with the current, joins r. bank Garonne, in dep. Haute-Garonne. Its chief affluents are the Aleth, which joins it on the right; and the Lizard or Luzenac, on the left.

SALAWATTY, a considerable isl. Indian Archipelago, off N.W. extremity of Papua, from which it is separated by a narrow strait; lat. (W. point) 0° 59' S.; lon. 130° 35' E. (N.) It is about 30 m. long, by 25 m. broad. The shore is mostly steep, and, except in a few places, is also bold to approach. The island produces great quantities of sago, of excellent quality.

SALAYER, or **SALEYER**, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago, off S. coast, isl. Celebes, forming part of the Dutch province of Macassar. It consists of the islands of Salayer or Great Salayer, Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island, and the Boegerones. Salayer Island, about 30 m. long, N. to S., by 8 m. broad; lat. (N. point) 5° 47' S.; lon. 120° 28' E. (N.); is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer, 13 m. broad, and interspersed with several islands. It is mountainous and woody, but thickly peopled and well cultivated. The principal produce is millet, which is the chief subsistence of the natives. Cotton also is raised, from which coarse blue and white striped cloths are manufactured. The houses of the natives are good. Pop. 60,000.

SALAZZA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Ivrea, r. bank Orco. It is an ancient place, and was once surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, of which only a tower, now used as a belfry, still exists. It has a church, a confraternity, three oratories, and an elementary school. Pop. 1153.

SALCITO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 15 m. N.N.W. Campobasso, near r. bank Trigno; with three churches, eight chapels, and an hospital. Pop. 2700.

SALCOMBE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Devon, 5 m. S. Kingsbridge, W. side, entrance to Kingsbridge harbour. It has several handsome villas and marine-residences in its vicinity; is in general well built; and contains an Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans. About 50 vessels belonging to the place are employed principally in the fruit and coasting trades, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1656.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, par. Eng. Devon; 2605 ac. P. 476. **SALCOTT**, par. Eng. Essex; 255 ac. Pop. 89.

SALDAÑA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 35 m. N. Palencia, in a beautiful plain, watered by the Carrion, here crossed by a stone bridge of 23 arches, in a somewhat dilapidated state. It has three churches, a good townhouse, primary school, hospital, and the ruins of an old castle, crowning a steep height; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware; and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 920.

SALDANHA BAY, S. Africa, Cape Colony, about 70 m. N.W. Cape Town; lat. 33° 1' 42" S.; lon. 17° 54' E. (N.); one of the best and most commodious harbours in the world. It extends about 25 m. N.W. to S.E., with a comparatively narrow entrance, not quite 3 m. wide. It affords, at all seasons, very excellent shelter and anchorage.

SALDE, a vil. Senegambia, Fouta, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 21' N.; lon. 13° 37' W. Here ships bound for Galam stop to pay their customs-duties to the Almanay of Fouta. Here also is a sandbank, which ships cannot pass in the dry season without discharging their cargoes.

SALDINSK (NIZNET AND VERKHNI), two vils. Russia, gov. and 220 m. E.N.E. Perm, on the Salda, an affluent of the Tura. They have two blast, and a great number of reverberatory furnaces.

SALE.—1, A tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Tortona, in a plain, consisting of a rich alluvium left by the Po, which originally had its channel in it. It was once surrounded by fortifications, of which no traces now remain; is the seat of a court of justice, and has three churches, two schools, and an hospital. Pop. 5094.—2, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Mondovì, in the valley traversed by the Sallazzola. It has a church and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1314.—3, A vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Brescia, on a height above the E. shore of Lake Iseo; with several churches, and manufactures of woollen covers, which form an important article of trade. Pop. 1744.

SALE-CASTELNUOVA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea, a little N. Castellamonte, in a mountainous district, on a tributary of the Orco. It is a mere village, with a church. Pop. 2178.

SALEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1770 ac. Pop. 248.

SALEE, **SALLEE**, or **SALA**, a seaport in Morocco. W. coast, at the mouth and on r. bank Bu Regreg; lat. 34° 3' N.; lon. 6° 50' W. It is encompassed by a wall 35 ft. high, strengthened and flanked by towers at regular distances, but is nevertheless weak, and could offer little resistance to a regular attack. At the S.W. angle of the town there is a battery, mounting 18 heavy guns, which commands the N. passage over the bar of the river. The fortifications towards the sea are of a recent date, and kept in tolerable order; the guns are of large calibre, but the batteries are badly situated. The water is deep close to the shore, and a frigate might approach within a cable's-length of the batteries. The export trade consists principally in wool. There is here a manufactory of carpets, the colours of which are beautiful, and the texture excellent; but, being made for home consumption, they are generally too long in proportion to their width. The piratical propensities of the people of Salee, which rendered them at one time so notorious, seem now to have entirely departed from them, no such lawless practices being now attempted. Opposite Salee, on the l. bank of the river, is the town of Rabat (*which see*). In November, 1851, both Salee and Rabat were bombarded, and nearly destroyed by the French. Pop. (Salee), about 10,000.

SALEHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 3750 ac. Pop. 950.

SALEM, several places, U. States.—1, A seaport tn. Massachusetts, on a peninsula nearly surrounded by water, and on the Boston and Salem railway, and several other branch-lines, connecting it with Marblehead on the S., Cape Ann on the E., and Lawrence and Lowell on the N.W.; about 14 m. N.N.E. Boston. Its site, though low, is pleasant and healthy, being formed by two inlets of the sea; the one of which, called the North River, is connected with Beverly by a bridge nearly 1500 ft. long; while the other, called the South River, is the harbour. Not having been laid out according to any preconceived plan, it has assumed a very irregular shape; and consists, for the most part, of angular and winding streets, lined with houses built partly of brick and stone, but chiefly of wood. Many elegant houses have been erected in the vicinity of the Common, an inclosure of above 8 ac. in the E. part of the town, tastefully laid out in gravel-walks, bordered with lofty trees. Among the public edifices are about 20 churches, several of them possessed of much architectural merit, and one, called the North church, distinguished by its beautiful Gothic front; the city-hall, with a fine front of granite; the courthouse, a new and beautiful structure, finely situated; the custom-house, market-house, almshouse, hospital, the atheneum, occupying a spacious hall, and possessed of a library of 11,000 vols.; the Essex institution, designed to promote the study both of natural and civil history; the aqueduct, by which an ample supply of soft and spring water is furnished; and the museum belonging to the East India Marine Society. The manufactures, though not enjoying the benefit of water-power, are of considerable extent, and include a large steam cotton, two saw, and two flour mills; several distilleries and rope-walks, and numerous tanneries. The trade is still more important, and employs above 100 vessels in foreign commerce, besides a number in the whale-fisheries. The East India trade, in which Salem had at one time a decided lead, has been unable to withstand the competition of Boston and New York, though many vessels which deliver their cargoes at these ports are still owned

by its citizens. In 1851, the number of vessels which cleared from the port for foreign countries was 509; tonnage, 45,939.

Salem was first settled in 1626, and is, next to Plymouth, the oldest town in New England. In 1692, strange delusions with regard to witchcraft having become prevalent, no fewer than 19 persons were condemned and hanged as witches, on a spot which still bears the name of Gallows Hill. During the Revolutionary war, Salem distinguished itself by its naval prowess, and fitted out about 60 armed privateers, manned by 4000 men. Pop. (1850), 18,836.—2, A vil. and township, New Jersey, 37 m. W.S.W. Trenton, E. side, Salem Creek; with a courthouse, jail, eight churches, an academy, and some shipping trade. Pop. 3052.—3, A vil. and township, New York, 44 m. N.E. Albany. It contains Washington Academy, has some manufactures, and several mills, and is noted for its wool-market. Pop. 2904.

SALEM, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras. The dist., lat. 11° to 13° N.; lon. 77° 30' to 79° E., is bounded, W. and S.W. by the Caverry river, separating it from Coimbatore; N. Mysore and the dist. N. Arcot; E. and S. by S. Arcot and Trichinopoly; length, N. to S., 130 m.; breadth, from 60 m. to 100 m. Area, 8200 sq. m. It consists partly of a tract below the Ghats, but chiefly of the Barramah plain above them; a fine table-land rising in many parts to between 5000 ft. and 6000 ft. above the sea, well cultivated, and producing great quantities of teak, sandal, and rosewood, cedars, bamboos, &c. About one-third of the surface is cultivated, and three-fourths are under the ryotwary settlement (*see* INDIA, BRITISH), the remainder being in small zemindari. Half of the population is estimated to be employed in agriculture. Cotton of various species, indigo, tobacco, coffee, maize, and rice, are raised; iron-ore is very abundant and rich, and some of it magnetic; native carbonate of magnesia is met with; cotton cloths are, or lately were, made for export to the W. Indies and America; iron and steel are manufactured; the chief exports are cloth, ghee, grain, iron, and oil-seeds; imports, areca, pepper, and silk. Pop. 946,181.

SALEM, the cap. and only tn. of importance, is in its S. part, E. bank of the Tyronmany, 70 m. N.N.W. Trichinopoly, and 1070 ft. above the sea; lat. 11° 39' N.; lon. 78° 12' E. It consists of two wide, and many narrow streets, with numerous houses built of brick and tiled; and it is on the whole clean and improving, but not salubrious, from being seated in a narrow valley, and subject to great daily ranges of temperature. Many of the inhabitants are silk and cotton weavers, and these are the most healthy. Pop. 19,020.—(*Madras Almanac*; *Rep. on Statistics of Madras Presid. S. Division*.)

SALEMBRIA, or **SALYMPHIA** [*anc. Peneus*], a river, Turkey in Europe, which rises near Mount Politz, on the frontiers of Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly; flows S.E. past Kalabaki, E.N.E. to Larissa, then N.N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Salonica at Karili, after a course of about 110 m. Its principal affluents are the Fanari, Satalge, and the Sarunta Poros. It is navigable for about 50 m.; and is remarkable for the limpidity of its waters.

SALEMI [*anc. Halycia*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Trapani. Its site is fine, and it is fortified, and contains a great number of churches and convents, but is on the whole a miserably poor place, with no kind of industrial establishments. Pop. 8000.

SALENGHE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Pinerolo. It was walled, and is still entered by two castellated gates, from one of which the belfry rises; and has two churches, a communal, and a free school; an hospital, and a charitable endowment. P. 3961.

SALERANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 5 m. W. Lodi, r. bank Lambro; with a church; an oil-mill, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1005.

SALERNES, a tn. France, dep. Var, in a fertile district, l. bank Bresque, 13 m. N.W. Draguignan; with manufactures of coarse woollens and earthenware; and a trade in wine, figs, olive-oil, silk, cattle, &c. Near it are the ruins of an ancient fortress built by the Saracens. Pop. 2287.

SALERNO [*anc. Paestannus Sinus*], a gulf, W. coast, Naples, formed by Campanella Point on the N.W., which separates it from the Gulf of Naples, and Point Licosa on the S.E. It is about 39 m. across its entrance, and 24 m. deep; receives the rivers Sele and Tusciano, and has the towns of Salerno and Amalfi on its N. shore.

SALERNO [anc. *Salernum*], a tn. and seaport, Naples, cap. prov. Principato-Citra, at the N. extremity of the gulf of its name, 30 m. S.E. Naples, finely situated on the side and at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an ancient citadel. It is inclosed by walls, and has a broad road or marina along the shore, which forms an excellent promenade. Its streets, paved with lava, are narrow and irregular, and hemmed in by lofty, gloomy-looking houses, very indifferently built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, erected by Robert Guiscard, a Gothic structure, adorned with a façade of 28 granite Corinthian pillars, and possessing an ancient tomb, said to contain the ashes of the apostle Matthew; the governor's palace, the new theatre, 17 churches, several convents, an ordinary, and a foundling hospital. The port is well sheltered, but is shallow, and frequented chiefly by fishing vessels, Naples having carried off its trade, which was at one time of some importance. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a high criminal and a civil court; a seminary, lyceum, and university, which had acquired great celebrity in the 11th century, particularly as a school of medicine, but has lost its reputation. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Greeks. It became a place of great importance under the Romans, from whom it passed first to the Goths and afterwards to the Lombards, who retained it in possession till the 11th century, when they were expelled by the Norman, Robert Guiscard. It was ultimately annexed to the crown of Naples. The extensive cultivation of rice in the neighbourhood makes the air unhealthy. Pop. (1850), 18,892.

SALETO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Padua; with two churches. Pop. 2041.

SALFORD, three pars. Eng. —1, Bedford; 900 ac. Pop. 309.—2, Oxford; 1670 ac. Pop. 372.—3, (Priors), Warwick; 4730 ac. Pop. 862.

SALFORD, a bor. tn. and par. Eng. See MANCHESTER. **SALGADO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas—Geraes, about 4 m. from l. bank São-Francisco, 370 m. N. Ouro-Preto. It stands on a height, surrounded by marshy plains; and has a church, Latin and primary school; and a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rum, and cattle. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

SALGADO, a river, Brazil, rises in S. of prov. Ceara, under the name of the Porcos; flows N., and descending from the slopes of a serra, after many windings, takes the name of Salgado, shortly after becomes navigable, waters the auriferous districts of São-Vicenti-das-Lavras and Ico, and several miles below the town of Ico joins r. bank Jaguaribe.

SALGHIR, a sluggish muddy river, Russia, rises in the Eila Mountains, in the S. of the Crimea, gov. Taurida; flows N.N.W. past Simferopol, then N.E., and after a course of about 110 m., falls into the Gulf of Sivach, in the large lagoon, separated by a narrow belt from the Sea of Azof. Its principal affluents are the Burultcha and Karasu.

SALHIEH, or **SALAHIEH**, a tn. Lower Egypt, about 60 m. N.E. Cairo, and at some distance S. of Lake Menzaleh. It is a place of some strength, and is regarded as the key of Egypt on the side of Syria. It has a large mosque. All around it are seen mounds indicating the remains of ancient cities. One of these, Tel Defenneh, situated in a direct line between Salhieh and Pelusium, the modern Tineh, marks the site of Daphne, identical with the Tahpanhes of the Bible, where the king of Egypt is said (Jer. xlii. 9), to have had a palace.

SALHOUSE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2060 ac. Pop. 691.

SALIAN, an isl. Transcaucasian Russia, formed by the two arms by which the Kur falls into the Caspian. On the N. side of it stands the town of Salian, cap. dist. of same name, and an important station for the sturgeon-fishery.

SALIBABOO, or **TULOUR ISLANDS**, a group of thirteen isls. Indian Archipelago, between Mindanao and Giloilo. The S. end of the most southerly, Kabrugan, is in lat. 3° 47' N.; lon. 127° 11' E. Karkalang, the largest and most N. but one, is about 27 m. long, and 6 m. or 7 m. broad. They are hilly and fertile, and yield rice, sweet-potatoes, and coconuts; goats, pigs, and fish are plentiful, as is also water. The group is partly under the sway of the Prince of Sangir. Though the natives of some of the islands are partially civilized, those of others of them are in a very low state, having no knowledge of a God, and living together like cattle. Pop. 11,000.

SALICETTO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Mondovì, r. bank Bormida.

It is walled, entered by two gates; is traversed by a spacious street, opened into by several minor streets; and has a church, and an ancient castle in good preservation. Pop. 1674.

SALIES, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 30 m. N.N.W. Pau. It derives its name from a saline spring, from which the salt obtained is remarkably pure, and is said to have no small share in improving the hams of the department, so well known under the name of Hams of Bayonne. The trade is in salt and salt provisions, horses and cattle. P. 3673.

SALIKI-SERAI, a considerable tn. Punjab, l. bank Indus, on the great route to Cashmere by the Duh Pass; lat. 34° 5' N.; lon. 72° 55' E. It has a large and well-supplied bazaar, and within 2 m. of it is the fort of Krishen Ghur, one of the finest specimens of the square regular mud-fort in the Punjab.

SALINA, a tn., U. States, New York, E. extremity of Onondaga Lake, about 140 m. W. Albany, and 1½ m. N. Syracuse, which, though originally inferior, has so much outstripped Salina that it may now almost claim it as a suburb. It is celebrated for its salt-springs, which both supply extensive salt-works on the spot and at Syracuse, from which, in 1850, about 739,400 bushels of salt were made. Salina has also extensive flour-mills, for which water-power is obtained from the Oswego canal; and an extensive furnace, machine-shop, and other manufactures in which steam-power is employed. Pop. 2142.

SALINA, or **SALINI** [anc. *Didyma*], one of the Lipari Isles, off N. coast, Sicily, and 3 m. N.W. isl. Lipari; greatest length, E. to W., about 6 m.; mean breadth, about 4 m. It is of volcanic origin and mountainous, the chief summits being Mount Vergine on the N., and Mount Salvatore on the S. It is very fertile, and produces much oil, fruit, and wine. It is named from a lagoon on the S.E. coast, from which a great deal of salt is made. Pop. 4000.

SALINE, par. Scot. Fife; 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1792.

SALINES, a maritime vil. E. coast, isl. Cyprus, on the Gulf of Salines. It has a citadel, bazaar, and salt-works.

SALING (GREAT), par. Eng. Essex; 1651 ac. Pop. 336.

SALINS [anc. *Salinae*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, in a narrow gorge between two lofty hills, at the extremity of a fertile valley, 24 m. N.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. It owes its name to salt-works, carried on in a vast edifice, about 300 yards long, which stands in the midst of the valley; is surrounded by walls, and derives its supplies from brim-springs which rise below from vaults of ancient construction. The whole town, with exception of the establishment already mentioned, and the hospital, was destroyed by fire in 1825, and has been rebuilt chiefly by voluntary subscriptions obtained throughout the kingdom. The manufactures consist of salt and sulphate of soda, leather, and brandy; and the trade is in wine, brandy, cheese, wax, honey, salt, fir and oak timber, and gypsum. The last is extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6337.

SALIS, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake, which rises near the centre of gov. Livonia, flows circuitously W., and after a course of about 100 m., falls into the Gulf of Riga, near the town of Salis or Salisburg; which contains a castle, and has a small harbour, rendered almost inaccessible by sands which have silted it up.

SALISBURY, several places, United States:—1, A township, Connecticut, 41 m. N.W. Hartford; with several furnaces, forges, manufactories of guns, anchors, engines, scythes, wrought-iron, &c. Pop. 3103.—2, A township, Massachusetts, 36 m. N.E. Boston, on the Merrimack, at the junction of the Powow; with several churches, extensive woollen-factories, manufactures of cottons, three tanneries, fulling-mills, and ship-building. Pop. 3100.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, an ancient city, mun. and parl. bor. England, cap. co. Wilts, 80 m. S.W. by W. London, on the S.-Western railway, in a pleasant and fertile valley, at the junction of the Upper Avon with the united streams of the Willey and Nadder. Its houses, all of brick, are far from being handsome, and are greatly wanting in uniformity. The city is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from the Avon, which runs in clear streams through many of the streets in artificial channels. At the head of its public buildings stands its magnificent cathedral, begun in 1220, and completed in 1258, one of the finest and most interesting specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. It is in the form of a double cross, with a highly enriched tower,

404 ft. in height; the interior is exquisitely beautiful from the loftiness of its elevation and the delicacy and lightness of its structure. There are three parish churches in the city, all fine edifices; as is also the R. Catholic chapel, a structure of great beauty, by Pugin. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and several meeting-houses for other bodies. In the centre of the city is the market-place, a large open area, in which markets are held twice a week; and on every alternate week, one of the largest cattle-markets in the west of England. At the S.E. corner of this area stands the council-house, a modern square building of white brick, with a handsome Doric portico. There are several ancient edifices in the city, interesting from their antiquity and architectural merits, but now in a state of decay, or altered to suit other purposes than the original. The principal schools are the chorister's, the city grammar, and the bishop's school, in which last 40 boys and girls are clothed and educated at the expense of the see; a training school for governesses in connection with the church of England, the British and national schools, and various private establishments. The charitable institutions are numerous; they comprise an infirmary, the Godolphin charity, endowed for the maintenance and education of eight young orphan ladies; seven hospitals, the college of matrons, and various other endowed charities. Salisbury was at one time celebrated for its woollen manufactures, particularly flannels, but they are now extinct; the manufacturing industry of the city being at present limited to the making of scissors and other fine cutlery, a rope, twine, and sack factory, and to one or two establishments for hair-cloth weaving. Malting is extensively carried on, and the trade in beer is considerable. Salisbury returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 11,657.

SALISBURY, an isl. British N. America, Hudson Strait; lat. (E. point) 63° 27' N.; lon. 76° 40' W. (n.); about 30 m. long, N.W. and S.E., and about 10 m. broad.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an extensive and elevated chalk tract, England, Wiltshire, immediately N. of the city of Salisbury, extending about 20 m. E. to W., and 14 m. N. to S. Its general appearance at a distance entitles it to be called a plain, but on a nearer inspection, it is found to have an undulating surface, and to be intersected by numerous small valleys. It consists generally of a thin light soil covered with flints, and though not well adapted for agriculture, is for the most part covered with a fine green sward, forming excellent sheep-walks. The high price of grain during the late war tempted several of the proprietors to bring large portions of it under the plough, but the crops, large at first, rapidly fell off as soon as the accumulated vegetable matter began to be exhausted, and the anticipated gain issued in a very serious loss, from the difficulty of re-forming the sward which had been destroyed. The most remarkable objects on Salisbury Plain are the Druidical remains of Stonehenge.

SALKELD (GREAT), par. Eng. Cumberland; 3724 ac. Pop. 497.

SALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1802 ac. Pop. 252.

SALLE, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.W. Chieti, on a low but salubrious site; with four churches. A great many silk-worms are reared in the neighbourhood. P. 1100.

SALLE (La), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and about 12 m. Aosta, l. bank Dora-Baltea, here crossed by several wooden bridges. It has two churches, a charitable endowment, and several primary schools. Many of the inhabitants emigrate to obtain the means of subsistence. Charette, who distinguished himself as a leader of the Vendéens during the revolution in France, was a native of La Salle. Pop. 2273.

SALLENCHES, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faneiginy, on a height above l. bank Arve, about 12 m. W.N.W. Mont Blanc, and 30 m. S.E. Geneva. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1840, and has been again rebuilt. It is the see of a bishop; has a court of justice; and a considerable trade in cattle, hides, butter, and cheese. Pop. 2085.

SALLO (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bars, about 10 m. from Léva; with a church, and very important cattle-markets. Pop. 1618.

SALM, an ancient principality, Germany, belonging to a celebrated family, which in the 11th century divided into two

branches; the elder possessing Upper Salm, on the E. frontiers of Lorraine; and the younger, Lower Salm, in Luxemburg, both on the left bank of the Rhine.

SALMERON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Guadalajara, on a height; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, oil, and wool. Pop. 1158.

SALMON, several rivers, U. States.—1, Rises in state of New York, flows W. through co. Oswego, and falls into Mexico Bay in Lake Ontario. It is navigable by boats for 14 m. to the falls at Orwell, where a volume of water 250 ft. wide is precipitated over rocky precipices from a height of 107 ft.—2, Connecticut, falls into the river Connecticut at Haddam.—3, California, an affluent of the Klamath. It flows W., and gold is found throughout its whole course.

SALMONBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 991 ac. Pop. 110.

SALMUNSTER, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Hanau, circle Schliechtern, at the confluence of the Salza with the Kinzig. It is walled; and has a church, the remains of a Capuchin monastery; manufactures of woollens, and four mills. Pop. 1600.

SALO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Brescia, beautifully situated at the head of a bay on the W. shore of Lake Garda. It was once walled, and is still defended by an old castle; is well built, has well-cleaned streets and spacious squares, lined by handsome buildings; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices; and has several churches, an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, an atheneum, founded as early as 1524; a casino, a theatre, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of thread, and of distilled stomachic waters, which are held in much esteem; the trade is chiefly in lemons and other fruits. The surrounding district, covered with lemon and orange groves and a profusion of flowers, is one of the most beautiful in Lombardy. Pop. 4480.

SALOBREÑA [anc. *Salambina*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Granada, on a rather high and steep rock, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, r. bank Guadalfeo, and surrounded with remains of ancient walls. It contains a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a large and strong fort, in a ruinous state; and has some traffic in cotton with Barcelona, and in potatoes, figs, and esparto with the prov. of Valencia and the ports of the west. Pop. (agricultural), 2044.

SALOMAN, or **SOLOMON ISLANDS**, a group, S. Pacific, having New Britain and Papua on the W., and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the S.E. Ysabel Island, near the centre of the group, is in lat. 8° 34' S., and lon. 159° 53' 54" E. The Saloman Archipelago extends N.W. to S.E. for about 600 m., and contains eight or ten principal, with numerous minor islands. Their structure is similar throughout, consisting of a mountain chain, often very lofty, stretching in the direction of the group, and forming a kind of central axis from which the sides slope gently, and finally merge in low shores, often furnished with a belt of mangroves touching the water. The soil, judging from the vigour of the vegetation, is of great fertility. The inhabitants are numerous, and apparently in a very savage state.

SALOME-BERRICK, par. Eng. Oxford; 678 ac. P. 152.

SALON [anc. *Salona*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. N.W. Aix, in a fertile plain, on the canal of Craponne. It consists of the old and new town. The former, situated near the centre, is nearly of a circular form, and was surrounded with ramparts, of which only some ruins remain. It contains some good houses, and a church built by the Templars in the 13th century; but the streets are irregular. It is separated, by a well-planted boulevard, adorned with fountains, from the new town, which is entirely of modern construction, and built with great regularity. The parish church contains the tomb of the celebrated astrologer, Nostradamus, who died here, and is said to have occupied an old castle, built upon a rock at the extremity of the town. The townhouse is a handsome edifice. The manufactures consist of olive-oil and soap; and there are several silk and numerous flour mills and wax-refineries. The trade, which is important, is in silk, almonds, wool, wax, cattle, &c. Pop. 4290.

SALONA, a ruined city, Dalmatia, circle and 3 m. N.N.E. Spalatro, at the head of a gulf of same name, at the mouth of the Jader, or Giadro, here crossed by a bridge. An insignificant modern village occupies a small portion of the S.E.

corner of the old city, the position and extent of which can still be traced by the remains of the wall, though the houses and public buildings have been destroyed. It was first taken by the Romans, 117 B.C.; immediately became the capital of Dalmatia, rose rapidly in importance, and was embellished by the emperors, particularly Diocletian, with many splendid buildings, and furnished with a harbour and docks capable of containing and sheltering any number of vessels. The principal ruins are those of the theatre and the amphitheatre, the latter an elliptical structure, with six arches of its outer circle entire.

SALONA [anc. *Amphissa*], a tn. Greece, Livadia, in a fertile valley, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, 35 m. E.N.E. Lepanto, on the Skitzia, which, a few miles below, falls into the Gulf of Salona. It is defended by a castle; and has several well-built churches, commodious baths, and manufactures of cotton goods, yellow morocco leather, and tobacco.

SALONICA [anc. *Thessalonica*; Turkish, *Saloniki*; French, *Salonique*], a large seaport city, Turkey in Europe, on gulf of the same name, 315 m. W.S.W. Constantinople; lat. 40° 37' 47" N.; lon. 22° 58' E. It has a magnificent appearance from the sea, being placed on the acclivity of a steep hill, which rises from the N.E. extremity of the gulf, surrounded by lofty stone walls, about 5 m. in circuit, which ascend from the sea in a triangular form, and surmounted by a fortress with seven towers. Domes and minarets are numerous, and, being environed as usual by cypresses, add to the imposing appearance of the city. Salonica retains the form of its ancient fortifications; the lower part of the walls is Cyclopean, the upper, brick-work. By means of aqueducts, water is brought from the hills for the supply of the city. The

Gulfs of Monte Santo, and Cassandra, with that of Contessa on the N.E., and Salonica on the S.W. The general aspect of these peninsulas is rugged, being intersected by innumerable ravines.—The GULF [anc. *Thermæus Sinus*] is a large arm of the Ægean Sea, between the most W. of the peninsulas above described and the coast of Thessaly. It is about 85 m. long, S.E. to N.W., with an average breadth of about 35 m. The best anchorages in the gulf are on the E. side, and the form of the gulf renders them secure, while the access is by no means difficult.

SALOP, co. England. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALOR, a river, Spain, Estremadura, prov. Cáceres, rises S.E. of Montanches, flows N., till near Torremocha, when it bends W., and then N.W., until it discharges into the Tagus, about 6 m. N. Salorino. Total course, 80 m.; chief tributaries, the Ayuela and Pontones.

SALORINO, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 33 m. W. Cáceres, between the sierra of San Pedro and the river Salor. It has a church, with a tower; a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; tile-works, several flour-mills, a considerable transit trade, and a trade in honey, wax, and bread. Pop. 3067.

SALOU, a small seaport, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8½ m. S.W. Tarragona; lat. 41° 7' N.; lon. 7° 12' E.; on cape of same name, which juts out about 1 m. into the Mediterranean. It exports brandy, fruit, wine, and paper; and imports sugar, hides, coal, staves, woollen cloths, &c.

SALPERTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1210 ac. P. 145.

SALPI, a lake, Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 22 m. E. Foggia, and only separated from the Adriatic by a very narrow tongue of land; length, S.E. to N.W., 10 m.; breadth, 2 m. Royal salt-works are established on its shores; and, on the W. side, are the ruins of a town of same name.

SALSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, W. San Angelo de' Lombardi; with three churches. Pop. 1260.

SALSETTE, an isl. off W. coast, Hindoostan, and so near that on which the town of Bombay stands, that it has now been connected with it by a causeway; length, N. to S., 18 m.; medium breadth, about 11 m. The surface is well diversified, presenting an alternation of rocky hills, covered to their tops with underwood, and valleys, partly fertile and well cultivated, particularly in the S., but more frequently covered with groves of mangoes, palms, and other timber-trees. Among the jungle, the tara-palm and cocoa-nut grow spontaneously. The principal crops are sugar, indigo, cotton, flax, and hemp. Game is very abundant. Great numbers of monkeys frequent the jungle, and even tigers are occasionally seen. The early colonization and prosperity of the island are indicated by a number of remarkable antiquities, among which are a great number of caverns artificially excavated in the rocks. One of these is a Buddhist temple, with two gigantic figures of Buddha, about 20 ft. high, one on each side of the vestibule. The Portuguese, who long possessed the island, and converted great numbers of the native Hindoos, transformed the temple into a Christian church. They were dispossessed, about 1750, by the Mah-rattas; who, in their turn, were driven out by the British, in 1773. Pop. estimated at 50,000; of whom about one-fifth are of Portuguese origin.

SALSO [anc. *Himera*], a river, Sicily, rises in S. side of the Madonia Mountains, prov. Palermo, flows S.S.W., through prov. Girgenti; and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the Mediterranean at Alicata. The country through which it flows abounds in salt and sulphur.

SALSO-MAGGIORE, a vil. and com. duchy and 21 m. W. by S. Parma, on a low flat. It has an ancient courthouse, with a tower; a primary school, a *mont-de-piété*, extensive salt-mines, and a trade in corn, wood, and fruit. Pop. 5303.

SALT, a river, U. States, formed by the junction of two streams of same name, which rise near the centre of Ken-



SALONICA, from the Turkish Cemetery.
From Capt. Devereux, Views on the Mediterranean.

lazaars are extensive, and well supplied. The mosque of St. Sophia is a beautiful structure, similar to but on a smaller scale than that at Constantinople. There are other nine large mosques, besides Greek churches and Jewish synagogues. The principal remnant of antiquity is the propyleum of the hippodrome, a magnificent Corinthian colonnade of five pillars supporting an entablature, over which is an attic, with figures in alto-relievo. The whole sculpture is in marble, and is considered among the finest specimens of the art existing. Two triumphal arches, and some remains of verd-antique pillars, are also included in the antiquities of this city. The trade of the place is very considerable. The principal exports consist of corn, cotton, tobacco, timber, and wool; the imports of sugar, coffee, dyo-woods, indigo, cochineal, muslins, printed calicoes, iron, lead, tin, watches, &c. The vessels at Salónica lie at anchor before the town. Pop. above 70,000; of whom a large number are Jews and Greeks.—S.E. from the city are three remarkable peninsulas of about 25 m. long each, by nearly 4 m. broad, projecting in a S.E. direction, and almost parallel to each other, into the archipelago, embracing the

tucky, flow W., unite, and soon after join l. bank Ohio, about 20 m. below Louisville, after a course of about 100 m., partly navigable.

SALT-HILL, a vil. England, co. Buckingham, 2 m. N. Eton. It is worthy of notice only as having been connected with the now abandoned triennial ceremony, called Montem, of the Eton scholars, when they repaired in procession to a tumulus on the S. side of the road, and levied contributions on the passers-by.

SALT-LAKE CITY, a tn., U. States, territory Utah, on the Jordan, which connects the Utah and Great Salt lakes, 105 m. N. by E. Fillmore City; about lat. 40° 13' N.; lon. 112° W. It stands at the W. base of Wasatch Mountains, more than 4000 ft. above sea-level; and consists of spacious, regular, and well-planned streets, lined with houses, principally of sun-dried brick, and neat appearance. It is the head-quarters of the Mormons; and was first founded, in 1847, by Brigham Young, the successor of Joe Smith, the originator of the sect. Its progress has been very rapid, and its condition is apparently prosperous, notwithstanding the monstrosities which are publicly sanctioned in it. Pop. estimated at 8000.

SALT LAKE (GREAT). See GREAT SALT LAKE.

SALT RANGE, an extensive mountain group, Punjab, extending S.E. from the Khyber or Teera Range, on the N.E. confines of Afghanistan, to the Jailum, a distance of nearly 200 m. It has a barren and repulsive appearance, exhibiting little vegetation, while bold and bare precipices rise in many places at once from the plain, but none of its peaks exceed 2500 ft. Limestone, sandstone, and clay of various colours are the chief formations. Salt pervades them all, but is principally enveloped in clay, occurring in enormous masses, some of which are 200 ft. thick, varying in hue from white to flesh-colour. The quantity of salt raised annually from the mines, some years since, was 80,000,000 lbs. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold-dust in their sands.

SALT RIVER, two rivers, U. States.—1. In the territory N. of the state of Missouri, and flowing first to the S. and then to the E., falls into the Mississippi, in Missouri, after a course of about 250 m.—2. Kentucky, rises in the centre of the state, and flowing N. about 40 m., turns to the W., and after a course of about 100 m., unites with the Rolling Fork from the S., and again turning to the N.W., enters the Ohio at Shepardsville.

SALTA, a prov. and tn. of La Plata. The province, which is the frontier one to the N., extends from lat. 26° S. northwards to the confines of Bolivia, is bounded, E. by El Gran Chaco, S. by provs. Tucuman and Catamarca, and W. and N. by Bolivia. It consists of lofty mountain ranges, fertile valleys, and tracts covered with wood or pasture; with a climate varying from tropical heat in the E. part of the prov. to intense cold in the mountain districts on the W. The principal rivers are the Vermejo and the Salado. It yields wheat, maize, indigo, cotton, and sugar; and the vine to a certain extent is cultivated; and some trade is carried on in mules. Pop. about 60,000.—The town, lat. 24° 25' S.; lon. 65° W., about 800 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, at the bottom of a marshy valley, liable to occasional inundations; has a neat appearance, possesses a cathedral and several churches, but from its situation is unhealthy at certain seasons. Pop. about 9000.

SALTASH, a market tn. England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, r. bank Tamar, on a steep acclivity rising abruptly from the river, across which there is here a steam-ferry. It has an ancient chapel, with a fine massive tower; places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, a free school, and mechanics' institute. The inhabitants are mostly seafaring men, or engaged in fishing. Pop. 1621.

SALTBAY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2680 ac. Pop. 296.

SALT COATS, a seaport tn. Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, co. Ayr, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. It is irregularly built, and by no means of prepossessing appearance; has a townhall, Established Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist meeting-house, several schools, and a library. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving muslins. There are extensive chemical works at either end of the town; some salt is manufactured; and at the harbour considerable quantities of coal are exported. Pop. 4338.

SALTEE, two small isls. Ireland, co. Wexford, S.E. coast, St. George's Channel; lat. 52° 8' 30" N.; lon. 6° 41' W. The largest is about 1 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; the smaller about half that size.

SALTENS-ELF, a river, Norway, bail. Nordland, rises in a mountainous district on the frontiers of Sweden, near lat 67° N.; flows N.W., and falls into the Arctic Sea by a wide embouchure, which takes the name of the Saltensfjord; and at the mouth of which are several violent whirlpools, by which vessels have been repeatedly engulfed. The whole course of the Saltens exceeds 100 m.

SALTERSTOWN, par. Irel., Louth; 1048 ac. P. 255.

SALT FLEETBY, three pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1. (*All Saints*); 1169 ac. Pop. 200.—2. (*St. Clement*); 2205 ac. Pop. 126.—3. (*St. Peter*); 2003 ac. Pop. 251.

SALTFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 880 ac. Pop. 417.

SALTHOLM, an isl. Denmark, 6 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen; area, about 5 geo. sq. m. It is very flat, and lies so open to the waves and spray of the sea that very few people live upon it. It is famous for its quarries of limestone, which is of a light colour, with dark spots, and susceptible of a fine polish.

SALTHOUSE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1614 ac. Pop. 322.

SALTILLO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Coahuila, at the foot of a hill, in a fertile district, l. bank Tigre, near the frontiers of Nuevo Leon, 470 m. N.N.W. Mexico. It is a well-built handsome town, consisting of streets proceeding either parallel or at right angles to each other, and meeting in a public square adorned with a fine fountain; and has extensive manufactures of woollen blankets, and serapes or ponchos, which are in demand in every part of the confederation; and an important annual fair which lasts eight days. Pop. about 12,000.

SALTO-GRANDE, a lofty cascade, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in the Cordillera dos Aimores, where the Jequitinhonha, bursting between two rocks, boils in caldrons, and precipitates itself into an abyss, with a noise which is heard at the distance of 10 m.

SALTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2530 ac. P. 379.

SALTON, par. Scotland, Haddington; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 3 m. Pop. 697.

SALTWOOD, par. Eng. Kent; 2600 ac. Pop. 609.

SALUDA, a river, U. States, rises in the Blue Mountains, S.W. frontiers of N. Carolina, enters S. Carolina, flows S.E., and at Columbia unites with Broad River in forming the Congaree, after a course of about 130 m.

SALUEN, **SALWEN**, or **THAN-LWENG**, a large river of S.E. Asia, forming nearly all the E. boundary of the Burmese empire. It rises in Se-fan (E. Tibet), apparently by three principal heads, flows S. at first between high mountain ranges, and afterwards through the W. part of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, under the names of Nou-kiang and Lu-kiang, bounds throughout the territory of the free Laos on the W., separates the British Tenasserim provs. on the same side from the Burmese dominions, and finally enters the Gulf of Martaban by a wide mouth between the towns Maulmain and Martaban. Its course, estimated at 600 m. (but probably much longer), appears to be almost uniformly to the S., and between lon. 97° 30' and 99° E.; it forms very few large bends, and differs from nearly all the other great rivers of Asia in not having a delta; neither has it any considerable affluents, but according to maps, a communication with both the Se-tang and Irawadi. It has been but scantily surveyed or explored; boats may ascend it to about 100 m. from the sea, beyond which its navigation is said to be interrupted by rapids and cataracts. It flows, however, through a country profusely timbered, and doubtless of great natural resources.—(*Madras Almanac*, &c.)

SALUGGIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 24 m. W. Vercelli, near r. bank Dora-Baltea; with five churches, a courthouse, and a school. Pop. 3391.

SALURN, or **SALORNO**, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 18 m. S.S.W. Bozen, l. bank Adige. It has a church, and a ruinous castle. In the vicinity, a little above the village, there is a remarkable water-fall nearly 200 ft. high. P. 1110.

SALUZZO, a tn. Sardinian States, cap. prov. of same name, 30 m. S. by W. Turin, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain between the Po and the Vraita. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former once surrounded by strong walls,

and still entered by three gates, and well built, though the streets are steep; and the latter of considerably greater extent, and in general of more modern construction. Saluzzo is the see of a bishop, the residence of the marquises of the name, and the seat of several important public offices; and has a large and handsome cathedral, erected in the 15th century, surmounted by a lofty and elegant tower; the church of St. Bernard, not of much architectural merit, but containing several splendid and interesting monuments; the church of St. Dominic, also chiefly remarkable for its monuments; several suppressed and two existing convents, the court-houses, ancient townhouse, college, and other public schools; a large old castle, now converted into a house of correction, cavalry barracks, a new theatre, a foundling and two other hospitals, a *mont-de-piété*, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist of iron and iron-ware, articles in copper, brass, bronze, gold, and silver; hats, leather, and spun silk; the trade is chiefly in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 14,426.—THE PROVINCE, area, 618 sq. m., is bounded, N. by provs. Turin and Pinerolo, E. Mondovì and Alba, S. Coni, and W. France. In the W. it is covered by the Maritime Alps, among which is here the lofty summit of Monte Viso. The chief rivers are the Po, which rises within the province, and its tributaries Maira and Vraita. The soil in the lower districts is very fertile, and having the advantage of an excellent climate, produces in abundance corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk. In the higher districts, great numbers of cattle and goats are fed. The minerals include iron, copper, marble, and roofing slate. Pop. about 156,439.

SALUZZOLA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Biella, on a slope above r. bank Elvo, were crossed by a modern bridge of five arches. It has a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 2161.

SALVADOR, a republic, Central America, bounded, N. and N.E. by Honduras; N.W. Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio Paza; E. by Nicaragua; S.E. by the Bay of Conchagua or Fonseca; and S. the Pacific Ocean; area, about 7500 sq. m. Its coast-line, which extends nearly 150 m., is deeply indented, particularly in the S.E., and furnishes several good harbours, of which the most frequented are La Unión, within the Bay of Conchagua; the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajutla or Sonsonate. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 m., is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged, and is traversed by mountain masses in distinct groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by no fewer than five volcanoes, which may be considered the distinguishing features of the state. The most active is Yzalco, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador, each about 9000 ft. high. The inequality of surface produces a considerable variety of climate, which inclines to cold in the higher, and becomes excessively warm in the lower districts near the coast, but taken as a whole, is very healthy. The largest river is the Lempa, which issuing from the Lake of Guija, flows S.E., forming part of the boundary between Salvador and Honduras. Other streams, though generally of small dimensions, are both large and numerous enough to furnish the means of irrigation, and thus dispense fertility in all directions. The most important and next in magnitude to the Lempa, are the Paza and the Sirama or San Miguel. Beside Lake Guija already mentioned, which is about 15 m. long, by 5 m. broad, there is another called the Ylspango, 5 m. E. of the town of San Salvador, 9 m. long, by 3 m. broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The soil possesses great fertility, and the whole state was one of the best cultivated in Central America, till cruel discord broke out, and among other devastating effects, threw large tracts out of cultivation. The most important crop is indigo, which is generally grown, and is both abundant and of excellent quality. Maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, &c., thrive well, but wheat does not succeed except in a few places; and fruits, though by no means deficient, are neither so various nor so abundant as in the state of Guatemala. Cattle of a fine race, and hogs and poultry are numerous, but sheep are few and very indifferent. The dairy produce is chiefly confined to cheese of very ordinary quality, which forms one main article of subsistence; on some estates, particularly near the coast, a rich and excellent cream-cheese is made. The mineral deposits, once supposed to form the chief wealth of the state, appear to be very much exhausted. Gold and silver

are still extracted, but the returns are not understood to be very profitable. Iron of excellent quality used to furnish ore to two or three smelting-furnaces in the neighbourhood of Metapa, but is no longer worked, though it still might be to advantage, as the iron is admirably adapted for being converted into fine steel, and is said to resemble in this respect the celebrated wootz of India. The part of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad is famous for producing the article known in commerce as the balsam of Peru, of which from 15,000 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. weight are annually obtained. Another tree of almost equal value with the balsam is the cedar; large quantities are annually cut for timber. For administrative purposes the state is divided into four districts, called from their chief towns—San Miguel, San Vicente, San Salvador, and Santa Anna or Sonsonate. The inhabitants had long the reputation of being the most industrious in Central America, and the state, in proportion to its size, is still the most densely peopled. Pop. 280,000.

SALVADOR (SAN), a tn. Central America, cap. above state, on an elevated plain terminated by a lofty mountain; lat. 13° 44' N.; lon. 89° 8' W. It was founded as early as 1528; is the see of a bishop, the seat of government, and of several important public offices; is tolerably well built, containing many good private dwellings, and several churches, convents, and other handsome edifices; possesses a well-furnished market, and has a considerable trade, particularly in indigo and tobacco. Pop. 28,000. April 16, 1854, it was completely destroyed by an earthquake.

SALVADOR (SAN), CAT ISLAND, or GUANAHANI, one of the larger of the Bahama Islands; lat. (S.E. point) 24° 9' N.; lon. 75° 27' W. It is about 36 m. long, and from 3 m. to 7 m. broad. Its E. side is lined by a reef, on which the sea continually breaks, and renders it inaccessible; on the S.W. side is good anchorage. This island was the first land seen by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery in 1492. He landed on it on the 12th October in that year, and gave it the name of St. Salvador.

SALVADOR (SÃO), a city, Brazil. See **BAHIA**.

SALVAGES (THE), two separate groups of rocky isls., N. Atlantic, between the Canary and Madeira Islands, distant from each other about 8 m. in a N.E. and S.W. direction, with a safe passage between them. The N.E. group is formed of the Great Salvage, with its surrounding rocks. It is high and rocky, and may be seen at a distance of from 24 m. to 27 m. The W. point of the island is in lat. 30° 7' 51" N.; lon. 15° 51' 20" W. The S.W. group consists of two islands, called the Great and Little Piton, surrounded by rocks and reefs. The Little Piton is about 1½ m. to the W. of the Great Piton. The latter is in lat. 30° 1' N.; lon. 16° 0' 15" W. (R.)

SALVALEON, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 27 m. S. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, three primary schools, a church, and two hermitages in the vicinity; manufactures of coarse frieze and sackcloth, lace and net, beehives, and agricultural implements, an oil and 17 flour mills; and some traffic in agricultural produce, hams, and pork-sausages. Pop. 2098.

SALVATERRA, two places, Portugal:—1, (*do Estremo*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, 33 m. E. Castello-Branco, r. bank Elgas, which separates it from Spain. It is defended by a strong castle, and near it are mineral-springs, which are much resorted to. Pop. 900.—2, (*de Magos*), A tn. and par., prov. Estremadura, 18 m. S.S.W. Santarem, in an extensive plain between l. bank Tagus and the Sorraia. It is regularly and well built, and has an hospital and almshouse. The Tagus both furnishes facilities for trade, which is of some extent, and employs a good many persons in fishing. Near it is a theatre and royal palace. Pop. 2140.

SALVATIERRA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 18 m. S.S.E. Cáceres, on a mountain slope, near the Tanuja; with a church, courthouse, and endowed school; manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, and a trade, chiefly transit, in oil, corn, and hides. Pop. 1205.

SALVATIERRA-DE-LOS-BARROS, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 38 m. S. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, elementary school, church, and two hermitages; and on the neighbouring hill-tops stand a Franciscan convent and ruinous castle, belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli; coarse earthenware is made. Pop. 2060.

SALVATORE (SAN), a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, beautifully situated among sloping vineyards. It was once fortified by bastions, of which part still remains; is the seat of a court of justice, and has two churches, a school, and an old castle, seated on a lofty rock, and still in tolerable preservation. Pop. 5929.

SALVE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S.E. Gallipoli, on a hill; with a handsome church, and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 1350.

SALVIAC, a vil. France, dep. Lot, 14 m. N. Cahors; with numerous tanneries. Pop. 1189.

SALWARPE, par. Eng. Worcester; 1850 ac. P. 446.

SALY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Salypatak, 7 m. from Harsany; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and three mills. Pop. 1511.

SALZA, or **SALZACH**, a river, Germany, rises in the N.W. corner of the Pinzgau, in the lofty mountains which separate Salzburg from the Tyrol, flows almost due E. till it reaches St. Johann, then N.N.W. to the town of Salzburg. Shortly after leaving Salzburg, it receives on the left its only important tributary the Saala, and thereafter pursuing first a N.W. and then a N.E. direction, forms the boundary between Austria and Bavaria till its junction with r. bank Inn, about 7 m. above Brunau. It has a course of about 135 m., of which about 90 m., beginning at Hallein, are navigable.

SALZBRUNN (NEU, NIEDER, and OBER), three adjacent vils. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Breslau. There are here six mineral-springs, with a bathing establishment which is much frequented. About 2,500,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 2201.

SALZBURG [anc. *Javaria*], a tn. Upper Austria, cap. circle of same name, at the base of two precipitous heights, on the Salza, 156 m. W.S.W. Vienna. Its site is so fine, that it is generally regarded as the most beautiful spot in Germany. It stands in a narrow defile, half encircled by the Noric Alps, through an opening in which the Salza passes out to join the Inn. The rich fields and meadows through which the river winds, the wooded slopes and abrupt precipices on either side, and the ridges of hills rising tier above tier, till they are terminated and overtopped by the main chain of the Alps, form scenery which suffers little by comparison with the finest parts of Switzerland. The town itself is not particularly attractive. It is divided by the Salza into two unequal

by Hagenau. Between the two squares stands the cathedral, a heavy Italian structure, 410 ft. long, by 250 ft. broad, with a façade of white marble, a dome, and two towers. Adjoining the cathedral is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, now partly used as public offices. In the same neighbourhood is the collegiate church of St. Peter, with a monument to Haydn; and a cemetery remarkable for the number of curious ancient tombs which it contains. Attached to this church is an elegant hall, with a library of 40,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of coins, engravings, and natural curiosities. The castle, already referred to, is one of the most interesting edifices, though it has long been dismantled, and serves only for barracks. In one of its towers is shown the torture-chamber, with part of the inhuman apparatus employed. The Protestants, who were ultimately to the number of 30,000 mercilessly driven out of the town, are understood to have furnished numerous victims, the castle having been the residence of the archbishops, who were at the same time princes of Salzburg and of the German empire, and had temporal sovereignty over 200,000 souls. The continuation of the ridge on which the castle stands forms the Münchsberg, which is surrounded on three sides by escarped precipices, and has a flat summit of considerable extent laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds, and well planted with trees, through the openings in which views of exquisite beauty over mountain and valley are obtained. Through the sandstone-breccia, of which the hill is partly composed, a tunnel called Sigmund's Thor has been driven, 415 ft. long, 22 ft. broad, and 39 ft. high. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, iron-ware, cotton goods, and majolica. The trade both in these articles and transit is considerable, and there are two important annual fairs. Salzburg is the see of an archbishop, the seat of superior provincial courts and offices, and possesses a lyceum, with an extensive and valuable library; a gymnasium, several industrial and other schools, a physical and zoological museum, botanical garden, deaf and dumb institution, lunatic asylum, large house of correction, theatre, and several hospitals. It is a place of great antiquity, and under the Romans had acquired an importance, of which ample proof is still afforded by the antiquities which it contains. The Roman town was destroyed by Attila in 448. It was rebuilt by the dukes of Bavaria, but in 1195 fell a prey to the flames. It soon rose again, and assumed much of its present form, under a succession of archbishop-princes, who continued to govern it till 1802, when it was secularized with the extensive domains which belonged to it, and given first to Tuscany, and then to Bavaria, from which, with exception of the territory of Berchtesgaden, it passed to Austria in 1814. Pop. (1846), 14,185.—THE CIRCLE, called also the duchy of Salzburg, area, 2086 geo. sq. m., is a rugged mountainous country, intersected by numerous valleys, of which that of the Salza is the principal. These valleys are chiefly pastoral, but in many of them much corn and fruit are raised. Wood is abundant, and the minerals, which are very valuable, include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron, salt, and marble. Pop. 146,007.

SALZDERHELDEN, a vil. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, 1. bank Leine, 4 m. E.S.E. Eimbeck; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and salt-works. Pop. 1000.

SALZE (GROSS), a tn. Prussia, gov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. It is entered by three gates; contains a Protestant church, a synagogue, two hospitals, and workhouse for the province; and has a bathing establishment, and five mills. Pop. 2563.

SALZKAMMERGUT, a dist. Upper Austria, in the S.E. corner, between Salzburg and Styria, has, with the county of Orth and the lordship of Traunkirchen, an area of 255 geo. sq. m. It is covered almost throughout by lofty alps, is watered by the Traun, contains the beautiful Lake of Traun and Hallstät, and from its wild and romantic character has received the name of Austrian Switzerland. It has little arable land, but rears great numbers of cattle; is well wooded, well supplied with game and fish; and is rich in minerals, in-



SALZBURG. — From Salzburg Illustrat.

parts, which communicate by a wooden bridge, above 370 ft. long, and is surrounded by a wall with 10 gates. The greater part of the town is on the left bank, where it is overtopped by a lofty height, crowned by a magnificent old castle. Many of the squares are handsome and regularly formed, and the superabundance of marble employed in the construction of the houses has a striking effect, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and gloomy, and in many parts have a deserted look from being grown over with grass. The two finest squares are the Residenz or Haupt-Platz, and the Domplatz. The former is adorned with a beautiful statue of white marble, 45 ft. high; the latter, by a noble bronze statue of the Virgin,

cluding marble, coal, and more especially salt, of which about 35,000 tons are annually produced. The chief towns are Ischl and Laufen. Pop. 16,000.

SALZKOTTEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Minden. It is walled; has a R. Catholic church, poorhouse, distilleries, and salt-springs. Pop. 1604.

SALZSCHLIRF, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, circle and 10 m. N.W. Fulda, l. bank Altfeld; with salt-works, and several mills. Pop. 1093.

SALZUFLEN, a tn. Germany, Lippe-Detmold, on the Salze, 10 m. N.W. Detmold. It is walled; contains a church and a poorhouse; and has valuable salt-springs. Pop. 1364.

SALZUNGEN, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, l. bank Werra, 20 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. It is walled; has several courts and public offices; three churches, two hospitals, a poorhouse; and the old strong castle of Schrepfenburg, situated on a lofty sandstone-rock; and several tanneries, dye-works, and mills. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3077.

SALZWEDEL, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 54 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, on both sides of the Jeetze; with four churches, a chapel, synagogue, gymnasium, and several schools; and manufactures of shoes, and woollen, linen, and cotton goods. Pop. 939.

SAM-BAUDILLO-DE-LLOBREGAT, commonly called **SAN-BOY** or **SEMBOY**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. W. Barcelona, r. bank Llobregat. It has a townhouse, prison, church, a castle commanding the town, and several schools; and manufactures of lace. Pop. (agricultural) 2502.

SAMADURA, a snl. Hindoostan. See **SIVANA**.

SAMAPATA, a small tn. Bolivia, dep. and 70 m. S.S.W. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Around it are cultivated potatoes, oats, and excellent tobacco, in which last a great trade is carried on; and oxen, sheep, and a great quantity of mules and asses are reared. Pop. 1000.

SAMAKOV, a tn. Turkey in Europe, N. slope of the Balkan, in S.W. extremity, Bulgaria, 33 m. S.S.E. Sophia. It is surrounded by an embattled wall, flanked with towers; and has foundries, and other iron-works, supplied from mines worked in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. about 7000.

SAMAMBAIA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, dist. Cantagallo, beautifully situated near the Paquetae, in a wild and romantic district. Its existence is of very recent date, but it has made rapid progress; and now contains a handsome church of stone, with a number of good houses clustering round it.

SAMANA, a peninsula and bay, N.E. coast, isl. Hayti, republico Santo-Domingo. The PENINSULA stretches W. to E. 32 m., is 11 m. across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samana; lat. 19° 18' N.; lon. 69° 8' W. Its highest peak, Sugar-loaf Hill, is 1936 ft. and Morne-du-Diable is 1300 ft. above sea-level. There formerly existed a water-communication across its W. end, separating it from the island of Hayti, which though now silted up, could easily be re-opened, so that what is now a peninsula was formerly an island. Its soil is extremely fertile; to a great extent it is covered with timber, suited both for ship-building and cabinet-work; and it contains copper, gold, and bituminous coal. Pop. (1851), 1721.—The BAY lies on the S. of the peninsula, is about 43 m. E. to W., by about 8 m. broad; and at its W. end receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican republic. It forms one of the finest harbours of the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and military point of view. On its N. shore is the small town of Santa-Barbara. It lies in a bight of a land-locked bay; lat. 19° 12' 30" N.; lon. 69° 19' 18" W., and has natural facilities for repairing or careening vessels; a de-lapidated R. Catholic church, a neat Wesleyan chapel, and a custom-house. Samana being one of the open ports of the Dominican republic, the government maintains here a garrison of about 230 men, under a colonel who possesses the chief authority in the place.

SAMANCO, a bay, coast of Peru, between the bays of Casma and Ferriol; lat. 9° 15' 30" S.; lon. 78° 32' 45" W. It extends about 6 m. between N.W. to S.E., with a width of 3 m., and is the most extensive harbour on the Peruvian coast N. of Callao. Its S. side is formed by a steep bluff

headland of same name. The river Nepena, though the largest and most rapid on the coast of Peru, is unable to force its way to the sea, and terminates in a lagoon at the S.E. extremity of this bay.

SAMAR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming a prov. of the Philippines. It is washed on the W. by the Bisayan Sea, and on the E. by the Pacific; and is separated on the N. from Luzon by the Strait of Bernardino, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow channel of San Juanico. It extends from lat. 11° to 12° 48' N.; lon. 124° 25' to 125° 55' E.; with a length of 147 m., and an average breadth of about 50 m. Though thickly wooded, the climate is not unhealthy, and epidemics are unknown. It is abundantly watered and fertilized by rivers of considerable size, as well as brooks. The mountains are lofty and rugged. In these iron-stone and gold are found, and copper is said to exist. The forests produce useful trees of various kinds; some resinous, others used for ship-building. Although nowhere so productive as it might be, with greater security from piratical attacks and a better government, the scanty population of this magnificent island cultivate cocoa, palms for oil, rice, and excellent cacao. Samar produces also Manila hemp, wax, mother-of-pearl, pearls, and tortoise-shell; indigo, said to equal that of Guatemala; and trepang. The palm-oil is of bad quality. St. Ignatius' nuts are abundant, and were once profitably exported to America. *Sinamays* and *nipas* are manufactured, and also mats, called *balagat*, from a plant of that name. The inhabitants are mostly Metis (descendants of Spaniards by Indian mothers); they trade with the other Philippines and the Pelew Islands. Many Indians seek escape from the capitation-tax in the mountains, but there are no Negritos in the island. The province contains 28 pueblos. Its capital is Catbalogan, situate on a creek in the W. coast. It is built with some regularity, mostly of wood and nipa, but the church and governor's house are, with a few others, built of stone. Pop. 96,470.—(Mallat's *Les Isles Philippines*).

SAMARA, a gov. Russia, l. bank Volga, formed by a ukase of December 18, 1850, and consisting of three districts of gov. Orenburg, two districts of gov. Saratov, and of the districts of Samara and Stavropol, in gov. Simbirsk. Area, 39,008 gov. sq. m. Pop. (1846), 1,115,963.

SAMARA, a tn. Russia, gov. same name, 550 m. E.S.E. Moscow, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. It contains two wooden and three stone churches; and has manufactures of leather and soap; and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in caviar, and fresh and salt fish, corn, wool, lamb-skins, and hides. Pop. (1851), 19,753.

SAMARA, two rivers, Russia:—1, Rises on the S. frontiers of gov. Kharkov, enters gov. Ekaterinoslav; flows circuitously W.S.W. across that gov., and joins l. bank Dnieper a little above the cataracts which impede the navigation of that river, and a little below the town of Ekaterinoslav. Its principal affluent is the Voltsch, which it receives on the left; total course, about 170 m. It abounds with fish, but the water is bad.—2, Rises in gov. and about 30 m. from the town of Orenburg; flows W.N.W., enters gov. Simbirsk, and turning first N.N.W. and then W., joins l. bank Volga at the town of Samara; total course, about 390 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Uren Tok and Bol Kinel, and on the left the Buzulub. Its banks are generally covered with fine forests.

SAMARANG, a seaport tn. Java, N. coast, cap. prov. of its name, 253 m. E. by S. Batavia; lat. (flagstaff) 6° 57' 18" S.; lon. 110° 27' E. (κ). It lies near the mouth of the Samarang river, which forms a kind of harbour; but large vessels lie in the roads, in which there are 3 fathoms, about 2 m. off. The roads are defended by a castle, with five bastions. The town is walled, and tolerably well built, but the streets are confined and airless, and consequently very hot; and the houses being kept white-washed, the eyes are so severely taxed that nowhere in Java are so many blind and half-blind people to be met with. It is, however, a healthy place, for the marshes in the vicinity are kept fresh and sweet by being daily covered by the tide. Behind the town, the country rises rapidly to heights of considerable elevation. Samarang has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several mosques, a public school, an observatory, government offices, law-courts, a townhouse, a general hospital, and an hospital for old men. It has manufactures of leather and of cotton fabrics; and carries on a

considerable shipping trade, exporting cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, &c. Through the numerous Chinese settled here, a considerable business is done with Borneo in gold and dia-



SAMARANG, SCENE ON THE BANKS OF THE CANAL.
From Dumont D'Urville, Voyage au Pôle Sud

monds. Pop. (1845), 50,000.—The PROVINCE, bounded, N. by the Java Sea, E. provs. Japara and Rembang, S. Soerakarta and Kadoe, and W. Pekalongan and Baglen, is 80 m. long, E. to W., by about 30 m. broad; and is divided into the governments of Samarang, Demak, Grogogan, and Kendal. Inland it is hilly, but the coasts are low and marshy. It is well watered by the Boegelwaroe, Bodrie, Kendal, Samarang, Torbaya, &c.; and is very fertile in rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. Tigers and other wild animals are numerous; and fowls, buffaloes, sea and river fish are plentiful. Pop. (1845), 556,000.

SAMARATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, 2 m. S. Gallarate. It has two churches, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2457.

SAMARCAND, or **SAMARKAND**, a tn. khanat, and 100 m. E. by N. city of Bokhara, in a beautiful and fertile valley, well watered by streams from the N. slopes of Agalik Tau. It is nearly in the form of a regular quadrangle, surrounded by a wall in good repair, with six gates, and defended beyond the walls so as to form a suburb. The walls inclose an area of about 8 m. in circuit, but a comparatively small part of it is occupied by inhabited houses, the much larger part being covered with ruins or occupied as gardens. Notwithstanding the ancient celebrity of Samarcand, particularly in the time of Timor, it is now insignificant, and has almost nothing in its modern structures to attract attention except its four caravansaries and its bazaar, which is of considerable extent, but only indifferently supplied, Bokhara having carried off most of its trade. The principal objects of interest are the emir's palace, situated within the citadel, and containing the celebrated blue stone, on which every new khan must sit in order to have his title free from challenge; the coffin of Timor, placed in a lofty octagonal edifice, crowned with a dome, and consisting of two apartments, the floors of which are paved with white marble-slabs and the walls ornamented with gilding and inscriptions from the Koran; three medressehs or colleges built by Timor, each forming a handsome quadrangular edifice, with walls of porcelain mosaic; and minarets, nearly in a ruined state, at the angles; and several mosques attached to the medressehs, and though generally in a ruinous state, exhibiting many traces of former splendour. Outside the walls, a little N. of the town, the palace of Timor still forms an extensive and magnificent ruin. The business of Samarcand is carried on chiefly on Tuesdays and Sundays, during which it is visited by great numbers of Arabs, Uzbeks, and gipsies. On other days it is comparatively lifeless, and seems not to have a population exceeding from 25,000 to 30,000.

SAMARIA, or **SEBASTE** [modern, *Sebustieh*], an anc. tn. Palestine, formerly cap. of a prov. or kingdom, and finely situated among terraced gardens and olive-yards, on the beautiful hill of same name, 36 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem. It con-

sists chiefly of a number of cottages, substantially built for the most part out of the materials of the ancient city, but contains several remarkable ruins, the most conspicuous of which are those of a church dedicated to John the Baptist, because according to tradition either the scene of his martyrdom or place of his burial. Samaria was built by Omri, king of Israel, about B.C. 925, and continued to be the metropolis of the ten tribes till they were carried away into captivity by Shalmaneser about two centuries after, or B.C. 720. After having been razed to the ground and again rebuilt, it was given by Augustus to Herod, who, in honour of the emperor, gave it the name of Sebaste, a Greek term equivalent to the Latin Augustus, surrounded it with a strong wall, and adorned it with many splendid structures. The province or kingdom of Samaria formed the central portion of Palestine, having Galilee on the N., Judea on the S., the Jordan on the E., and the Mediterranean on the W.

SAMARRAH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on a height above 1 bank Tigris. It is encircled by a strong wall, but is on the whole a miserable place, indebted for its only importance to two handsome tombs surmounted by cupolas, which annually attract about 10,000 pilgrims from all parts of Persia. Pop. scarcely 1000. Ancient Samarra was a much more important place. Its site and extent are indicated by heaps of ruins in all directions.

SAMASSI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 21 m. N.N.W. Cagliari, in a fertile but unhealthy plain; with a church, and a monastery. Pop. 1783.

SAMATAN [anc. *Samathanum*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, 1 bank Save, 20 m. S.E. Auch; with manufactures of leather and bricks, and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1224.

SAMBA-CONTAI, a vil. W. Africa, Bondou, between Bakel and Boulebaue; lat. 14° 41' N.; lon. 12° 25' W.; with an earthen citadel and mosque.

SAMBAS, a staté, its cap., and a river, isl. Borneo. The STATE, on the W. coast, S. of Sarawak, is shaped somewhat like a triangle, each side of which measures about 100 m. It is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang Mountains, from which it slopes S.W. to the sea; and is watered by the Sambas, its principal stream; the Selakoe, Siakawan, &c. It is fertile, and contains the richest gold-mines in Borneo, which are worked by a colony of Chinese. It is very populous, and is governed by a Mahometan sultan.—The town, near 1 bank Sambas, about 30 m. from the sea; about lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 109° 20' E.; lies on a low marshy site, and is the seat of the sultan and of a Dutch resident, who has a small force for the protection of Dutch interests. The houses are raised above the ground on piles, and the sultan's palace is a large building, surrounded by a sort of fortification. Many of the inhabitants are pirates.—The river rises near the S. frontier of the state, flows N.W. for about 50 m., then turns S.W., and enters the Strait of Carinata by a broad estuary, after a total course of about 100 m. It is navigable as far up as Sambas for native vessels, and contains a good deal of gold in its sands.

SAMBATIKILA, a walled tn. W. Africa, Mandingo country, on the route from the coast to Jenne; lat. 9° 58' N.; lon. 7° 30' W.

SAMBER, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 51 m. N.N.E. Ajmeer city; lat. 26° 53' N.; lon. 74° 57' E. To the N.E. is a large salt-lake, 20 m. long, by 1½ m. broad, whence a considerable portion of Upper Hindoostan is supplied with salt. It is collected towards the close of the hot season, without having undergone any artificial process, being found crystallized in large quantities under a layer of mud.

SAMBILANG, or **NINE ISLANDS**, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Malacca, off the entrance of the river Perah or Perak, about lat. 4° N.; lon. 100° 30' E. They extend 7 m. or 8 m. N.E. and S.W., and are mostly small, high, bluff islands, covered with trees. The channel between the islands and the peninsula is safe, with soundings of 15 to 23 fathoms.

SAMBOANGA, SAMBOANGAN, of NUESTRA SEÑORADEL PILAR DE ZARAGOSA, a tn. Philippine Isles, on the S.W. extremity, isl. Mindanao; lat. $6^{\circ} 54' 30''$ N.; lon. $122^{\circ} 8' E.$ (R.) It occupies a low site on the shore, at the mouth of a small stream, and is, after Manila, the most important fortress which the Spaniards possess in the Philippines. It is built in the form of a square, with a bastion at each angle, and has more-



A STREET IN SAMBOANGA.—From Dumont D'Urville, *Voyage au Pôle Sud*.

over an inner inclosure flanked by four bastions, which serves as a citadel, and contains the only buildings of note. These are an old parish church in a dilapidated state, a new chapel, a governors' palace, and an hospital. The houses of the town, erected on posts, formed of bamboos and covered with mats, are generally of very poor appearance. The district depending on the fortress is a kind of penal settlement, and, though of considerable extent, does not produce sufficient food to maintain its inhabitants, cultivation being almost confined to some fields in the vicinity of the town. The anchorage of the roads is good, but becomes unsafe at certain seasons, and there is no harbour. The want of it is in some measure supplied by that of Caldera, which is about 8 m. W.N.W., and may be considered as the port of Samboanga.

SAMBOR, a tn. Austria, Galicia, in an extensive plain, l. bank Danube, 45 m. S.W. Lemberg. It is well built; has a R. Catholic and Greek united church, a gymnasium, a criminal court, and several district offices. It has some manufactures of damask, and a bleachfield. Pop. 6600.

SAMBRE [anc. *Sabis*], a river, which rises in France, in the forest of Haye Cartigny, near Fontenelle, dep. Aisne, and proceeds N.N.E. to Landrecies, then N.E. to Maubeuge, enters Belgium a little W. of Merbes, prov. Hainaut, and proceeds to Charleroi. Here it turns almost due E., and reaching Namur by a long series of remarkable windings, bathes its S. extremity, passes immediately beneath its citadel, and falls into the Meuse. Its whole course is about 120 m. Its navigable course, which commences at Landrecies, is about 99 m., of which 42 m. are in France, and 57 m. in Belgium. The chief traffic upon it is in coal, wood, sandstone, and iron. It is well supplied with fish.

SAMBUCA.—1, A tn. Sicily, prov. and near Girgenti. Pop. 8000.—2, (*della Montagna*). A vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, about 17 m. from Pistoja; with a court of justice, a parish church, a castle, a school, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1208.

SAMBUCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, near Vinadio; with two churches, and an oratory. P. 1412.

SAMER [anc. *Vulturni Monasterium*], a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 8 m. S.E. Boulogne, on a gentle height overlooking extensive meadows; with the remains of a celebrated abbey. Pop. 1687.

SAMOAAN ISLANDS. See NAVIGATOR ISLES.

SAMOCZIN, or SAMOTSCHAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 38 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, in a fertile district, watered by the Netze. It contains a synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1935.

SAMOENS, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, in a valley, r. bank Giffre, 15 m. E. Bonneville; with a court of justice, several schools, and charitable endowments; manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and a trade in these, and in cattle and mules. Pop. 3911.

SAMOGITIA, an ancient territory, which formed a province in the kingdom of Poland, and was bounded, N. by Courland and the Baltic, W. the Baltic and Prussia, and S. and E. Lithuania. The greater part of it is now included in the Russian gov. Wilna.

SAMOS, or SOUSAM-ADASTI, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, S. side, Gulf of Scala-Nuova, 45 m. S.W. Smyrna; lat. (S. point) $37^{\circ} 38' 18''$ N.; lon. $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$ E. (R.); greatest length, E. to W., 25 m.; central breadth, about 12 m. It is separated from the coast of Asia Minor on the E. by a narrow channel, called the Little Bosphaz, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and from Nikaria and the Furni Islands on the W. and S.W. by another channel, called the Great Bosphaz, nearly 8 m. wide, and with its N. coast forms the S. side of the Gulf of Scala-Nuova. Its coast furnishes several good harbours, well situated for commerce, and its interior is traversed by two mountain ranges, mostly rocky and barren, but occasionally relieved by pine-forests, while their lower slopes are covered with vineyards and olive-yards. The valleys are generally well watered and fertile, and present much beautiful scenery. Besides corn, fruit, and vegetables, the vine is extensively cultivated, and produces excellent Muscadine wines, which are much esteemed in the Levant, and form the principal source of revenue. The minerals, though not worked, include silver, lead, iron, emery, ochre, and white marble, the last particularly abundant, as most of the rocks are composed of it. The principal towns are Vathe, which is situated on the N.E. side, and has a commodious harbour; and Cora, which is considered as the capital. This honour it owes to its occupying part of the site of the ancient Samos, which was once among the strongest and most flourishing cities of Greece, and is celebrated as the birthplace of Pythagoras. This island, known by the name of Samos of Ionia, to distinguish it from Samos of Thrace, an island near the Dardanelles, and Samos the Steep, the present Cephalonia, is fabled as the native place and favourite abode of Juno, who had here one of the most celebrated temples in the world. It was situated on Cape Colonna, the most S. promontory of the island, and still marks its site by a standing column of white marble. Pop. about 20,000.

SAMOSONY, a vil. Hungary, co. Csongrad, about 4 m. from Komlos, in a fertile district; with a considerable trade in fruit and tobacco. Pop. 1137.

SAMOTHRAKI, or SAMOTHRACE. —1, An isl. Turkey in Europe, in the N. part of the Archipelago, 40 m. N.W. the entrance to the Dardanelles; greatest length, E. to W., about 14 m.; breadth, about 8 m. It is of a somewhat oval shape and very mountainous, one of its summits rising 5248 ft. above the sea. Its principal products are corn, oil, honey, and wax. It also feeds a considerable number of goats. On its N.W. coast are the ruins of ancient Samothrace.—2, (*Samotaki*, or *Samothracio*). One of the smaller Ionian Isles, 5 m. W. Corfu, and about 3 m. long.

SAMOYEDES, or SAMOIEDES, a people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the Petchora, in the N.E. of gov. Archangel, to the Gulf of Katanska, in the N.E. of gov. Yeniseisk. They consist of three principal tribes, speaking different dialects. Their origin is unknown, but they are supposed to have come from more S. regions, and have been erroneously confounded by the Russians with the Laplanders, whose country, called in the Lapland tongue Sameadna, has probably given them their name. They are nomadic, and live chiefly by fishing and keeping reindeer.

SAMOZERO, a lake, Russia, in W. of gov. Olonetz, 21 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 9 m. broad. It sends its waters into Lake Onega, by an affluent of the Shuia.

SAMPER-DE-CALANDA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, r. bank Martin, on a gentle slope between two hills, 45 m. S.E. Saragossa. It contains a parish church, hospital, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of linen, dye-works, a flour, a fulling, and several oil mills. Pop. 1628.

SAMPEYRE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo, l. bank and in the most mountainous part of the valley of the Vraita. It is tolerably well built, containing a number of handsome houses, and a square lined with porticoes; has a court of justice, a handsome parish church, a public school, and a charitable endowment. P. 4985.

SAMPFORD, pars. England:—1, (*Arundell*), Somerset; 1141 ac. Pop. 415.—2, (*Brett*), Somerset; 932 ac. P. 246.—3, (*Courtney*), Devon; 7962 ac. Pop. 1084.—4, (*Great*), Essex; 2224 ac. Pop. 906.—5, (*Little*), Essex; 1990 ac. Pop. 471.—6, (*Pereval*), Devon; 2000 ac. Pop. 855.—7, (*Spiney*), Devon; 1721 ac. Pop. 522.

SAMPSON (St.), pars. Eng. :—1, (or *Polant*), Cornwall; 1470 ac. Pop. 336.—2, Isl. Guernsey. Pop. 2006.

SAMSÖE, or **SAMS**, an isl. Denmark, near the middle of the Samsöe Belt, 76 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen; greatest length, N. to S., 15 m.; greatest breadth, about 4 m.; area, 32 geo. sq. m. Two bays, Selvig on the W. side, and Fiörde on the E., which are only separated by a narrow isthmus, divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. and far less, called Norrebyland, is hilly, particularly along the N.W. coast; while the S. and larger is flat, and poorly provided with wood. The soil is very fertile, producing much corn, particularly barley, and some pease, and rearing a good many cattle. Samsöe, with the small islands of Kyholm and Thundö annexed, forms a district of its own name. Pop. 5550.

SAMSON, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 6 m. from Debreczin; with a Protestant church; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and though nominally living in a village named Samson, occupy houses which are scattered over a considerable tract of country. P. 22,247.

SAMSOON, **SAMSUM**, or **SAMSOOM**, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 166 m. W.N.W. Trebizond; lat. 41° 20' N.; lon. 36° 22' E. At the E. extremity of the town, is a fortress now converted into a prison, and at the W. extremity is a capacious government store. The bazaars, though small, are well supplied with merchandise. About their centre is a stone building, used as a retail-market for the sale of manufactured goods; and there are, besides it, several commodious and large stone-built khans. The local consump-

SAMUGHEU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. Busachi, on an affluent of the Tirsì, 21 m. E. Oristano. It has a fine marble-quarry. Pop. 1560.

SAMULCOTTAH, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. and 28 m. E. by N. Rajahmundry; lat. 17° 4' N.; lon. 82° 17' E. It is a healthy station, and has been selected as the chief garrison-post in the district. Its old fort was levelled in 1835.

SAN, SAAN, or **SANA**, a river, Austria, which rises in S.W. corner, circle Sambor, in Galicia, in the N. slope of the Carpathian chain, near Sianki, on the borders of Hungary, flows N.W. to Sanok, and then by a long circular bend, first N. and then E., reaches Przemysl. Here it resumes its N.W. direction, traverses a considerable portion of Galicia, and on reaching its N. frontier, joins r. bank Vistula, about 3 m. below Sandomir. Its whole course is about 220 m., the first part of it as far as Przemysl, over a rocky bed in narrow valleys, hemmed in by lofty precipices and mountains; the latter part of it through a level open country. Its chief affluents are, on the right bank, the Wiar and Ulanow; and on the left bank, the Oslawa and Wislok.

SAN, a river, Austria, Styria, rises in a valley near Mount Saltel, on the frontiers of Illyria, flows E.S.E. to Gilli, and then nearly due S. to its confluence with l. bank Save; total course, about 50 m. It is much used, particularly below Gilli, and furnishes water-power to a vast number of saw and other mills.

SAN-ALESSANDRO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and so near the S. side of Brescia, as to be properly its suburb. It stands on a height, and contains a church with eight chapels. Pop. 2030.

SAN-ANTONIO, tn. Texas. See **ANTONIO-DE-BEXAR** (SAN).

SAN-BLAS, America. See **BLAS** (SAN).

SAN-CIPRIANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, at the confluence of the Rieco with the Verde. It consists of an upper and lower part; and has two churches, one of them a handsome structure; an old castle, and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 3058.

SAN-CRISTOVAL, a lake, Mexico, forming one of five situated in the valley, in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

It is to the N. of that of Tezcuco, into which it discharges itself, having a level of 12 ft. 8 inches higher, and covers an area of nearly 4 sq. leagues. A dam divides it into two basins—a N. called the Laguna-di-Xaltocan, and a S. called properly San-Cristoval. It contains several islands, on two of which, in the N. division, the villages of Xaltocan and Tomanlia have been built. The village of San-Cristoval stands on the S. shore.

SAN-DAMIANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera; with a church situated in a central square, and an oratory. P. 1140.

SAN-DEMETRIO, two places, Naples:—1, A vil. and com., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 11 m. S.E. Aquila; with three churches. Near it almonds and saffron abound. Pop. 2000.—2, A vil.

and com., prov. Calabria-Citra, 18 m. N.N.E. Cosenza; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church; inhabitants almost all Albanians, for whose instruction and that of their countrymen throughout the kingdom, a college was founded in the vicinity by Ferdinand IV. Pop. 3040.

SAN-DIEGO, a tn. California. See **DIEGO**.

SAN-DOMINGO (ISLAND OF); see **HAYTI**. (**REPUBLIC AND CITY OF**); see **SANTO-DOMINGO**.

SAN-DONATO, a vil. and com. duchy and 4 m. E. Parma; with a church, manufactures of tobacco and paper; and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 2954.

SAN-FELIPE-DE-BACALAR, a vil. Yucatan. See **BACALAR**.

SAN-FELIPE-DE-LINARES, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. New Leon, 40 m. E. by S. Monte ey. Pop. 6000.



SAMSOON.—From a Sketch by Dr. C. F. Moore.

tion of foreign goods here is trifling, but as a place of transit it is of great importance. The country inland, and the districts along the coast to the E. and W. of Samsoon, yield wheat, barley, maize, rice, hemp-seed, linseed, hemp, flax, hides, and bees'-wax, as well as large quantities of tobacco; and from the interior, wool, silk, galls, gums, and grain are obtained. The roadstead is open, and reputed unsafe in winter by the native mariners, but foreigners entertain a more favourable opinion of it. Samsoon carries on an active coasting trade with Constantinople. Pop. 2000.

SAMTER, or **SZAMOTULY**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Posen, on a small affluent of the Wartha. It has several courts and offices, a R. Catholic church, synagogue, and castle; and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 2688.

SAN-FRANCISCO-DE-SELVA, a tn. Chili. See COPIAPO.

SAN-FRUTTUOSO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and E. Genoa, in the valley of Bisagno. It has a number of elegant mansions, belonging to the citizens of Genoa, and a handsome church. Pop. 3700.

SAN-GENIX [anc. *Augustum*], a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, situated at the confluence of the Giner with the Rhone, 13 m. W.N.W. Chambery. It is tolerably well built, and has several silk-mills, and a trade in silk. Pop. 1786.

SAN-GIORGIO:—1, A tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 13 m. S.W. Ivrea, at the foot of a hill crowned by a very ancient castle. It is a handsome place, consisting of several spacious streets and three public squares; has a court of justice, a beautiful public walk, about 1 m. in circuit; four churches, and a superior school. Pop. 3656.—2, A tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, in a plain between the Terdoppio and the Agogna, about 7 m. S.S.E. Mortara; with a court of justice, a church, a convent, the only one now existing in the province; and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1534.—3, A vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 8 m. S. Piacenza, in a plain on the Nure, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a fine old castle, a primary school, and a trade in corn, cattle, and excellent wine. Pop. 3407.

SAN-GIOVANNI-BATISTA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, close to Sestri-di-Ponente, beautifully situated on a hill covered with villas. It has a handsome church. P. 1249.

SAN-GIUSTO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea, not far from San-Giorgio. It consists chiefly of a large circular space, lined with houses and laid out in walks, with a handsome church in its centre. Pop. 2451.

SAN-ILARIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, mand. Nervi, on a mountain slope. It has a parish church, and a communal school. Pop. 1325.

SAN-ILDEFONSO, a group of isls., S. America, S. of Terra-del-Fuego, and about 20 m. from the mainland. It consists of a number of rugged islets and rocks, extending 5 m. from N.W. to S.E., and much frequented by seals and sea-gulls. They can only be approached in very calm weather; lat. (middle) 55° 52' S.; lon. 69° 19' W. (n.)

SAN-JACINTO, a river, Texas. See JACINTO.

SAN-JACINTO-OCOZINGO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Chiapas, on an affluent of the Usumasinta, 70 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing cattle, and cultivate cacao and corn. In the vicinity are some remarkable remains. P. 3000.

SAN-JOAQUIM, a river, California, which rises in Tulares Lake and the Sierra Nevada, flows first N.W. through a fine valley into open plains, then S.W. for about 30 m., and inclining gradually N., joins the Sacramento, after a total course of above 300 m. It is navigable for a considerable distance by vessels of 9 ft. draught, and abounds with salmon and other fish.

SAN-JOSE, a tn. California. See JOSE.

SAN-JUAN-CHAMALA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Chiapas, on the frontiers of Guatemala, S. of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4000.

SAN-JUAN-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, a prov., tn. and river, Peru. See CHACAPOYAS.

SAN-JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA, a seaport tn. Central America. See GREYTOWN.

SAN-MARINO, a republic and tn. Italy. See MARINO (SAN).

SAN-MIGUEL:—1, A tn. Central America, state Salvador, cap. dist., and on a river of same name, sometimes called the Sirana, 80 m. E.S.E. San-Salvador. It is an ancient place, founded about 1530, and has many substantial and well-built houses, partly constructed of lava, quarried from streams which have issued from the volcano of San-Miguel, which stands at some distance to the S.W. of the town. The trade is chiefly in indigo, for the cultivation of which the district is celebrated. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.—The VOLCANO, which rises from low level ground to the height of about 5000 ft., has a base of several leagues in circuit, and has sent forth repeated discharges of volcanic matter at intervals of about 25 years, though none of serious violence have occurred in modern times.—2, A gulf, New Granada. See MIGUEL.

SAN-Po, the principal river of Tibet. See YARU-DZANG-BO-TSU.

SAN-SALVADOR, a tn. Cuba. See BAYAMO.

SAN-SALVADOR. See SALVADOR (SAN).

SAN-SEBASTIAN:—1, A city and seaport, Spain, cap. prov. Guipuzcoa, on the side of Mount Urgull, at the extremity of a low sandy tongue of land, washed on the E. by the Urumea, here crossed by a bridge, and on the N. and W. by the Bay of Biscay, and attached to the mainland only on the S. by a narrow isthmus, 42 m. N.N.W. Pampeluna; lat. (summit Urgull) 41° 53' N.; lon. 3° 13' W. (n.) It is a place of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded by walls, washed by the sea, though partly left dry at low-water, and otherwise defended, both by outworks and by the castle of Mota, placed at an elevation of about 430 ft. on the summit of Urgull. It is built in the form of an irregular pentagon, and having been nearly destroyed by a conflagration in 1813, when it was taken by the British; consists for the most part of modern houses, arranged with considerable regularity in spacious streets and squares. The more important public buildings, are the parish churches of San Maria and San Vicente, both large irregular structures of three naves, possessed of little architectural merit; a nunnery, finely situated on a height overtopping all the other houses; a suppressed monastery, now converted into an arsenal; a handsome courthouse with a Doric portico, navigation, commercial, and elementary schools, public baths, barracks, theatre, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures, comparatively insignificant, consist chiefly of cordage, stained paper, beer, leather, candles, and soap. The harbour is small, exposed, and difficult of access, and though once important has greatly decayed. Its principal articles are imports of colonial produce and salt-fish. San-Sebastian is a place of considerable antiquity, and having by its early fortification, become the key of Spain on the side of France, figures much



SAN SEBASTIAN.—From Locken's Views in Spain.

in all the wars between the two countries. Of the numerous sieges to which it has been subjected, the most celebrated, and at the same time, the most disastrous, was that of 1813, when being in possession of the French, it was stormed by the British with a loss of about 5000. The victors sullied their laurels by fearful atrocities perpetrated, apparently without distinction, on friend and foe, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. Pop. 10,036.—2, A tn. Canaries, cap. isl. Gomera, between three mountains on the E. shore. It is tolerably well built, is well supplied with excellent water, contains a parish church with three naves; a courthouse, prison, primary school, and suppressed convent; and has a good harbour, defended by two forts; manufactures of taffeta, an active fishery; and a trade in fruit, wine, and silk. Pop. 1594.—3, (*de-los-Reyes*), A vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 10 m. from Madrid, near the Jarama. It contains a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school. The inhabitants are almost all employed in agriculture. Pop. (agricultural), 1287.—4, A cape and bay, S. America, E. coast, Terra-del-Fuego; lat. 53° 19' S.; lon. 68° 10' W. The cape is a bold cliffy headland of a dark colour, terminating land

which rises to a height of 1000 ft. above the sea. The bay, situated between the cape and Arénas Point, forms a spacious and well-sheltered harbour.

SANA, a t'n. Arabia, cap. Yemen, and residence of an independent prince: lat. 15° 22' N.; lon. 44° 31' E.; 15 day's journey N.E. by N. Mocha, and probably about the same distance due N. Aden. This is on many accounts the most interesting of Arabian cities. Its undoubted antiquity; the superior civilization of its inhabitants; its vicinity to the ruins of the great dyke at Mareb, the rupture of which constitutes so important an epoch in Arabian history; the fact that it was a city of the Sabæans, whose commercial greatness may be traced back to the earliest ages of history; these circumstances all combine to render it an object of attentive inquiry. The valley in which Sana stands has an elevation of about 4000 ft. above the sea; it is 6 m. to 9 m. wide, extending N. as far as the eye can reach. E. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains called Jebel Nikam, rising about 1500 ft. above the plain; W. is the table-land of Assur, about 1200 ft. in height; while S. it contracts into a narrow valley called Farik-el-Yemen [Yemen Road]. On the summit of Mount Nikam, E. of the town, are the ruins of a castle, popularly said to have been built by Shem, the son of Noah. On the hill of Ghomdán, lower down, stands a modern castle, state prison, mint, and other buildings, inclosed by walls with towers and other defences. W. of the town again are two royal palaces and gardens, with their separate walls and fortifications. The city, approached from the S., is entered through the suburb called the Bir-el-Azab, in which is the Jews' quarter. The stranger on entering Sana is agreeably struck by the width of the streets, and their comparative cleanliness. A well-informed traveller (Dr. Seetzen) has declared that Sana is in many respects the handsomest city in the East. The houses, indeed, are crammed close together, but they are massive, lofty, and well whitened or painted. In his opinion, Constantinople has no advantage over Sana except in its mosques and minarets; and were the 30 gardens of the latter city neatly inclosed, and its streets paved, it might be deemed pretty, even according to the European standard. The wall inclosing Sana and the suburb of Bir-el-Azab has a circuit of $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. It has everywhere a mean appearance, being built of clay, and in bad condition. The two palaces of the Imám, with extensive gardens at the W. side of the city, have

the E. side of the town, and is crossed by a neat stone bridge. On the E. side, at a little distance, flows a larger stream, the banks of which are covered with gardens and handsome villas.

Besides the Imám's palaces, Sana has several large public buildings, particularly baths and caravansaries, one of the latter of which, the Simsera-el-Mahádé, is three stories high, and a handsome edifice. There are 10 minarets and a great many mosques; the smaller of which, built by the Turks, are the most adorned. An aqueduct, which supplies the city with water from the mountains on the E., is also of Turkish origin. Sana is said to have been anciently called Ozál, or Uzál, after its founder, the son of Shem (Genesis x. 27), and the Jewish quarter, while it was still a separate village, and not joined to the city by an inclosing wall, preserved the name of Ozér. But at present there are few or no monuments of early ages, or remains of ancient buildings in Sana. Building materials and space are so valuable, that ruined walls are speedily removed. A recent traveller (M. Arnaud) saw stones, with inscriptions built into a fireplace and into a doorway. Similar stones seen by Mr. Cruttenden, who copied the inscriptions (ancient Hamyaritic), had been brought from Mareb, five days distant, to the N.E.

The climate of Sana is comparatively cold, owing to the elevation of the place; while the people in the Teháma go nearly naked, the peasants in the hills of Yemen wear sheep-skin jackets, and in the capital the better classes wear furs. During winter the nocturnal frosts are severe. Rain is expected three times a year—in January, when it falls in small quantity; in June, when the harvest is over, and the sowing begins; and again at the end of July, when the rains are heavy, and the hill torrents, swelling suddenly, cut off all communications. But the general defect of the climate is the deficiency of rain, which sometimes fails for several years in succession. The long-continued drought, always accompanied by swarms of locusts, is then followed (as in 1836), by pestilence and famine, which tend to disperse the people, or otherwise to produce revolutions.

The chief people of Sana are the merchants, who are generally wealthy, and live in good style. Comparing themselves with other Arabs, they may fairly boast of still representing the Sabæans, 'whose merchants are princes.' To European visitors they have uniformly shown the utmost kindness and hospitality. Although, as Zelfí, they are forbidden to smoke,

yet in private they indulge in tobacco as well as wine. They constantly chew *khat* (*Celastrus edulis*, an exhilarant much used in Yemen), which they offer their visitors with *keshr*, or the infusion of the coffee-husk; for, strange to say, in the heart of the coffee country, coffee is never taken as a beverage, being thought too heating. The *keshr* is said to be very palatable and refreshing. The lower class live chiefly on fruit, peaches, apricots, plums, &c., which are abundant. There are said to be 20 varieties of the grape at Sana, ripening at different seasons, so that fresh grapes may be had there throughout the year.

The artisans in Sana are mostly Jews, who number about 3000, and live in a quarter appropriated to them, exposed to much insult and exaction. They are the gold and silver smiths; they make the wine, distil the brandy, and manufacture the gunpowder consumed in the country. Though much oppressed they are by no means indigent, and are on many accounts an interesting people. The Banyans in Sana are comparatively few, not above 150 perhaps, and are also subject to heavy exactions, yet they have the reputation of being extremely wealthy.

The staple article of trade in Sana is coffee, which does not grow, however, on the high land round the city; the nearest place in which it ripens thoroughly is Haífásh, a short day's journey to the S.E. Since the Turks have taken possession of Mocha, the coffee is warehoused in Sana, instead of being sent as hitherto to the former place. Dried fruits and raisins, especially of the stoneless kind, called in the East *kishnash*, fine salt from Mareb, some camelines, gunpowder, and a few sword-blades of very inferior quality, are the exports. The imports are chiefly piece goods, Persian tobacco, and dates from Teháma, with a great quantity of thread or twist for



THE IMAM'S PALACE AT SANA. From Col. Chesney's Explorations Expedition.

their separate walls and fortifications. The larger is called Bostán-el-Sultán, or the Sultan's Garden; the other, which is the more ancient, Bostán-el-Mutewakkil (from the Imám's title 'Mutewakkil billah,' he who trusts in God). They are built of hewn stone, and covered with a gray plaster; and have the cornices and windows whitened. Fountains, which ornament all the good houses in Sana, are not wanting in the palaces. In many of the houses the place of window-glass is supplied by small plates of selenite joined neatly together, but the windows of the higher classes are of fine Venetian stained-glass. A small river, dry in summer, runs N. through

weaving. Glass is in great demand, and is supplied through Egypt. The duties on importation are little more than nominal.

The Imám of Sana keeps what may be called great state. He goes to the mosque on Fridays in splendid procession, the gates of the city being closed in the meantime. But his real power is now sunk very low. A great number of the sheikhs, nominally dependent on him, neither pay him tribute nor hearken to his commands. The Turks, taking possession of the Tehdama, have deprived him of his seaports, and greatly impaired his revenue, so that the ruler of Yemen is hardly able to maintain a force of 2000 men. In 1836 the Imám Ali Mansúr was deposed by a sudden revolution, directed by his uncle Sidi Kasim, who succeeded to the sovereign power.

About 5 m. N.W. of Sana is the village of Raúdah, which is much more clean and elegant than the city, being the residence of the chief merchants, who retire to their country-houses when the business of the day is over. Five miles W. of Raddah is Wadi Dhar, distinguished like the former for the excellence of its gardens and vineyards. The vines are trained on trellis-work 4 ft. high, and cover a great extent of ground. The town of Jerah, half-way between Raúdah and Sana, supplies with vegetables the market of the latter place. Each of these towns or villages is governed by an emir, who levies the taxes in the name of the Imám. The population of Sana and its suburban dependencies has been estimated at 70,000 souls, of whom 40,000 live within the walls of the city. Could direct communication and intimate relations be established between Sana and Aden, the results would not fail to be highly advantageous to both.—(Niebuhr's *Travels in Arabia*; Cruttenden, in *Jour. of the Royal Geo. Soc.*, vol. viii.; Wolff's *Missionary Journey*.)

SANAHUJA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 41 m. E.N.E. Lerida, on the Rivera-di Sana. It is in a very dilapidated state, many of its houses having been ruined during the last civil war. It contains a church, an old Episcopal palace, a primary school, and an hospital; and has a trade in corn, wine, oil, and wool. Some suppose the town to be the ancient Alhanagia mentioned by Livy. Pop. 1037.

SANCEDO, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 60 m. from Leon; with a church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1089.

SANCERRE [anc. *Sacrum Cesaris*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, picturesquely situated on a hill covered with vineyards, 23 m. N.E.E. Bourges. It is for the most part poorly built; has irregularly steep streets, almost inaccessible to carriages, a good promenade, three tolerable squares, several churches, a college and hospital, a court of first resort, a communal college, and agricultural society; manufactures of hosiery and leather, and a trade in corn, wine, walnuts, cattle, wool, and marble obtained from neighbouring quarries. P. 2813.

SANCOINS [anc. *Triconium*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the canal du Centre, 24 m. S.S.E. Bourges; with a trade in corn, wood, cattle, and gypsum. Pop. 1497.

SANCREED, or **SANCREET**, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4471 ac. Pop. 1394.

SANCT-LEON, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Philippsburg; with a church. Pop. 1272.

SANCTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4708 ac. P. 519.

SAND LAKE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, on the Poestenkill and Wynantskill creeks, 9 m. E. Albany; with woollen and cotton factories, glass-works, a furnace, and several mills. Pop. 2558.

SANDA, an isl. Scotland, about 3 m. off S.E. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, co. Argyre, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. There is a good natural harbour between the island and the main. It contains the ruins of an old chapel dedicated to St. Columba. Sanda was a common place of rendezvous of the Scandinavian fleets. Pop. 23.

SANDALL (GREAT), a vil. and par. England, Yorkshire, pleasantly situated on the S. side of the vale of Calder, 2 m. S.S.E. Wakefield. It has a handsome church, with a square embattled tower; an endowed school, some remains of an ancient castle which figures in English history, coal-mines, and freestone quarries. Area of par., 7272 ac. Pop. 4036.

SANDALL (KIRK), par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 990 ac. Pop. 239.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, or **JEENDANA**, a large isl. Indian Archipelago, S. Flores; lat. (E. extremity) 10° 0' S.;

lon. 120° 45' E.; about 100 m. long, by 30 m. broad. The S. point of the island terminates in a peninsula, almost as high and apparently as inaccessible as the rock of Gibraltar, having a spacious bay on each side of it. The other coasts of the island are generally bold, and no soundings are got until near the shore in some places. Edible birds'-nests, bees'-wax, and sandal-wood are obtained here. The natives are described as treacherous and ferocious.

SANDAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 49 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It is walled; has a Protestant church, tile-works, some shipping trade, and several mills. P. 1968.

SANDAU, or **ZIANDOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, near Politz; with a church, an hospital, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1076.

SANDAY, or **SANDA**, an isl. Scotland, one of the Orkneys, lying open on the W. to the Atlantic Ocean, and separated on the N. and E. by the Ronaldshay firth from the island of North Ronaldshay, and on the S. from that of Stronsay, by a strait of about 2 m. wide, interspersed with several islands; lat. (Treeness, on E. coast) 59° 13' N.; lon. 2° 13' 30' W. (R.) It is very irregular in shape, having a length of 12 m., with a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 m.; has deeply indented coasts, and a very bleak and generally barren surface. Pop. 2004.

SANDBACH, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 24 m. E. by S. Chester, on an eminence, at the foot of which flows a streamlet called the Wheelock. It is amply supplied with water of excellent quality, and is lighted with gas. The houses are mostly of red brick, and well built; and in the market-place there are two antique obelisks. Sandbach possesses a handsome church, in the Perpendicular style; chapels for Primitive Methodists, Old Methodists, Warrenites, and Calvinists; a spacious grammar-school, in the early English style; a national, a small British, and other schools; several charities, including an extensive one called the Burslem charity. Boots and shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent, though much more limited now than formerly. There are two large factories for silk-throwing, employing about 600 hands; and several salt-works are carried on at a short distance from the town. Pop. (tn.), 2752. Area of par., 16,310 ac. Pop. 8532.

SANDCROFT, par. Eng. Suffolk. See **ELMHAM**.

SANDEC (STARY or ALT), a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Sandec, on the Poprad, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 154 m. W.S.W. Lemberg. It has a deanery church, a castle, an educational institute, a nunnery, and a female school. Pop. 3060.

SANDERAY, one of the Barra isls., Scot. See **BARRA**.

SANDERSLEBEN, a tn. Anhalt-Dessau, r. bank Wipper, 26 m. W.S.W. Dessau, entered by four gates; with a castle, townhouse, church, synagogue, and hospital; gypsum and lime kilns, and several mills. Pop. 1779.

SANDERSTEAD, par. Eng. Surrey; 3900 ac. P. 615. **SANDFORD**, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Crediton; with a neat church, surmounted by a low square tower; and an annual cattle-fair. Area of par., 7793 ac. Pop. 1970.

SANDFORD (ORCAS), two pars. Eng. —1, Oxford; 1850 ac. Pop. 526.—2, Somerset; 1091 ac. Pop. 340.

SANDGATE, a maritime vil. England, co. Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Folkestone. It is pleasantly and healthfully situated on the shore, with hills immediately behind it. It consists principally of one long street formed by irregularly built houses; with a neat cruciform chapel, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. It is now much resorted to as a sea-bathing place, for which it has every accommodation.

SANDHURST, three pars. England:—1, Co. Berks, about 5 m. S. by E. Wokingham; famous for its royal military college, which is a simple but majestic structure, with a fine Doric portico, situated in the midst of extensive and picturesque grounds, and capable of accommodating 400 cadets, who here receive a complete military education; area, 4562 ac. Pop. 815.—2, Gloucester; 2227 ac. Pop. 494.—3, Kent; 4382 ac. Pop. 1235.

SANDIACRE, a vil. and par. England, co. and 9 m. E. Derby, on the Erewash and Derby canal; with a very ancient parish church, finely seated on a height; a Wesleyan chapel, and manufactures of starch and lace. Area of par., 1420 ac. Pop. 1065.

SANDIGLIANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and S.E. Biella. It was originally defended by two castles; and has a handsome church. Pop. 1106.

SANDOMIL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Cea, about 27 m. S. Viseu. Pop. 1400.

SANDOMIR, or **SANDOMIRZ**, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Vistula, 56 m. S.W. Lublin. It is surrounded by a wall and fosse, is entered by six gates; and has an old castle, seated on a rocky height; a collegiate church, four monasteries with churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1841), 3279.

SANDON, three pars. Eng. —1, Essex; 2278 ac. P. 536. —2, Herts; 3943 ac. Pop. 770.—3, Stafford; 3640 ac. P. 556.

SANDOWN, or **SANDHAM**, a vil. and fort, S.E. shore, Isle of Wight, on a bay of same name, which sweeps round in a beautiful curve. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII., but the encroachment of the sea threatening its destruction, it was taken down, and its materials were employed in building the present fort, which defends the part of the coast most accessible to an enemy.

SANDOWY, a tn. British India, prov. and 175 m. S.S.E. Aracan; lat. 18° 10' N.; lon. 94° 5' E. This place has been selected as a head-station for a British corps, on account of its reputation for salubrity. Some years ago it was increasing in extent and population.

SANDRIDGE, par. Eng. Herts; 5766 ac. Pop. 864.

SANDRINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1172 ac. P. 60.

SANDSTING and **AITHESTING**, par. Scot. Shetland; 10 m. by 8 m. Pop. 2603.

SANDUSKY, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on a sandstoneridge, S. side of Sandusky Bay, opposite to the point where it opens into Lake Erie, and at the common terminus of several important lines of railway, about 100 m. N. Columbus. The town, built on ground rising gradually from the water, commands beautiful views of the scenery of the lake, and is laid out with great regularity, in spacious streets, a large square, and substantial and elegant houses, composed of the fine sandstone, of which the whole site may be considered as an inexhaustible quarry. The principal public edifices are four handsome churches, and an academy, occupying a large and commodious building, three stories high. Its most important industrial establishments are building-yards, in which a great number of sailing vessels and steamers are annually constructed; and extensive machine-shops, chiefly for the manufacture of iron articles connected with railways. The trade is very extensive, the position of the town giving it a large share of the transit, both in passengers and goods, between the N.E. states and the valley of the Mississippi. To accommodate this traffic, several elegant hotels and wharfs, lined by large warehouses, have been erected. Pop. (1850), 5088.

SANDWICH, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 53 m. S.E. Boston, with which it is connected by railroad. It has four churches, an academy, and an extensive glass-manufactory. Pop. 4638.

SANDWICH, a mun. and parl. bor. and market tn., and one of the Cinque ports, England, co. Kent, r. bank Stour, about 2 m. from its influx into the sea, at Pegwell Bay, 65 m. E.S.E. London, and on the South-Eastern railway. The streets are narrow, and the houses, many of which are ancient, are irregularly built; part of the old walls, and one of the gates, are still standing. It has an ancient guildhall, a commodious jail, assembly-rooms, and a custom-house; an ancient and spacious church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, a free grammar school, a national school, and several charities. Wool-stapling and feltmongery are carried on to a considerable extent. There are also several large breweries, malt-houses, and tan-yards. Some coarse towelling and sackcloth are made. The harbour has been neglected, and is at present so choked up with sand, that small vessels only can enter it. It retains some small foreign trade with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic for timber and iron; and a home trade with London, Wales, Scotland, and the N. Sandwich gives the title of Earl to the family of Montagu; and, in conjunction with Deal and Walmer, sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 2966.

SANDWICH, a tn. Canada West, cap. co. Essex, on the Detroit, nearly opposite to the U. States town of that name, occupies a gravelly ridge, and has a very pleasing appearance, most of the houses having neat gardens attached to them. It

has Episcopal, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, and several schools. Pop. (tn.), about 501; township (1852), 4928.

SANDWICH, two isls., S. Pacific:—1, One of the New Hebrides; lat. (S.E. point) 17° 52' S.; lon. 168° 35' E. It is about 30 m. long, N.W. to S.E., presents a beautiful appearance, is moderately elevated, and has a productive soil, yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, banana, and sugar-cane in abundance; many varieties of fine timber, and several good harbours, particularly one on the W. side, which is spacious, of easy access, and sheltered from all winds. The natives are cannibals, and supposed to be treacherous.—2, An isl. nearly equidistant from New Hanover and New Ireland, being separated from the former by a channel, 7 m. broad; lat. 2° 55' S.; lon. 150° 44' E. It is about 17 m. long, E.N.E. to W.S.W., of moderate height, wide towards its E., and narrow towards its W. end, which terminates nearly in a point. It is well covered with wood, and appears to have a fertile soil, affording subsistence to a large number of inhabitants. On its N. part is a remarkable peak, in the form of a sugar-loaf, corresponding to another of similar form on the opposite coast of New Ireland.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, or **HAWAII GROUP**, situated in the N. Pacific, between lat. 18° 55' and 22° 20' N.; and lon. 154° 50' and 160° 40' W., consist of 13 islands, which extend in a curve from N.W. to S.E. Five of them are mere islets; all the other eight are inhabited, but only four are of considerable size. They are all high, steep, and mountainous, with many lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanic origin; but, not being protected by barrier-reefs, except in one instance, are almost destitute of good harbours. Hawaii, the most E. and largest of the islands, is particularly elevated on its W. coasts. These, overhanging a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep, bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only in their upper parts become watered and wooded, and afford cultivated ground to maintain a considerable population; on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, and the valleys opening from them contain much fertile soil. The interior of the island forms a plateau from 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. high, and is almost entirely covered by thick forests, partly roamed over by herds of wild cattle. Above the plateau rise three volcanic peaks, still active; the loftiest 12,800 ft. high. Of Mauna-Loa, one of these peaks, a great eruption took place in 1852; when a column of molten lava was projected into the air a height of 500 ft. The lava formed in some places a river 1 m. wide, and filled up ravines 100 ft., 200 ft., and 300 ft. deep. The altitude of the eruption was about 10,000 ft. above sea-level. The second island, Maui, W. from Hawaii, is no less mountainous, and consists of two peninsulas connected by a flat isthmus; the one on the W. with hills of only moderate height, and a fertile soil, while the other runs to the height of 10,000 ft. Oahu, the third large island, has in its N. part two summits rising from 3000 ft. to 4000 ft.; but the whole of the S. part consists of a large and fertile plain, forming the best cultivated and most populous district of the whole group. On its S. shore, a wide barrier-reef contributes to form the excellent harbour of Honolulu. Kauai, the fourth large island, resembles Hawaii in its formation, and has an elevated plateau, with mountains rising from it to the height of 7000 ft.

The inhabitants of the group belong to the light-coloured Oceanic stock, and bear a very close resemblance to the other islanders of the Pacific, particularly the Tahitians, in bodily appearance as well as in customs and modes of life, though in none of the other groups has civilization made so decided progress, and produced more abundant fruits. In 1852 the number of free schools was 535, and of scholars 15,482. The islands were discovered by Cook in 1778; and though that distinguished navigator afterwards lost his life by the natives at Hawaii, they from the first manifested a decided inclination to live on friendly terms with Europeans, and a peculiar aptitude for understanding and adopting European manners and arts. They also gave a welcome reception to the Protestant missionaries sent among them, and voluntarily exchanged heathenism for Christianity. The benefits thus obtained have been seriously interfered with by the intermeddling of Popish priests, whose alleged ill usage by the natives has furnished the French with a pretext of demanding redress, and thereby endangering the independence of the native government, though the monarchical principle was more

fully recognized in it, and less hampered by the influence of powerful chiefs, than in most other islands of the Pacific. The advantageous position of the Sandwich Islands making them a kind of connecting link between America and China, led to the early establishment of numerous European and American settlers, and the rapid rise of a very extensive trade. To the three principal whaling-grounds of the N. Pacific—one on the Equator, another near Japan, and the third toward the Behring Sea,—they form a kind of common centre to the ships passing between them, and hence Honolulu, the capital of the group, promises to become the entrepot of the N. portion of the great ocean. One very remarkable circumstance connected with this group is the rapid decrease of its population. Capt. Cook estimated it at 400,000. Probably 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. In 1823, within the course of half a century, it had diminished to 140,000. An actual census in 1832, gave only 130,315; and another in 1836, 108,579. In the census of 1853 the population numbered only 73,157. The decrease has thus continued without interruption since the islands were discovered, and, independent of the census, is proved by the quantity of rich land once occupied, but now lying waste from want of hands to cultivate it. One cause of decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whalers and other ships, and never return; but the main cause appears to be the prevalence of measles, hooping-cough, and similar diseases, by which in 1848, called significantly 'the year of death,' 10,000 persons are supposed to have been cut off.

SANDWICK, par. Scot. Orkney; 6 m. by 4 m. P. 1107.

SANDY, par. Eng. Bedford; 4010 ac. Pop. 1946.

SANDY, a lake, U. States, W.S.W. Lake Superior, in the Wisconsin territory. It is about 30 m. in circuit, receives the Savannah on the E., and discharges itself into the Mississippi not far from its source.

SANDY, three rivers, N. America;—1, Upper Canada, falls into Lake Superior, 30 m. S. Cape Chailons;—2, (*Big*), U. States, rises in the Laurel Mountains, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and flows N.N.W. into the Ohio, 40 m. above the Scioto. It has a course of about 130 m., and is 200 yards wide at its mouth;—3, (*Little*), U. States, Kentucky, falls into the Ohio.

SANDY BAY, a vil. Van Diemen's Land, l. bank Derwent, co. Buckingham. It is long and straggling, but contains several neat residences, with well-cultivated farms and gardens.

SANDY-HOOK, a sandy isl. or promontory, U. States, New Jersey, 6 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, near the entrance to New York Bay. There is a lighthouse on it.

SANDY-LECK, a river, U. States, which rises in the N.W. of Pennsylvania, flows S.W., and joins l. bank Alleghany, after a course of about 75 m.

SANDYMOUNT, a maritime vil. Ireland, co. and 3 m. S.E. by E. Dublin, S. coast, Bay of Dublin; with about 160 houses, many of which are handsome; and a church, in the Anglo-Norman style, of recent erection. The neighbourhood is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 1419.

SANFRÉ, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 12 m. W. Alba; with two squares, several elegant mansions, and several churches. Pop. 1718.

SANFRONT, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 7 m. W. Saluzzo, in a valley, r. bank Po; with a court of justice, a church, a confraternity, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 4113.

SANG-KOI, or **TONQUIN RIVER**, India. See **TONQUIN**.

SANGALHOS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, com. and 12 m. E. Aveiro, r. bank Agueda. Pop. 2150.

SANGAMON, a river, U. States, issues from a lake in E. of Illinois, flows S.W., then circuitously N.W., passing the town of Springfield; and joins l. bank Illinois, after a course of about 160 m., partly navigable.

SANGAR, or **TSUGAR**, a strait communicating between the main ocean of the N. Pacific and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Nippon on the S. from that of Yesso on the N. At its E. entrance, between Cape Esarne or Jessan, in Yesso, and Surja-Sahi, in Nippon, it is about 27 m. wide. Matsumay or Matsmai, the capital of Yesso, is situated on a bay at its N.W. entrance.

SANGAY, a remarkable volcanic mountain, S. America, in the Cordillera of the Andes, state Ecuador, about lat. 2° 7'

S. It has a height of 16,138 ft.; and having been in a state of almost constant activity since 1728, has covered the surrounding district with lava and ashes, making it almost sterile.

SANGERHAUSEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circle, on the Gonna. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with four gates, and of two suburbs; contains two castles, two churches, two hospitals, and an orphan asylum; has several courts and offices; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware, a copper-furnace, oil-mill, and two saltpetre-works; and a trade in corn, fruit, and garden produce. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. (1846), 6388.—**THE CIRCLE**, area, 224 geo. sq. m., is generally flat, though occasionally broken by a few low hills; is watered by the Unstrut, Selke, Gonna, Tyra, and Wipper; and is very fertile, both producing much corn, and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 56,202.

SANGIR, or **SANGUNI**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Celebes Sea; lat. 3° 28' N.; lon. 125° 44' E.; about 30 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is of moderate height in the S. parts, but mountainous northward, where is situated the smoking volcano of Aboe. There is said to be a harbour on the E. side, formed by some adjoining small isles, several of which are at a considerable distance from Sangir; contiguous to the S. part there are other islands. The W. side is indented by several small bays, with soundings of from 40 fathoms to 60 fathoms about 1 m. and 2 m. off shore. Poultry, fruit, and vegetables are obtained here in abundance, and are readily exchanged for handkerchiefs, knives, &c. Pop. 12,000. Sangir is surrounded by about 46 small islands, called the Sangir Islands, some of which are inhabited.

SANGO, a river, Madagascar, which descends from the range of mountains which traverse the island longitudinally, flows N.W., and falls into the Channel of Mozambique about lat. 21° S., after a course of about 160 m.

SANGORA, a maritime tn. Lower Siam, on a bay W. side, Gulf of Siam; lat. 7° 15' N.; lon. 101° E. From the sea the town has an imposing appearance, from the numerous pagodas everywhere visible. It is divided into a Chinese, a Siamese, and a Malay quarter; that inhabited by the Chinese being the centre of trade, and containing about 1000 people. There are many brick-houses in the town, but built separate one from another, each having its own party-walls, and the doors and windows being all covered with brick and mortar, in order to prevent the spread of fire. The trade of Sangora is principally confined to junks and native vessels, passing up and down between Siam and Singapore. Its exports are tin, iron, dried prawns, and a little pepper.

SANGRO [anc. *Sagrus*], a river, Naples, rises in prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., near Gioja, flows first S.S.E., then circuitously E., enters Abruzzo-Citra in a N.E. direction, forms part of the boundary between that prov. and Sannio, and turning N.N.E. proceeds across Abruzzo-Citra to its mouth in the Adriatic, 11 m. S.E. Ortona; total course, about 90 m.

SANGUESA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 25 m. S.E. Pampeluna, l. bank Aragon, in an undulating country. It has four large and three small squares; streets generally straight, and some paved; a primary school, an educational establishment, managed by Sisters of Charity, in which there are about 200 girls; a promenade on the banks of the river; two churches, several suppressed convents, and an hospital. Sanguesa is very ancient, and possesses some Roman inscriptions and antiquities. Pop. (agricultural), 2412.

SANGUIN, a river, W. Africa, Guinea, Coast, falls into the Atlantic about 110 m. N.W. Cape Palmas.

SANGUINETTO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Verona. It is well built; and has two churches, and manufactures of lats, and a rope-walk. P. 3000.

SANKASEER, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, l. bank Hurruncassy, 230 m. S.S.E. Bombay. It is a place of considerable extent, and has a remarkable temple of Mahadeva, to which the town and adjacent lands belong. On a hill above the town is the fortress of Wullughbur.

SANKEY (GREAT), a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancashire, on the Sankey, 3 m. W. Warrington. It deserves notice for its canal, which was constructed in 1755, and is the first which was cut in England for purposes of trade. P. 527.

SANLUCAR-DE-BARRAMEDA, a city and seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. N. Cadiz, at the mouth on l. bank Guadalquivir; lat. 36° 45' N.; lon. 6° 21' W.; amid a tree-

less, sandy, undulating country, and with a tropical but healthy climate. Its streets are broad, straight, and generally paved, although rather badly; and on the whole it is a fine town, although dull and decaying. The principal buildings are the prison, a barracks for the garrison, the town-house, an hospital, a house of refuge, founding hospital, and poor-school; several establishments for primary and advanced education, the English hospital of St. George, a parish with two auxiliary churches, as well as those of various suppressed monasteries. There is also a pretty *paseo*, several fountains, and hermitages. Agriculture is here the chief occupation, at the same time that fishing employs a considerable number; and it is the mart of the inferior and adulterated vintages which are foisted off in England as sherries; but the *mansanilla* wine is excellent and very cheap, the name describes its peculiar light *chamomile* flavour, for it has nothing to do with the town of *Mansanilla* on the opposite side of the river. At Bonanza, a short distance from Sanlúcar, are the pier and custom-house. Sanlúcar was taken from the Moors in 1264, and granted by Sancho-el-Bravo to Guzman-el-Bueno. The importance of the transatlantic trade induced Philip IV. in 1645 to resume the city, and make it the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia. It was here that Columbus embarked on his third voyage, on May 30, 1498, and he returned in 1504. Magellan also departed from hence, August 10, 1519, in the first voyage of circumnavigation of the world. Pop. 16,861.

SANLUCAR-LA-MAYOR [*anc. Lucifori Portum*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. W. Seville, in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive-plantations. It is built in form of a cross, and divided into four quarters, with four squares, good but badly paved streets, and houses of good construction. It has a townhouse, granary, Carmelite convent, now converted into prisons; two hospitals, various schools and academies; three parish churches, an asylum for old women, a founding hospital, and four hermitages, two promenades, and several fountains. Pop. (agricultural), 2245.

SANNA, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in E. slope of a mountain range in Turkish Cistria, flows first S.E., then circuitously N.W. to Novi, where it joins r. bank Unna, after a course of 75 m.

SANNAGH ISLAND, an isl., N. Pacific. See **HALIBUT**. **SANNAZARO**, a vil. and com. Sardinia, States, div. Novara, prov. Verceili, near the Sesia. It consists chiefly of a square, around which the principal houses are arranged, among others a handsome Gothic parish church. Pop. 1197.

SANNAZZARO-DEI-BORGONDI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 19 m. N.E. Alessandria. It is well built; has a court of justice, three churches, and a public walk.

SANNIO, or **MOLISE**, a prov. Naples, bounded, N. by Abruzzo-Citra, from which it is partly separated by the Sangro and Trigno; N.W. by Abruzzo-Ultra; W. and S.W. by Lavoro; S. Principato-Ultra; E. Capitanata, from which it is partly separated by the Fortore; and N.E. the Adriatic. Its shape is very irregular, and it varies much both in length and breadth; the former may average about 55 m., the latter about 40 m.; area, 1785 sq. m. The surface has a general slope towards the N.E., but is on the whole mountainous, being traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the chain of the S. Apennines, and much broken throughout by its ramifications. This chain forms the great water-shed of the province, and divides it into two very unequal basins, the smaller belonging to the Tyrrhenian Sea, which receives its waters indirectly by the Vandra and Tamaro; and the larger belonging to the Adriatic, into which its waters are directly carried by three almost parallel streams—the Trigno, Biferno, and Fortore. The sides of the mountains are covered with fine timber or rich pastures, and the valleys and plains are of great fertility, producing in abundance corn, maize, millet, rice; also much oil, fruit, and wine. The modes of culture are very indifferent, and manufacturing industry has made very little progress. The domestic animals are generally of inferior breeds; horned cattle are not numerous; the principal stock consists of sheep, goats, and swine. The rearing of bees forms an important branch of economy. The inhabitants are generally in poor circumstances, and both theft and murder are said to be more frequent than in any other Neapolitan province. Sannio is divided into three districts—

Campobasso (the capital), Isernia, and Larino; subdivided into 33 circondarii, and 135 communes. Pop. (1850), 360,549.

SANOK, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle, in an extensive plain, l. bank San, 86 m. S.W. Lemberg. It is poorly built, for the most part of wood; has district courts and offices, a church, and high school, and an important cattle-market. Pop. 1800.—The **CIRCLE**, bounding S. on Hungary, area, 1624 geo. sq. m., is traversed on the S. by ridges of the Carpathians, generally well covered with wood, but flattens down in other directions into a thin sandy saline surface. The San traverses it centrally. Its most important mineral is salt. Pop. 217,300.

SANQUHAR, a parl. and mun. bor. and par. Scotland, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, in the hollow of a parallel range of hills of no great elevation, a short distance from the Nith. It consists of one principal street, extremely irregular, and but indifferently kept. The houses are in general well built of freestone, obtained in the neighbourhood; and it has an Established and a Free church, two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Cameronian and a Baptist meeting-house; two schools, a reading-room, and an excellent library. There is here a carpet-factory, but the chief employments are handloom-weaving and muslin-flowering, the latter by females. It unites with Dumfries, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (tn.), 2381. Area of par., 39,529 ac. Pop. 4071.

SANSANDING—1, A tn., N.W. Africa, l. bank Jobila, 15 m. N.E. Sego, and 85 m. W. by S. Jenne. It has an extensive and active trade, particularly in salt. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, where the different articles are exposed on stalls shaded by mats from the heat of the sun. Pop. 11,000.—2, A vil., W. Africa, Boudou, l. bank Falemé; lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 12° 20' W. It has an appearance of great poverty, and it is no uncommon thing to see wild boars walking the streets without molestation from the inhabitants, who pay too dear for their powder to waste it in the destruction of an animal whose flesh they are forbidden to eat.

SANSEGO, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, near the entrance of the Gulf of Quarnero, 56 m. S.W. Fiume. It is a low sandy islet, with a light but not fertile soil. The principal village, which bears the same name, seems from the remains found near it to have been the summer-residence of some Roman of consequence. Pop. (vil.), 700; (isl.), 938.

SANSELLAS, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, N.E. Palma; with two squares, in one of which, forming the centre of the town, stands the townhouse and parish church. It has manufactures of ordinary linens, and some flour-mills. P. (agricultural), 3972.

SANTA, a river, Peru, rises in W. slope of the Andes, 55 m. N.W. Caxatambo, near lat. 9° S., flows first N.N.W. parallel to the mountain chain, then W. past the town of Santa; and after a course of about 250 m., falls into the S. Pacific Ocean.

SANTA-ANA, a tn. Central America, state and 37 m. W.N.W. Salvador, dep. Zonzonate, in a fertile district, in which much sugar-cane is cultivated. It has a sad and half-ruined appearance, having been the scene of fierce conflicts between the troops of Salvador and Guatemala; but has a considerable trade in lump-sugar, remarkable for its whiteness and hardness. Pop. about 5000.

SANTA-BARBARA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, at the source of the river of same name, 40 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto; with a church, and a considerable trade in cattle. The gold-mines of this district, once important, have ceased to be productive. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

SANTA-CLARA, an isl. Spain, Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the creek of San Sebastian, prov. Guipuzcoa. It is of an oval shape, and presents steep and almost inaccessible cliffs to the sea. It was partly fortified during the Peninsular war, but being commanded by Mount Orgallo, is not capable of successful defence.

SANTA-CLARA, or **AMORTAJADA**, an isl. Ecuador, at the entrance of the Gulf of Guayaquil. It has an elevated surface, and from several points presents the appearance of a gigantic shrouded corpse. To this it owes its name of Amortajada, or Amerto. There is a lighthouse upon it, with a fixed light 230 ft. above the sea, and visible in clear weather at the distance of 18 m.

SANTA-COLOMA-DE-FARNES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Gerona, at the foot of a mountain. It has a

spacious square, with arcades on one side; a church, chapel, and ruinous convent; a flour-mill and two glass-works. Pop. (agricultural), 3135.

SANTA-COLOMAL-DE-QUERAL, of **SANTA-MARIA-DE-BELLOCHI**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 26 m. N. Tarragona; with a church, courthouse, old castle, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of cotton cloth and cotton twist, and a trade in fruit and cattle. Pop. about 2000.

SANTA-CROCE, a tn. Austria. See **HEILIGEN-KREUTZ**.

SANTA-CRUZ, isl., W. Indies. See **CRUZ (SANTA)**.

SANTA-CRUZ:—1, A seaport tn. Morocco. See **AGADIR**.—2, A bay, S.W. coast, Africa. See **ANGRA-PEQUENA**.

SANTA-EUGENIA, a tn. Spain, in isl. Majorca, on the side of a mountain of same name. It contains a parish church and a primary school; and has several mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1189.

SANTA-FE, several places, America. See **FE (SANTA)**.

SANTA-GIULIETTA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera; with a court of justice, a church, and four oratories. Pop. 2070.

SANTA-ROSA:—1, A tn. Chili, prov. Aconcagua, 65 m. E. by N. Valparaiso, l. bank Aconcagua. Pop. 6000.—2, A tn. Mexico, dep. and 40 m. N. Cohahuila, and esteemed one of the most healthy situations in the department. It has fruit in abundance, and excellent water. Near it are some rich silver-mines. Pop. 4000.

SANTA-SÉ, or **CENTICE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 280 m. W.N.W. Bahia, r. bank São-Francisco; with a court of justice, a church, a primary school, and a considerable trade in salt obtained from salt-mines in the district.

SANTAELLA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Cordova; with a townhouse, prison, ancient castle, two primary schools, a church, and several fountains; some mineral sulphureous springs discovered in 1828, and much resorted to; a brandy-distillery, oil and flour mills, and potteries. Pop. (agricultural), 1948.

SANTAFÉ, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. W. Granada, in a somewhat marshy plain, in the vega of Granada. It has straight but badly-paved streets, a large square in the centre of the town, in which stand the townhouse, granary, prison, and hospital, symmetrically disposed; two primary schools, a church of the Doric order, with three naves; and a suppressed convent. Santafé was built by Ferdinand and Isabella while besieging Granada, and the deed of capitulation was signed here. It was also from this place that Columbus set out on his first voyage of discovery, after having at length obtained the royal sanction. In 1806 it was much shattered by an earthquake. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 4172.

SANTAGNY, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 29 m. S.E. Palma. It consists of about 1100 houses, but in the N. and S. there is a great number of hamlets and mills scattered at short distances from one another, which add greatly to the apparent length of the town. Near its centre stands an old fortress, which served as a protection against the frequent attacks of the Algerine pirates. It has a school for primary and advanced education, and an elementary school for girls; a townhouse, prison, fish-market, flesh-market, and a solid and spacious church, brandy-distilleries, and flour-mills. Grain and freestone are exported. Pop. 5214.

SANTANDER, a maritime prov. Spain, bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by prov. Biscay, S.E. Burgos, S.W. Palencia, and W. Oviedo; area, 3408 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides but the N. with lofty peaked mountains, in which the Deva, Cares, Nansa, Saja, Besaya, and other streams take their rise, and which abound in forests, whence timber is obtained for building and other purposes. Between them lie fertile valleys, which produce all kinds of grain, especially maize, fruit, and vegetables, and afford pasture to every description of cattle. Besides mines of iron, argentiferous lead, and other metals, there are various quarries of limestone, marble, and gypsum, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, Santander, are beds of plastic clay. In different parts of the province also are found mineral-springs, some of which have considerable repute. The principal sources of wealth to Santander are its extensive forests and iron-works; besides which a considerable number of people are employed in catching and curing fish, manufacturing leather, cotton stuffs, implements of tillage, butter, &c.; but trade of all kinds is greatly hin-

dered by the want of good roads. The people of this province are sober, peaceable, and industrious. They stand higher in point of education than most other provinces of Spain; but have a marked tendency to litigation, arising perhaps from the infinite subdivision of property. Pop. 190,000.

SANTANDER [*Portus Blendium*], a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 207 m. N. Madrid; lat 43° 28' N.; lon. 3° 41' W.; on the S. tongue of a headland, and protected to the N. by a hill, in a large and secure bay in the Bay of Biscay, with good anchorage and shelter, but which requires constant efforts to prevent the accumulation of deposits brought down by three streams which discharge into it. The mole is a handsome construction 750 yards long, with unfinished docks, embracing a circumference of 850 yards. Scarcely a trace of the ancient walls of Santander is to be seen, and the city now extends far beyond its circuit; it may be divided into the high and low town, and the latter into two portions, the old and the new. In the more ancient quarter the streets are narrow and straight, and the houses lofty; while in the modern the streets are spacious as well as straight, and the houses of moderate elevation but good architecture. There are 10 squares, large and small; a townhouse and prison, theatre, shambles, baths; two public markets, three promenades, and an elm-planted road surrounding the entire city. There is also a handsome hospital for the sick, an asylum for the indigent, a founding hospital, a custom-house; an educational establishment, called the Provincial Cantabrian Institute, with professors of mathematics, Latin, experimental physics and chemistry, natural history, general history with that of Spain, religion and morals, rhetoric and poetry, French, English, geography, navigation, commerce, and design; a normal school, and numerous primary schools. Santander is a busy, thriving, and, at the same time, a cheap and well provided place; the fish, both of sea and fresh water, are plentiful and excellent. A line of steam-vessels plies between Malaga and Havre, which touch here as well as at San Sebastian, Coruña, and Cadiz. It has a cigar-manufactory in the suppressed nursery of Santa Cruz, in which 1060 persons are employed, and about 300,000 lbs. of cigars are made yearly; a foundry, brewery, cooperages, fish-curing establishments, tanneries; besides manufactories of refined sugar, sugar-candy, wax and tallow candles, vermicelli, hats, &c. In 1847, 934 vessels entered the port, tonnage 52,636; and 747, tonnage 65,914, cleared. The imports consist chiefly of sugar, brandy, cacao, hides, coffee, dye-woods, dried cod, wrought iron, tin plates, oil, rice, bar-iron, figs and raisins, &c.; and the exports, of flour, rice, hides, wheat, maize, nails, gypsum, pulse, kidney-beans, brandy, &c. Santander has prospered at the expense of Bilbao, for during the civil wars the merchants removed their establishments to this less disturbed district. Here, as in Bilbao, porters' work is done by women. The bay and port were much esteemed in the early periods of Spanish history. It afterwards decayed into a mere fishing town, but rose when made a *puerto habilitado*, or port entitled to trade with S. America; and it still supplies Cuba with corn from the Castiles, bringing back colonial produce. Here Charles V. landed, July 16, 1522, to take possession of Spain; and from the same quay our Charles I. embarked to quit Spain after his romantic visit to Madrid. Santander was sacked by Soult in 1808. Pop. 16,222.

SANTANDER, a river, Mexico, proceeds from some small lakes, state Zacatecas, whence it flows E. until it enters the state of Tamaulipas, when it runs N.N.E., then E., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 23° 46' N.; lon. 98° 6' W., after a course of about 250 m., above 100 m. N. Tamaulipas.

SANTANILLA, or **SWAN ISLANDS**, two isls. Carribean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras; lat. 17° 25' N.; lon. 83° 50' W. They are situated on a bank of 5 fathoms, which stretches 5 m. to the W. of the western island.

SANTAREM, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, r. bank Amazon, at the confluence of the Tapajós. It is a well-built and thriving place, and has a considerable commerce with Para and the countries on the Tapajós and Amazon, and even with the towns in the valley of the river Huallaga in Peru, especially Tarapoto. Pop. 3000 to 4000.

SANTAREM [*anc. Præsidium Julium*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the slope and crest of a rugged hill, r. bank Tagus, 46 m. N.E. Lisbon. It is divided into three

quarters, and is generally well built, but many of the houses have been allowed to become ruinous. It contains 13 churches, seven monasteries, two nunneries, a diocesan seminary, two Latin schools, an orphan asylum, an hospital, and other benevolent endowments; and carries on a considerable trade with Lisbon, chiefly in oil, grain, and wine. There are many interesting antiquities in the town, and the district around is remarkable for its fertility. Pop. 7862.

SANTBERGEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 21 m. S.S.E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn. P. 1333.

SANTEE, a river, U. States. See CATAWBA.

SANTERNO, a river, Italy, rises in comp. Florence, Tuscany, flows E., then N.E., enters the Papal States, and after a course of about 70 m., joins the Po-di-Primaro, a little S. of the lagoons, and 12 m. S.W. of the town of Comacchio.

SANTERRE, an anc. dist. France, which belonged to prov. Picardy, and now forms the E. part of dep. Somme.

SANTHIA, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 13 m. Vercelli, in a fertile plain, near the canal between Ivrea and Vercelli. It is an ancient place, consisting of three squares, four streets, and a public walk; and has several churches, a college, and superior school, a townhouse, and théâtre. Pop. 4174.

SANTIAGO, or **COMPOSTELLA**, a city, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 32 m. S. Coruña, picturesquely placed on an eminence, with an uneven and irregular site. The houses are generally three stories, and well built; streets for the most part broad, and paved. Many of the latter radiate from the cathedral, which occupies the centre of the city. It is a damp, cold, sombre-looking place. On the noble Plaza, or square, the bull-fights take place, and fire-works are let off, especially on the day of Santiago (St. James the Elder), the patron of the city and of Spain. Among the public edifices are the cathedral, dedicated to Santiago, completed in 1128, well-preserved and very striking internally; the episcopal palace; the hospital, a grand building; the townhouse, built after the plan of the royal palace at Madrid, with a fine equestrian statue of Santiago on its façade; the college of Fonseca, now suppressed; the enormous convent of St. Martin, partly overhanging a ravine, and with a fine garden; it was once one of the wealthiest of the Benedictine establishments, now it is a barrack, and its chapel a parish church; the university, a heavy building, with an Ionic portico, but with a fine court in the simple Doric. In it are taught theology, jurisprudence, and medicine. It is much frequented, as the minor colleges have been suppressed and incorporated with it. There are altogether two collegiate and 15 parish churches; various nunneries, numerous suppressed convents, which were plundered by the invaders in 1809, and, now untenanted and ruinous, add to the melancholy appearance of the town; chapels and hermitages, public and ecclesiastical prisons, a granary, numerous schools for elementary and advanced education, with which Santiago is better supplied than any place in Galicia; a college of advocates, theatre, and, besides the hospital above mentioned, various other benevolent institutions. The town is well supplied, also, with promenades and fountains, and washed by two small streams, the Sar and the Sarella; there are also mineral-springs in the neighbourhood. It has manufactures of leather; numerous handlooms, flour-mills, and many silversmiths, engaged in making great numbers of little graven images, teraphims, and lures, as well as medallions of Santiago, which are purchased by pilgrims. Santiago declined after the Reformation, which diminished the number of pilgrims, offerings, and legacies; and the removal of the captain-general and the *audiencia* to Coruña has completed the impoverishment, by taking away the military, the legal profession, and clients. Pop. about 30,000.

SANTIAGO, several places, S. America:—1, A tn. Ecuador, prov. and 150 m. N.E. Jaen-de-Braconeros, at the junction of the Santiago with the Marañon.—The **RIVER**, formed by the junction of the Paute, which rises near Cuenca, and the Zamora, flows E.S.E., and has a total course of above 250 m.—2, (*Porto*). A tn. Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, on the Santiago, 55 m. N. Quito.—The **RIVER** rises near Ibarra, flows N.W., and falls into the Pacific in Saldinas Bay; lat. 1° 20' N.; total course, about 80 m.—3, A tn. Bolivia, dep. Chiquitos, 270 m. E.S.E. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.—4, A tn. Paraguay, cap. dep. of its name, 140 m. S.S.E. Assumption.

SANTIAGO, several places, Mexico:—1, A vil. Lower California, on the Gulf of California, 40 m. N.E. Cape St. Lucas.—2, A tn., dep. Jalisco, 135 m. N.W. Guadalupe.—3, (*Rio-Grande*). A river, Mexico, dep. Jalisco. See TOLOTATLAN.—4, A vil., dep. Vera-Cruz, near Jalapa.

SANTIAGO, a tn. S. coast, Isl. Tenerife, consisting of very indifferent houses, built of wood and mud; with a parish church. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing. Pop. 1067.

SANTIAGO, or **ATITLAN**, a tn. Central America, state and 20 m. N.W. Guatemala, on the shores of the large lake of Atitlan (*which see*); with manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 2000.

SANTIAGO, or **ST. JAGO**, the largest of the Cape Verd Islands; lat. (E. point) 15° 1' N.; lon. 23° 26' W. (n.); about 35 m. long, by 17 m. broad. It rises in the centre to 7400 ft.; and although the coasts present little that is attractive, the interior country is exceedingly beautiful, presenting numerous and fertile valleys. Fruit is abundant, including oranges, grapes, plantains, bananas, sour-ops, mamme-apples, pomegranates, guavas, quinces, sapodillas, papaw-apples, pines, citrons, melons, medlars, figs, and occasionally apples. Large crops of corn are also obtained. Vegetables of various kinds are abundant in their seasons. Wild guinea-fowls are found in flocks, and there are wild-cats in the unfrequented parts of the island. Fowls, turkeys, and pigs are very plentiful. From August to October is the rainy and sickly season; excepting this period the wind is always N.E., and then the sky is clear, and the sun very powerful. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

SANTIAGO, two places, Cuba:—1, (*de-Cuba*). A seaport tn., S.E. coast; lat. 19° 57' 23" N.; lon. 76° 3' 45" W.; at the mouth of a small stream of same name. It is the oldest town of the island; is well built, consisting of a handsome square, and a number of straight and regularly formed streets, lined with houses constructed for the most part of stone; is the see of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral, and several other churches; some convents and hospitals, and a harbour, which though difficult of access, from being narrow and crooked at the entrance, is spacious and deep within, and defended by several strong forts. Its trade is considerable, both with Europe and America, but has declined much since the rise of Havana. Pop. about 12,000.—2, (*de-las-Vegas*). A tn., 15 m. S. Havana. Pop. 5600.

SANTIAGO, a prov. Chili, extending from the Cuestade-Chacabuco in the N., to the rivers Caelapual and Rapel in the S., about 120 m. long, and 114 m. broad. It embraces some of the richest valleys in Chili; and agriculture is here in a more advanced state than in any other part of the country. It yields in abundance every kind of grain, pulse, vegetables, and fruit; the grape, almond, and olive grow luxuriantly everywhere, and require little or no care: they are among its most valuable productions; hemp of excellent quality could be easily raised, but the cultivation of this plant being deemed less remunerative than that of many others, it is grown only for the consumption of the district; tobacco, in like manner, finds here a congenial soil and climate; but as it happens that the state derives a large revenue from the monopoly of the article, its cultivation is strictly prohibited throughout the land, and all that is consumed is imported from foreign countries. The rearing of cattle is another lucrative branch of rural industry; besides supplying the wants of the province, and that of Valparaiso, a large quantity of jerked beef is prepared for exportation to the mineral districts of the N., and indeed to every part of the coast. California, by opening a new outlet for the productions of this province, has done much for its prosperity; and the railway now (1854) in course of construction, intended to connect it with Valparaiso and Aconcagua, will tend still more to develop its natural resources. Here are some valuable mines of silver and copper; iron, lead, and many other metals are found also, but the first two only are thought worthy the attention of the miner. The province of Santiago is supplied with foreign commodities through Valparaiso, which is also the outlet for its various exports, consisting of grain, flour, pulse, hides, tallow, cattle, dry and preserved fruits, jerked beef, gold, silver, and copper. The Mapocho (a mountain torrent) passes through the capital, and, during the heavy rains of winter, frequently overflows its banks, causing extensive and disastrous inundations: it loses itself in a sandy bed a little to the W. of the city, and re-appears, after a while, purified as it were, and free, in a

great measure, from the slimy matter it formerly carried with it; by and by, it unites its waters with those of the Mapo, a stream issuing, like itself, from the Andes, and, like it, also swift and turbid. The latter traverses a great part of the province; and, after fertilizing the beautiful valley of Rancagua, suddenly turns W., towards the coast, and ultimately falls into the Pacific a little to the S. of Valparaiso. Within that portion of the Andes that runs through this province, is to be found the stupendous peak of Tupungato, rising to the height of 22,000 ft., besides other mountains of nearly the same elevation. Within its limits, also, are the mineral waters of Colina and Apoquindo, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much resorted to by invalids. Here were fought two battles against the Spaniards, celebrated in the annals of Chili: that of Chacabuco, in 1817, under General San Martín, who obtained a complete victory; and that of Mapo, in April 5, 1818, under the same general, which proved still more fatal to the Spanish arms, and finally sealed the independence of the country. Principal cities—Santiago and Rancagua. Pop. (1847), 207,434.

SANTIAGO-DE-CHILI, the cap. city of the republic of Chili, and of above prov., is situated in a large and fertile plain, at the foot of the Andes; lat. $33^{\circ} 35' S.$; lon. $70^{\circ} 43' 38'' W.$; at an elevation of about 1800 ft. above sea-level, and 90 m. E.S.E. Valparaiso. It is watered by the Mapocho, a rapid stream issuing from the Andes, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected together by a substantial stone bridge; the principal one being on the northern or right bank of the river.

Santiago was founded on February 12, 1541, by one of the early Spanish conquerors, Pedro de Valdivia; who, struck by the beauty of the spot, and the uncommon fertility of the soil, resolved to fix here the metropolis of his recent conquest. At first he established himself on San Cristoval, a commanding height on the left bank of the river, where he erected works of defence, both to guard against a sudden surprise by the natives, and to form a secure retreat in the event of future reverses. Nor was it long before the infant settlement was put upon its trial; for, during the temporary absence of the general, who had marched S. with part of his followers, the Indians suddenly fell upon it, and, but for the strength of the position, and precipitate return of Valdivia, all must have been exterminated. Valdivia, however, by a judicious course of conduct, contrived gradually to overcome the hostility of the natives; and, in course of time, converted them into faithful and devoted auxiliaries, through whose active assistance he achieved the subjugation of the S. part of Chili. Santiago soon emerged from its insignificance, and early became a populous and opulent city. But the jealous policy of Spain, and the oppressive restrictions which she imposed on her colonies, naturally checked the progress of this, as of every other place subject to her dominion; and it was only when Chili threw off the yoke of the mother country, that it sprang into real and active life. From that time it has steadily and rapidly advanced in civilization, population, and wealth; and it is now fully entitled to be ranked among the most important and flourishing cities in S. America. Few places can boast of a finer situation, more delightful climate, and grander scenery, than Santiago. It is seated at the very base of the mighty Andes, which stretch N. and S. to the utmost bounds of vision; rising in sublime grandeur before the spectator, like a great wall-pile forming the confines of a world, its mantle of dazzling white exhibiting a magnificent contrast with the deep shades below. To the W. of the city runs a parallel range of much less elevation, constituting, with the main chain opposite, the natural boundaries of the plain of Mapo, in which the city is situated. The climate is at once genial and salubrious, and supports a vigorous vegetation, which includes every necessary and many of the luxuries of life. In a country like this, subject to a regular recurrence of droughts, a plentiful supply of water is of great consequence; and the Mapocho, with its copious and never-failing stream, affords it in the greatest plenty, not only for the use of the city, but also for the purpose of irrigation, to which it is largely applied. Large canals, fed from the Mapocho, have been cut at great expense through tracts of land formerly mere barren wastes; and what was before without the least value, has become, through this means, a perfect garden, teeming with all the varied productions of this

favoured clime. Much attention has of late been devoted to agriculture; many improvements have been introduced, both in the mode of cultivation, and in the implements used in husbandry, chiefly through the zealous efforts of a body styled *Sociedad-de-Agricultura*, whose labours in this respect cannot be too highly commended. The country immediately round Santiago is very well cultivated, and is chiefly made up of small properties, or farms belonging to the wealthy, with tasteful villas on them, where they generally go to spend the summer-months; not a few of these are extremely pretty, and fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance not often exceeded in similar residences in Europe. Santiago, like all Spanish cities in the New World, is laid out in squares, intersecting each other at right angles. Owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, which are much dreaded by the natives, the houses are seldom more than one story high, and generally occupy a large space of ground, having gardens and patios or courts in the interior, intended to afford a refuge to the family on the occurrence of these dreadful convulsions. All the houses are plentifully supplied with water from the Mapocho. A better style of architecture has been introduced of late years, and many stately mansions are now to be seen fitted up with great splendour and elegance. The approaches to the city, particularly on the Valparaiso side, are exceedingly unpromising; the houses are mostly low, dirty, and mean-looking, and the streets, always deep with mud, are wretchedly paved. On penetrating farther into the city, matters gradually improve; still, it must be confessed, Santiago does not deserve the appellation of a clean, well-paved, or well-drained city. Santiago possesses very fine public walks. The Alameda, planted by the late General O'Higgins, is truly a magnificent promenade, of more than 1 m. in extent, consisting of three double rows of stately poplars, with a stream of running water between each, imparting at all times a delicious coolness to the air; a fine marble fountain, lately brought from Italy, forms the termination of this charming walk. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is nearly 3 m. long, and consists of an embankment of solid masonry, erected last century by one of the Spanish governors, for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river, which previous to this time had occasionally swept away portions of it by overflowing its banks; this is a very favourite walk in the winter-months. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces the grandest display of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the world, and towards sunset, when the declining sun illumines with a flood of golden light these mighty bulwarks of nature, the spectacle is magnificent beyond all description. The hill of Santa-Lucia, in the centre of the city, commands a complete view of the place and environs, and of the whole plain of Mapo; the ascent is easy, and the charming panorama which gradually unfolds itself to the stranger as he progresses upward, amply repays him for any little fatigue he may have to undergo. Here is a small fort, and above it an observatory, lately erected, where some scientific gentlemen from the U. States have for some years been prosecuting a series of astronomical observations. The Plaza, or Great Square, is a large open area, adorned with a fine fountain; on the N. side is the old palace, an irregular, heavy-looking pile, formerly the residence of the presidents, now used as barracks, public prison, and treasury; the S. side is ornamented with lofty piazzas, where, and in the neighbouring arcade, called *Bulnes Arcade*, are to be found most of the fashionable shops in the city; this is the favourite resort of the fair Santiaguinas, particularly after mass in the morning, when they are seen in their church-dress, so striking to a stranger, and at the same time so appropriate and elegant. On the W. side stands the cathedral, a capacious and not particularly fine edifice, built of a coarse kind of porphyry; successive shocks of earthquakes have seriously injured its walls and arches. The Moneda, or Mint, is unquestionably the handsomest building in the city; it is of a quadrangular form, and being much higher than any other in Santiago, presents a stately and commanding appearance; it was built at an immense cost in the Spanish times; here is an extensive coining establishment, from which has issued all the coined money now existing in the country; a part of this large building has of late years been fitted up as a new palace for the president, and into offices for the ministers who now transact business here. Santiago is an archbishop's see, the

seat of the supreme government, of the courts of law, and of the legislature. It has also numerous churches and monastic establishments; two large and well-endowed hospitals, that of 'San-Juan-de-Dios' for males, and that of 'San-Francisco-de-Borjas' for females. The inhabitants of Santiago are naturally affable and courteous, and are remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers, whom they readily admit into their circles. The children of the wealthy are all taught foreign languages, particularly French and English. All classes are remarkably fond of music, and many have acquired a degree of proficiency in it rarely exceeded in older and more advanced countries. There are in Santiago eight printing establishments, one daily and one weekly paper, besides other periodical publications. The university of Santiago, formerly San Felipe, obtained its first charter from the king of Spain in 1738; it was re-organized a few years ago, and constituted into five faculties, namely, philosophy, mathematics and physical sciences, medicine, law, and theology. The Instituto Nacional [National Institute] is the oldest and best conducted college in Chili, and here are educated the children of the wealthy families destined for the learned professions. There are besides numerous private schools, where are taught the usual branches of education. The Military academy is a government institution for the education of young men intended for the army and navy, it is conducted on the French system, and has done much to improve the *personnel* of both services. The Normal school is of modern erection, and is intended for the training of those destined for public tuition in the government schools; it is under the superintendence of the minister of finance. The National museum is not extensive, but contains a good collection of minerals, and many interesting specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, particularly of such as are peculiar to Chili. There is a medical board [*Protomedicato*] for the special object of examining candidates for the medical profession. The national library consists of upwards of 21,000 volumes, among which are numerous ancient and rare manuscripts. P. (1847), 80,000.

SANTIAGO-DE-CACEM [anc. *Morobriga*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 53 m. S.S.E. Lisbon, and within 4 m. of the sea. It is regularly built, has ruined fortifications and other architectural remains, showing its former importance. Around it are numerous orchards, producing excellent oranges, and the best peaches in the kingdom. Pop. 2400.—(*Diccio. Geo. do Reino de Portugal*, 1850.)

SANTIAGO-DE-CALATRAYA, or **SANTIAGUILLO**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. from Jaen; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1104.

SANTIAGO-DE-CARBAJO, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 50 m. N.W.N.W. Cáceres, near the Tagus; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn and excellent cheese. Pop. 2191.

SANTIAGO-DE-LA-ESPADÁ, or **HORNILLO**, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 70 m. from Jaen; poorly built; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4335.

SANTIAGO-DE-LA-VEGA. See SPANISH TOWN.

SANTIAGO-DEL-ESTERO, a prov. and tn. La Plata. The province lies between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 61° 30' and 65° W., and borders on Tucuman, Catamarca, Cordova, Santa-Fe, and El-Gran-Chaco. The soil in general is poor and sandy, but along the banks of the Dulce and the Salado are tracts of extraordinary fertility, where wheat and pasture for cattle are produced in abundance. In this province the cactus attains to an unusual size, and formerly from 8000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. of cochineal, gathered from it, were annually sent to Chili and Peru. Wax and honey were collected in great quantities in the woods, and exported to the other provinces. Ponchos, and coarse saddle-cloths or blankets, are manufactured in great numbers by the women. The population, which is scattered chiefly in small villages, near the cultivated lands on the banks of the rivers, is estimated at about 50,000. —The town, cap. of the prov., is situated 94 m. S.E. Tucuman, about lat. 28° S., lon. 64° W., on the Rio-Dulce. It is wretchedly built. Pop. about 4000.

SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a tn., isl. Hayti, republic of, and 100 m. N.W. Santo-Domingo, r. bank Yacki, cap. its prov., and the second town in the state. Pop. 12,000. Pop. (prov.), 33,000.

SANTIAGO-DE-VERAGUA. See VERAGUA.

SANTIBÁÑEZ-EL-BAJO, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 20 m. from Cáceres, on a gentle height, between the Alagon and the Bronco. It is well supplied with water; and has a church, courthouse, primary school; and a trade in corn, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1260.

SANTIPONCE [anc. *Italica*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and N.W. Seville, near r. bank Guadalquivir. It occupies the site of the Roman Italica; has a parish church, originally belonging to a suppressed monastery; a primary school, courthouse; and a trade in maize, oil, and melons. Pop. 963.

SANTIPÓOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank Hooghly, 50 m. N. Calcutta. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a government resident, and a commercial factory.

SANTISTEBAN-DEL-PUERTO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. from Jaen. It is surrounded with remains of a wall, 3000 yards in circumference; and has a townhouse and prison, an endowed primary school, and two parish churches; oil-mills, tile-kilns, linen and woollen weaving; and a trade in oil, sheep, and cattle. Pop. 2903.

SANTO-AMARO, an isl. Brazil. See GUABIE.

SANTO-AMARO, two tns. Brazil:—1, Prov. and 50 m. N.W. Bahia, near the Serigi, here crossed by a stone bridge, below the junction of the Subahé. Its principal streets are paved, and the greater part of the houses are of stone. It has a court of law, with extensive jurisdiction; a parish and several other churches, a Latin and two primary schools, and a harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on, the tide ascending up to it, and both by its flow and ebb greatly facilitating the communication between the town and Bahia. The district is extremely fertile. In the E. part, much sugarcane, mandioc, and tobacco are raised, and in the W., cotton. There are numerous sugar-works and distilleries. At an early period much cassava-flour [*fariña-de-mandioca*] was exported to Bahia, and hence the town is still sometimes called Santo-Amaro-das-Fariñas.—2, Prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, l. bank Juechi, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre; with one of the handsomest churches in the province, and a primary school. Excellent flax is grown in the low grounds of the district, and many cattle reared in the mountains. Pop. 1884.

SANTO-ANTÃO, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Pernambuco, on the Tapacora, a tributary of the Capibaribe. It contains a parish and two other churches; and exports a considerable quantity of cotton to Pernambuco.

SANTO-ANTONIO, several places, Brazil:—1, (*de-Sa, or de-Macacu*), A tn., prov. and 95 m. N.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, r. bank Macacu. It is very poorly built of earthen houses, lining ill-formed and ill-paved streets; and has a townhouse, and a parish church, and at a little distance outside, a convent of St. Anthony. The district raises large quantities of sugar and mandioc. The trade is chiefly in timber, charcoal, coffee, and sugar, sent down in barges and floats for the most part to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. (dist.), 7000.—2, (*Mirim or Trahipim*), A tn., prov. and 23 m. N.E. Alagoas, on a small stream of same name; with a church, and a considerable trade in cotton, exported partly to Pernambuco, and partly to Macayo.—3, A river, rises in the Serra Itambe, prov. Minas-Geraes, flows first N., then turns suddenly E. at Santa-Anna-dos-Perros, when it begins to be navigable, though its channel is partly interrupted by shoals. Afterwards receiving the Itambe on its right, and the Peixe on its left, it joins l. bank Doce, after a course of about 150 m.; of these 110 m. are navigable by canoes, and 45 m. by barges.

SANTO-DOMINGO, or **THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**, the E. and larger portion of isl. Hayti. In our article HAYTI (vol. i. pp. 1189–1191), the leading features of the geography and history of the magnificent island of Hayti or Santo-Domingo are given. The present article refers especially to the E. portion of the island forming the former Spanish colony of Santo-Domingo, now the Dominican Republic.

The Spanish colonists threw off their allegiance to Spain, and, on November 30, 1521, declared themselves independent, under the name of the Republic of Spanish Hayti. This measure was not generally approved of by the population; the coloured and black inhabitants preferring annexation to Hayti. General Boyer, then president, availing himself of this dissatisfaction, marched quickly, with an army of 12,000 men, upon the city of Santo-Domingo, where he forced the provisional government to capitulate, and to surrender

their authority to him, uniting thereby the whole island under one government. The Haytiens governed the former Spanish colonists with great oppression. After twenty-one years of suffering under an iron yoke, the latter, on the fall of General Boyer, declared themselves independent.

A number of young, determined men, rose in the night of February 26, 1844, and having succeeded in driving the Haytian garrison into the citadel, they proclaimed, at the sunrise of February 27, the Dominican Republic. The Haytian troops were obliged to capitulate, and they were embarked for Port-au-Prince. The new president, Hérard-Rivière, marched with an army of 20,000 men upon Santo-Domingo, but General Pedro Santana defeated him at Azua, and compelled the invading army to retreat within their own territory. The provisional Junta of the Dominican Republic framed now a constitution, and elected Pedro Santana as first president. He was followed, in 1848, by General Jimenes. Soulouque, the present (1854) emperor, then president of Hayti, attempted, in 1849, anew to re-conquer the territory, with an army of about 5000 men, but was signally defeated at Las Carceras, on the river Ocoa, April 21, 1849, by General Santana, who had only four hundred men under his command. For this great victory Santana received the title of 'Libertador de la Patria,' and pecuniary votes from the Congress.

General Jimenes, the president of the Dominican Republic, not being fitted for his task, and the invading army having been driven out of the country, General Santana was called upon to restore order within the republic, and to force Jimenes to resign. The latter refused, and Santana laid the city of Santo-Domingo, which was in the possession of Jimenes, under siege. After some bloodshed, the consuls of Great Britain, France, and the U. States, succeeded in inducing Jimenes to resign, and to embark with a number of his partizans on board of a British ship-of-war for Curaçao.

General Santana directed now the affairs until a new election had taken place, by which, upon his recommendation, Señor Buenaventura Báez was named president. During his administration, Báez succeeded in entering into treaties for the recognition of the republic and reciprocal commerce with Great Britain, France, and Denmark. The mediation of Great Britain, France, and the U. States, was likewise solicited to procure a peace with Hayti, and the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic. But Soulouque, now emperor of Hayti, has hitherto (1854) strenuously refused to recognize the independence of the Dominicans, while Britain and France have declared that on any invasion by Soulouque of the Dominican territory they will blockade his ports. It may be likewise observed, that Spain has not yet (1854) relinquished her rights upon her former colony.

The constitution of the Dominican Republic is based upon that of Venezuela. The Congress, which under ordinary circumstances assembles annually, consists of 15 deputies, three for each prov., who form the Lower Chamber or Tribunado, and five senators, one for each prov., constituting the Upper Chamber, or Consejo Conservador.

The French code of the Restoration has been adopted in legal proceedings, and for the maintenance of order. The executive power rests in a president, who must be a Dominican by birth, and 35 years of age. He is elected for four years.

The Dominican Republic claims for her possession the extent of territory as settled by the treaty of limits between Spain and France in 1777. The area comprises more than three-fifths of the whole island, and may be taken on a general estimate at 17,000 geo. sq. m. Consequently the territory is larger than the kingdoms of Hanover and of Holland, and equal to Switzerland. It is divided into the following five provinces, which are subdivided into communes:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Santo-Domingo, including the capital, ... | Pop. 25,000 |
| Azua, de-Compostela, ... | " 15,000 |
| Seybo, ... | " 20,000 |
| Santiago-de-los-Caballeros, ... | " 33,500 |
| Concepcion-de-la-Vega, ... | " 33,000 |
| Total ... | 126,500 |

Santo-Domingo is the largest city in the S., Santiago in the N.

The two principal ports are Santo-Domingo and Porto-Plata, but it is probable that the Bay of Samana (*which see*) will by and by outstrip Porto-Plata. Among the towns and places in the interior the following deserve to be mentioned, namely, Azua, where Hernandez Cortez was a public notary; Concepcion-de-la-Vega, for the proximity of Fort-Concepcion, constructed by Christopher Columbus, and Santo-Cerro, where he erected a cross. The ancient town of La Vega, situated at the foot of Santo-Cerro, was buried by an earthquake in 1564; it was afterward removed to its present situation, on the r. bank of the Camu. Santiago-de-los-Caballeros was founded by the dissolute hidalgos in the company of Christopher Columbus; it lies on the r. bank of the river Yacki, and is the second town in the Dominican Republic. Besides these, Higuey, Seybo, San-Juan-de-Magana, Neybo, Bani, San-Cristoval, Bayaguana, Monte-Plata, Cotuy, and Boya, famed as the place of refuge of Henriquillo, the last of the Haytian caiques, whom Charles V. permitted to retire there with the miserable remnant of the indigenous race.

The products in the S. provinces of the republic consist of the spontaneous produce of mahogany (of which Santo-Domingo furnishes the best in the world), satin-wood, fustic, lignum-vitæ, and brazil-wood; in prov. Seybo cattle is raised; but by far the most industrious part is the N., generally called the Cibao, where the staple article consists of an excellent quality of tobacco, of which, according to the season, 50,000 to 80,000 seroons (1 cwt. each) are produced.

The soil of the republic is suited for any tropical produce, but unfortunately a great indolence prevails amongst the generality of the inhabitants, and the great advantages which nature has bestowed remain undeveloped.

The following table exhibits the imports and exports of the Dominican Republic, during the years 1849 to 1852:—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS, their TONNAGE, and the VALUE OF IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, during the undermentioned years.

| YEARS. | PORT OF SANTO-DOMINGO. | | | PORTO-PLATA. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|--------|------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1849 | 130 | 12,428 | 28,177 | 118 | 7,654 | 25,215 | 248 | 20,082 | 53,392 |
| 1850 | 147 | 15,273 | 86,139 | 125 | 7,130 | 66,338 | 272 | 22,403 | 152,474 |
| 1851 | 136 | 14,272 | 116,556 | 151 | 10,177 | 131,338 | 279 | 24,449 | 247,894 |
| 1852 | 162 | 19,375 | 132,537 | 163 | 10,680 | 109,831 | 324 | 30,055 | 242,368 |

| YEARS. | PORT OF SANTO-DOMINGO. | | | PORTO-PLATA. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|--------|------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Value in £. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1849 | 115 | 9,863 | 54,125 | 101 | 6,276 | 73,847 | 216 | 16,139 | 127,474 |
| 1850 | 143 | 16,447 | 104,837 | 120 | 6,843 | 104,574 | 263 | 23,290 | 209,411 |
| 1851 | 119 | 12,913 | 78,993 | 142 | 8,864 | 167,864 | 261 | 21,776 | 246,857 |
| 1852 | 140 | 18,408 | 141,067 | 158 | 11,446 | 183,095 | 298 | 29,914 | 324,162 |

The revenue of the republic amounted in 1852 to 374,516 Spanish dollars (£78,024). The expenditure under ordinary circumstances amounts to about 250,000 Spanish dollars (£47,500). The republic owes no foreign debt. Unfortunately a fictitious currency is in circulation, which, as it is not redeemable, is subjected to continual variation.

The effective army amounts to 12,000 men, but in case of need 16,000 men may be raised. The republic possesses, moreover, three corvettes and five schooners, equipped as men-of-war, and mounted with 44 guns.

The prevailing religion is R. Catholic, with an archbishop, who still bears the ancient title of Primate of the Indies, although he has not a single suffragan. Other creeds are tolerated. The R. Catholic inhabitants are superstitiously religious; public instruction is neglected, even in its primary elements.—(Communicated by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, H. B. M. Consul, Santo-Domingo.)

SANTO-DOMINGO [more commonly, SAN-DOMINGO*], the capital city of the Dominican Republic, which includes the E.

* San-Domingo, the usual form of this name in English works, is contrary to Spanish grammar; for though Santo usually loses the last syllable before the proper names of saints, yet the names Domingo, Tomas, Tome, and Torriño, form an exception to this rule.

part of the island Hayti, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the Ozama in the Caribbean Sea; lat. $18^{\circ} 28' N.$; lon. $69^{\circ} 50' W.$ (R.). It is nearly in the form of a trapezoid, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. to W., with nearly the same maximum breadth, and is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions. It is built with great regularity, consisting of spacious but mostly unpaved streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and are lined by houses, the greater number of which are of stone, and the remainder of wood. The houses have generally only one story, flat roofs, and barred windows with projecting lattices. Some of the houses built by the early settlers in the Moorish style, are still standing. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, commenced in 1514, during the governorship of Don Diego, the son of Columbus, and finished in 1540; it is a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty roof, supported by 14 massive columns, and a richly ornamented high altar. The ashes of Columbus and his brother Bartholomew, reposed in it for nearly two centuries and a-half, but on the cession of the island to France were removed to Havana. Besides the cathedral, there are 14 other churches and chapels, one of the latter belonging to the Wesleyans. The convents, of which there were several, are now in ruins. The largest and most celebrated, that of San Francisco, during its greatest splendour contained 300 monks; its extensive ruins form one of the most striking features of the city when approached from the sea. The other principal buildings are the national palace, where the Spanish governor used to reside; and immediately adjoining it, the ruins of Don Diego's palace: the handsome modern building where the sittings of the national congress are held; the townhouse or cabildo, an ancient stone structure, with Moorish arches, and an old carved ceiling in its principal hall; the Jesuits' college, now a ruin; a new college, indifferently attended; a citadel with extensive barracks, a well-kept arsenal, an ordinary and a leper's hospital. Santo-Domingo was founded in 1496, by Bartholomew the brother of Columbus, on the E. or left bank of the Ozama; and here it was that Bobadilla imprisoned Columbus. In consequence of a great hurricane which laid the town in ruins in 1502, it was transferred to its present site on the right bank, and advanced so rapidly, that its history

clares it equal to any city of Spain in respect of the beauty



- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cathedral. | 14. Custom-house. | 25. Ruins of old Archbishop's Palace. |
| 2. Church of La Merced. | 15. Convent Santa Clara, ruins. | 26. Palace. |
| 3. Church of Santo Domingo. | 16. Chapel of St. Antonio, in ruins. | 27. British Consulate. |
| 4. Church of Reguena Anthonium. | 17. National Palace. | 28. French Consulate. |
| 5. Church of Santa Barbara. | 18. Chapel of the Congress. | 29. American Consulate. |
| 6. Chapel of Carmen. | 19. President's House. | 30. Town Mayor. |
| 7. Chapel of San Andres. | 20. Citadel and Barracks. | 31. Market-place. |
| 8. Chapel of San Miguel. | 21. Signal Tower. | 32. Atacama Gate. |
| 9. Chapel of San Lazaro. | 22. Arsenal. | 33. Gate of Don Diego. |
| 10. Chapel of San Nicolas, and Military Hospital. | 23. Municipality or Cabildo. | 34. Conde Gate and Street. |
| 11. Chapel of San Francisco, ruins. | 24. Diego Columbus' Palace, ruins. | 35. American Cemetery. |
| | 25. Archbishop's Palace. | 36. Catholic Cemetery. |
| | | 37. English Cemetery. |

of its situation, the regularity of streets, and the magnificence of its buildings.

The first blow to its prosperity was struck in 1586 by Sir Francis Drake, who took it by assault, pillaged, and nearly destroyed it. The earthquakes of 1684 and 1691 ruined most of the magnificent buildings which Drake had spared. The spoliations of the Haytians during their occupation of the city, from 1822 to 1824, deprived it of many of its most interesting monuments. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

SANTOMERA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Murcia; with two schools, a church, and, outside, a cemetery, and a hermitage. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 3078.

SANTON-HOUSE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1500 ac. Pop. 34.

SANTONA, a small fortified town and seaport, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 19 m. E. Santander; lat. $43^{\circ} 27' 30'' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 19' W.$; at the extremity of its beautiful and extensive bay, and at the foot of a hill which advances into the sea, forming a peninsula; a position which gives it some resemblance to Gibraltar. It has a townhouse, schools, lyceum, church, military hospital, custom-house, &c.; and contains some relics of the Roman period. The commerce of Santona is considerable, as it is an outlet for the corn of Castile and the iron of Biscay. English



REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF DIEGO COLUMBUS, SANTO-DOMINGO. From a Daguerreotype.

grapher, Oviedo, in describing it to Charles V. in 1528, de-

for the corn of

and French vice-consuls reside here. This is one of the best points of defence in the whole Spanish peninsula, and was strongly fortified by the French, who were regularly supplied from France by sea. It capitulated in 1814. Pop. 723.

SANTORIN, **THERA**, or **CALLISTE**, the largest of a small group of islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 60 m. N. Crete, and 10 m. S. Nio. It is in the shape of a horseshoe, or rather of a crescent, with its two extremities elongated and pointing W. The outer curve has a length of about 18 m., and the inner curve of about 12 m., thus making the whole circuit of the island about 30 m.; its width nowhere exceeds 3 m., and in some parts falls short of 1 m. The shores round the inner curve present frightful precipices, from 500 ft. to 1200 ft. high, and coloured like iron-dross, except where their summits are capped by a deep layer of pozzuolano. They are evidently the edges of a crater, which stretches without interruption to the two terminating capes of Akrotire and St. Nicolo, and must also at one time have been continued between these capes, though the continuation is marked only by the considerable island of Therasia and the little island of Aspro-Nisi. Within the crater thus marked out, and not far from its centre, the three islands of Neo-Kaimeni, Palao-Kaimeni, and Mikro-Kaimeni, are evidently of the nature of cones thrown up by the volcanic force. Accordingly, as might be anticipated under such circumstances, the water around these cones is at first seldom more than 50 fathoms, but deepens rapidly as it recedes from them, till, at a short distance from the edges of the crater, it varies from 150 fathoms to 200 fathoms. Epanomeria, Merovouli, and Thera, the principal towns of the island, are built along the edges of these precipices; and the houses, many of them perched like eyries, or excavated in the pozzuolana, have a very singular appearance. The access to them is by zigzag stairs or roads, which have been cut in the sides of the precipices with immense labour. The N. part of the island consists entirely of volcanic substances; the S. part is of limestone formation, and in its loftiest peak, called the Greater Elias, attains the height of 1887 ft. above sea-level. From the W. cliffs the island slopes rapidly E., N., and S., and in summer presents a very beautiful appearance, consisting, in fact, of one uninterrupted smiling vineyard. The principal product is wine, of which two kinds are made—vino-brusco, a rough, or dry wine, resembling Rhenish; and vino-santo, a dark-red, very sweet and luscious wine, scarcely inferior to that of Cyprus. Of the former, the annual quantity is about 53,600 barrels of seven to the pipe; of the latter, 2350 barrels. The other principal products are barley, vetches, or a sort of pea; raisins, figs, and cotton. Pop. about 14,380.

SANTOS, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S.E. São-Paulo, on a height above N. shore of the island of Engua-Guaçu. It is built for the most part of stone; and contains two churches, a townhouse, arsenal, two hospitals, and various convents; and has building-docks, and a harbour, with depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels, at which almost all the exports of the province are shipped; consisting chiefly of sugar, rum, rice, coffee, raw hides, bacon, tobacco, and cotton cloth, striped blue and white. Owing to the numerous swamps in the neighbourhood, ague is very prevalent.

SANTOS (Los) DE MAIMONA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Badajoz; it has a townhouse, prison, two public fountains, two primary schools, a suppressed convent, an hospital, a church, and a chapel, and near it a ruinous castle. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in tillage; and there are four oil-presses, numerous flour-mills, and two manufactories of earthen jars. Pop. 4150.

SANTRY, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 4726 ac. P. 1140. **SANTVLIET**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Antwerp, r. bank Scheldt; with a church, primary school, a brewery, tannery, and several mills; and some trade in grain. Pop. 1874.

SANVIC [anc. *Saxonum Vicus*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 2 m. S. Le Havre. It has manufactories of earthenware, and brick and tile works. Pop. 2580.

SANZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 13 m. S. La Sala, on a lofty hill; with a convent; marble is quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2530.

SÃO-BENTO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, 130 m. S.S.W. Alcantara; with a parish church. The cotton grown in the district is of superior quality.

SÃO-BERNARDO, or **RUSSAS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Ceara; with a parish church; and a trade in cotton and cattle, sent chiefly to Natal and Parahiba. Pop. (dist.), 6000.

SÃO-CAETANO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 11 m. N.E. Marianna. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. Cotton and indigo thrive well in the district. Pop. 1800.

SÃO-PAULO, a maritime prov. Brazil; lat. 20° to 26° S.; and lon. 44° 30' to 55° W.; bounded, N. by prov. Goyaz, N.E. Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro, E. the Atlantic, S. Santa-Catherina and São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and W. the republic of Paraguay and prov. Mato-Grosso; area, 173,160 sq. m. The coast-line stretches N.E. to S.W. for above 400 m. Part of it in the N.E. is bold and rocky, but the rest is generally low. At a short distance behind it, however, the surface begins to rise rapidly, and soon terminates in mountain chains, which have a direction nearly parallel to that of the coast. These chains, composed chiefly of granite, form the great water-shed of the province, dividing it into two basins of very unequal magnitude; that on the E. side consisting of a belt of land along the coast, which sends its waters directly E. to the Atlantic by numerous small streams, or N.E. to swell the channel of the Parahiba; while the far larger basin, comprehending at least four-fifths of the surface, belongs to the Parana, which bounds the province on the W., and drains it by a vast number of streams, of which the most important are the Iguaçu and Tietê. The mountains are generally clothed with forests, furnishing inexhaustible supplies of the finest timber, particularly cedar and pine; but the lower slopes, and the valleys and plains which lie along the banks of the river are, with few exceptions, of great fertility. At one time wheat sufficient for the home consumption was grown, but the introduction of American flour has almost entirely superseded it, and its place is supplied by more profitable crops of sugar-cane, coffee, rice, millet, mandioc, tobacco, and haricots. Lying just beyond the tropics, the climate is mild and healthy, and seemed likely to be well adapted for the tea-plant of China. Attempts were accordingly made to introduce it, but the hopes entertained were disappointed, and the attempted culture has almost, if not entirely, ceased. One cause of failure may be the prevalence of hoar-frosts, which have had the effect of excluding cotton from the regular course of cultivation. The province is well supplied with means of communication both by land and water, and has several harbours on the coast, particularly that of Santos, admitting all ordinary sailing vessels. An important trade is carried on with the interior, which sends by land, chiefly to Rio-de-Janeiro, horses, cattle, and swine; and exports by sea rice, coffee, sugar, bacon, tobacco, cheese, and maté, or Paraguay tea. For administrative purposes São-Paulo is divided into seven comarcas—São-Paulo, Santos, Curitiba, Itu, Jundiáhi, Taubate, and Franca. It sends nine deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints four senators. The provincial assembly, composed of 26 members, holds its sittings in the town of São-Paulo. Pop. 458,000.

SÃO-PAULO, a tn. Brazil, cap. above prov., on an elevated but uneven piece of ground, between two small streams, 220 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is built with little regard to regularity. The streets are narrow, but have both centre and side pavement; and the houses are of earth, plastered over, and white-washed generally of a straw-yellow or pink colour, which gives them a clean, comfortable, and cheerful appearance. They are all roofed with tile, and for the most part two stories high, with occasional balconies. The environs are still more attractive than the town, being generally laid out in handsome villas and gardens. The principal edifices are the cathedral, more remarkable for its size than its architecture; the parish church of St. Iphigenia, several monasteries and convents, with churches attached; the governor's and the bishop's palace, the townhouse, prison, infirmary, and military hospital. The educational establishments include a school of law, an ecclesiastical seminary, a Latin school, school of philosophy, and several primary schools. São-Paulo, as the capital of the province, is the seat of several important courts of law and public offices, the place where the provincial assembly holds its sittings, the residence of the president, and the see of a bishop. It also possesses a public library, and an extensive botanical garden. Pop. 22,032.

SÃO-PEDRO-D'ALCANTARA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the frontiers of this prov. and Maranhão, r. bank Tocantins,

440 m. S.S.W. Maranhão. It contains a church, and promises to become an important point for the commerce of the interior.

SÃO-PEDRO-DO-RIO-GRANDE, or **SÃO-PEDRO-DOSUL**, a maritime prov. in the S. of Brazil, bounded, N. by prov. São Paulo, N.E. Santa-Catharina, S. and S.E. the Atlantic, and W. by the state of Entre-Rios. In the S. it terminates almost in a point, and has for its extreme frontier Lake Mirim; lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$ to $32^{\circ} 30'$ S.; lon. $49^{\circ} 40'$ to $54^{\circ} 40'$ W.; area, 118,758 sq. m. This province is divided into two unequal parts by a mountain chain, which takes the general name of Serra-Geral, but in the N. is better known by the names of Serra-da-Vacaria and Serra-do-Herval, and in the S. by that of Serra-dos-Tapes. Between this mountain chain and the sea lie the vast lakes of Viamao, Patos, and Mirim, which form one of the characteristic features of the province, communicate with each other, and have a length of about 240 m., with a breadth varying from 4 m. to 30 m. A considerable portion of the S. division of the province pours its waters into these lakes; but, in the N. portion of the province, the rivers take an opposite direction, and flowing W., belong partly to the basin of the Parana, and partly to that of the Uruguay. The sea-coast is generally flat and sandy, but is lined by a series of reefs, which makes the navigation dangerous. The interior, though partially occupied by arid serras, is generally fertile. The productions, however, are not those common in other parts of Brazil. Instead of the tropical heats, a temperate climate prevails, and coffee-plants and bananas are cultivated more as objects of curiosity than of general utility. The finer fruits of Europe, particularly figs and peaches, find a genial soil; the ordinary cereals, more especially wheat, enter largely into the general course of cultivation, their place being occasionally supplied by rice and flax. Building-timber is somewhat rare, but the quality is superior. The minerals include gold, and, it is said, silver, particularly rich beds of iron, sulphur, and the finest porcelain-clay. The principal occupation of the inhabitants, however, is the rearing of cattle, which are partly sent in droves to São Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro; but to a much greater extent slaughtered to furnish the dried beef for which the province has long been famous, and which is exported to all parts of Brazil, and to Mexico, Havana, and the U. States. The same cattle likewise furnish an important export of hides and tallow. Horses and mules also, especially the latter, are reared in great numbers, and with particular attention to the excellence of the breed, and have a large sale, often at high prices, in the other provinces. As a frontier province, São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande is divided into four military divisions—Porto-Alegre, Rio-Grande, Rio-Pardo, and Sete-Missões. It sends three deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly consists of 28 members. There is a German colony, which, in 1845, had a population of 6311, at St. Leopoldo, about 40 m. N. Porto-Alegre. Pop. 260,000.

SÃO-ROMÃO, or **MANGA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, in a low plain, subject to inundation, l. bank São-Francisco; lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$ S.; 30 m. S. Salgado. It is tolerably well built; has two churches, and a considerable trade, being the entrepot for the various kinds of produce sent from the surrounding districts to be exported by the São-Francisco. The chief articles of culture are rice, millet, sugar-cane, particularly the last, which furnishes a large export of sugar and spirits. Great numbers of cattle, also, are reared. Pop. (dist.), 3000.

SÃO-ROQUE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 30 m. S.W. São Paulo. It is the seat of an electoral college, contains a parish church, and exports a good deal of produce to São Paulo. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

SÃO-ROQUE, a cape, Brazil. See ROQUE.

SÃO-SALVADOR, a city and seaport, Brazil. See BAHIA.

SÃO-SALVADOR-DOS-CAMPOS, a city, Brazil. See CAMPOS-DOS-GOITACAZES.

SÃO-SEBASTIÃO, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. São Paulo, E. extremity of a peninsula which projects into the Atlantic, opposite to an island of same name, 65 m. E.N.E. Santos; lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$ S.; lon. $45^{\circ} 21'$ W. (n.) It is poorly built, the houses being very paltry, and the streets merely covered with sand; has a church, a Franciscan convent, a Latin and a primary school, and a capacious harbour, with a depth of 24 ft., at which an extensive trade is carried on, all the produce of the neighbouring districts, consisting chiefly

of sugar, coffee, rum, tobacco, and earthenware, being shipped at it. Pop. 2000; (dist.), 6000.—The ISLAND, lat. (S. point), $23^{\circ} 57'$ S.; lon. $45^{\circ} 15'$ W. (n.), separated from the town by a deep but narrow channel, called the Strait of Toque-Toque, is of a somewhat triangular shape, and, at the widest, is about 16 m. across. Its shores are steep and rocky, but vessels sail along them in safety, and find easy and safe anchorage in from 8 fathoms to 25 fathoms. The interior is elevated. The soil is fertile, and yields abundance of sugar-cane and the other produce of the climate. Vessels obtain cheap supplies of fresh meat, poultry, and other provisions; and there are copious springs, where they can take in excellent water. A whaling establishment has long existed on the island; and a small town, called Villa-Bella-da-Princesa, has recently been built on its W. shore. Pop. 3000.

SÃO-VICENTE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. São Paulo, on a strait which once took the name of the river of São-Vicente. It was the first town founded by the Portuguese in Brazil, and was long regarded as its southern capital, but owing partly to the increase of the bar across its harbour, and the rise of the town of Santos in its neighbourhood, it has dwindled away till its population barely amounts to 600.

SÃO-VICENTE-DAS-LAVRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 135 m. S.S.E. Ceara, r. bank Salgado, about 40 m. above the town of Ico; with a church, townhouse, and prison, and a considerable export of cotton and other produce to Parahiba and Pernambuco. Pop. (dist.), 5000.

SAONA, an isl. off S.E. coast, Hayti; lat. $18^{\circ} 12'$ N.; lon. $68^{\circ} 31'$ W. (n.); about 16 m. long, E. to W., and 3 m. to 5 m. broad; covered with trees, and surrounded with a white shoal to the distance of 2 m. The N.E. point of the island is bold, and the S.E. low. The passage between it and the mainland is shoal and narrow, and practicable for small vessels only.

SAÔNE [anc. *Arar*], a river, France, rises at Viomenil, dep. Vosges, flows S.W. through that dep., enters dep. Haute-Saône, which it traverses, flowing first S.E., then S.W., and, immediately on quitting it for dep. Côte-d'Or, is greatly augmented in volume by the accession of the Ognon. Thereafter it continues its S.W. course, passing Auxonne, and receiving its most important tributary—the Doubs. After reaching Chalons, its course becomes almost due S., past Macon to Lyons, where it joins, or, from its volume, may more properly be said to be joined by the Rhone. Its whole course is about 280 m.; of these 190 m. are navigable. The importance of its navigation is greatly increased by means of three canals—the canal du Centre, canal de Bourgogne, and Rhone and Rhine canal—which bring it into communication, respectively, with the Loire, Seine, and Rhine.

SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Côte-d'Or, E. Jura, S.E. Ain, S. Rhone and Loire, and W. Allier and Nièvre; greatest length, E. to W., 75 m.; average breadth, 55 m.; area, 5270 sq. m. It is traversed N. to S. by a mountain range, which forms the commencing chain of the Cevennes. The culminating point, Mount Beuvray, has a height of 3280 ft. above the sea. This range divides the department into two distinct basins, that on the W. belonging to the Loire, which first traverses its S.W. corner, and then bounds it on the W.; and that on the E., belonging to the Saône, which traverses it N. to S., and transmits its waters to the Rhone. In addition to these two rivers, from which the department takes its name, important water communication is afforded by the canal du Centre. The climate is in general temperate and healthy. More than one-half of the whole surface is arable, and one-sixth is in wood. The waste-land is about one-thirtieth. The soil, on the whole, is not of remarkable fertility, the grain raised barely sufficing for the consumption. The finest part of the department is the valley of the Saône, where the surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, valley and plain, vine-clad slopes, rich pastures, and fertile corn-fields. The vine is extensively cultivated; and, though none of the wines are first quality, they are much esteemed as *vins ordinaires*, and largely exported. Those in most repute bear the name of Macon. Hemp, of excellent quality, is grown in several cantons; and attention has lately begun to be paid to the culture of the mulberry, for rearing silk-worms. Excellent cattle are reared on the pastures; and the horses, though generally of small size, are hardy and active. The most important mineral is coal, of which there is an extensive field; but the

quality is inferior. Iron is also partially worked, but the ore is seldom rich; and there is a mine of manganese. The most important branch of industry is the manufacture of iron. After it may be mentioned leather, glass, linen and cotton goods, hats, and earthenware. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce, coal, iron, wine, and leather. For administrative purposes the department is divided into five arrondissements—Macon (the capital), Autun, Chalon-sur-Saône, Charolles, Louhans—subdivided into 48 cantons, and 556 communes. Pop. (1852), 574,720.

SAÔNE (HAUTE) [Upper Saône], a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Vosges, E. Haut-Rhin, S. Doubs and Jura, S.W. Côte-d'Or, and N.W. Haute-Marne; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 70 m.; average breadth, 40 m.; lat. 47° 15' to 48° N.; lon. 5° 25' to 7° 50' E.; area, 2028 sq. m. This department consists, in a great measure, of an extensive basin, inclosed by a succession of mountain ranges—the Vosges, the chain of Langres, the Côte-d'Or, the mountains of the Doubs and the Jura. In the N.E., a portion, amounting to nearly a fourth of the whole surface, is entirely covered by mountains. The culminating point, the Ballon-de-Lure, or as it is sometimes called, Plancher-des-Belles-Filles, has a height of 4264 ft. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Rhone, being drained by the Saône, which traverses it first S.E., then S.W.; to the Ognon, which pursues nearly the same direction on the S.E. frontier; and several small tributaries. The climate is, upon the whole, more temperate than that of the adjoining departments, but is subject to sudden and violent alternations, particularly in spring, by which vegetation often suffers severely. The mountainous part of the department is extremely rugged, and the soil is arid, so that the ordinary cereals are scarcely able to maintain a languishing existence. The rest of the department, lying within the extensive basin already referred to, is very fertile; and has a surface finely diversified by gentle slopes, often covered with vineyards, extensive, well-watered, verdant meadows, and productive corn-fields. The crops raised, after satisfying the home consumption, leave a considerable surplus for export. About one-half of the whole surface is arable, and considerably more than one-fourth is covered with wood, which furnishes excellent timber, and is one of the principal sources of wealth. In addition to cereals, flax and hemp are extensively cultivated; the ordinary fruits generally thrive well, and some districts are almost covered with cherry-plantations, the produce of which is employed in the manufacture of cherry-brandy. The minerals of the department are numerous, but by far the most important is iron, which is so extensively worked and manufactured as to form the most important branch of industry. The other principal articles of manufacture are cotton tissues, paper, glass, and earthenware. The trade is chiefly in corn, flour, iron and ironmongery, wine, wood, butter, cheese, horses, and cattle. For administrative purposes the department is divided into three arrondissements—Vesoul (the capital), Gray, Lure—subdivided into 28 cantons, and 583 communes. Pop. (1852), 347,460.

SAORGIO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 27 m. N.E. Nice, on the Roya, in a wild alpine district. It consists of miserable huts, which are hung like nests among the rocks; and has two churches, a convent, a communal school, an hospital; and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2689.

SAOUK, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Livonia; flows S.S.W., and forming a junction with the Pernau at the town of that name, falls into the Gulf of Livonia, after a course of about 45 m.

SAOÛNE, a river, France, which rises in the S. of dep. Lot, near Lauzech; flows S.W., and joins r. bank Garonne, 4 m. S.E. Agen, after a course of about 45 m.

SAP (NAGY-), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Gran, about 3 m. from Nyerges-Ujfalu. It has a church; a paper-mill; and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1257.

SAPAN-TAGH, a bare, treeless mountain, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on N. side, Lake Van, supposed to rise 9500 ft. to 10,000 ft. above sea-level. It is apparently of a volcanic nature, although there is no record or tradition of its having been in a state of activity.

SAPAROOA, or HONIMO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, off S.W. coast, Ceram; lat. 3° 30' S.; lon. 128° 34' E. (n.) There is a village of the same name, and a fort at the head of a bay formed between the S. and S.E.

points of the island; there is good anchorage in 12 fathoms near the fort. This island is very fertile, yielding large quantities of cocoa-nuts, and cocoa-nut oil, and as great an amount of cloves as the islands of Amboina, Harookoo, and Noosa-laut collectively.

SAPATA, or PULO SAPATA, a small, elevated, barren isl. Chinese Sea; lat. 10° N.; lon. 109° 2' E. (n.) In appearance from the sea it is nearly perpendicular, and white with innumerable sea-fowl continually hovering over it.

SAPCOTE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1380 ac. Pop. 724.

SAPEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, (Lower or Pritchard), Worcester; 1697 ac. Pop. 248.—2, (Upper), Hereford; 2190 ac. Pop. 351.

SAPIENZA, an isl. Greece, S.W. coast, Morea, 3 m. S. of the town of Modon. It belongs to the group anciently called Cnusa, and is now included among the Ionian Islands, under the protectorate of Great Britain. It is of very irregular shape, about 6 m. long, N. to S., by about 3 m. broad, and has a finely diversified surface. It is inhabited chiefly by Greek shepherds; but has a good harbour in Port Longona.

SAPISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1230 ac. Pop. 255.

SAPONARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 25 m. S. Potenza, on a rocky height. It contains two churches, two monasteries, two nunneries, and an hospital. A little below it are seen the ruins of Grumetum, an ancient Roman colony, under the walls of which the consul Claudius gained a victory over Hannibal. Pop. 4000.

SAPOSHOK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.E. Riazan, on the Saposhka. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. (1849), 3404.

SAPPEMEER, or SARMER, a vil. Holland, and 11 m. E.S.E. Groningen, on the Winschoter canal; with three churches and a school, some building-yards, rope-works, saw-mills, and a considerable transit trade on the canal. P. 2200.

SAPPERTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 3908 ac. Pop. 646.—2, Lincoln; 656 ac. Pop. 61.

SAPRI [anc. *Sipron*], a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 26 m. S. La Sala, on the Gulf of Policastro, where it has a large and commodious port, and an active fishery. P. 1430.

SAPS-TAPIO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on the Tapio, about 24 m. from Kerepes; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1279.

SAPUCAHI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 20 m. S.W. Campanha, l. bank Sapucahi; with a church. It has a fertile district, in which millet, rice, haricots, and cotton are grown; and many cattle are reared. Pop. (dist.), 3000.—The river rises in N. slope of Serra-de-Mantiqueira, in S. of prov. Minas-Geraes; flows N.W., receiving on the left the Dourado, Servo, and Santa-Barbara, and then W. till it receives the Verde and Peixe, and running due N. for nearly 40 m., joins l. bank Grande, after a course of 160 m., of which about 30 m. are navigable.

SAQUAREMA, or SEQUAREMA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 46 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, near Cabo-Frio, between the sea and a lake of its own name. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and prison; and carries on an active trade with Rio-de-Janeiro in timber, coffee, and fish, both salt and fresh. Much of the district is annually flooded by the lake. Pop. (dist.), 7000.

SAIRA, a river, Russia, rises near Ivantsovo, gov. Jaroslavl; flows E., then N.N.E., and falls into S. shore of Lake Nero, 4 m. S. Rostov, after a course of about 48 m.

SARABAT, or KEDOUŠ (anc. *Hermus*), a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadoli, rises near Mount Douran, in the N. of sandjak Kermian; flows first S.S.W., then W., and about 12 m. W.N.W. Smyrna, falls by several mouths into the gulf of that name, after a course of about 200 m. Its principal affluents are on the right the Hyllis, and on the left the Kopli-su, Aina-Tchai, and Bagouly or Pactolus.

SARABITA, or SUAREZ, a river, New Granada, rises about 30 m. S.W. Tunja, near the centre of the state; flows N.N.E. in a direction nearly parallel to that of the Magdalena, and after a course of about 160 m., joins l. bank Galinazo or Sogamozo, an affluent of the Magdalena.

SARACENA [anc. *S. stum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabrie-Citra, dist. and 3 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari, at the foot of a mountain; with two churches, several chapels, and two convents; cotton and manna are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2367.

SARAGOSSA, a prov. Spain, Aragon, bounded, N. by Navarre, E. prov. Huesca, S. Teruel, and W. Soria, Logroño, and Navarre; area, 7810 sq. m. Although not so mountainous as the rest of Aragon, it is crossed by several ranges of hills, of which the highest is El Moncayo, with its ramifications in the W., containing various kinds of minerals, especially lead, copper, argentiferous galena, iron, and sulphur; but there are very few mines in operation. They also abound with limestone, gypsum, granite, alabaster, and jet; and the forests with which they are clothed are tenanted by bears, wild boars, wolves, and deer. A considerable portion of the province is tolerably level, and where there are facilities for irrigation very fertile, the richest tracts being that surrounding the city of Saragossa, and the plain of Caspe. The principal streams by which this province is watered are the Ebro, Jalon, Gallego, Jiloca, Huerva, Aragon, Arba, Queiles, Piedra, Manubles, and Aranda. Besides wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize, its chief productions consist of flax, hemp, silk, oil, barilla; good wine is also produced, but lacks a ready market. The forests only yield wood for charcoal. This being an essentially agricultural district, there is little attention paid to manufactures. Silk and soap, which were formerly manufactured to a great extent, have now sunk to insignificance. Education, although not quite so backward as in some other provinces, is nevertheless in an unsatisfactory state. The people are a vigorous, active, and warlike race, with a certain Spartan simplicity; but they are stubborn, prejudiced, and impatient of contradiction. Pop. 350,000.

SARAGOSSA [anc. *Cæsar Augusta*], a city, Spain, Aragon, cap. above prov. as well as of the ancient kingdom of Aragon, 174 m. N.E. Madrid; lat. $41^{\circ} 47' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 42' 38'' W.$; in a fertile plain irrigated by the Ebro. This noble stream separates the city, which is entered by eight gates, from the suburb, and is crossed by a good stone bridge. Seen from outside, the place with its slim towers, cupolas, and spires, has an imposing character, but inside the streets are mostly tortuous lanes, ill-paved and worse lighted, except the Coso or moat, which is the great thoroughfare, containing many good specimens of Saragossan architecture, riddled with shot-marks; and altogether the town is dull, gloomy, and old-fashioned. The houses are indeed castles, being built in solid masonry, but Saragossa has been abandoned by the Aragonese nobility for Madrid, and their mansions are falling into a state of dilapidation, or are let to agriculturists, who convert the noble courts into farm-yards with dung-heaps. Here the architect, besides the substantial style of building, will observe the superbly carved soffits, rafters, and external cornices, the rich internal cinque-cento decorations, and the slender church-belfry towers, which are usually constructed in brick, angular in form, and ornamented outside with an embroidered tracery; while the artist may study a school of painting little known in Spain, and quite unknown out of it. Among the principal edifices are the two cathedrals, the chapter residing in each alternately for six months; the one an ancient severe Gothic church, raised to the Saviour, and the other a modern theatrical temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and to which 50,000 pilgrims have been known to resort to see the identical pillar on which she descended from heaven—an object of great devotion in Saragossa; the vast archiepiscopal palace, which was gutted and plundered by the French; the remains of the parliament-house, built in 1437–40, whose magnificent saloons contained the rich national archives, an excellent library, and the portraits of the Aragonese worthies—all utterly destroyed by the invaders; the exchange, built in 1551, a square brick edifice with projecting enriched soffit towers, covered with green and white tiles, and a noble interior; the Torre Nueva [new tower] or tower of San Felipe, an octagonal clock-tower for the city, which leans considerably (about 9 ft.) out of the perpendicular, like the towers of Pisa and Bologna; the old irregular citadel called the Aljaferia, built by the Moors, which Suchet converted into a barrack, after having damaged it with his bombs; and during the civil wars degraded into a prison. There are besides an hospital [Casa de Misericordia], which takes in 600 to 700 old and young, although with very inadequate funds; a new general hospital, one of the largest in Spain, the former having been recklessly burnt with its patients by the French; various other benevolent institutions, numerous churches, among which one of the best is San Pablo, with its fine façade and columns,

and grand plateresque high altar; a townhouse, chamber of commerce, new university, in room of that destroyed with its precious library by the French; a normal school, academy of medicine and surgery, theological college, and various other



THE LEANING TOWER OF SAN FELIPE, SARAGOSSA
From Locker's Views in Spain.

educational establishments, numerous monastic institutions, most of them suppressed; a theatre, baths, botanic garden, a museum of pictures and sculptures, a bull-ring, and beautiful promenades on all sides of the town. Agriculture constitutes the main occupation of the inhabitants, and there are several extensive manufactories of flour, several foundries, dye-works, and a large saltpetre-work; the other articles manufactured consist of soap, brandy, liqueurs, beer, coarse paper, bricks and tiles, sheep-skins, linen and cotton stuff, silk-stockings, starch, boots, blankets, &c. Some of the articles just mentioned are also imported, as well as rice, dried cod, bar-iron, timber, dye-stuffs. Among the articles exported are chocolate, paper, cast-iron, wool, dyed silks, hats, soap, and above all, wheat and flour, the last two chiefly to Catalonia.

Saragossa was the *Salubra* of the Celtiberians, but when Augustus became its benefactor, it was called after him, and the modern is a corruption of the Roman name. It was always a free city or *colonia immunitas*, had a mint, and was a seat of judicial assizes; but no traces of the ancient city are left except in the walls. Saragossa early renounced Paganism, and here Aulus Prudentius, the first Christian poet, was born, A.D. 348. It was captured by the Moors in the 8th century, and was wrested from them in 1118, by Alonzo el batallador, after the siege of five years, when the stubborn population had almost all perished of hunger. Below the hill of Torero, which commands the town, General Strohpe, 20th August, 1710, came up with and completely defeated Philip V., flying from his defeat at Lérida, the foe abandoning cannon, colours, and everything. In 1808 it sustained two memorable sieges. The first was raised by the defeat of the French at Bailen; but being again invested, it resisted most heroically for 62 days attacks conducted by the four French marshals, Lannes, Mortier, Monecy, and Junot, but ultimately capitulated, February 20, 1808. These two sieges cost the lives of nearly 60,000 brave men, and for nothing, as the defence of the town was altogether a military mistake, and entirely the result of popular impulse and accident. P. 30,000.

SARAIK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Riazan, on the Osetr. It contains five stone and three wooden churches, and has several manufactures, and a trade in fat cattle and honey. Pop. (1849), 6029.

SARAKINO, or **PERISTERIA**, an isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat. 39° 12' N.; lon. 24° E. It is situated to the E. of Kildromi or Halonnesus, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and is about 7 m. long, by 2 m. broad.

SARAMACA, a river, Dutch Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic near the mouth of the Coppename, 45 m. W. Paramaribo, after a course (chiefly N.) of about 320 m.

SARANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 73 m. N. Penza, on the Saraga, at its confluence with the Insara. It is irregularly built, and consists of narrow, winding, unpaved streets; and has eight stone and two wooden churches, a monastery, and a bazaar; numerous soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in wine, and in woollen, cotton, and silk goods. Pop. (1842), 10,109.

SARAPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 197 m. S.E. Viatka, on the Kama, at the confluence of the Jourmanka. It occupies the site of an ancient Tartar town, and is poorly built, consisting of very indifferent houses, and winding, and extremely dirty streets. It contains a kind of fortress, within which the courts of justice and the principal church are situated; and two other churches; and has manufactures of soap and leather; and a considerable trade, greatly facilitated by the Kama, and consisting chiefly in corn and wood. Pop. (1850), 5427.

SARARE, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises in the Campos-Parecis, and flowing first S. and then W., joins r. bank Guapore, in lat. 14° 51' S.; lon. 60° 30' W. At one place it passes within 4 m. of the Sucuriu, an affluent of the Jurueua; and both streams being navigable at this point, canoes are drawn across from one to the other, and thus are enabled to continue their navigation over an immense tract of country.

SARASWATI, a river, Upper Hindoostan, which has its sources in the hills towards the N.E. of Sirhind, whence it flows S.W. into Rajpootana, where it is absorbed during its progress through that arid region.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a tn. U. States, New York, about 35 m. N. Albany, pleasantly situated on a sandy plain, partly surrounded by a beautiful grove of pines, and brought into communication with distant parts of the country, both by lines of railway, and by lakes George and Champlain. It owes its existence and prosperity to its mineral-springs, which have made it the most celebrated watering-place in the U. States; and consists chiefly of a spacious street, lining the W. margin of a narrow vale, and presenting a very imposing appearance with its churches and other public edifices, and more especially its hotels. These are on the most extensive and magnificent scale, with spacious piazzas and colonnades, and generally with beautiful grounds attached to them. The U. States hotel, considered the largest and most splend of these establishments, can accommodate 400 visitors. The springs, 10 or 12 in number, are found in the vale already mentioned, and are characterized by their saline and chalybeate ingredients, combined with carbonic acid gas. They are not only very efficacious in many cases of inveterate disease, but have a powerful effect in renovating the system, when enfeebled by sedentary habits or over-exertion, and are hence in such repute as annually to attract in the summer season upwards of 35,000 visitors. Besides the water thus used, large quantities are bottled and sold in various parts of the Union. Pop. (1850), 4650.

SARATOV, a gov. in S.E. of Russia; lat. 43° to 53° 10' N.; lon. 42° 20' to 51° 30' E.; bounded, N. by Penza and Simbirsk, E. Orenburg, S. Astrakhan, S.W. Don Cosacks, and N.W. Tambor; greatest length, N. to S., 370 m.; greatest breadth, 315 m.; area, 68,672 geo. sq. m. The surface is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses the government in a S.S.W. direction. The land on the E. and S.E. consists of an immense steppe, thinly wooded, very deficiently supplied with fresh water, and exposed on every side to the violence of the winds. On the W. side a range of heights of moderate elevation extend at a short distance from the river, and in a direction nearly parallel to it, forming the water-shed between the basins of the Caspian and the Sea of Azof. To the former basin the far greater part of the government belongs, but the whole of the S.W. belongs to the latter, being drained chiefly by the Choper and Medveditsa,

affluents of the Don. The W. division is much more fertile than the E., and presents a much more pleasing appearance, the monotony of the steppe being here broken by numerous hills and low ranges, with intervening valleys, where a mild climate and good soil combine in raising heavy crops of corn, and covering large tracts with the richest pasture. Many parts of the E. division are rendered almost sterile by the extent to which the soil is impregnated with salt, which incrusts the surface not of the ground merely, but also of the surface of the lakes, and makes them appear as if they had received a coating of ice. The most remarkable of these lakes are the Gork Solenof, and the Jelon, both in the S.E. The salt thus accumulated is collected in vast quantities, and forms perhaps the most valuable of the exports of the government. The other principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and madder. In the neighbourhood of the town of Saratov, the mulberry is cultivated to some extent for rearing silk-worms. With exception of salt already mentioned, there is no mineral product of any consequence. The great majority of the inhabitants are Russians, with a considerable mixture of Tartars, Cosacks, Tschwasches, and Mordwins. Besides these, a number of colonies, consisting of Germans, French, Swiss, and Swedes, have been introduced. They amount to about 10,000, and have considerably improved the industry of the district, both by their labour and their example. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 10 districts. Pop. (1850), 1,753,000.

SARATOV, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., r. bank Volga, 459 m. S.E. Moscow, in a warm and fertile valley, inclosed by lofty and well-wooded limestone-hills. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall and fosse, and of a suburb; and having been nearly burnt down in 1811, has been rebuilt in a much improved form, though most of the houses still continue to be of wood. It is the seat of several important courts and public offices; contains six churches, two monasteries; courthouses, a merchant-house, gymnasium, with botanical garden and several handsome mansions, occupied by nobility; and has manufactures of cordage and hats; an important trade, principally transit by the Volga, between Moscow and Astrakhan; and a very large annual fair. Pop. (1840), 42,237.

SARATOVKA, a vil. Russia, gov. and S.E. St. Petersburg, r. bank Neva. It is inhabited by a German colony, who send large quantities of dairy produce, vegetables, and poultry to the capital.

SARAWAH, a large and populous tn. Burmah, prov. Pegu, on the Irawadi, 80 m. N.W. Rangoon; lat. 17° 30' N.; lon. 95° 52' E. It was formerly the head-quarters of his Burmese majesty's war-boats in Pegu.

SARAWAK, a tn. in the W. of isl. Borneo, cap. rajahship and on a river of same name; lat. 1° 33' N.; lon. 110° 20' E. It consists of a native and an European town, the former built on each side of two reaches of the river, and divided into kampongs or clusters, each named after the chief whose house is placed in its centre, and the latter occupying some heights on the left bank of the river. A six-gun battery commands the reach immediately below the town, and there a number of Chinese houses have been built. Many of these houses, raised on posts, and formed of wood, have a very respectable appearance. The trade of the town is considerable, and is carried on chiefly in large boats, some of them of 100 tons, which sail annually to Singapore, with sago, and other productions of the coast, receiving in exchange European goods, Javanese cloths, brass-work, and coarse earthenware, made in China. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at about 8000.—The **RAJAHSHIP**, situated in the W. corner of the island, extends from Tanjong [cape] Dattoo on the W. to the river Samarahan on the E.; having a coast-line of about 80 m. fronting to the N., and nearly the same average breadth; bounded, W. and S. by rajahship Sambas, and E. by Borneo Proper. The shore is generally low and undulating, but immediately behind it the ground rises rapidly, and becomes mountainous. The soil, consisting generally of a covering of black vegetable mould, resting on a strong yellow loam, is very productive, and seems peculiarly adapted to the sugarcane, which grows readily even without cultivation, and under the careful culture of the Chinese, often attains a height of 18 ft., and abounds in saccharine juice of the richest quality. Cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon also thrive well; but the

more important vegetable productions are cocoa-nuts, rice, and sago. Metals, particularly gold, antimony, and nickel, are very abundant, and are worked to a considerable extent. Diamonds and other precious stones are also found; and excellent coal, favourably situated both for working and shipping, has been discovered. The inhabitants appear to have come originally from Java, but are now very much intermixed with Malays and Chinese. They had made considerable progress in civilization, but owing to misgovernment and marauding expeditions, for the purpose of obtaining slaves and other plunder, were in a wretched condition till Sir James Brooke was appointed rajah. Under his mild yet vigorous administration, a happy change has been produced, and promises to extend its benefits beyond Sarawak to the adjoining territories.

SARAWAN, or **SAHARAWAN**, a prov. Beloochistan, occupying the N.E. portion of that territory, bounded N. and W. by Afghanistan, E. prov. Cutch-Gundava, S. Jhalawan. It is about 100 m. long, and nearly the same broad; and in most parts, particularly the E. and N.E., mountainous and rugged, rising in the latter to the lofty heights that overhang the Bolan Pass, and on the N. frontier attaining in the mountain Tukato, an elevation of between 11,000 ft. and 12,000 ft. With exception of the Bolan, a small stream which traverses the Bolan Pass, it may be said there are no rivers in Sarawan. A few scanty rivulets and transient torrents, widely distributed, are the only sources of irrigation. To compensate this deficiency, a cool temperature, the result of elevation, is favourable to vegetation, and allows the soil to retain for a sufficient period the moisture supplied by the vernal rains, as generally to insure good harvests of grain. Owing to the same causes, the hills and plains are covered, in the spring and summer, with a profusion of flowers and herbage, yielding abundant pasturage to the numerous flocks of sheep, which constitute the greater part of the wealth of the inhabitants.

When spring and summer, however, have passed away, the flowery plains become cheerless wastes, presenting only a scanty clothing of wild thyme, and similar plants, which thrive in arid and elevated tracts.—(Masson & Thornton.)

SARAWAN, a small tn. Beloochistan, prov. Sarawak, 80 m. W. Kelat; lat. 28° 47' N., lon. 64° 50' E. It consists of about 500 houses, built of mud, and surrounded by a mud-wall with bastions.

SARCONI, a vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.N.E. Lagonegro. It has an important fair which lasts three days.

SARDAM, a tn. Holland. See **ZAANDAM**.

SARDARA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 33 m. N.N.W. Cagliari, on a plain at the foot of a hill, in a fertile but unhealthy district. Near it are thermal springs, with a temperature of 139°; and a bathing establishment, which though very defective is much frequented. Pop. 2000.

SARDINIA (ISLAND OF) [Italian, *Sardegna*; French, *Sardaigne*; German, *Sardinien*; Dutch, *Sardinië*; Spanish, *Sardena*, or *Cerdeña*; anc. *Ichnusa*], the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, and forming with its surrounding islands, the principal of which are San Antioco, San Pietro, Asinara, Madalena, Tavolara, and Caprera, that part of the Sardinian States named the Kingdom of Sardinia. It extends from lat 38° 50' to 41° 15' N.; lon. 8° 5' to 9° 50' E.; greatest length, from Cape Teulada in the S. to Longo Sardo in the N., 152 m.; central breadth, about 66 m.; area, including the small islands along the coast, 9235 sq. m. It is divided administratively into three divisions, subdivided into 11 provinces, which with their population are enumerated in the following table:—

DIVISIONS AND PROVINCES OF THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA, and their POPULATION in 1852.

| Divisions. | Provinces. | Area in sq. m. | Pop. 1852. |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|------------|
| CAGLIARI..... | Cagliari..... | The total area of the island of Sardinia is 9235 sq. m. The provinces have not yet been measured. | 160,117 |
| | Iglesias..... | | 42,766 |
| | Isili..... | | 48,958 |
| | Oriстано..... | | 78,444 |
| | Lanusei..... | | 27,530 |
| NUORO..... | Macomer..... | | 87,586 |
| | Nuoro..... | | 29,856 |
| | Alghero or Alghetta..... | | 34,306 |
| | Ozieri..... | | 24,615 |
| SASSARI..... | Sassari..... | | 67,317 |
| | Tempio..... | | 22,798 |
| Total..... | | 9235 | 552,665 |

It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and though not without considerable indentations, especially on the S. and W. coasts, is very compact. On the N. it is separated from the Island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, not quite 7 m. wide. The opinion of geologists, founded on the similarity and general appearance of the strata on the opposite coasts, is that the two islands were originally one, and that a subsidence in the strata formed the channel which now flows between them. This view is confirmed by the number of islands which lie in the E. part of the channel, and form kind of connecting links by which the continuity of the two islands is still rendered almost visible.

Coasts.—The N. coast is generally rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of bold headlands, of which those of Testa Grossa, near the Bay of Santa Reparata, and Falcone, are the most conspicuous. The principal bay is that of Porto Torres, in the Gulf of Asinara, having a low beach, with lagoons extending along its E. and S. shores, but rising towards the W. into precipitous cliffs, terminating on the mainland in Cape Falcone, and thereafter continued N. in the long and rugged island of Asinara. The W. coast, stretching S. from Cape Falcone, continues steep and rugged, and presents, among other remarkable headlands, that of Cape Argentaro, forming the extremity of a rocky mountain upwards of 2000 ft. in height; but beyond this, after passing the bold and picturesque cliffs of Monte Ghiscera, the coast turns suddenly E., and forms the Bay of Alghero where a remarkable change takes place, and the beach becomes lined with hills of fine white sand. To the S. of Alghero the sand disappears, and a range of gentle hills, planted with vineyards, lines the shores as far as Fogliana, when the coast again resumes its rocky character, presenting a succession of trap cliffs which extend to Cape Murargiu, and thence to Point Mova, near the town of Bosa. A kind of table-land succeeds, and is continued, though with occasional interruptions, as far as Cape Mannu, conspicuous by the round tower on its tabled cliff of moderate height. The beach now lowers, and trending E., forms the large and nearly semicircular expanse of the Bay of Oristano, the N. and S. extremities of which, capes San Marco and La Frasca, are above 5 m. apart. The shore around this bay consists of a low alluvial tract, bounding a succession of large lagoons. Rocks again appear towards Cape La Frasca, a long flat point of moderate height, but no great elevation is attained before reaching Monte Arro, a sterile headland presenting bold cliffs to the sea. These continue with little interruption to Cape Pecora, from which the coast trends along the base of Monte Ferru to Point Rama, where a remarkable conical rock, called Pandi Zucchero, comes into view. A large open bay, called Porto Gallu, succeeds, and beyond it the coasts become lined by a group of islands, of which St. Pietro and St. Antioco form, with their opposite coasts, a spacious harbour, with safe anchorage in every wind. Between the E. coast of Antioco and the mainland is the Gulf of Palmas, the N. shore of which consists of a succession of flat islets which often join at low-water, while its S. extremity, after presenting the bare and sloping promontory of Point Piombo, terminates in the still more remarkable headland of Cape Teulada, which consists of a long range of precipitous cliffs, nearly 900 ft. high, running out into the sea, with a breadth of little more than half a mile, and forming the most S. point of the whole island. A bay of the same name opens between this headland and Cape Spartivento. The shore is in some parts flat, but in others runs along the base of rugged granite mountains, and particularly towards the E. has a barren and deserted appearance. Turning N. from Cape Spartivento, a number of rocky islets present themselves, lining a low and marshy beach, which continues almost unbroken till the island of San Macario is reached, forming the S.W. entrance of the Gulf of Cagliari. This gulf, extending from Cape Pula on the W. to Cape Carbonaro on the E., is a distance of about 24 m., and stretching inland for nearly 12 m., is in many respects the most important of the island. Besides having the capital situated on its N. shore, it everywhere furnishes excellent anchorage in ample depth, and in the grounds along and behind it, exhibits the best specimens of cultivation of which Sardinia can boast. The E. coast, from Cape Carbonaro northwards, stretches nearly in a straight line, the continuity of which is seldom interrupted by indentations. The only bays deserving of notice are those of Terranova and Oroseli.

The coast-line presents similar features to those which have already been described, low beaches and rocky cliffs often succeeding each other within very short distances. The most conspicuous of all the headlands is that of Monte Santo, a rugged promontory of upwards of 2400 ft., sloping towards the sea, and terminating in bold precipices of limestone, within which is an extensive cave fantastically adorned with enormous milk-white stalactites.

Mountains and Streams.—The interior is generally mountainous, the great chain which traverses Corsica, from N. to S. being evidently, notwithstanding the interruption of the Strait of Bonifacio, continued into Sardinia, where it usually follows the same direction, but occasionally sends out transverse branches E. to W. The culminating point of these mountains is the peak of Genargentu, which is situated a little to the E. of the centre of the island, and attains the height of 5276 ft. The next highest summit is the peak of Limbarra, 3686 ft., belonging to the transverse range of that name, and situated in the N. Several other summits reach 3000 ft., though the average height does not exceed 2000 ft. Between the mountain ridges are several extensive plains, of which the most celebrated for beauty and fertility are those of the Campidano in the S., stretching between Cagliari and Oristano, and of Ozieri in the N. Besides these there are several large sandy or stony districts called *macchie*, of a very sterile nature. The streams are numerous, and add considerably to the fertility of the districts through which they pass, but are of no navigable importance. The Tirso, the largest, pours its waters into the Gulf of Oristano on the W. coast. Next to it are the Coguinas, which flows N.W. into the Gulf of Porto Torres or Asinara; the Flumendosa, which pursues the earlier part of its course between two mountain ridges, turns S.E. and discharges itself on the E. coast; and the Mannu, which falls into the Gulf of Cagliari. The lakes are situated chiefly in the vicinity of the coast, where they form a series of lagoons.

Geology.—In regard to geological structure, the far greater part of the rocks are of crystalline texture, and belong to the earliest formations, consisting of granite overlain by gneiss and mica-schist. These rocks extend without interruption over the whole of the N.E. and E. sides of the island, and after disappearing beneath an irregular belt of sedimentary rocks of the Silurian system, again rise to the surface and occupy considerable tracts both in the S.E. and S. Trachyte, basalt, and other rocks of volcanic formation, are most largely developed in the N.W., but also occupy a great number of isolated spots throughout the island, and more especially in the S.W., where the adjacent islands of St. Pietro and St. Antioco are almost entirely composed of them. In many cases the mouths of ancient craters and the lava-streams issuing from them, can be distinctly traced. Besides the sedimentary Silurian rocks, already mentioned as breaking the continuity of the granite on the E., a large tract in the S.W. belongs to the same formation, appearing on the W. coast, both to the N. and S. of Cape Pecora, extending considerably inland past the town of Iglesias, and then curving round in a S.S.W. direction till it reaches the S. extremity of the island, and forms the remarkable promontory of Teulada. The limestones and chalks at the top of the secondary formation are not largely developed, but occupy a number of isolated tracts both in the interior and on the coast. In the latter portion they form conspicuous objects in the N.W., where the cliffs to the N. of the Gulf of Alghero are composed of them, and in the E. where they form the great mass of Monte Santo, and contain its celebrated stalactical cave. Tertiary rocks of travertine, marl, and sandstone, occupy a considerable tract near the town, and along the Gulf of Sassari, and also in the S. where they form the E. boundary of the plain of Campidano. That plain itself, however, has a deep covering of alluvium, which partly accounts for its remarkable fertility. Similar tracts of alluvium, though of much more limited extent, are found in the plain of Ozieri in the N., and along the Gulf of Palmas in the S., and that of Paglia in the S.W.

Minerals.—The mineral riches of the island were well known to the ancients, whose extensive workings can still be traced. Tradition enumerates gold among its metals, but no traces of it can now be found. Lead, however, exists in considerable abundance, and is generally highly argentiferous. Mines of it are profusely scattered over various districts. Copper, though less widely diffused, occurs in several quarters, and

occasionally furnishes beautiful specimens of malachite. Quick-silver has been found, and was once partially worked, and both bismuth and antimony are said to exist; iron of excellent quality is plentifully distributed, and is worked in several districts. The other mineral products deserving of notice are porphyry, basalt, alabaster, marble, volcanic enamels, rock-crystals, and a variety of beautiful pebbles, lignite, gypsum, and nitre. Salt, in its mineral form, has only been found in the grottoes of Serrenti, but is extensively obtained from the salt-pans along the coast, and forms one of the most profitable sources of royal revenue, for the sake of which it is strictly maintained as a monopoly.

Climate.—The climate of Sardinia has for many ages borne a very bad name, and, though the cause cannot be easily ascertained, there can be no doubt as to the fact that, at certain seasons, large districts become so insalubrious as to be regularly deserted by their inhabitants, while in others the mortality is remarkably great. The range of the thermometer is between 34° and 90°, and the mean annual temperature 61° 7'. Hence neither heat nor cold can be said to be in excess. The weather, too, though variable, is not more so than in many countries remarkable for healthiness, and refreshing breezes blow regularly from the sea towards noon, and are as regularly succeeded by a land-wind as the sun goes down. The unhealthiness of the climate would, therefore, appear to be owing not to general but to local causes, among which the extensive lagoons and marshes which line the coasts, and are also prevalent to some extent in the interior, are the most obvious. During the hot season feculent miasmata are continually arising to taint the air, the malignant properties of which become so virulent that the very breathing of it by a stranger, at night or in the cool of the evening, is considered as fatal as it would be to swallow poison. At such times the natives never quit their homes until an hour after sunrise, and hasten to return before sunset, carefully closing every door and window. The disease which then prevails is known by the name of *intemperie*, and is said to be even more fatal than the *malaria* by which parts of Italy and Sicily are infested. That human agency, by the removal of noxious substances and the draining of marshes, can do much for the removal of this scourge, has been proved in many instances; but the subdivisions of property, contending interests, and the natural indolence of the inhabitants, oppose apparently insurmountable obstacles; and many of what ought to be the fairest portions of the earth's surface are permitted, in consequence, to remain dreary wastes.

Vegetation.—The whole surface of Sardinia has been divided into three portions—one occupied by mountains which, where not absolutely barren, are covered with forests or clothed with pasture; one occupied by marshes, lagoons, and the almost sterile *macchie*; and one under tolerably regular culture, as arable land, olive-yard, vineyard, &c. Much of this land is of very remarkable fertility; and though, from the very imperfect system of agriculture pursued, the average produce does not exceed one in seven or eight, a return of 15 to 20, in some favoured districts, is not uncommon. The grain thus raised considerably exceeds the consumption of the present inhabitants, and might easily be increased so as to supply three times the number. The whole operations of the farm are conducted in the most antiquated and slovenly manner. The plough, a rude instrument without a coulter, and frequently devoid of any iron appendage, merely scratches the ground to the depth of two or three inches; and the corn, first thrashed on the ground by the tread of mares and colts, on a spot called *argiolo*, prepared by paring the sward and beating smooth with a mallet, is winnowed by being thrown up into the air. The principal crop is wheat, which is generally of excellent quality, and forms an important article of export in the form not only of grain, but of flour, biscuit, and macaroni. The culture of barley is more limited, and the quality of the produce is comparatively inferior; maize thrives well, and though not yet a general crop, is rising rapidly into favour; beans and pease are extensively grown, both for home consumption and export. The vine, being well adapted both to the climate and the soil, already occupies extensive tracts, and its culture is every year becoming of increasing importance. The produce, however, is more remarkable for its quantity than its quality, all the preparatory processes being conducted in a careless and imperfect manner. The most

esteemed wines are those of the Campidano, Alghero, Sorso, and Oliastro. Beautiful and extensive olive-grounds are met with in various quarters, but the culture might easily be extended, and made much more profitable than it has yet proved to be. The best oil is that of Sassari. The only other crops deserving of notice are tobacco, which is grown to some extent in several districts, but particularly around Sassari, Alghero, and the adjacent villages; linseed, which is produced in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Oristano; cotton, for which the soil and climate of the Campidano appear well adapted; madder, which grows wild in many parts of the island, and though neglected, might easily be cultivated to great advantage; and silk, well fitted to become a staple product, but at present produced chiefly for amusement.

Zoology.—Among domestic animals, the first place is due to the bullock, which, though of small size, is the principal animal used for draught, and gives beef of excellent quality. Cows are much neglected, and little milk is obtained from them; but the making of cheese from the milk of goats and sheep forms a very important branch of rural economy. The sheep themselves are of very tolerable breeds, and the swine are said to be among the best in Europe. The horses are in general free from vice, patient of fatigue, and easily kept; considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the breed; the mule, though admirably adapted to the country, is unknown; but a small pony, anciently in high esteem with the Roman matrons for its liveliness and easy pace, still retains its character. Game of all kinds is very abundant. Wild boars, stags, deer, and muffs frequent the woods and forests; and foxes, hares, and rabbits are so numerous, that their skins furnish a considerable article of export. From the extent of sea-coast, the fisheries naturally form an important branch of industry; but the sluggishness of the Sardinians has allowed the management of them to fall almost entirely into the hands of strangers. The most valuable fishery is that of the tunny, which is carried on extensively on various parts of the coast. Anchovies and sardines, the latter at one time so numerous as to have derived their name from the island, have become comparatively scarce. Fine mullet, bream, eels, and other fish, abound, and are staple articles of consumption and commerce. The coral-fisheries, more celebrated in ancient than in modern times, are still carried on the W. and S. coasts, where they employ from 200 to 300 boats, which arrive annually from Naples and Genoa. The *Pinna nobilis*, also, the inhabitant of a shell of from 15 in. to 27 in. in length, abounds in the smooth water of shallow bays, as at Porto-Conte and Liscia, and becomes the object of an important fishery, partly on account of the pearls, generally of very indifferent quality, obtained from it, and still more on account of its byssus, or tuft of silky hair, which is about eight inches long, and is spun into gloves, stockings, or other articles of dress.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have made very little progress, and are chiefly confined to a few coarse tissues, woven by the women at their homes for private use. Fanni, however, produces linens, carpets, and bed-covers, which, though coarse, are in general use; and at Dorgali, a coarse kind of silk goods is made for sale. A few coarse woollens and cottons, leather, earthenware, and glass are also made; tobacco and gunpowder, both, like salt, government monopolies, are manufactured to a considerable extent. The trade consists of the exports of raw produce, the greater part of which have already been enumerated, including corn, wine, brandy, timber, seeds, fish, cattle, salt, tobacco, &c.; the imports include all the ordinary tissues, more especially cotton, colonial produce, hosiery, hardware, and metals, hemp, and cordage, &c. One great obstacle to the progress of trade, was the miserable state of the roads, which long continued impracticable for wheel-carriages. This has been to some extent removed by the formation of a good road, which traverses the island throughout its whole length from Cagliari to Sassari, and of several branch roads to the most important places, not on the direct line.

Coins, Weights, and Measures.—Accounts are kept in *lire*, *soldi*, and *denari*; the *lira* being = 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling; the *soldo* $\frac{1}{20}$ *lira*, and the *denaro* $\frac{1}{12}$ *soldo*. The principal coins are, in gold, the *carlino* = 26 *lire* 5 *soldi*, or 22 sterling nearly, and the *doppietta* = 8*s.* sterling; in silver, the *scudo* = 3*s.* 9*d.* sterling, the *tira* = 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the *reale* = $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; and in

copper, the *soldo* nearly = 1*d.* sterling, and the *denaro* = $\frac{1}{12}$ *soldo*. The principal weights are the *lb.*, subdivided into 12 oz. = 14 oz. 5 drs. *avoird.*; the *rubbo* = 23 *lbs.* 4 oz. 2 drs.; the *cantar* = 4 *rubbi*, and the *colpo* = 10 *cantari*. For linear measure, the *palmò* chiefly is used = 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches imperial; it is subdivided into 2, 4, 8, 16, and 21 parts. For greater length, the *canna* is used, but its length varies, the village *canna* containing 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Sassari *canna* 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Trabucco *canna* 124 inches imp. Wine is measured by the *pinta* = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints imperial, the *quartiere* = 1 gal. 1 quart 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., the *brocca* = 2 gals. 2 qts. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts., and the *botte* = 132 gals. 3 qts. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; oil by the *quartana* = 1 gal. 0 qt. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., the *giarra* = 4 quartane, and the *barrel* = 2 *giarre*; salt by the *salm* = 1400 Sardinian lbs., or nearly 32 bushels imp.; and corn by the *starello* or *moggio* = 1 bush. 1 peck 1 gal. 1 pt., and the *rasiere* = 7 *starelli*. The principal land-measure is the *starello*, which varies in extent, that of Cagliari containing 240 square *palmi* = 3 rods 27 square 19 yards, while that of Sassari contains only 170 square *palmi* = 1 rod 38 poles 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Government, People, and History.—Sardinia, until 1848, was governed by a viceroy. It is now governed in the same manner as the divisions on the mainland, by General Intendants, one of which superintends each of the three divisions—Cagliari, Nuoro, and Sassari—into which the island is divided. The inhabitants bear a considerable resemblance, both in physical features and in manners and customs, to the Greeks. They are of middle stature, and well shaped, are enthusiastically attached to their country, and have good intellectual capacities. They have suffered much, however, from long neglect and misgovernment, are both ignorant and bigotted, and when they have received an injury, are insatiable in their thirst of revenge. Feuds of course become almost implacable, passing down with unabated animosity from father to son; and monstrous crimes, too often either winked at or leniently punished by the authorities, are of common occurrence. It is said that great improvements have recently taken place, and that one of the first results of a more general diffusion of education, has been a marked diminution both in the number and the heinousness of crimes. The early history of the island is involved in much obscurity. Its original inhabitants, according to Cicero, of Libyo-Phœnician, and according to Strabo, of Tyrrhene extraction, were living independent, when, about B.C. 530, they were attacked by the Carthaginians, and obliged, after a valiant but ineffectual resistance, to quit the low country and retire into their mountain fastnesses. During the first Punic war the Romans made strenuous exertions to become masters of the island, and ultimately, on agreeing to make peace, obtained a formal cession of it. This cession appears to have left a rankling feeling in the breasts of the Carthaginians, and is expressly mentioned by Livy as one of the causes which led to the second Punic war, in which Rome, though finally victorious, was brought to the brink of ruin by Hannibal. During the struggles between Rome and Carthage, Sardinia often became the theatre of war, and suffered equally from both the powerful states which contended for its possession. At a very early period, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, and were, in course of time, brought into close connection with the Papal see, which, having once fixed its hold, has never relinquished it. In civil affairs they were not more fortunate, and passed successively into the hands of the Vandals, the Goths, the Longobards, and Saracens. The modern history of the island possesses little interest.

SARDINIA (KINGDOM OF) [French, *Royaume de Sardaigne*], a state of Europe in N. Italy, cap. Turin, composed of the island of Sardinia (which see), and a continental portion called the Sardinian States [Italian, *Stati Sardi di Terra Ferma*], comprising the duchy of Savoy, the cradle of the monarchy; the principality of Piedmont, the county of Nice (which surrounds the principality of Monaco), the duchy of Monterrat, a part of the former duchy of Milan, and the duchy of Genoa, with the island of Capraja. This continental portion extends from lat. 43° 38' to 46° 27' N.; lon. 5° 35' and 10° 5' E.; and is bounded, N. by Switzerland; E. Switzerland, Lombardy, Parma, and Tuscany; S. the Mediterranean; and S.W. and W. France; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 249 m.; greatest breadth from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 201 m. For administrative purposes they are arranged in 11 divisions,

subdivided into 39 provinces, of which the names, areas, and populations are as follows:—

DIVISIONS AND PROVINCES OF THE CONTINENTAL STATES OF SARDINIA; their AREA AND POPULATION IN 1852.

| Administrative Divisions. | Provinces. | Area in sq. m. | Population, 1852. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Continent. | | | |
| ALESSANDRIA OF ALEX ANDRIA. | Alessandria | 335 | 124,344 |
| | Asti | 315 | 137,635 |
| | Bobbio | 270 | 37,917 |
| | Tortona | 259 | 59,426 |
| | Voghera | 300 | 202,033 |
| ANNECY. | Chablais | 350 | 58,229 |
| | Faucigny | 775 | 105,929 |
| | Genevois | ... | 109,527 |
| | Alba | 403 | 119,263 |
| CONI OR CUNEO. | Coni or Cuneo | 994 | 180,767 |
| | Mondovì | 666 | 149,303 |
| | Saluzzo | 618 | 156,439 |
| | Chivari | 347 | 116,664 |
| GENOA. | Genoa { city | ... | 125,339 |
| | { province | 352 | 184,848 |
| | Levant | 261 | 79,080 |
| | Novi | 281 | 65,236 |
| IVREA. | Aosta | 1,218 | 81,459 |
| | Ivrea | 557 | 105,893 |
| NICE. | Nice | 1,165 | 118,616 |
| | Oneglia | 176 | 69,595 |
| | Reno (San) | 267 | 61,803 |
| | Imperia | 474 | 139,854 |
| NOVARA. | Novara | 493 | 181,411 |
| | Ossola | 540 | 36,470 |
| | Pallanza | 315 | 64,335 |
| | Valsesia | 293 | 36,021 |
| SAVONA. | Aqui | 439 | 101,548 |
| | Albenga | 264 | 60,415 |
| | Savona | 304 | 79,748 |
| SAVOY OF CHAMBERY. | Maurienne | 788 | 64,500 |
| | Savoy Proper | 630 | 156,651 |
| | Savoy Upper | 371 | 51,658 |
| | Tarentaise | 683 | 45,841 |
| | Fincello | 569 | 134,049 |
| TOURIN. | Susa | 532 | 82,078 |
| | Turin { city | ... | 115,157 |
| | { province | 1,099 | 276,486 |
| | Biella | 369 | 131,079 |
| VERCELLI. | Casale | 327 | 121,860 |
| | Vercelli | 545 | 125,234 |
| Total of continental provinces..... | | 18,994 | 4,537,580 |
| Island of Sardinia..... | | 9,235 | 552,665 |
| Total of Sardinian monarchy..... | | 28,229 | 5,090,245 |

Its area is consequently greater than that of the kingdom of the Netherlands, but smaller than that of Portugal. The surface is covered and traversed in various directions by the loftiest mountain chains of Europe. These, commencing at the N.E. extremity on the frontiers of Switzerland, form the boundary between the two countries, proceeding first under the name of the Helvetian or Lepontine Alps to Mount Rosa, and then almost due W. under that of the Pennine Alps to Mount Blanc, which lies wholly within the Sardinian territory. From Mount Blanc the principal chain proceeds under the name of the Graian or Grecian Alps, first circuitously S., and then W., so as completely to isolate Savoy from the rest of the Sardinian States. Having reached the frontiers of France, it proceeds along them in a S.E. direction to Mount Viso, to the S. of which it becomes linked to the Maritime Alps. These quitting the French frontier, stretch eastward towards Piedmont and Nice, and, finally, almost skirting the Gulf of Genoa, become linked a little above Savona with the main branch of the W. Apennines, which at first recede a little from the shore, and then proceed E. through div. Genoa to the frontiers of Parma and Tuscany. The lofty chains which have now been traced throw out numerous branches, sometimes parallel and sometimes at right angles to their principal axes, and hence, as it is obvious that the far greater portion of the Sardinian surface must be decidedly mountainous, it might hastily be concluded that no space is left for the expansion of plains. The fact, however, is, that between the S. slopes of the Pennine and Helvetian Alps, and the N. slopes of the Maritime Alps and the Apennines, large open plains of almost unrivalled beauty and fertility occur, and render a country which, from containing the loftiest mountains, might be supposed to be one of the most barren, actually one of the most productive in Europe.

Rivers and Lakes.—From the configuration and position of

the mountain chains, it is evident that they must form several water-sheds, and share the drainage of the country among several basins. Thus Savoy, which, as already observed, is completely isolated on the E. and S., is forced to find an outlet for its waters either by the W. or N., and thus belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which, watering the W. frontiers, receives part of the drainage directly, and a much larger part indirectly, by the Lake of Geneva, the Arve, and the Isère. In like manner in the S., the Maritime Alps and the Apennines cause all the water sent from their S. slopes, or collected on the narrow belt of land below, to descend directly to the Mediterranean in numerous streams, all of them, except the Var in the W., and the Vara in the E., too insignificant to be deserving of special notice. A third basin of far more importance, since not less than three-fourths of the whole surface belongs to it, is that of the Po. This important river, commencing its course in the mountains on the W., proceeds across the country to its E. frontier, winding somewhat circuitously, but never wandering far from its centre, and receiving constant accessions from numerous affluents, which hasten to join it on either bank with water often furnished from exhaustless reservoirs among the regions of perpetual snow. These affluents alone drain on the left bank an area of 7656, and on the right an area of 4211 sq. m. On the right the only affluent of consequence is the Tanaro; on the left the most important are the Ticino, Dora-Baltea, and Sesia. In general, however, their currents are too shallow or too rapid to be used for transport, and the benefits which they confer on all the districts through which they pass are confined to irrigation. While the rivers are thus numerous, there is a remarkable deficiency of lakes. Neither the Lake of Geneva nor Lago Maggiore properly belongs to Sardinia, and the only lakes worthy of the name within the territory are the comparatively trivial ones of Annecy and Bourget in Savoy.

Climate.—The climate necessarily varies much according to locality. In the regions of perpetual snow, and in all the districts so near as to be within the sphere of their influence, the winter-cold is severe, the weather at all times variable, and violent storms frequent even when the season has far advanced. In the lower districts, and especially in the plains of Piedmont, a much milder and more genial climate prevails, the winter is short, and in summer long tracts of the brightest sunshine continue without interruption from either clouds or rain. The heat, however, is often extreme, and the ground becomes so scorched that the crops are only saved by the general practice of irrigation. In spring the worst feature in the weather is its variability. Violent winds often blow from the surrounding mountains, and local storms of hail descend with an impetuosity which not only devastates the fields, but sometimes proves fatal to animals. In the S. portion of the Sardinian States, situated on the S. side of the Maritime Alps and Apennines, and forming the divisions of Nice and Genoa, the complete shelter from the N., and the vicinity of the sea, combine in forming a climate remarkable for the mildness of its winters and its almost tropical summer-heats. Here the orange flourishes vigorously in the open air; the olive is the most important object of culture; and many plants, seldom found within the same latitude, are found growing spontaneously among its rocky and sunny slopes. Turin, situated not far from the centre of the country, may be considered as furnishing a tolerably fair average of the mean temperature, and as meteorological observations have been made for many years at the observatory there with great accuracy, it may be proper to mention that the medium summer temperature thus ascertained is 72°, and the ordinary maximum 85° 32', but that the thermometer exposed to the sun has a mean height of not less than 91° 57'. The average annual fall of rain, deduced from ten years' observation, is nearly 37 inches, and of these the large proportion of 28½ inches falls between March and September. The rainiest month is May, and the next rainiest August. The prevailing winds throughout the country are the W., N., and E. The N. is felt particularly in Savoy and in parts of Piedmont, but being warded off by the Maritime Alps and Apennines, makes little impression in divs. Nice and Genoa.

Geology and Minerals.—The lofty chains of the Alps are composed mostly of granite and crystalline schists. To the W. of the chain which forms the W. boundary of Piedmont,

the Jura limestone is largely developed, and extends over the greater part of Savoy. The same system also extends to a considerable distance along the S. slopes of the W. part of the Maritime Alps, and descends to the shore near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Genoa. The most striking display of volcanic rocks is near the same gulf, near the point where the Maritime Alps are conceived to terminate and the Apennines to begin. In the interval between the chains, the rocks are composed chiefly of serpentine. To the E. the cretaceous system begins to prevail. Almost the whole of the Apennines within the Sardinian States, and the slopes on both sides of it, are composed of calcareous rocks belonging to this system. They exhibit numerous marks of violent disturbance, by volcanic rocks, which, though nowhere largely developed, are seen piercing the surface in many isolated spots. Another large development of the cretaceous system is seen in the S. W., where it stretches both along the shores and backwards into the interior, forming no small portion of div. Nice. The tertiary formation predominates in Piedmont on the slopes and undulating plains situated on the right bank of the Po. The plains on the left bank appear also to be tertiary, but are covered for the most part with thick beds of alluvium. The minerals include most of the known metals, but in such limited quantities as to possess little economical value. Gold has been washed from the sands of several rivers, particularly the Orco and Dora-Baltea, and from a mine of sulphuretted iron in prov. Ossola, both gold and silver have been extracted. In Savoy the mines of argentiferous lead, which have been worked from an early period at Pessey and Macol, still continue productive; iron is worked to advantage in various quarters; and several extensive salt-works have been erected to purify the salt obtained both from mines and springs. Gypsum, chalk, limestone, and slate are very abundant, and there are few provinces in which excellent quarries of alabaster and marble might not be opened. Amethysts, garnets, and rock-crystals of great size and beauty, are often found. No coal fit for fuel has been discovered, but there are several seams of lignite.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Many of the mountains either rise above the limit of perpetual snow, or retain their snowy covering till the summer is so far advanced that they have scarcely time to cover themselves with any kind of vegetation. Beneath these snowy regions, where the harder trees can grow, many well-wooded heights are seen, particularly in Savoy, and on parts of the Apennines and Maritime Alps; and at the same or similar elevations in all the mountainous districts of the country, extensive pastoral tracts occur, where great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, chiefly with a view to the dairy produce which may be obtained from them. In still lower regions the pine, birch, alder, and hazel are succeeded by the more valuable species of hardwood timber, and among others by the Spanish chestnut, not more valuable for its timber than its fruit. In Savoy and other mountainous regions of the N. the extent of arable land is very much limited, both by the nature of the climate and the configuration of the surface; and though, in lower and more favoured spots, the vine is successfully cultivated, and corn-fields are sometimes seen stretching continuously over considerable tracts, the cereals produced fall far short of the consumption. In the S. divs. of Nice and Genoa the quantity of cereal produce is equally deficient, not certainly from any want of genial climate, but partly from the thin and arid soil, either covered with stones or bristling with rocks, and partly from its adaptation to the growth of plants from which a more valuable return can be obtained—the orange, the vine, the mulberry, and, above all, the olive, which grows here in the greatest perfection, and yields an oil equally abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The true granary of the Sardinian States must be sought for in the plains of Piedmont, where the soil, deep though light, possesses great natural fertility, and has in numerous instances this fertility increased tenfold by careful and skilful management. The light nature of the soil, and the withering effect of long-continued droughts, must early have called the attention of the Piedmontese to the importance of artificial irrigation; while the vast number of streams descending with rapidity from elevated sources must have suggested easy modes of diverting them from their native beds to water and fertilize the adjoining fields. To such perfection has the system now been carried, that whole

tracts of country are literally covered by artificial channels of various dimensions, so that in the plain of Piedmont 486,613 acres are under regular irrigation, the supplies of which are received and paid for according to fixed rules, forming a most enlightened hydrographic code. The results are astonishing. Whole districts, which had remained almost waste because the soil, when light, was parched up, or, when heavy, was so retentive of moisture as to form pestilential marshes, have been converted, merely by the application of irrigation, into luxuriant corn-fields, verdant meadows, and rice-grounds, and, instead of a scanty and impoverished population, now rival the most densely-peopled regions of Europe. A considerable portion of the ground thus irrigated is kept in permanent meadow, which yields repeated heavy cuttings of grass and luxuriant crops of hay, for the maintenance generally of Swiss cows, which are kept in large dairies, their produce forming one of the principal sources of agricultural wealth. A still larger portion of the same land is under a regular rotation of rice, maize, green crop, and wheat. French beans and hemp are extensively grown, and barley and rye more partially. Much of the ground not irrigated is devoted to the culture of the vine, and more especially of the mulberry, for the rearing of silkworms. The silk obtained is abundant and of excellent quality, and both in its raw and spun state forms one of the principal articles of export. Fruit of the finest kinds is everywhere abundant.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former occupy a very unimportant place compared with agriculture, and consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, silk hosiery, woollens generally of coarse quality, linen chiefly for domestic use, hardware, earthenware, porcelain, glass, leather, soap, paper, articles in alabaster, marble, and coral; essences and perfumes, white lead, brandy, liqueurs, chocolate, vermicelli, &c. The transit trade between France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy is very extensive, and an important foreign trade is carried on, chiefly through the port of Genoa. The principal exports are olive-oil, corn, rice, silk, silk goods, velvet, white-lead, and several of the above articles of manufacture: the principal imports are colonial produce, cottons, metals, hides, salt-fish, tar and pitch, &c.

Weights and Measures.—Accounts are kept in lire, which in name and value nearly correspond to the French livre or franc = about 10*d.*, but old lire, which vary in Piedmont and Genoa, are also used. The principal coins are, in gold, the new pistole or *doppia* = about 16*s.* sterling, the half pistole and the sequin = 10*s.* nearly; and in silver, the scudo or crown = about 5*s.*, the demi-scudo, the quart-scudo, and the demi-quart-scudo. The Piedmont foot is about 18 inches imperial. The *raso* contains about 3 and the *trabucco* 8 of these feet; 800 trabuchi make a mile. Nice, Genoa, and Savoy have separate measures. The principal measures of capacity are the *sacco* for grain, = 3·26 bushels; the *carro* for liquids, = 108·474 gallons.

Government, People, &c.—The government is in form an hereditary monarchy, in which the powers of the sovereign have recently been placed under proper constitutional restraints. This new constitution, voluntarily granted by King Charles Albert in 1848, appoints a legislature of two chambers, which meet annually; guarantees the freedom of the press, and introduces many other important reforms. The clergy and nobility had from an early period possessed peculiar privileges, which exempted them from taxation, and in a manner placed them above the law. These privileges had long been felt to be intolerably oppressive by the great body of the people, and had engendered feelings which became so strong and general as to render some modifications of them imperative. These have met with serious resistance, especially from the clergy, who, backed by the court of Rome, and probably also by the bigotry and ignorance of great numbers of the peasantry, have almost set the government at defiance, and attempted to overawe it by threats of excommunication and other terrors, which, though common in the dark ages, seem somewhat out of place in the 19th century. Justice is administered by four superior courts, which have their seats at Turin, Genoa, Nice, and Chambery; provincial courts, one in the capital of each province; and a great number of local and inferior judicatories. In addition to these a supreme court, called *Camera Regia*, sits at Turin; an admiralty

court at Genoa, and commercial courts at various places. The revenue, derived to the extent of more than a half from custom and excise duties, and of a third from direct taxation, is about £4,000,000 sterling, and falls short of the expenditure, which exceeds it by nearly £500,000. The public debt is estimated at £15,000,000 sterling. Nearly a half of the whole amount has been recently contracted in two large portions—the one, not unwisely, for the construction of a system of railways, of which lines from Turin to Genoa, through Alessandria, and from Turin to Savigliano, have been (1854) opened; and the other, to say the least, very unfortunately, by the late war with Austria. The army amounts, on the war footing, to about 140,000, but in peace to only 48,000 men; the navy amounts to about 60 vessels of war of all descriptions, mounting about 900 cannons. Among the vessels there is not a single ship of the line, but there are four frigates and six steam-vessels. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. It is governed by four archbishops and twenty-three bishops, and for ages possessed such an ascendancy that it would not tolerate any other form of religion. Its persecutions of Piedmont and Savoy form one of the darkest pages in the history of Popery. In more recent times, owing not to any change in its spirit, but the general progress of public opinion, not only have its more violent outbursts and aggressions been restrained, but a general toleration has been proclaimed, and the long-persecuted Waldenses, still numbering above 20,000, can not only worship peacefully in their mountain valleys, but rear their churches in the very heart of the capital. The enlightened spirit thus manifested has not confined itself to the extension of religious freedom, but taken a distinguished part in the great cause of general education. Besides superior institutes for professional instruction, national schools are widely diffused. Besides Turin (the capital), the principal cities and towns are Genoa, Nice, Alessandria, Chambery, &c.

History.—The country which now forms the Sardinian States was known in ancient times in its S. part by the name of Liguria, and in its N. part, bounded on the N. by the Pennine and on the W. by the Graian and Cottian Alps, by the name of Gallia Cisalpina. Savoy, separated from the other parts, and lying beyond the Alps, was considered as belonging to Gallia Narbonensis. To this remote corner of the territory belongs the honour of having established the present monarchy. Much obscurity, however, hangs over the origin of the house of Savoy. Its records cannot be considered authentic before the middle of the 11th century, when Humbert, Count of Maurienne, a great vassal of Rudolf III. of Burgundy, appears exercising jurisdiction not only over Maurienne, but various other parts of Savoy, the Lower Valais, and Aosta. This jurisdiction was extended to the banks of the Po by Humbert's son Otho, who died in 1060, leaving two sons, who became successively counts of Savoy. The younger, Amadeus II., was succeeded by Humbert III. in 1091. Under him the fortunes of his house suffered a temporary eclipse, and several great towns, including Turin, Asti, and others, threw off their allegiance. His successor, Amadeus III., recovered the greater part of what had been lost, but a long series of changes followed, during which the house of Savoy was sometimes brought to the very verge of destruction, and at other times attained to such prosperity as to excite the jealousies or fears of neighbouring states. One of the counts, called Peter, ruled from 1263 to 1268. He added the canton of Vaud to his dominions, and in many ways improved the fortunes of his house. He is not unknown to English history, having, in 1241, before his succession, paid a visit to Henry III. of England, who had married his sister. Henry made him Earl of Richmond, and gave him for residence a palace on the banks of the Thames, which hence took the name of Savoy house. Among Peter's successors the most distinguished are Amadeus V., whose prosperous rule, from 1284 to 1323, procured him the title of Great; Aymon, who succeeded

in 1329, to the exclusion of his niece, in virtue of the Salic law, then first declared to be in force in Savoy; and in succession Amadeus VI., VII., and VIII., all of whom ruled prosperously. Amadeus VIII., in particular, at the termination of his long reign of 49 years, in 1440, left his successor in possession of territories which gave him a distinguished place among the sovereigns of Europe. Being, however, interposed between France and Germany, they have too often been made the battle-field on which these great countries met to decide their quarrels. But, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the house of Savoy, at the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, by which the wars of the French and Spanish monarchies were terminated, after they had raged for nearly 80 years, found itself, under Charles Emmanuel II., as great and prosperous as ever. He was succeeded, in 1675, by Victor Amadeus II., during whose reign war between France and Germany again broke out. Amadeus became almost necessarily involved, but played his part so ably, that at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, he not only added considerably to his continental possessions, but obtained possession, and was formally crowned King of Sicily. By a subsequent arrangement he exchanged Sicily for the island of Sardinia, from which he and his successors have since taken the title of king. On his death, in 1730, he was succeeded by Emmanuel III., who became involved in the war of the Spanish succession, and saw his territories laid waste by contending armies. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle compensated him by the addition of several important districts, and his own enlightened administration added greatly to the internal resources of his kingdom. He was succeeded, in 1773, by his son, Victor Amadeus III., who reigned till the French revolution broke out; and was succeeded, in 1796, by his son, Emmanuel IV., who, after seeing his continental dominions overrun by the armies of the French, took refuge in the island of Sardinia in 1799, and three years after abdicated in favour of his brother, Victor Emmanuel, who remained in Sardinia till 1814, when he again fixed the seat of government at Turin. Shortly after, the congress of Vienna added Genoa to his territories. An insurrection led to his abdication, in 1821, in favour of his brother, Charles Felix, whose reign of ten years was marked by some important internal improvements. Having left no male issue, a collateral branch succeeded in the person of Charles Albert, who, in 1848, promulgated the liberal constitution which the Sardinian States still enjoy. The same year saw him at the head of a league intended to expel the Austrians from Italy. The disastrous results led to his abdication in March, 1849, in favour of his son, and very probably to his death in July thereafter.

SARDIS, a ruined city, Asia Minor, anc. cap. Lydia, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Pac-



THE ACROPOLIS AND SITE OF THE ANCIENT SARDIS.

tolus, at the foot of Mount Tmolus, now called by the natives Bodzag, 50 m. N.E. Smyrna. Under Croesus, its last king, from whom it was taken by Cyrus, it was one of the most

splendid and luxurious cities of the East. After passing to the Romans it rapidly declined, and during the reign of Tiberius was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and acquired new interest from becoming the seat of one of the Apocalyptic churches. This church, though nominally alive, was truly dead; and the message sent to it through John predicted a sudden and fearful destruction. The prediction has been fulfilled; and in consequence of the ravages both of earthquakes and war, the site of the ancient city is now only marked by heaps of ruins. Of these the most conspicuous are those of the Acropolis, situated on a steep rock of sandstone, remarkable for the manner in which it has been rent and distorted by physical convulsions; but they yield in interest to two pillars, which are believed to have belonged to the temple of Cybele, built only 300 years after the temple of Solomon. The only modern representative of Sardis is a miserable village called Sart.

SARDOAL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 14 m. S.E. Thomar, in a flat and fertile district, in which maize is extensively grown. It has a Latin school. P. 3200.

SAREE, or **SART**, a city, Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 80 m. S.W. Astrabad; lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $53^{\circ} 10' E.$ It is about 2 m. in circuit, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch, both in a state of disrepair. The town is in an equally neglected state: the streets are unpaved, and are often impassable in bad weather with mud. The bazaars, which all communicate together, are extremely miserable; near them a dirty open space serves as a market-place, where, on certain days, the produce of the adjoining country, consisting of sugar, cotton, grain, fruit, meat, fish, and vegetables, is exposed to sale. The chief public buildings are a principal mosque, a palace, five medreses or colleges, several baths, and a lofty tower, popularly known by the name of Goombuz-e-Selm-e-Toor. None but the last are in any way remarkable. It is of cylindrical form, built of sun-burnt brick united by mortar, with a conical top, and rises to the height of about 100 ft.; it is hollow throughout the whole of its height, yet without any means of ascending. There are several ancient tombs of saints in the vicinity of the city. Pop. estimated at 30,000 to 40,000.—(Fraser's *Shores of the Caspian Sea*.)

SAREPTA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 223 m. S.S.W. Saratov, on the Sarpa, near its mouth in the Volga. It is surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, and otherwise defended, so as to be effectually secured against the attacks of the wandering tribes of the steppes; and is inhabited by a colony of German Moravians or Herrnhutters, who have built a town of great beauty, consisting of handsome houses, and regular, spacious, and well-cleaned streets, often lined with rows of trees. The principal buildings are the church, and, beside it, the boys' and girls' schools. The manufactures consist of silk, cotton, and linen stuffs, coloured cotton stockings, and bonnets, in great request among the Cossacks of the Don; soap, candles, &c. Though the district around is by no means naturally fertile, it has been completely changed by the hand of industry, and is covered with fine fields, meadows, and gardens. Pop. 4000.

SAREZZO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, and 2 m. S. by E. Gardone, l. bank Mella; with three churches, important iron manufactures, and some trade in wood, charcoal, and limestone. Pop. 1424.

SARGADELOS, a small maritime vil. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 48 m. N. Lugo. An iron-foundry was established here in 1792, by Antonio Ibañez, and in it were cast the shot and shells for the arsenals of El Ferrol. There is also here a manufactory of fine earthenware, rivaling in quality the best of other countries. About 1000 families are employed in both the above works.

SARGANS, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. S.S.E. St. Gall, on a height, the rocky summit of which is crowned by a castle, with a very ancient tower. Near the town is a sulphur-bath, with a bathing establishment. The height on which Sargans stands is the water-shed between the Rhine and the Lake of Wallenstadt, and it has been ascertained by measurement that a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. would send its waters into the lake, and thus entirely change its course. The similarity of the deposits of gravel on the two sides, seems to justify the belief that it once did so. Pop. 802.

SARI, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, between Dubos and Uj-Hartvan, 4 m. from Inartz. It has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1335.

SARINE, a river, Switzerland. See SAANE.

SARINENA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Huesca; with an hospital, a grammar-school, and two schools for primary instruction, all endowed; a parish church, once belonging to the suppressed Franciscan convent; a nunnery, and three fountains. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2671.

SARJOU, a river, Hindoostan. See GOGRA.

SARK, or **SEIK**, a small isl. English Channel, 6 m. E. Guernsey; lat. $49^{\circ} 25' 30' N.$; lon. $2^{\circ} 22' 45' W.$ (R.); about 3 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad at the widest part. In one place it is not more than a few yards broad. Abrupt cliffs, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. in height, bound it on all parts. Copper, lead, and silver ore have been wrought, but not profitably. The surface of the island, though high, is everywhere intersected by deep valleys, conducing much to its picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are mostly at once farmers and fishermen. The soil is fertile, producing apples, from which excellent cider is made; turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and other vegetables. Stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets are manufactured, and exported to Bristol.

SARKAD, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, in a marshy but fertile district; with a Protestant church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3324.

SARKANY, several places, Hungary:—1, (or *Scharken*), A vil. Transylvania, dist. Fogaras, near Venitzi, on the Alt, here crossed by a bridge. It has a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. The inhabitants are Germans and Wallachians. Pop. 1492.—2, (*Bec*), A vil., co. and 25 m. from Oedenburg; with a parish church. Pop. 1174.—3, (*Szili*), A vil. Thither Danube, not far from the former; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1134.

SARKOZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Ujlak, 4 m. from Aranyos-Megyes. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1348.

SARLAT [anc. *Sarlatum*], a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 33 m. S.S.E. Périgueux, in a basin inclosed on all sides by arid hills. It consists, for the most part, of narrow streets, lined with very indifferent houses; but has a college, an hospital, and an ancient parish church; a court of first resort and commerce, and a diocesan seminary. The only article of manufacture and trade is nut-oil. Pop. 4157.

SARMATIA. See POLAND.

SARMATO, a tn. and com. Parma, duchy and 10 m. W. Piacenza, on a fertile district watered by the Po, but subject to inundation. It has an old castle, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and fuel. Pop. 2582.

SARMIENTO (MOUNT), a remarkable mountain, Terra del Fuego, S. side of Gabriel Channel; lat. $54^{\circ} 27' 12'' S.$; lon. $70^{\circ} 51' 30'' W.$ Its height is 6800 ft. above sea-level, rising from a broad base. When viewed from the N., it appears like the crater of a volcano, but when seen from the W., its volcanic resemblance ceases, and it has never been known to present any indications of activity. It is the most striking elevation in the strait; but, from the state of the climate, and its being clothed with perpetual snows, it is almost always enveloped in condensed vapour.

SARNE, or **SARNOWO**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 54 m. S. Posen; with three R. Catholic churches; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1444.

SARNEN [Latin, *Sarnina*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Unterwalden, on the Aa, as it issues from the Lake of Sarnen, 11 m. S.S.W. Luzern. It is agreeably situated at the foot of an eminence called Landenberg; and contains a townhouse, a parish church, a large and handsome edifice; an arsenal, occupying the site of the castle of Landenberg; a Capuchin monastery, and a superior school. The principal manufacture is leather. There are also tile-works, and a saw-mill. Sarnen makes a considerable figure in the early history of Switzerland. The Austrian bailiff having atrociously put out the eyes of an aged and venerable citizen, and done other deeds of cruelty, a conspiracy was formed, and on New-year's day, 1308, twenty peasants having obtained access to the castle, on the pretence of making the customary presents, but well provided with concealed armour, gained possession of it almost without a struggle. All the buildings of the castle have disappeared, but the terrace commands a beautiful view, and is the well-chosen spot on which the citizens of the canton have met since 1646, to make their elections. Pop. 3007.

SARNESFIELD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1256 ac. P. 135.

SARNIA, or **PORT SARNIA**, a tn. Canada West, co. Lambton, beautifully situated on the St. Clair, not far from the point where it issues from Lake Huron. It is a large and thriving place, with Episcopal, Free, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic churches; grammar and common schools, a large foundry, two tanneries, a saw-mill driven by water, and two flour-mills driven by steam. Having a regular ferry across the river to Port Huron, in the U. States, and being a port of export, and the last port at which steamers bound to the upper lakes can touch, it already commands a large trade, and promises to become a place of importance. Pop. (1852), 1384.

SARNICO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, at the S. extremity of Lake Iseo, where it discharges itself by the Oglio, here crossed by a bridge. It has a court of justice, several public offices, and three churches; a valuable fishery, silk-mills, quarries; and a trade in silk, timber, and building-stone. Pop. 1768.

SARNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 12 m. N.N.W. Salerno, near the source of the river of its name, at the foot of the Apennines. It is tolerably well built, and contains an old castle, belonging to the dukes of Sarno; a handsome cathedral, adorned with some paintings of the first masters; a collegiate church, two monasteries, two nunneries, a seminary, an hospital; paper-mill, and copper-foundry. In the centre of the town are a chalybeate and several sulphurous springs, which are much frequented. A great deal of silk of superior quality is produced in the neighbourhood. Sarno is the see of a bishop; and in its vicinity two celebrated battles have been fought, the one between Narses, the general of Justinian, and Teia, king of the Goths, when the latter was taken prisoner and put to death; and the other in which Ferdinand of Aragon defeated John of Anjou. Pop. 12,000.

SAINTHEIM, a vil. Tyrol, circle and about 24 m. from Botzen; with a deanery church, and two castles. There is a bathing establishment in the vicinity. Pop. 2734.

SARONIC GULF, or **GULF OF EGINA**, an extensive bay in the Grecian Archipelago, washing the shores of Attica, on the N. and N.E., the Isthmus of Corinth on the W. and N.W., and Argolis on the S.W. Its length is about 45 m.; and its width, at the entrance between Capes Skylo and Colonna, about 30 m. It contains numerous islands, of which the largest are Koluri or Salamis, situated near the Attic coast, and famous for the naval victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians; and Egina or Ægina, which is situated near its centre, and gives it one of its names.

SARONNO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Milan, on the Lura, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile plain, which sometimes suffers from inundation. It has two churches, both handsome, and one of them regarded as among the finest in Lombardy, adorned with beautiful frescoes by Luini, and other celebrated masters; a suppressed convent, which numbered among its inmates Lorenzo Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV.; several superior educational establishments; manufactures of various articles in cotton, and three important weekly markets, chiefly for corn, cattle, flax, and silk. The learned Orientalist, Bartolomeo Catena, and the famous singer, Guiditta Pasta, were natives of Saronno. Pop. 4915.

SAROS, a gulf, Turkey in Europe, Ægean Sea, separated from the Strait of the Dardanelles by the peninsula of Gallipoli. At its entrance it is about 25 m. broad; it extends about 45 m. inland, narrowing gradually.

SAROS, or **SAROS-VAEMEYE**, a co. Hungary; bounded, N. by Galicia, E. co. Zemplin, S. Abaujvar, and W. Zips; area, 1380 geo. sq. m. The Carpathian chain stretches along its N. frontier, and sends out ramifications which extend into the interior, and occasionally ascend to a considerable height. From their sides descend numerous streams, of which the principal are the Tarca or Torisza, and the Topoly or Topla. In the mountainous districts, oats is the only cereal that thrives, but the lower valleys are fruitful in all kinds of grain. Much hemp and flax are also grown, and there is a good deal of fruit. The forests are extensive, and yield excellent timber. The minerals include iron and salt, and also precious stones, particularly opals, which are said to be the finest in Europe. The inhabitants, chiefly Slaves and Rusniaks, are very industrious. The capital of the co. is Eperies. Pop. 201,200.

SAROS-NAGY-PATAK, a tn. Hungary. See **PATAK**.

SAROWY, or **SEROHI**, a tn. Hindoostan, Ajmeer, cap. principality of same name, near an affluent of the Loony, 60 m. N.W. Odeypoor. It is advantageously situated on the most frequented road for commerce, between Gujerat and Upper Hindoostan, and also forms an important military position, from commanding several strong passes.—The **PRINCIPALITY**, occupying the S.W. portion of prov. Ajmeer, between lat. 24° and 26° N., is bounded, N. by the Indian desert, E. the Aravalli Mountains, S. prov. Gujerat, and W. the Banass and Scinde. By the wars of the petty chiefs, it had been almost reduced to a desert; but has a naturally fertile soil, is well supplied with water; and rears very superior cattle. It has greatly improved since taken under British protection in 1823.

SARPA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Astrakhan; lat. 46° N.; flows N., forming several small lakes, enters gov. Saratov, passes the town of Sarepta, and a little below joins l. bank Volga, after a course of about 220 m.

SARRALBE [anc. *Alba ad Saravum*], a tn. France, dep. Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Albe, 40 m. E.S.E. Metz; with manufactures of linen, straw-hats, and snuff-boxes. Pop. 2352.

SARRAT, par. Eng. Herts; 1550 ac. Pop. 613.

SARRE, a river, France, rises in the Vosges, near Sarrebourg, dep. Meurthe; flows circuitously N.N.W. across deps. Meurthe, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle, enters Rhenish Prussia, passes Saarlouis and Sarrebourg; and after a course of about 136 m., joins r. bank Moselle 3 m. above Treves.

SARRE-CHESABLET, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 10 m. S. Aosta; with two churches, and an elementary school. Pop. 1116.

SARREAL, or **SARRIAL**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. N. Tarragona, near the Anguera. It has a town-house, small prison, primary school, and a parish church. Near it are quarries of gypsum and alabaster. Pop. (agricultural), 2124.

SARREBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, in a fertile district, r. bank Sarre, 40 m. N.E. Nancy, at the entrance to the principal pass of the Vosges. It is an important military depot; and has a large baking establishment, and vast magazines; a court of first resort, and an agricultural society; and manufactures of coarse cottons, flax, saws, sheet-iron, lamp-black, and chemical products. Pop. 2443.

SARREGUEMINES, or **SAAR-GUEMUND** [anc. *Saravi Bodine*], a tn. France, dep. Moselle, at the confluence of the Sarre and Belise, 41 m. E.N.E. Metz. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college; an old Capuchin convent, the buildings of which are now occupied by the prefecture; a *palais-de-justice*, and well-constructed prisons; manufactures of delft and earthenware, glue, and velvet; and a considerable trade in corn, hempen cloth, fruit, and timber. It is also the central locality for the manufacture of snuff-boxes, of which above a million are annually made in the town and the surrounding villages. Pop. 4418.

SARRELOUIS, a tn. Prussia. See **SARLOUIS**.

SARRIA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 3 m. from Barcelona. It has a handsome parish church in the principal square; and in another square are the townhouse, prison, and primary school. In the vicinity are the cemetery, two suppressed convents, a nursery, and a royal palace, where the kings of Aragon and counts of Barcelona used to spend the summer. There is but little industry of any kind, the place being chiefly used as a summer resort for the wealthier inhabitants of Barcelona. Pop. 3825.

SARRIANS, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. from Carpentras. Silk-worms are reared on an extensive scale, and there is some trade in silk, hay, and saffron. Pop. 1258.

SARRION, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Teruel. It is poorly built; has a parish church, a school, and an old convent, which was fortified during the last civil war; manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp. Pop. 1007.

SARRONNO, a tn. Austrian Italy. See **SARONNO**.

SARRULLE, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Nuoro, on a hill, in a healthy district. Pop. 1600.

SARSDEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 1770 ac. Pop. 188.

SARSINA, a tn. Papal States, leg. and 24 m. S.S.E. Forlì, l. bank Savio. It is the see of a bishop, and has sulphur-mines in its vicinity.

SARSKOE-SELO, a tn. Russia. See SOPHIA (St.).

SARSTEDT, a tn. Hanover, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Hildesheim; with a parish church, and a handsome manor-house. Pop. 1462.

SART, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Liège. Weaving and husbandry occupy the majority of the inhabitants; and some trade is carried on in grain, cattle, and flax. Pop. 2433.

SART-DAME-AVELINES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Thil, 19 m. S.S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, an oil and two flour mills; and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1672.

SARTEANO, or SARTIANO, a tn. Tuscany, comp. Arezzo, on the side of a hill above the Oriato, about 12 m. from Montepulciano. It has two parish churches, two small hospitals, a monastery, a school, several tanneries, dye-works; and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 3096.

SARTENE, a tn., isl. Corsica, picturesquely situated on a ridge between the valleys of Valinco and Orto, 30 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre; is surrounded with walls in a ruinous condition, contains a number of well-built houses, and has some trade in corn, oil, wax, leather, goat and sheep skins, fir-deals, &c. Pop. 2658.

SARTHE (Latin, *Sarta*), a river, France, rises near the ancient abbey of La Trappe, in the village of Somme-Sarthe, dep. Orne; flows first W.S.W., forming part of the boundary between dep. Orne and dep. Sarthe, to which it gives its name, and passing the town of Alençon, then, on reaching the frontiers of dep. Mayenne, turns S.S.E., flows circuitously in that direction till it reaches Le Mans, when it turns S.W., enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins l. bank Mayenne a little above Angers, after a course of 125 m., of which about 74 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Végre; and on the left, the Orne, Huisne, and Loir.

SARTHE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Orne, E. Eure-et-Loir and Loir-et-Cher, S. Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, and W. Mayenne; lat. 47° 35' to 48° 30' N.; lon. 0° 50' E. to 0° 28' W. It is of a very compact, and, but for a considerable protuberance in the N., is almost of a circular form; greatest length, N. to S., 61 m.; greatest breadth, 48 m.; area, 2371 sq. m. The surface consists generally of tolerably fertile plains, sloping vineyards, extensive forests, and pleasant, well-watered valleys. The Sarthe and Loir are the only navigable rivers, but numerous minor streams circulate in all directions. The climate is temperate and, though somewhat overcharged with moisture, is healthy. Rather more than a half of the whole surface is arable, and is generally laid out in well-inclosed fields. The corn raised more than suffices for the home consumption. Hemp also is an important crop, and the soil being particularly well adapted for fruit, a considerable portion of it is occupied with orchards, from the produce of which large quantities of cider are made. Stone-fruit, nuts, and chestnuts also abound. The domestic animals are of inferior breeds, with the exception of swine, to which particular attention appears to be paid. Poultry are extensively reared, and disposed of chiefly in the Paris market. The minerals are of little consequence. Iron is the only metal worked, and that to a very limited extent; but there are good seams of red and yellow ochre; and excellent quarries of sandstone, limestone, millstones, slates, and marble. A mine of anthracite is partially worked, and fine rock-crystals, fossil amber, and garnets are found. There is also some kaolin. The manufactures consist chiefly of sailcloth, and linen raw and dyed, chiefly for the colonial market. The trade includes, besides these articles, iron, marble, chalk, goose-quills, corn, wine, salt, clover and lucern seed; poultry and pork. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Le Mans (the capital), La Flèche, Mamers, St. Calais—subdivided into 33 cantons, and 391 communes. Pop. (1852), 473,071.

SARTIRANA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, near the confluence of the Sesio with the Po. It has a court of justice and three churches. Pop. 2881.

SARTOR-ØE, an isl. Norway, W. coast of S. Bergenhus, about 15 m. W. of Bergen; lat. 60° 15' N.; lon. 4° 10' E. It is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented, especially near its centre, as to be divided into two parts, a N. and a S., only connected by a very narrow isthmus. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 24 m.

SARUD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Sarud, 22 m. from Erlau; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1393.

SAKUM (Old) [anc. *Sorbiodunum*], an ancient representative borough, England, co. Wilts, about 1½ m. N. Salisbury. It long stood foremost in the list of what were usually termed 'rotten boroughs,' and was finally disfranchised by the Reform Act, but is of very great antiquity, and still possesses much historical interest, having been an important settlement of the early Britons, then a Roman station, and lastly the residence of the west Saxon kings, till the heptarchy was merged into one kingdom under Egbert.

SARUN, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar; lat. 25° 30' to 27° N.; lon. 84° to 85° 30' E.; bounded, N. by Nepal; E. the dist. Tirhoot; W. Goruckpoor; and S. by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which separate it from the dists. Ghazipoor, Shahabad, and Patna. The Gunduck river forms portions of both its W. and E. frontier, and traverses its centre, dividing the dist. into Chumparun in the N., and Sarun proper in the S. Area, 5116 sq. m. Surface almost wholly level, thickly studded by mango-groves; with intervening cultivated tracts, and well watered during the rainy season. Many marshy jungles border on Nepal; and only about one-third of the Chumparun div. is tilled, producing, however, wheat, barley, oats, rice, maize, and European fruits, together with opium, indigo, cotton, and other Indian staples. Sarun proper is in the highest state of cultivation, and is one of the most flourishing parts of British India. Nitre and salts of soda effloresce in abundance on the soil. Coarse cloths and pottery are made; and large quantities of grain, cotton, hemp, tobacco, indigo, &c., are sent into Bengal, with timber of all kinds, from Goruckpoor. Hajepoor and Revelunge are the seats of large annual fairs. Principal towns are Chuprah (the capital), Bettiah, and Manjee. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos. Pop. 1,700,000.

SARUNGPOOR, an ancient city, Hindoostan, prov. Malwah; lat. 23° 35' N.; lon. 76° 35' E. In 1820 it contained about 2000 houses.

SARVAR, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, near the confluence of the Gyöngyös, 20 m. S.E. Güns; with a church, a courthouse, an old castle, several mills; and a trade in sheep and tobacco. Pop. 1167.

SARVIZ, a river, Hungary; rises N. of Lake Balaton, flows circuitously S.S.E.; and after a course of above 80 m., joins the Danube, where, by two branches, it forms the island of Margitta. The upper part of the Sarviz has been converted into a canal, which serves the important purpose of draining the extensive marshes which line its banks.

SARZANA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 58 m. S.E. E. Genoa, prov. Levante, near the Magra. It was formerly encircled by fosses, which have been partly filled up and converted into gardens, but is still surrounded by massive walls, constructed in the 15th century; and is traversed throughout its whole length by the public road, which forms a spacious, handsome, and well-paved street. Sarzana is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral of three naves, with a simple but majestic facade, covered with white marble and good sculptures; another elegant church, four oratories, a handsome townhouse, an episcopal seminary, a missionary college, superior public schools, an hospital, and an old castle. Sarzana originally belonged to Tuscan, but was exchanged in the 15th century for Leghorn, which the Genoese then possessed. Pop. 8432.

SARZANELLO, a vil. and par. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, about 1 m. from Sarzana; with a church, and a celebrated castle. Pop. 1014.

SARZEAU, a tn. and com. France, dep. Morbihan, on the peninsula of Ruis, which forms the S. side of the Bay of Morbihan, 14 m. from Vannes. It has a church, with a lofty tower; some trade in salt, obtained from the surrounding marshes; and indifferent wine, the growth of the district. In the neighbourhood, near the village of Tumiac, is the Grand Mont, or Butte-de-Tumiac, the largest tumulus in France. It is of a conical shape, measures 108 ft. in circumference at the base, and is so high as to form an important landmark for coasting vessels. Le Sage was born at Sarzeau. Pop. 7165.

SARZEDAS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 12 m. W. Castelo-Branco, on a lofty and rugged steep above l. bank Alameda. Near it considerable quantities of honey are obtained, and numerous sheep are fed. Pop. 2540.

SAS-VAN-GENT, a small fortified tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the Belgian frontier, 13 m. N. Ghent, with which it communicates by canal. It has two market-places, two churches, and a school; several corn-mills, two breweries, and some trade by the canal. Though its fortifications are still quite complete, Sas-van-Gent cannot be considered a fortress, though it could be used as a field-work. Pop. 854.

SASBACH, or **SACHBACH**, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 16 m. E.N.E. Strasburg; with a parish church. The celebrated Marshal Turenne, while reconnoitring in the vicinity, was killed by a cannon-ball. A monument to him, in granite, marks the spot. Pop. 1370.

SASIK, a lake, Russia, in S. of gov. Bessarabia, about 24 m. long, N. to S., by 9 m. broad. It receives the Kagalnik, of which it is properly only an expansion, and communicates with the Black Sea a little N. of the mouths of the Danube.

SASKATCHAWAN, **SASKATCHEVAN**, or **NELSON**, a river, British N. America; rises in two large branches in the Rocky Mountains; the more S., about lat. 49°; the more N., about lat. 52° N.; these branches, the one of which flows E.S.E., and the other E.N.E., unite about 450 m. from their sources; and after a course of 200 m. more, the Saskatchewan falls into Lake Winnipeg, from which it issues under the name of Nelson River. Its lower course is other 350 m., so that its whole length exceeds 1000 m. in a straight line, and 1600 m. measured along the windings. It gives its name to one of the districts of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

SASNEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Agra; lat. 27° 45' N.; lon. 78° 4' E. Its fortifications, partially destroyed by Lord Lake, are now in ruins. The town, however, is still extensive and populous.

SASS (*Teisza*), a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, 1. bank Theiss, 4 m. from Alpar. It has a trade in corn and wine. P. 1230. **SASSANO**, two places, Naples, prov. Sannio:—1, A tn., S.W. La Sala; with a church, and eight chapels.—2, A tn., E.N.E. Isernia, on a rocky eminence. Pop. 1430.

SASSARI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, cap. div. of same name, on a gentle declivity above the Turritano, about 9 m. from its mouth at Porto-Torres, and 105 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. It presents a pleasing appearance at a distance, standing amidst vineyards, olive-yards, orchards, gardens, finely planted walks, and fertile and well-cultivated fields; and surrounded by walls partly destroyed, flanked with square towers. It is entered by five gates, and is well built. The main street, in particular, and many of the houses and shops, have a substantial and showy appearance. It has 24 churches, one of them a large cathedral, with a very elaborate façade; several convents and nunneries, a governor's and an archbishop's palace, another fine palace, belonging to the Duke of Asinara; a university, occupying the buildings of the former Jesuit college; an ecclesiastical seminary, an imposing old citadel, now converted into barracks; a public hospital, a public library, and several fine fountains. The only manufacture of consequence is that of tobacco, which is here grown in large quantities, and worked up in one of the largest establishments in the island; and the trade, for which Porto-Torres, at the mouth of the Turritano, is the harbour, consists chiefly in grain, oil, cheese, and sheep and goat skins. Sassari is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. It began to rise in importance as early as the 7th century, and was for some time governed as an independent republic. It has suffered much from war, having been pillaged by the Genoese in 1166, and by the French in 1527. Pop. 22,883.—The div. Sassari, occupying the N., the healthier and more fertile part of the island, consists of four provs.—Sassari (the capital), Alghero, Ozieri, and Tempo. Pop. (1848), 147,045.

SASSELLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. W.N.W. Genoa, in a low valley. It was once fortified, but now only one of the towers of its old castle remains. It has two churches, a superior school, a convent, a theatre, and an hospital. Pop. 4640.

SASSENBERG, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 17 m. E. Münster, 1. bank Hessel; with a castle, a church; manufactures of linen, an oil-work, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1365.

SASSERAM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, 34 m. S. Buxar; lat. 24° 58' N.; lon. 83° 58' E.; chiefly remarkable

for a magnificent mausoleum, built in the centre of a great reservoir of water, about 1 m. in circumference. The dome and the rest of the building is of fine gray stone. The town is large, is partly built of stone also, and contains other Mahometan remains besides the mausoleum.

SASSIN, **SAS-VAR**, or **SCHLOSSBERG**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neutra, and 8 m. from Holics, on the Miava. It contains a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a Pauline cloister. The last possesses an image of the Virgin, which even in recent times, 100,000 pilgrims have visited in a single year. The principal manufacture is calico, which is made very extensively. Pop. 2690.

SASSINORO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, S. Campobasso; with a church, and three chapels. Pop. 1155.

SASSO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, S.S.W. Potenza, at the foot of several small hills. It contains a church, and two chapels. Pop. 2700.

SASSUOLO, a tn. Italy, duchy, and 10 m. S.S.W. Modena, r. bank Secchia; with a fine castle. In the vicinity is Mount Zibio, remarkable for its petroleum-springs, and its frequent eruptions of sulphurous smoke, flame, and mud.

SASTAGO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Saragossa, r. bank Ebro. It is well built; has three squares, a church, castle, and hospital; oil and flour mills, and a trade in salt, charcoal, and agricultural produce. Pop. 1461.

SATA, one of the mouths of the Indus (*which see*).

SATADU, or **SATADO**, a state, Senegambia, extending chiefly along r. bank Falemé, and between it and the Ba-fing or Senegal. Gold is found in its soil and in the sands of its rivers, from which it is extracted by the natives by washing.

SATALGE, a tn. European Turkey, Thessaly, 20 m. S. Larissa, on an acclivity. The river of the same name is an affluent of the Salymphria. The famous battle of Pharsalia was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.

SATALIAH, tn. and gulf, Asia Minor. *See* ADALIAH.

SATANOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, 1. bank Podhorze, N.N.W. Kamenetz. A great part of the inhabitants are Jews, who carry on a considerable trade with Galicia. Pop. 3200.

SATGONG, an inconsiderable tn. Hindoostan, Bengal, on a small creek of the Hooghly, and about 4 m. W. the town of that name. In the 16th century it was a large trading city, in which European merchants had their factories for procuring the productions of Bengal.

SÄTHER, or **SÄTER**, a tn. Sweden. *See* SAETER.

SATIMANGALUM, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. and 46 m. N. by E. Coimbatore; lat. 11° 31' N.; lon. 77° 16' E. It is a scattered place, standing on a plain, and contains only about 600 houses. In the town and neighbourhood cotton goods are manufactured from the cotton raised in the surrounding country. There is here a temple of considerable repute dedicated to Vishna. The fortress is extensive, and constructed of cut stone.

SATORALLYA-UJHELY, or simply **UJHELY**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, on the Ronyva. It contains a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church, a synagogue, and a Piarist monastery. The district is famous for its wine, usually sold under the name of Tokay. Pop. 7600.

SATPOORA, an extensive range of hills, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, between the Nerbudda and Tapti. It extends along from near Surat, where it approaches the N.E. termination of the W. Ghats, to lat. 77° E., and is almost wholly occupied by the Bheel tribes. They have bold romantic outlines, rising into lofty peaks, the highest being about 2500 ft. above sea-level, and consist of amygdaloid, greenstone, and basalt.

SATPUR, a defile, Bulti, or Little Tibet; lat. 35° N.; lon. 75° 24' E. It has a height of about 12,000 ft., and leads N. from the elevated table-land of Deotsu, into the valley of Iskardoh. The path lies along the base of a steep mountain, and could scarcely be forced, as an enemy, by occupying the mountain side, might effectually bar approach by merely rolling down stones.

SATRIANO, two towns, Naples:—1, Prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza, formerly the see of a bishop.—2, Prov. Calabria-Ultra I., S. Catanzaro, on a hill; with two churches. Silk-worms are extensively reared in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2200.

SATTARAH, a dist. and tn. British India, presid. Bombay, which until lately formed a state subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian government, and was in the 17th century the dominion of the head of the Mahratta confederacy. It extends from lat. 15° 40' to 18° 30' N., and lon. 73° 40' to 76° E.; and is largely surrounded by the British districts Concan, Poonah, and Darwar. On the W. it is mostly bounded by the mountain range of the W. Ghats, but a portion extends across these to the Indian Ocean, on which it has a coast-line of 20 m., limited S. by the Portuguese territory of Goa. Length, N.W. to S.E., 180 m.; greatest breadth, 200 m.; area, 10,222 sq. m. This country belongs to the table-land of the Deccan; its surface is much broken by heights and ravines, and in the district are numerous isolated and abrupt hills, crowned by fortresses. The Kistna river flowing S.E. intersects its centre; the Neerah and Beemah rivers form nearly all the N., and the Gutpurba the S. boundary. Sattarah has been one of the best-managed of the native states of India under its late rajahs. Its several divisions, containing from 150 to 300 villages each, were administered by a soubahdar, and subdivided into other divisions, with from 6 to 20 villages each, under junior officers, through whom the whole civil and judicial business was conducted. The land was assessed on the ryotwary system, varying every year with the quantity of land cultivated; and the revenue was always paid in money.—(*Parl. Rep.* 1830.) The last rajah abolished suttee or widow-burnings, disclaimed the levy of transit duties, and declared the coinage of the East India Company current in his dominions, established a free hospital, introduced vaccination, founded bungalows or halting-places for travellers, built an aqueduct at Sattarah, and formed roads and bridges, two of which latter are the handsomest in the Deccan.—(*Parl. Rep.* 1849.) In a minute of the Governor of Bombay, after the lapse of the district to the British rule, it is stated that no great change would be required there, 'for we have to deal with a system greatly in advance of those which usually exist in native states, and in the practical working of it, particularly in the police, we may find portions which may aid us in improving our own.'—(*Parl. Return*, March, 1851.) The total annual revenue is estimated at £140,000. After Sattarah (the capital), the chief towns are Kolapoor, Punderpoor, Merritch, Tazgaon, Vingorla, and Bejapoor. The state of Sattarah was founded by Sevajee, the famous Mahratta leader, in the time of Aurengzebe. By one of his successors, in 1749, the leadership of the Mahrattas was resigned to an officer of his court termed the Peishwa, who transferred the seat of the Mahratta government from Sattarah to Poonah. The Pindang war of 1817-18, finally placed the whole dominion of the Peishwa at the disposal of the British, when the present territory was erected into a sovereignty for the rajah Purtab Singh, who was raised to the throne under British protection in 1819. In 1839 that sovereign was, however, deposed by the Anglo-Indian government on account of alleged intrigues against its supremacy in India, the real existence of which has been since the subject of much controversy in England, both in and out of Parliament. Purtab Singh retired to Benares, in Hindoostan, where he died in 1847. His brother, the late rajah, died at Sattarah in 1848, without lineal descendants, and his adoption of a successor not being ratified by the Anglo-Indian government, Sattarah then ceased to exist as a separate state, and was incorporated into the Bombay presidency.—**SATTARAH**, the cap., 60 m. S.S.E. Poonah, consists of a decayed fort at the W. extremity of a hill range, abruptly raised 800 ft. above an adjacent plain, and a town clustered around the base of the rock. The latter was some years ago composed of a long street of tiled huts, and except a new palace then building for the rajah, it had no edifice worthy of note. Its vale, within the influence of the sea-breeze, is one of the most pleasing tracts in the Deccan, and about 2 m. E. are European cantonments. The fort was taken from the Bejapoor sovereign in 1673, by Sevajee, who made it the seat of his empire.

SATTERLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 515 ac. Pop. 57. **SATUR** (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Cher, l. bank Loire, 20 m. N.N.E. Bourges; with manufactures of leather. It depends upon the small port of St. Thibault, in its vicinity, where there is a considerable export of wine and other products from the surrounding districts. It formerly possessed a rich ancient abbey. Pop. 1065.

SATURNIN-LES-APT (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 30 m. E.N.E. Avignon, at the foot of a rocky eminence. It has some manufactures of galoon lace. Pop. 1164.

SATZUNG, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and near Wolkstein; with manufactures of lace, several mills, and a tannery in timber. Pop. 1303.

SAUBERMUTTY, or **SABERMUTTY**, a river, Hindoostan, issues from the Dhaubur Lake, S.E. of Odeypoor, flows S.S.E. through prov. Gujerat, passing the towns of Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad; and after a course of about 200 m., falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Cambay.

SAUCEJO (El), a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Seville. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, two primary schools, a church, and two hermitages; three flour and two oil mills, and two manufactories of coarse earthenware. Pop. (agricultural), 2526.

SAUDRE, a river, France, formed in dep. Loir-et-Cher, a little N.N.E. of Salbris, by the union of two streams called the Great and Little Saudre; flows S.W., passing Romorantin, and joins r. bank Cher after a course of about 39 m.

SAUERSCHWABENHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinessen, circle Bingen, on the Selzbach, 7 m. S.W. Mentz; with a parish church. Pop. 951.

SAUGUES, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Le Puy. It has a very ancient belfry tower, with a curious chime; manufactures of coarse woollens and worsted, and a trade in wool, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 1896.

SAUGUR, a large tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 74 m. E.S.E. Seronge; lat. 23° 48' N.; lon. 78° 47' E. Little was known of it until it was taken by the British in 1818, when it was found to be a large, flourishing, and opulent city.

SAUJON, a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Sendre, which here begins to be navigable, 35 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and a trade in salt, corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1693.

SAUL, par. Irel. Down; 5272 ac. Pop. 1820.

SAUL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 564 ac. Pop. 550.

SAULGE (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 20 m. N.E. Nevers, between two well-wooded hills. It was anciently a place of considerable importance. Pop. 1260.

SAULHEIM (NIEBER), a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinessen, circle Alzey, dist. and near Würrstadt. It has two parish churches, and a castle. Pop. 1606.

SAULIEU [anc. *Sedelaucum*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 39 m. W. Dijon. It is surrounded with walls, but, with exception of the suburbs, is poorly built; has a court of commerce, a communal college, an ancient Romanesque church, with beautiful columns and mouldings; manufactures of common cloth, leather and embroidery; and a trade in wine, corn, hemp, wool, wood, and fish. Pop. 2862.

SAULT [anc. *Saltus*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, in a valley of its name, on the Nesque, 30 m. N.E. Avignon. It has manufactures of serge, and a sulphureous spring. P. 1476.

SAULT DE STE MARIE, a vil. U. States, Michigan, 300 m. N. by W. Detroit, S. side, St. Mary's Strait, at the falls of Ste Marie. It contains a courthouse, a jail, three churches, and two schools. Here also is Fort Brady, a U. States military post, and a storehouse of the American Fur Company. The falls or Sault of the river are merely rapids. Immense quantities of white fish are caught here, and cured for the W. markets. Pop. (1850), 890.

SAULXURES, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 21 m. S.E. Epinal. It has a cotton-mill, and some trade in cheese. Pop. 1622.

SAULZOIR, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 12 m. from Cambrai. It has manufactures of chicory, coffee, and cotton stuffs; breweries, a flax and several oil mills. Pop. 2282.

SAUMUK [anc. *Salmurium*], a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, picturesquely situated on the Loire, here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 25 m. S.S.E. Angers. It consists of a high and low town, both situated on the l. bank, and a suburb, on the r. bank of the river. The high town, so called from occupying a steep acclivity, is irregularly built; the low town has a much better appearance, and is adorned by a fine quay lined with handsome houses. The buildings deserving of notice are the old castle, crowning the summit of the hill above the town, now much dilapidated, though still used as an arsenal; the *hôtel-de-ville*, the church of St. Pierre, in the form of a Latin cross, with a massy tower; the church of

Nôtre Dame de Nantilly, the oldest and most curious church of the town, with a nave and apsis, which have been supposed to date from the sixth century; the church of Nôtre Dame des Ardilliers, surmounted by a magnificent dome; the baths, theatre, and public library. The manufactures consist of linen goods, and works in enamel and glass; there are also saltpetre-refineries and tanneries. The trade is in corn, flour, maize, wine, hemp, flax, and iron. Saumur is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, riding-school, and Ecole de Cavalerie, in which from 300 to 400 youths are instructed in all the branches suited to their military profession. It early distinguished itself in the cause of the Reformation, and was placed by Henry IV. under the government of the wise and able Protestant leader, Duplessis Mornay, under whose fostering care it soon attained great prosperity, but declined after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. One of the greatest exploits of the Vendéens was performed here in 1793, when, headed by Henri de Laroche-Jacquelin, they stormed the heights on which the republicans had entrenched themselves 15,000 strong, and gained possession of the town. About 2 m. from Saumur is a Dolmen or Tolmen, consisting of huge blocks of unhewn stone set upright, with others laid across them, and forming one of the largest and most perfect Druidical monuments in France. The learned Madame Dacier was born here. Pop. 10,625.

SAUMUROI, an anc. dist. France, which formed part of prov. Anjou, and is now divided between depts. Indre-et-Loire, Maine, and Vienne.

SAUNDBY, par. Eng. Notts; 1373 ac. Pop. 88.

SAUNDERS, an isl., S. Atlantic; lat. 57° 49' S.; lon. 26° 44' W. It is apparently about 30 m. in circumference, showing a surface of considerable height, covered with snow.

SAUNDERTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1590 ac. P. 380.

SAUNG, a large river, Anam. See DONNAL.

SAURAT, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 15 m. from Foix; with an ancient church, manufactures of iron, and several saw-mills and slate quarries. Pop. 2565.

SAURITSCH, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and near Marburg, on the Drave. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a castle, a poorhouse, and a common school. Pop. (dist.), 1750.

SAUSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 728 ac. Pop. 193.

SAUTERNES, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 12 m. from Bazas, situated in the midst of rich vineyards, which produce one of the best white wines of all the Bordelais. Pop. 1037.

SAUTGHUR, a picturesquely situated tn. Hindoostan, 106 m. W. by S. Madras; lat. 12° 57' N.; lon. 78° 48' E. The nabob of the Carnatic has a garden here, which is considered one of the best in the country, but, like most Eastern gardens, is totally devoid of taste and beauty.

SAUVE, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 19 m. N.W. Nîmes. It has manufactures of hosiery and pitch-forks. The latter are extensively made, and form a considerable article of trade. Near it are the thermal baths of Fonsange, efficacious particularly in cutaneous affections, and much frequented. Pop. 2820.

SAUVENIERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Namur; with a brewery, corn, oil, and other mills; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1101.

SAUVETERRE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Gaudens. Pop. 2170.

SAUVEUR (St.), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.E. Tournay. The chief employments are agriculture, spinning flax, and weaving linen. There are also a brewery, distillery, bleachfield, and five flour-mills. Agricultural produce is exported. Pop. 2257.

SAUX, or SAULX, a river, France, issues from the Lake of Bressoncourt, 6 m. E. Poissons, dep. Haute-Marne, on the

confines of dep. Meuse; enters that dep., flows N.W., enters dep. Bassé-Marne, and joins l. bank Ornain, after a course of nearly 60 m.

SAUXILLANGES [Latin, *Celsinianiae*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Crouse, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont; with manufactures of bombazine, camlet, and scythes; saw-mills and tanneries. Pop. 1485.

SAUZE-DE-CESANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Susa, on the Dora, at the foot of the Varco-di-Sestriere; with a parish church. Pop. 1155.

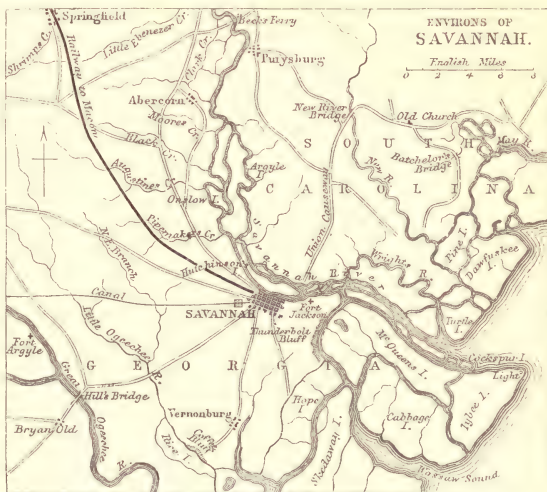
SAVA, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 19 m. E.S.E. Tarento. Pop. 2000.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 19° 10' S.; lon. 169° 50' W. (n.); about 33 m. in circuit, of a round form, and good height. It appears to consist wholly of coral-rocks, all overrun with woods and bushes. It was discovered in 1774 by Cook, and was so called by him from the ferocious disposition evinced by the natives. It now (1854) contains two churches, two native teachers, and about 1000 inhabitants; 300 of whom profess Christianity.

SAVAII, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point) 13° 49' S.; lon. 172° 29' W. (n.) It is the largest of the Samoan group, being 40 m. long, and 20 m. broad. Its shore is low, and the ascent to the centre gradual, except where the cones of some extinct craters occur. In the middle of the island a peak rises above 4000 ft., visible at a distance of between 50 m. and 60 m. The interior has never been explored, and is rarely entered even by natives. It produces spontaneously the citron, nutmeg, indigo, coffee, and sugar plants. The S. side of the island is rocky and iron-bound, with a heavy surf breaking on it. The only safe harbour is on the N. point, called the Bay of Mataatua. Supplies of hogs, poultry, vegetables, wood, and water, may be obtained here.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR:—1, A tn., isl. Hayti, republic of Santo Domingo, N.E. coast, S. shore of Samana Bay.—2, A small tn. Jamaica, Bluefield's Bay, S.W. coast.

SAVANNAH, a tn. and port, U. States, Georgia, r. bank river of same name, 17 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, on a canal connecting its river with the Ogeechee, and on a



railway connecting it with some of the main lines of the interior, and giving it immediate access to the basin of the Mississippi, 520 m. S.W. Washington. It stands on a sandy flat, about 40 ft. above the water, and used to be considered unhealthy, partly on account of the marshes which bound the flat at its E. and W. extremities, and still more on account of the inundation of the neighbouring district for the cultivation

of rice. The latter evil has, however, in a great measure ceased, in consequence of an arrangement with the proprietors of the rice-grounds, who have been induced by a payment of about £14,000, subscribed by the citizens, to substitute the dry for the wet mode of cultivation. The town is laid out with great regularity in a series of spacious streets and squares, the former crossing each other at right angles, and generally lined with a double row of trees; and the latter, about 20 in number, formed by the intersections of the streets, and usually inclosing a space of about two acres, laid out in grass-plots and shady walks, so as to give the whole place, during the spring and summer months, an airy, cool, and rural appearance. Up to 1820, a large proportion of the houses were constructed of wood; but in that year a dreadful conflagration having burnt down 463 of them, and destroyed property to the value of about £800,000 sterling, brick has been generally substituted for wood, and many improvements, tending to secure cleanliness, comfort, and health, have been introduced.

The public buildings include 12 or 14 churches, among which the Independent Presbyterian church, an elegant structure, of light-coloured granite, erected at a cost of about £20,000, deserves particular notice; a Jewish synagogue, an academy, a courthouse, jail, exchange, several fine banking-houses, an arsenal, U. States barracks, a market-house, theatre, female asylum, widows' asylum, hospital, and poorhouse. The manufactures are insignificant, but the trade is important, and gives indications of its extent in the large number of warehouses, from three to four stories high, built along the river, so as to be accessible at once from the wharfs below and from the streets behind. The harbour is one of the best on the S. coast of the U. States. The bar across the mouth of the river has from 18 ft. to 21 ft. of water at ebb-tide; vessels drawing 15 ft. or 16 ft. water get up to the Five-Fathom Hole, about 3 m. below the town; and those drawing only 13 ft. get up to its wharfs. Beyond this the navigation is continued by steam-boats for 250 m. to Augusta, and by pole-boats for 150 m. farther. The means of communication inland have been greatly extended by railways, completed or in course of erection. The staple exports of Savannah are lumber, rice, and more especially vast quantities of upland cotton.

EXPORTS OF SAVANNAH IN 1851 AND 1852.

| | 1851. | 1852. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Cotton (bales)..... | 317,434 | \$73,068 |
| Rice (casks)..... | 28,106 | 29,992 |
| Lumber (feet)..... | 17,764,300 | 25,508,600 |

Of which, in 1852, Britain received 110,408 bales cotton, 1290 casks rice, and 6,348,600 ft. lumber. Pop. (1850), 16,627; (1853), estimated at 25,000.

SAVE, or **SAU**, a river, Austria, rises in the E. slope of the Carnic or Julian Alps, in circle Laybach, Illyria, about 12 m. S.S.W. Villach; flows S.E. through Illyria, along the S. frontiers of Styria, and into Croatia, where, about 10 m. E. Petrinia, it receives its first important tributary, the Kulpa, which joins it on the right. On reaching the E. frontiers of Croatia, it receives its second important tributary, the Unna, which also joins it on the right. From this point, its course, though very circuitous, becomes on the whole E.S.E.; and till its junction with l. bank Danube at Belgrade, it forms the S. boundary of the Austrian dominions, separating them from Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia; and receiving from these countries—and, like the other tributaries already mentioned, all on the right—the Verbas, Bosna, and Drin. Its whole course is about 540 m., and, with exception of the first part, which is between narrow and rather steep banks, is through an open country, along which it winds with an almost sluggish current, not unfrequently overflowing its banks, and producing fearful devastation. The great length of its navigable course is of vast advantage to the surrounding districts, particularly by enabling them to find an easy market for their agricultural produce. Above the confluence of the Kulpa, it floats barges of 15 tons to 20 tons, and below, vessels of 150 tons to 200 tons.

SAVE, a river, France; rises in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the frontiers of Haute-Garonne; flows N.E., and joins l. bank Garonne, after a course of about 70 m.

SAVELANE, a mountain, Persia. See **SEVELLAN**.

SAVENAY, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on a hill above the Loire, 22 m. N.W. Nantes. It is poorly built; has a fine shady promenade, a court of first resort, and an

agricultural society. The Vendéans sustained a defeat here, by which their force was finally annihilated. Pop. 1150.

SAVENTHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 4 m. N.E. Brussels; with a church; a brewery, paper, oil, and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1210.

SAVERDUN, a tn. France, dep. Ariège, l. bank Ariège, 20 m. N. Foix. It was anciently fortified; and, during the war of the Albigenes, successfully stood a siege by Simon de Montfort, who was finally obliged to retire. It is in general well built; and has a well-endowed hospital, saw-mills, and tile-works. Pop. 2677.

SAVERNE [German, *Elsass-Zabren* or *Zavren*; anc. *T. berna*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Zorn, 19 m. N.W. Strasburg. It is a place of great antiquity, and rose to some importance under the Romans. It was afterwards fortified, and stood numerous sieges, particularly during the Thirty Years' war, when it was repeatedly taken and re-taken. The modern town is irregularly built, and contains no edifice deserving of notice except the old episcopal palace, which has been converted into barracks and a prison; and the parish church, which is surmounted by a very ancient and lofty tower. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, hosiery, copper and iron ware, leather, bricks, and tiles. The trade is in ironware, tobacco, and wood, which is floated down the Zorn. Pop. 5084.

SAVIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, S.W. Nola, in a flat and fertile district; with three churches; inhabitants chiefly employed in rearing silk-worms. Pop. 3850.

SAVIGLIANO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 8 m. E. Saluzzo, pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Macra and Grana, the former watering its W. and the other its E. side. It consists of the town proper and several suburbs, and is well built, the principal streets being regular and spacious, though those which intersect them are narrow and dark. There are also two squares, one of which, used for the public markets, is lined with porticoes; while the other, of a quadrangular form and considerable extent, is formed by regular and well-constructed houses. The principal buildings are four churches, an oratory of great architectural merit, and richly decorated; three monasteries and a nursery, a college and several schools, a large hospital or infirmary, a founding hospital, a house of refuge, and several other charitable endowments; a handsome theatre, and large cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist of woollens, partly fine, but chiefly of coarse quality; linen, silk, leather, refined wax, tapers, and candles; the principal trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, is in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1799. Pop. 15,546.

SAVIGNANO:—1, A tn. Papal States, deleg. and 19 m. S.S.E. Forlì. It is a fine country-town, and was fortified in 1361. Pop. 5000.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino, on a hill. Pop. 1568.

SAVIGNONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 12 m. N.N.E. Genoa. It is an ancient place, consisting of steep and ill-paved streets, and an irregular square; and has an old feudal castle, a parish church, and a large structure, originally an hospital, but now converted to private uses. Pop. 3822.

SAVINDROOG, a hill-fort, Mysore. See **SEVERDROOG**.

SAVINEN (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, r. bank Charente, 30 m. S.S.E. La Roche; with a curious church of the 11th century, the ruins of an extensive monastery, and a trade in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1516.

SAVIOUR (Str.), four pars. Eng.:—1, Devon; 85 ac. Pop. 2121.—2, York (N. Riding); 2273 ac. Pop. 2760.—3, Isl. Guernsey. Pop. 1037.—4, Isl. Jersey. Pop. 3404.

SAVONA, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. and 24 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. prov. of same name, W. side, Gulf of Genoa, at the foot of a hill which commands it on the E. It is partly surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel, but does not possess much strength. It has several good houses, but the majority are indifferent; and the streets, though well-paved, are inconveniently narrow. The objects most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a majestic structure, with fine pictures, bass-reliefs, sculptures, and carvings; several other churches, many of them with rich decorations; six monasteries, two nunneries, an episcopal seminary, two colleges or gymnasia, a large hospital, and various other charitable endowments. At the harbour, which is good, and defended

by a fort, a considerable trade is carried on in silk, wool, and fruit. Savona is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a superior court of law, and several public offices. It was anciently called Sabata or Sabatra, had bishops as early as the 7th century, and had a large and flourishing commerce till the 16th century, when the Genoese, who had become jealous of it, destroyed its harbour. Popes Sixtus IV. and Julius II., and the poet Chiabrera, were born at Savona. Pop. 16,211.

—The prov., area, 304 sq. m., is bounded, N. by prov. Acqui, N.E. Genoa, S.E. and S. gulf of that name, S.W. Albenga, and W. Mondovì. It is traversed in a N.E. direction by the Apennines, which here send the waters on its S. side in impetuous torrents to the Gulf of Genoa, and those on its N. side northwards to the basin of the Po. Pop. 79,748.

SAVOY (Duchy of) [Italian, *Savoia*; French, *Savoie*; German, *Savoyen*; Latin, *Sabaudia*], a div. Sardinian States; lat. 43° to 46° 25' N.; lon. 5° 30' to 7° 5' E.; bounded N. by Switzerland, from which, in that direction, it is almost entirely separated by the Lake of Geneva; N.E. Switzerland; E. and S.E. Piedmont; and S. and W. France; length, N. to S., 92 m.; breadth, 66 m.; area, 3597 sq. m. Savoy is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe; the culminating point of this continent, Mount Blanc, lying within its territory, in connection with the loftiest chain of the Alps, which stretch along its E. and S. frontier, and sending out numerous ramifications in all directions, make its surface almost a continued succession of lofty mountain and valley. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhone, which, forming its W. boundary, there receives its drainage directly, while the drainage of the N. is transmitted to it chiefly by the Lake of Geneva and the Arve, and that of the S. chiefly by the Isère and its tributary Arc. The lakes are not numerous, and, with exception of that of Geneva, which is shared with Switzerland, not individually of large extent. The most important are those of Bourguet and Annecy. From the physical structure of the country the extent of arable ground is necessarily limited, but in ordinary years, with the aid of chestnuts, which forms an important part of the food of the lower orders, the grain raised nearly meets the consumption. In favoured spots, particularly in the N., in the lower valleys and slopes, the vine is cultivated with success. But the chief riches of the country are in its cattle and dairy produce, a large proportion of the surface yielding nothing but hay or pasture. The timber, too, which clothes many of the mountain steepes up almost to the limits of vegetation, is of great consequence; beyond these limits is a still higher region of perpetual snow and ice, where both vegetable and animal life are all but extinct. The minerals include iron, copper, silver, lead, and lignite, but seldom in such quantities as to make the working of them important; the rock-crystals found are often remarkable for their size and beauty. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, and hardware. The trade, so far as derived from native resources, is almost confined to cattle, skins, wool, and dairy produce; but there is an important transit trade carried on across the country between France and Italy, chiefly by way of Mount Cenis. Administratively Savoy is divided into the two divisions of Chambéry and Annecy; the former comprehending the provinces of Chambéry (the capital), Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarentaise; and the latter the provinces of Annecy, Faucigny, and Chablais. Pop. (1848), 584,802.

SAVU, SAVO, SAVOE, or SABOE, an isl., S. Pacific, between isls. Timor and Sandalwood; lat. 10° 32' S.; lon. 121° 35' E. (N.); about 21 m. long, E. and W.; low to seaward, with hills of moderate height in the centre. At each extremity of the island there are low sandy points, with heavy breakers. It is well-watered and fertile, yielding millet, maize, beans, water-melons, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, betel, and cinnamon; with cocoa-nuts, tamarinds, mangoes, lemons, &c. Buffalo, goats, sheep, horses, swine, dogs, and cats are plentiful; there are a few wild boars and deer, and superabundance of fowls, fish, and turtle. It is divided into five native principalities, all of which are subject to the Dutch government of Timor. Pop. 25,000.

SAWBIDGEWORTH, par. Eng. Herts; 6606 ac. Pop. 2571.

SAWLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent and Mersey Navigation, and on the rail-

way to Leicester. It is neatly built; and has a large and venerable church, with an ancient carved oak screen; a chapel of ease, and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Connection Methodist chapels. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work, knitting, and lace-running. Area of par., 1915 ac. P. 1934.

SAWSTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1856 ac. Pop. 1124.

SAWTRY, ALL SAINTS, or ST. ANDREW, par. England, Huntingdon; 5730 (inclusive of St. Judith) ac. Pop. 973.

SAX [Latin, *Salaria*], a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Alicante, r. bank Vinapalo, on the side of a lofty precipice crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It has generally steep streets; a parish church, court-house, prison, hospital, and primary school; manufactures of coarse paper, several distilleries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 2195.

SAXAPAHAW, or Haw, a river, U. States, rises in the N. of North Carolina, flows S.E., and unites with the Deep in forming the Cape Fear river, after a course of about 80 m.

SAXBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1430 ac. P. 140.—2, Lincoln; 2322 ac. P. 120.—3, Lincoln; 2322 ac. P. 278.

SAXE-ALTENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. See COBURG.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN [German, *Sachsen-Meiningen-Hildburghausen*], a duchy of Central Germany, forming the seventeenth state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of a main body, and several minor portions isolated from it, and partly situated at a considerable distance, as Kamburg, Kranichfeld, and Lichtenhain. The main body consists of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northwards, and bounded, N. by Saxe-Weimar, the district of Schmalkalden belonging to Hesse-Cassel, an isolated portion of Prussia, and the principality of Schwarzburg; W. Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria; S. Bavaria and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and E. Bavaria, Reuss, and Schwarzburg; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 90 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m.; area, including the minor portions, 732 sq. sq. m. It is hilly, though scarcely mountainous, the loftiest summit being usually of moderate elevation, and covered with forests. On the E. the ridges belong to the Frankenwald, on the N. to the Thüringerwald, and on the W. to the Rhöngebirge. The greater part of the surface belongs to the basin of the Werra, which traverses it, first in a W., and then in a N.N.W. direction. A small portion in the N.E. sends its waters to the Elbe by means of the Saale, and another small portion in the S.W. belongs to the basin of the Rhine, being drained by some small tributaries of the Main. There are several small lakes and some mineral-springs. The higher districts, though well wooded, are very bleak, and altogether unfitted for agriculture; the best land is in the valleys of the Werra and Saale, but partly from its limited extent, and partly from the general inferiority of the soil, the corn raised falls considerably short of the consumption, and requires to be supplemented by imports, chiefly from Bavaria and Gotha. The principal crops are oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, and hemp. Hops, tobacco, and even a little wine, are grown in the more sheltered localities. The pastures are abundant, and rear considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. Many of the last are of a superior description. The minerals include iron and copper, worked to a small extent; argenteiferous lead, salt, sulphur, cobalt, slate, marble, porcelain, and fuller's-earth. Some pearls are found in a small stream, called the Steinach. Game and fish are abundant. The inhabitants are very industrious, and when precluded by the nature of the soil from engaging in agriculture, manage to earn a comfortable subsistence by manufactures, chiefly of ironware, porcelain, glass, and various ingenious articles in wood and pasteboard. The chief exports, in addition to these articles, are wood, salt, wool, and cattle. For administrative purposes the duchy is subdivided into four circles—Meiningen (the capital), Hildburghausen, Sonneberg, and Saalfeld. The government is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but universal toleration is promised. As the 17th member of the Germanic Confederation, it shares the 12th vote, along with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 1150. Pop. (1852), 163,362.

SAXE-WEIMAR, or SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH [German, *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach*], a grand duchy of Central Germany, forming the 15th state of the Germanic Confederation, and consisting of three larger portions, Weimar, Neustadt,

and Eisenach, and twelve smaller parcels, as Ilmenau, Bösleben, Zillbach, Seebach, Allstädt, Oldisleben, and Thürnitz. Weimar Proper is bounded, N. by Prussian Saxony, W. Prussian Saxony and the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, S. this principality, and S.E. and E. the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. Neustadt lies to the S.E. of the former, and, though at no great distance, is completely separated from it. Eisenach, situated considerably to the W., is bounded, N. by Prussian Saxony, W. Hesse-Cassel, S. Bavaria, and E. the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; area of the whole grand duchy, 1069 geo. sq. m. The surface is in some parts mountainous, and in others finely undulating, the intervening ridges of the higher grounds forming the sides of wide valleys. It almost wholly belongs to the basins of the Elbe and the Weser; the former draining Weimar by the Saale, which traverses it, and the Elster-Orla, Ilm, and Unstrut, tributaries of the Saale; and the latter draining Eisenach by the Werra, and its tributaries, Suhl, Horsel, Felda, and Ulster. The lakes are individually of small extent, but numerous. The principality of Weimar is the most fertile part of the duchy; and, in good years, raises corn sufficient to satisfy the home consumption, and leave a small surplus for export. Eisenach is the district least adapted for agriculture, but raises considerable quantities of oats and potatoes. In the valley of the Saale much hemp is grown; and in some sheltered spots, particularly in the neighbourhood of Jena, a few vineyards are seen. The forests are very extensive, and form the principal wealth of the grand duchy. The most valuable stock is sheep, to the fleece of which much attention has been paid. Swine, also, are very numerous; and game and fish are alike abundant. The minerals include silver and copper, formerly but no longer worked; iron and manganese, still worked to some extent; salt, and potters' clay. Manufactures have made most progress in Eisenach, where woollen, cotton, and linen tissues, ribbons, and carpets, &c., are made. In Weimar and Neustadt manufactures are insignificant. In the former, the most important articles appear to be books and maps. The principal exports are timber, dried fruit, wool, and gin. For administrative purposes the grand duchy is divided into the two circles of Weimar-Jena-Neustadt, subdivided into 15 bailiwicks; and of Eisenach, subdivided into 10 bailiwicks. The government, as fixed by the charter of 1816, is constitutional. At least nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and distinguished both for industry and intelligence. The revenue in 1853 was £230,478, and exceeded the expenditure. As the 15th member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxe-Weimar shares the 12th vote in the *plenium* with the other Saxon duchies. Its contingent of men is 2010. Pop. 261,094.

SAXELBY, two pars. Eng. —1, Leicester; 1290 ac. Pop. 118.—2, Lincoln; 4270 ac. Pop. (1851), 1137.

SAXHAM, two pars. Eng. Suffolk —1, (*Great*); 1428 ac. Pop. 293.—2, (*Little*); 1381 ac. Pop. 191.

SAXKJÖBING [Latin, *Saxcopia*], a tn. Denmark, isl. Lolland, 6 m. E.N.E. Maribo, on a small stream, which, a little below, falls into the narrow and shallow Saxkjöbing-fjord, where it has a winter-haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. Pop. 900.

SAXLINGHAM, three pars. Eng. Norfolk: —1, 1498 ac. Pop. 182.—2, (*Nethergate*); 2111 ac. Pop. 636.—3, (*Thorpe*); 2111 ac. Pop. 148.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 18 m. N.E. Ipswich. It has a respectable market-hall, an Established church, and a chapel belonging to the Congregationalists, a neat structure, erected in 1849; a national and two small day schools, a seminary for young ladies, a Dorcas society, and a mechanics' institute. Area of par., 1101 ac. Pop. 1180.

SAXONY (KINGDOM OF) [Latin, *Saxonia*; German, *Sachsen*; French, *Saxe*], a kingdom of Central Germany, forming the fourth state in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded, N.W., N., and E. by Prussia, S.E. and S. Bohemia, S.W. Bavaria, and W. Reuss, Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Altenburg; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 135 m.; greatest breadth, 75 m.; perimeter, about 736 m., of which about 288 m. bound with Bohemia, from which it is separated by the Erzgebirge; 256 m. with Prussia, 172 m. with the Saxon duchies, and only 20 m. with Bavaria; area, 4349 geo. sq. m. It is nearly in the shape of a triangle, the longest side of which faces the

S.E., while the opposite vertex is situated to the N. of the town of Leipzig, and extends from lat. 50° 15' to 51° 20' N.; lon. 12° 10' to 15° E. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four circles [*Kreisdirektionen*] of Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen or Budissin; subdivided into bailiwicks. Their area and population are exhibited in the following table:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF SAXONY IN 1852.

| CIRCLES. | Area in geo. sq. m. | Pop. (1852.) |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Dresden | 1260.48 | 507,708 |
| Leipzig | 1010.24 | 446,836 |
| Zwickau | 1447.68 | 785,567 |
| Bautzen, or Budissin | 730.88 | 297,744 |
| Total | 4349.28 | 1,987,832 |

The surface, though very much broken, may be regarded as an inclined plain, which commences in the S. in the Erzgebirge chain, and slopes towards the N. In the more elevated districts, the scenery is wild, and sometimes almost desolate; while on either side of the Elbe, from the Bohemian frontier to Pirna, is a remarkable and exceedingly interesting tract, covered with fantastic sandstone formations, which has received the name of the Saxon Switzerland. Where the surface begins to lower, the ramifications proceeding from the principal range form the sides of beautiful and fertile valleys, which as they flatten down widen out into plains, well adapted for agriculture, and hence, though in the Oberwiesenthal, the Fichtelberg attains the height of more than 3700 ft., the mean height above the sea does not exceed 450 ft. On the Prussian frontiers, where it subsides to its lowest point, the height above the sea is only 250 ft. The loftiest summits are generally composed of granite and gneiss, and so rich in mineral products, that the ores [*erz*] contained in them have given name to the whole chain. To the E., on the right bank of the Elbe, the Erzgebirge is continued by the Riesengebirge, a branch of which, under the name of the Lausitzer-gebirge, or Mountains of Lusatia, covers a considerable portion of the E. of Saxony. They nowhere reach the height of 2500 ft., though more than one summit exceeds 2000 ft. They are composed for the most part of granite, basalt, and sandstone.

With the exception of a very small portion of the E., which sends its waters to the Baltic by tributaries of the Oder and Spree, the whole of Saxony belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which forcing its way in a depression of the chain, where the Erzgebirge is conceived to terminate and the Riesengebirge to begin, enters Saxony, traverses it in a N.W. direction for about 70 m., and quits it near Strehla, after having divided the kingdom into two distinct portions, of which that on the left or W. bank is by far the larger. On the E. bank, accordingly the Elbe here receives only a number of small torrents and streams scarcely deserving of notice, but on the W. bank it has several important tributaries, which take their rise and have a considerable part of their course within the kingdom, but do not join the Elbe till they have left it. Of these tributaries, the most important are the Mulde, formed by the junction of two main arms called the Zwickau-Mulde, and the Freiberg Mulde; and the Elster, which likewise divides itself near Leipzig into two arms, one of which unites with the Pleisse and Parthe, while the other takes the name of Luppe. The lakes, particularly in the N. and N.E., are numerous, but individually insignificant.

The climate in the loftier mountain districts, and what is called the *Voigtland*, is so very cold and bleak, that it has sometimes received the name of the Saxon Siberia, but with this exception, the climate is milder than that of most countries of Europe under the same latitude. In the valleys of the Elbe and the Mulde, and in the neighbourhood of the town of Leipzig, the air is both gentle and pleasant. The only localities which can be considered unfavourable to health, are some marshy tracts on the banks of the Elbe and the Pleisse.

With the exception of the lofty barren tracts already referred to, and others of a kindred nature, though less barren, since they are either covered with forests or mountain pastures, the whole surface of Saxony may be said to be under some kind of culture. One-half of the surface is under the

plough, 30 per cent. is covered with wood, and above 16 per cent. with gardens and meadows. Not a spot capable of being turned to account is allowed to remain waste, and the hand of industry is everywhere visible. The soil, however, is not in general of great natural fertility, and hence, though some of the lower grounds are very productive, the total yield of grain falls considerably short of the home consumption. The most important crops cultivated in regular rotation, are rye and oats; next to these ranks barley, and last of all, wheat, for which the greater part of the soil appears not to be well adapted. One crop so universal, that it ought, perhaps, to be regarded as the staple, is potatoes. The chief subsidiary crops are pulse, rape, turnips, oil-seeds, hops, tobacco, flax, teasel, madder, and other dye-plants. All the common orchard-fruits, particularly apples, pears, and plums, are very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which occupies considerable tracts on the E. bank of the Elbe, between the towns of Meissen and Pulsnitz, and is also cultivated with success on the sunny slopes both to the N. and the S. of Dresden. The grass-husbandry also is not neglected. Many artificial meadows have been formed, and heavy crops of the finest artificial grasses—lucerne, sainfoin, clover, and ryegrass—are everywhere seen. Much of the fodder is employed on dairy stock, from which large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are obtained. Large numbers of horned cattle are also fattened, and annually exported, to the number of 7000 or 8000 head, to Poland and Galicia. But the superiority of Saxony is nowhere so apparent as in its sheep, the breed of which, formed by careful crossing by the merino, was brought to such perfection, as to create for them an eager demand in all countries where the improvement of the fleece was regarded as an object of importance. Hence the improved British breeds have derived many of their excellencies from those of Saxony, but as often happens, the scholar has in many parts equalled if not surpassed the master; and hence the superiority of Saxon sheep has become much less apparent in more recent times, and the foreign demand has greatly diminished. The only other domestic animals deserving of notice are horses and swine, of both of which superior breeds are found. Poultry, particularly geese, are very numerous; the rearing of bees, once a very important branch of industry, has greatly declined; but that of silk-worms is still prosecuted with considerable success, particularly in the vicinity of Leipzig, Dresden, Zittau, &c. The great number of forests in Saxony naturally secures an abundance of game, and at one time bears and wolves were not uncommon; but the increase of population has so greatly diminished their numbers, that they are considered to be almost extirpated. Others of the larger kinds of game have also become scarce, but the smaller kinds continue to be numerous. The fishing in the lakes and rivers is tolerably productive, though scarcely equal to the consumption. Among the species of fish are shads, eels, salmon, carp, pike, and trout. In some of the streams, particularly the White Elster and its tributaries, good pearls are often found.

The minerals of Saxony form, perhaps, the most important source of its wealth, and have long been worked with great success, and a skill of which many other countries in Europe were contented to be only humble imitators. The metals comprehend almost every one of economical value, with the exception of quicksilver, which does not seem to be found at all, and gold, which is found only in very small quantities. Silver, found in connection both with copper and lead, is extracted annually, on an average, to the amount of 45,100 oz. The principal localities where it is found are Freiberg, Annaberg, and Schneeberg. The copper and lead ores which yield it are of still greater value. The tin, iron, and cobalt mines are also of great importance, and, though in much smaller quantities, zinc, bismuth, and arsenic are worked to considerable advantage. The fuel necessary for the smelting and refining of these metals also exists in great abundance. Not only are the extensive forests, covering nearly a fourth part of the whole surface of the kingdom, made available for this purpose, and placed under a system of management, in which science and practical knowledge are alike conspicuous, but numerous seams, both of lignite and coal, are found in various districts, and are worked to a considerable extent. Other minerals of value are alum, coppers, mountain-green, ochre, magnesia, fullers', potters', and porcelain earth. The

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quarries furnish in abundance granite, sienite, porphyry, basalt, roofing-slate, pavement, sandstone, limestone, and marble; and numerous beautiful crystals and pebbles, including in the former rubies, sapphires, garnets, topazes, &c., and in the latter, jaspers, agates, and carnelians are found both in the Erzgebirge, and in the districts of Leipzig and Meissen. Mineralogical operations are remarkable not only for the magnificent scale on which they are carried on, but also for the consummate ability displayed, and not a few of the most eminent geologists of Europe willingly confess their obligations to the instructions which they received in the mining schools of Saxony.

The manufactures connected with the minerals just referred to, taken in conjunction with the mining operations themselves, give employment to a very large proportion of the inhabitants; but there are several other branches of manufacture distinguished for the ability and success with which they are carried on, and in two of which the long acknowledged superiority of Saxony to most other countries has only been recently called in question. The branches referred to are those of woollen cloth and porcelain. The excellence of the former was partly owing to the fineness of the wool obtained from the improved breed of sheep; and hence, in every country where the Saxon broad-cloths were permitted to enter the market, they commanded higher prices than could be obtained for similar native products. It is said that the greater part of the finer wools of Saxony are now exported in a raw state, and that foreigners possessed of larger capital and superior machinery are able to give the wool-growers better prices than their own manufacturers can afford. The consequence is, that the present woollen manufactures of Saxony, though still extensive, have lost much of their reputation for superior fineness, and contain a much larger proportion of goods of an inferior description. In regard to porcelain, the fame of the Saxons was well-earned, because in addition to the excellence of the articles produced, they had the merit of inventing, or rather re-inventing, the process. So long as they were able to keep the secret to themselves, the only competition to which they could be subjected was that of importation from the distant East, and a most lucrative trade was carried on. The Dresden china became famous over Europe, and many of its finer specimens were thought not unworthy of a place in the most celebrated collections of articles of vertu. The manufacture is now so successfully competed with in other countries, and has in consequence declined so much, that it can scarcely now claim to be regarded as one of the great branches of national industry. But where the great body of the people have become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of industry, the decline of one branch only makes way for the introduction of another; and hence several tissues previously unimportant have advanced with astonishing rapidity. At the head of these is cotton, which both employs numerous large factories, and is manufactured to a very large extent by domestic looms. The rapid extension of the cotton manufactures may be judged of from the following table, showing the number of spinning-mills and spindles in the country at three different periods:—

| Years | Mills. | Fine Spindles. |
|-------|--------|----------------|
| 1854 | 74 | 370,808 |
| 1845 | 116 | 474,978 |
| 1848 | 133 | 541,868 |

Other very important tissues are linen, silk, and mixed goods, and in connection with them and the other tissues, must be taken the vast number of worsted, flax, and fulling mills, which are scattered over the country, and meet the eye at almost every turn. Other manufactures deserving of notice are lace, in which great numbers, both of young and aged females, who might be unfit for other labours, find the means of subsistence; hosiery, waxcloth, straw-plait, wooden wares, including furniture; machinery, chemical products, musical instruments, tobacco, chocolate, and chicory; paper, types, and books.

The trade, both external and internal, created by all these branches of manufacture, is necessarily very great; at the fairs of Leipzig (which see) alone, business to above 29,000,000 is done. Its foundation was laid by the enlightened commercial policy which Saxony had the wisdom to pursue, when most

other countries were strangers to it, and its continuance is secured by a careful attention, not only to remove every obstruction to trade, but to afford it new facilities. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the railway system, which has brought Leipzig and Dresden into immediate connection, not only with the other leading towns of Saxony, but with the great trunk-lines which now traverse the whole, at least, of central Europe, and the still more recent introduction of the electric telegraph. Accounts are kept in *Thaler*, *Groschen*, and *Pfennig*. The *thaler* = 3s., or more exactly, 2s. 10½d. sterling, contains 80 new groschen, each of which is divided into 10 pfennig.

The government of Saxony, as fixed by a constitution granted in 1831, and modified by the laws of March 31, 1849, and May 5, 1851, is a limited monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged solely in the crown, and the legislative power jointly in the crown and two chambers—a first and a second. The first chamber is composed of the princes of the royal family who have attained majority, the possessors of certain specified domains, certain individuals *ex officio*, 12 deputies chosen for life by the larger landed proprietors, and 10 individuals nominated for life by the king. The second chamber is composed of 20 members elected by the large landed proprietors, 25 by the towns, 25 by the peasantry, and five by the traders and artisans. For each member of the second chamber a substitute is chosen, to act in the case of his temporary absence or incapacity, or during the subsisting diet, in the event of his death. Every third year a certain proportion of the members of the second chamber retires, but, in supplying their places, the retiring members may again be elected. Justice is administered by three classes of courts, or courts of primary, secondary, and tertiary resort [*erste, zweite, und dritte instanz*]. The first includes all the inferior courts of the kingdom, as *justiz-ämter*, *königlich-gerichte*, *stadt*, and *patrimonial-gerichte*; the second consists of the four appeal courts [*appellations-gerichte*], which hold their sittings at Dresden, Bautzen, Leipzig, and Zwickau, and have each jurisdiction within the four circles of same name; the third is confined to the supreme court of Dresden [*ober-appellations-gericht*], whose jurisdiction includes all kinds of causes, and extends over the whole kingdom. In regard to religion, universal toleration is guaranteed; but the only religious bodies specially recognized by the state are the Lutherans [*Evangelisch-Protestantischer Cultus*], who form nineteen-twentieths of the whole population, and have 35 dioceses [*epherien*], 879 parishes, and 1199 churches; the Calvinists [*Reformirter-Cultus*], who have only two parish churches and four ministers; and the Roman Catholics, who are under an apostolic vicar, have 14 parishes and 29 churches, and possess more influence than would naturally belong to them, by counting the royal family among their adherents. At the head of the educational establishments of the kingdom is the university of Leipzig. Next to it, in order, are seven gymnasia, situated in the principal towns; 11 normal schools, and a considerable number of upper, town, and grammar schools. For elementary education one school at least is opened in every parish, and all the children between six and fourteen are understood to be in attendance; in 1849, of 315,185 children between the ages of six and fourteen, which the kingdom contained, 311,454 were actually attending school. By this means, Saxony has become one of the best educated countries in Europe. The revenue in 1851–2 was £1,242,258, of which more than a third was raised from the rent of land and other crown-rights, and the remainder, in nearly equal proportions, by direct and indirect taxation. The expenditure was estimated to leave a small surplus. The amount of the debt in 1852 was £6,457,710. The army is raised chiefly by conscription; all male citizens, with a few specified exceptions, being bound, on attaining their 20th year, to serve for six years in the army, and three years in the reserve. The effective force amounts to 25,930 men. As the fourth member of the Germanic Confederation, Saxony has four votes in the *plenium*. Its contingent of men is 12,000, and of money £108.

Saxony owes its name to the most ancient and distinguished of the nations of Germany. Not contented with their territories, though they reached from the Eider to the Rhine, they penetrated far into France, and fitting out powerful naval armaments, ultimately made themselves masters of the far

finer portion of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Saxony are said still to bear a remarkable resemblance, in person and manners, to those of our own island. It is impossible, however, to trace back the history of the existing kingdom of Saxony to a very remote period, though the reigning family claim descent from the celebrated Wittekind, who was vanquished by Charlemagne. The earliest existing records connected with the present kingdom belong to the 10th century, when Henry I., Margrave of Meissen, made considerable addition to his territories, which from that time came to be distinguished by the common name of Saxony. In 1422 Saxony became an electorate, in the person of Frederick the Brave, by whom the university of Leipzig was founded. His successor had two sons, Ernest and Albert, who shared the electorate between them, and became the heads of two separate branches, of which the Albertine is represented by the king of Saxony. Its history now becomes extremely interesting, being in fact that of the Reformation, which here had its cradle, and successfully passed through the first years of a precarious existence, preparatory to its complete development, and the noble triumphs which it continued to achieve, till its sway was acknowledged by half of the population of Europe, and by far more than the half of its intellect and virtue. The more recent history of Saxony furnishes few incidents deserving of particular notice. The great body of the people have never forgotten the benefits which the Reformation conferred on them, and, clinging to it with strong attachment, have been rewarded by a general diffusion of intelligence, and a great increase of commercial prosperity. Unhappily, however, they have at times been neither wisely nor kindly governed; and the blunders committed during the war of Liberation have cost them a large portion of their territory. When almost every other power in Germany had thrown off the tyrannical yoke of Napoleon, the king of Saxony continued to give him a sordid adherence; calculating, perhaps, that some sudden turn in his favour might again place his master in the ascendant, and dispose him, not only to confirm his kingly title, but still further extend his territories, so as to make them more worthy of the name of kingdom. The crooked policy did not succeed; and though at last the Saxon arms were turned against Napoleon, it was only on the field of battle, in circumstances which gave the act all the appearance, and not a little of the reality, of treachery. Such an act could not be honourably rewarded, and hence, in the new arrangements carried into effect by the Congress of Vienna, though Saxony was permitted to continue a kingdom, it was with such a curtailment of territory as deprived it at one stroke of nearly 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Still, even within its present limits, it holds an important station among the German states; and possesses almost inexhaustible sources of prosperity, both in its natural resources, and in the industry and intelligence of its people.

SAXONY (PRUSSIAN), a prov. Prussian monarchy, of very irregular shape; bounded, W. by Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel; S. the Saxon duchies and kingdom of Saxony; and E. and N.E. prov. Brandenburg. It has also several isolated districts, and incloses Anhalt-Dessau and Schwarzburg. It consists of the three govts., Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, which have a united area of 7369 geo. sq. m.; and owes its name to its having originally belonged to Saxony, from which the far greater part of it was dismembered, and given to Prussia, by the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 1,781,300.

SAXTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1202 ac. Pop. 441.
SAXTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2113 ac. Pop. 350.
SAXTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4022 ac. P. 493.
SAYN, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Bröche and Saynbach; with a fine castle, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 1130.

SAYPAN, or **SEYPAN**, the largest of the Marianne isls., 30 m. long, N. to S.; lat. 15° 20' N.; lon. 145° 50' E. (H.). It is distinguished by a lofty peak, 2000 ft. high. It is fertile and wooded, abounds with limes, lemons, and wild hogs; and has also some cattle.

SAZAWA, a river, Austria, rises in Bohemia, near the frontiers of Moravia, flows E. through Bohemia, and joins L. bank Moldau, about 15 m. above Prague; total course, about 130 m. No part of it is navigable; but from Ledetsch it is much used for floating timber.

SCAFATI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 14 m. N.W. Salerno, r. bank Sarno. Its site is unhealthy. P. 2390.

SCAFELL, or SCAW FELL, a mountain, England, in S. of co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, consists of two principal summits, separated from each other by a deep chasm, and differing only 66 ft. in height, the one being 3166 ft., and the other 3100 ft. It has a nucleus of granite, overlain by slate, but its summit is composed of trap-porphry. Borrowdale, famous for its graphite, is immediately E. of it.

SCALA, two tns. Naples:—1, Prov. Calabria-Citra, 16 m. S.E. Rossano, on a mountain, near l. bank Fluemica; with a collegiate church. Pop. 1300.—2, Prov. Principato-Citra, 8 m. W. Salerno, at the foot of a mountain, near the Gulf of Salerno; with a cathedral and seven parish churches, two nunneries, and an hospital. Near it are lead-mines. P. 1700.

SCALA-NUOVA [anc. *Neapolis*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, at the head of the gulf of same name, 40 m. S. Smyrna; lat. $37^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N.; lon. $26^{\circ} 34' E.$ (N.) It is built on a steep and rounded hill which overlies the sea, and faces N. and N.W. Though highly picturesque in appearance, its houses are poor and wretched. Part of the town is inclosed by a strong and massive wall. The Gulf of Scala-Nuova, the S. side of which is formed by the island Samos, is about 45 m. long, and 20 m. to 25 m. broad.

SCALAPLANO, a vil. Sardinia. See ESCALAPLANO.

SCALBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 11,935 ac. Pop. 1829.

SCALDAOLE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, in a fertile plain. It has a church. Pop. 1048.

SCALDWELL, par. Eng. Northampton; 1060 ac. P. 398.

SCALEA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 39 m. N.W. W. Cosenza, on a hill, near W. shore of Gulf Policastro. It contains three churches and a convent. Pop. 2060.

SCALEBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3100 ac. P. 596.

SCALFORD, par. Eng. Leicester; 2520 ac. Pop. 555.

SCALLOWAY, a vil. Scotland, Shetland isls., W. side of Mainland, 6 m. S. by W. Lerwick. It is a very ancient place, and was once the capital of Shetland. It contains a number of good houses, a parish church, Independent chapel, and a school; and has recently acquired some importance from the herring-fishery. A little E. of the village is the ancient castle of Scalloway, overlooking an excellent harbour called Scalloway-Voe.

SCALPA, two small isls. Scotland, co. Inverness:—1, One of the Inner Hebrides, off S.E. coast, Skye, and between it and the mainland; lat. (N. point) $57^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} W.$; of an irregular oval shape, and about 3 m. by 2 m. in extent. It consists of a single mountain, with an uneven summit and rounded outlines.—2, One of the Outer Hebrides, off N.E. coast, Harris; lat. (S.E. point) $57^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} 35' W.$; about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is low, but is conspicuous from its lighthouse.

SCALPA-Flow, a beautiful bay, Scotland, to the N. of the Pentland Firth, about 50 m. in circuit, formed by 12 different islands of the Orkney group, containing numerous capacious and safe roadsteads, with outlets to the firth, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The bay takes its name from the village of Scalpa, situated on its shores, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Kirkwall.

SCAMANDER, or XANTHUS, a river, Asiatic Turkey, said to have had its source not far from the site of ancient Troy, and the scene of many exploits celebrated in the *Iliad*. It has now either altogether disappeared, or become so very insignificant that its identity is a subject of dispute. It joined the Simois, which is supposed to be the modern Mendere-Su.

SCAMBLESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2150 ac. P. 532.

SCAMPTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2147 ac. Pop. 228.

SCANDeroon, seaport, Syria. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDIANO, a tn. Italy, duchy and 12 m. W.S.W. Modena; with a castle. Ariosto is supposed to have been born here.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Norway and Sweden (which see).

SCANIA, an ancient Swedish prov. now forming län Malmö and län Christianstad.

SCANNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 10 m. S. Sulmona, in an unhealthy site. It contains two convents. Pop. 2609.

SCANSANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 11 m. E.S.E. Grosseto; with a church, and a trade in potash, charcoal, and timber. Pop. 1683.

SCANZANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Naples, near Castel-a-Mare. It consists of three separate hamlets; and contains three churches, and a Dominican convent. Pop. 2000.

SCARBA, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, N. isl. Jura, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Corryvreckan. It is nearly of a circular form, with a diameter of 3 m.

SCARBOROUGH, a mun. and par. bor., market tn., and seaport, England, co. York (N. Riding). The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a high steep rock, in the recess of a fine open bay on the North Sea, 39 m. N.E. York, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of numerous streets, lighted with gas, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several elegant terraces, crescents, and isolated mansions. It has a townhall, custom-house, jail, assembly-room, and theatre; several Established churches, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, R. Catholics, &c.; a grammar, Lancasterian, national, and various other schools; several hospitals, and a sea-bathing infirmary for poor invalids, supported by subscription; a museum of geology and natural history, a mechanics' institute, two public libraries, and a philosophical society. Scarborough is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its mineral-waters, which have long been in repute. These last are obtained from springs on the sea-shore under a cliff, and are approached by a bridge resting on piers 75 ft. high, and leading across a chasm 400 ft. wide; they contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and are esteemed efficacious in stomach complaints. Scarborough harbour is the only port of any consequence on the E. coast between the Humber and Whitby, and is used as a place of shelter from the E. gales which prevail on this coast; though confined at the entrance, it is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. The bay is protected on the N.E. by a high promontory, on which the castle stands. The port, to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1541, is a member of that of Hull. It carries on a limited foreign trade, principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic; and a considerable trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt-fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast. Ship-building, rope and sailcloth making are carried on, but to a much less extent than formerly. The fishery, once a source of great profit to the town, has also declined, although there still exists here an establishment for curing herrings. On the summit of the promontory, on the N.E. side of the bay, 300 ft. above sea-level, are the ruins of the celebrated castle of Scarborough. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 12,915.

SCARBOROUGH, or LOS BUENOS JARDINES, a group of isls., N. Pacific, W. of the Marshall Archipelago; lat. $21^{\circ} 40' N.$; lon. $151^{\circ} 35' E.$ They are of small size, and so insignificant that some doubt is entertained as to their identity.

SCARCLIFF, par. Eng. Derby; 3674 ac. Pop. 572.

SCARDONA, or SCRADIN, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 30 m. S.E. Zara, r. bank Kerka, in a situation rendered unhealthy by morasses. It consists of little more than a single street, but is well built, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices; and has a cathedral, and the ruins of a Turkish castle overhanging the town. The harbour admits only small vessels, but some trade is carried on, chiefly with Turkey. Scardona was a place of considerable importance under the Romans. In its vicinity the Kerka forms some fine cascades. Pop. 1200.

SCARENA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 10 m. N.N.E. Nice, on the Pagnione; with a court of justice, a church, several oratories, an hospital, and two schools. Pop. 1856.

SCARIFF:—1, A small tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 17 m. N. by E. Limerick, on a river of same name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a R. Catholic chapel and union workhouse. Pop. 954.—2, (or *Scara*), A small inhabited isl. Ireland, co. Kerry, S.E. side of Ballynaskellig's Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Hog's Head, about 1 m. in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is lofty, bold, and rocky, and feeds a few sheep and cattle.

SCARLE, two pars. Eng.:—1, (North), Lincoln; 1955 ac. Pop. 595.—2, (South), Notts; 2050 ac. Pop. 510.

SCARMAGNO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 7 m. S.S.W. Ivrea, formerly sur-

rounded by walls, of which part still remains. It has a handsome church. Pop. 1013.

SCARNAFIGGI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Saluzzo, near l. bank Vraita; with a fine public square, a church, an old feudal castle in good preservation, a public school, a well-endowed hospital, and several other charitable institutions. Pop. 2854.

SCARNING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3470 ac. Pop. 637.

SCARPA, a small isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Outer Hebrides, off the S.W. coast, Lewis; lat. (W. point) 50° 34' N.; lon. 7° 8' W.; about 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad. It consists of one rocky gneiss mountain, about 1000 ft. high.

SCARPANTO, an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 m. S.W. Rhodes; lat. 35° 23' 30" N.; lon. 27° 10' E. (R.) It is long and narrow, extending 27 m., N. to S., but not above 6 m. broad; its appearance is rocky and mountainous, and it contains quarries of marble and mines of iron. Game and cattle are said to be plentiful. There are two harbours on the E. side of the island; the one, called Port Pernisi, is near its S. end; the other, Port Aydemo, is near the middle of the island. There are also the Port of Sonaico, at the N. end of the island, and Port Grato on the S.W. side, but the last is very shallow, and fit only for small vessels.

SCARPE, a river, France, rises in S.E. of dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows W. past Arras, Douai, and St. Amand; and after a course of about 60 m., joins l. bank Scheldt, below Condé, on the frontiers of Belgium. It becomes navigable at Arras, and communicates with the Scheldt by the canal of Sensée, and with the Lys by that of the Deule.

SCARPERIA-DEL-MUGELLO, a tn. Tuscany, 18 m. N.N.E. Florence; with a court of justice, a handsome church, courthouse, manufactures of cutlery, and other articles in steel and iron; and a trade in oil, silk, and timber. Pop. 1576.

SCARRINGTON, par. Eng. Notts; 910 ac. Pop. 230.

SCARTHO, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1390 ac. Pop. 211.

SCATARI, an isl. British N. America, E. coast, Cape Breton, about 6 m. long, and 2 m. broad; lat. 46° 3' N.; lon. 59° 35' W. It was formerly called Little Cape Breton, and is barren and uninhabited.

SCAWBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 930 ac. Pop. 1606.

SCAWTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2768 ac. P. 153.

SCERNI, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 7 m. W. II-Vasto; with a church, and three chapels. Pop. 2000.

SECEY-SUR-SAÔNE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 m. N.W. Vesoul. Having a small port on the river, and standing on the highroad from Besançon to Neuchâtel, it is enabled to carry on a considerable trade. It has also some manufactures of leather, and there are blast-furnaces and other iron-works in the vicinity. Near the town are the ruins of a magnificent chateau, which was destroyed at the revolution of 1792. Pop. 1897.

SCHAAPFHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, 17 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt; with a church. Pop. 1338.

SCHAAPSTADT, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Merseburg; with a church and school, a distillery, lime-works, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1450.

SCHADRINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and about 300 m. from Perm, on the Iset. It is surrounded with palisades, and a kind of wooden fortification; contains a church, and has numerous soap-works, some tanneries, and a general trade. Pop. 1800.

SCHAERBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, in the immediate neighbourhood, N.N.E. and properly only a suburb of Brussels. It contains a great number of splendid mansions of recent date, and two churches, one of which is a splendid modern edifice. The kitchen-gardens of the commune furnish large supplies of fruit and vegetables to the capital. Pop. 4550.

SCHAFA, or **SCHAFFEN**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. W.N.W. Znain, between two small lakes; with a church and a synagogue. Pop. 1243.

SCHAFFEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 34 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1631.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the most northerly, and also one of the smallest of the cantons of Switzerland. It is very irregular in shape, and properly consists of three parts; total area, 116 sq. m.; the far largest in the N., surrounded by the duchy of Baden on all sides, except a small portion of its

S. frontier, which is washed by the Rhine, and communicates by a bridge across it with can. Zürich—a middle portion S.E. of the former, encompassed on the N. by a bend of the Rhine, and forming an irregular oval almost surrounded by Zürich—and the third or E. portion, surrounded, like the first, by the duchy of Baden, excepting towards the S., where it is washed by the Rhine, and communicates by a bridge with can. Thurgau. The surface is very much broken, being traversed throughout by a series of ridges, which ramify from the Jura, and in which the limestone formation to which that chain gives its name is largely developed. The most important of these ridges belong to the Randen. They have their general direction from S.W. to N.E., are steep on the W., but on the E. slope gradually down by terraces, between which are several long valleys and ravines. These valleys bend round and form a semicircle, which has the town of Schaffhausen for its centre. They are almost all narrow, and in no part of the canton ever become so wide or flat as to form an extensive plain. The only river is the Rhine, but streams of the purest water circulate over the whole country, and every village can boast of its sparkling rivulet. The climate is temperate and generally healthy. The minerals are not of much economical importance. Iron is found in considerable abundance; the well-known seams of the Jura which contain it being continued into this canton. At one spot a little coal is raised, and on many parts of the Randen much amber is obtained. The only other minerals deserving of notice are gypsum and alabaster, and a blue and red sandstone-pavement, which furnishes good grinding-stones. The soil differs much in different places, but is generally fertile. In the neighbourhood of the Rhine it consists of an alluvial clay resting on a gravelly bottom. In other parts it is formed by a mixture of clay, marl, gypsum, and ferruginous matter. In some more favoured districts it is composed of black vegetable mould-intermixed with a reddish clay or loam, which is very productive. On the higher grounds the soil is generally of a chalky nature. All the ordinary cereals, together with hemp and flax, are raised in abundance. Fruit also of excellent quality is extensively raised, and a great number of sunny slopes are devoted to the culture of the vine. The wine, both red and white, is of fair quality, and some of it bears a high name. The principal manufacture is leather. That of linen, at one time very important, has very much declined. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, well educated, and, though long considered as Swabians rather than Swiss, generally possess the qualities of industry, fidelity, and courage, for which their countrymen have so long been honourably distinguished. For political and administrative purposes the canton is divided into five larger and 24 minor districts. The government is democratic, consisting of a grand council or legislative body of 74 members, chosen by the male inhabitants not under legal incapacity; and the petty or executive council, composed of 24 members of the grand council, and presided over by a burgomaster, who is elected annually. Pop. (1850), 35,278.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., finely situated on an acclivity surrounded by little hills, r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 24 m. N. Zürich. It is inclosed by walls, with turreted gateways; and is remarkable for the antique architecture of its houses, many of which have fronts and projecting oriel-windows decorated with carvings and stucco-work, and were once generally covered with fresco-paintings, though of these few now remain. The streets, however, are narrow and winding, and the town as a whole is not well built. The principal edifices are the feudal castle of Unnot or Münot, on a height commanding the town, and still capable of being used for purposes of defence, flanked with towers, said to be of Roman construction, with walls 15 ft. thick, and provided with bomb-proof casemates; the parish or St. John's church, a vast building, with a lofty tower, situated nearly in the centre of the town; the minster or cathedral, in the form of a cross, and in the Romanesque style, with a fine tower of great height, a large and richly toned bell, 18 ft. in circumference, and 12 curious stone statues, which bear the names of the twelve apostles, Judas included; and the townhouse, built in 1412, and containing some fine wood-carving in its council-chamber. Its manufactures, not of much importance, consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, steel, and leather; but its situation on

the line of traffic between Switzerland and Germany, gives it an important transit trade. It has several provincial courts and offices, a college or gymnasium, with nine professors, and a good library. The environs of the town are beautiful, and afford many fine promenades. About 3 m. below it are the

factures of white chalk; and some transit trade.—2, A mountain pass, known anciently under the name of Porta-Claudia. It follows the valley of the Iser, and leads from the Tyrol into Bavaria. The Tyrolese here distinguished themselves in their struggles against the French in 1809.



SCHAFFHAUSEN.
From Prout's Sketches in France, Switzerland, and Italy.

celebrated falls which bear its name, and by which the whole volume of water in the Rhine, which is here nearly 300 ft. broad, is precipitated over a height of more than 70 ft. in three separate shoots, formed by two isolated pillars of rock. Schaffhausen is the birthplace of the historian, Johannes von Müller. Pop. 7710.

SCHAGEN, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 29 m. N. by W. Amsterdam. It has a townhouse, two churches, two orphan hospitals, two schools, and several important cattle and sheep fairs. Pop. 1355.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 16 m. N. by E. Albany, on the Hoosic; with extensive cotton, linen, and hempen manufactures; and grist, saw, and powder mills. Pop. 3290.

SCHALKAU, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, on the Itz, 28 m. E.S.E. Meiningen. It has a church; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1037.

SCHALKWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Utrecht; with Protestant and R. Catholic churches. Pop. (agricultural), 789.

SCHALL, or **SCHAAAL**, a lake, Germany, principally in the E. of the duchy of Lauenburg, belonging to Denmark, but partly also in the W. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; length, N. to S., about 10 m.; mean breadth, under 2 m.; at its S. extremity discharges itself by the Schall into the Rognitz, an affluent of the Elbe.

SCHAMA, a volcanic summit, Peruvian Andes. See GUALATIERI.

SCHAMAKHI, a tn. and gov. Transcaucasian Russia. See SHAMACHI.

SCHAMALARI, mountain, Himalayas. See CHAMALARI. **SCHANDAU**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 22 m. S.E. Dresden, r. bank Elbe, at the junction of the Ostrabach. It contains a church, hospital, and the ruins of an old castle; and has a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented; manufactures of tobacco; and two mills. Pop. 1638.

SCHARDING, or **SCHCEEDING**, a tn. Upper Austria, r. bank Inn, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. S.S.W. Passau, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It is well built, is defended by a castle, and entered by five gates; and contains a church, Capuchin monastery, handsome townhouse, and an hospital. It was bombarded by the French in 1809. Pop. 3500.

SCHARDITZ, or **SAREICE**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch. It has a church, parsonage, and chapel; coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1138.

SCHARNITZ:—1, A vil. Tyrol, circle Oberinnthal, on the Iser, 12 m. N.W. Innsbruck. It has a church; manu-

factures of white chalk; and some transit trade.—2, A mountain pass, known anciently under the name of Porta-Claudia. It follows the valley of the Iser, and leads from the Tyrol into Bavaria. The Tyrolese here distinguished themselves in their struggles against the French in 1809.

SCHÄSSBURG, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, here crossed by a covered bridge, 42 m. E. Hermannstadt. It consists of an upper and a lower town. The former, situated on a considerable eminence, is surrounded with a wall; and contains two Protestant churches, a townhouse, and Protestant gymnasium; the latter, lying in the valley, is an open town, and contains two R. Catholic churches, and an hospital. The chief manufacture is linen cloth, and a good deal of cotton is spun. In the vicinity much fruit and wine are produced. From the number of coins and Roman remains found here, it is supposed to have been an important Roman station. Pop. 6250.—The DISTRICT of Stuhl, has an area of 160 geo. sq. m., is much broken by hills of no great elevation; and is rich both in vineyards and pastures. Pop. 19,500—almost all Saxons or Germans.

SCHATTAU, or **SATOW**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 6 m. S.S.W. Znaim; with a church. Pop. 1716.

SCHATTENDORF, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 3 m. from Oedenburg, in a well-wooded district. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1302.

SCHATTER:—1, A river, Baden, descends from the mountains of the Black Forest, flows first N.E., then N., and after a course of 36 m., joins l. bank Kinzig, a little above its mouth in the Rhine, at Kehl.—2, A river, Bavaria, rises near the village of Wellheim, flows E.S.E., and joins l. bank Danube, a little above Ingolstadt; total course, about 27 m.

SCHATTMANSDORF, or **CSASZTA**, a vil. Hungary, co. Pressburg, about 4 m. from Modern; with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a trade in wine and timber. P. 1538.

SCHÄTZLAR, **BERNSTADT**, or **BÄRNSTADT**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 33 m. N. Königgrätz, at the foot of the Riesengebirge; with a church, a feudal castle, manufactures of linen, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, a state, Germany. See LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.

SCHAWAT, a tn. Central Asia, khanat and 22 m. N. Khiva, on a canal of same name, led from the Amoo-Daria. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, in a very dilapidated state; and consists of a considerable number of earthen huts, irregularly placed, and generally separated by gardens. It contains a castle of the khan, a mosque, and 100 booths forming the bazaar. It is inhabited by Usbeks.

SCHAZK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 92 m. N.N.W. Tambov, on the Schazka. It is an old and ill-built place; contains three stone and five wooden churches, and several government buildings; and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp. Pop. (1851), 6488.

SCHIEDMA, a vil. Holland, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Groningen, on the canal thence to Winschoten; with a church and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 923.

SCHIEBENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 24 m. S.E. Zwickau, at the foot of a lofty hill of same name. It contains a church, and has manufactures of ribbons and lace, earthenware, and papier mache. Near it some iron and silver are found, and there are limekilns, and a marble-quarry. P. 1836.

SCHÉKI, or **SHÉKI**, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. and N.W. Shamachi, cap. khanat of same name, on a height above the Seldighilani, in a mountainous and unfertile district. It consists of about 500 houses, and has a mountain fastness. The khanat is very mountainous in the N., where it is covered by the snowy range of Szalawat, separating it from Daghestan. From this direction it slopes gradually, though the surface is much broken. On the lower slopes the vine is extensively cultivated. The cotton-plant also thrives, and much silk is obtained. Fruit is very abundant. The principal regular crops are grain and rice.

SCHELDE, a river, Europe. See SCHELDT.

SCHELERODE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 7 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, brick-works, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1063.

SCHELDEWINDEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 9 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn. P. 1063.

SCHELDT [Dutch, *Schelde*; French, *Escaut*; Latin, *Scaldia*], one of the most important rivers of Belgium and the Netherlands, issues from a small lake near Beaurevoir, on Mount St. Martin, in the French dep. Aisne; flows circuitously N. past Cambrai to Condé, where it first becomes navigable, then N.N.W. past Tournai in the Belgian prov. Hainault to the frontiers of W. Flanders, then N.N.E. between these two provs. into that of E. Flanders, passing Oudenarde and reaching Ghent. Here receiving the navigable Lys, and being joined by two large canals, which maintain the communication between Bruges, Ghent, and Sas, it turns nearly due E., and maintains that direction till it passes Dendermonde, and reaches the frontiers of prov. Antwerp, after which, during the remainder of its course through Belgium, it flows circuitously N., forming the boundary between provs. Antwerp and E. Flanders. At the city of Antwerp, owing partly to the influence of the tide, it attains a breadth of about 1600 ft., and a depth of 45 ft., and becoming still wider immediately below, forms a capacious and secure harbour, capable of receiving the largest ships. About 15 m. below Antwerp, shortly after reaching the Dutch frontier, it divides into the E. and the W. Scheldt. The latter, which is called Hond, and is the main stream, flows W. between the mainland of Dutch Flanders on the S., and the islands of Beveland and Walcheren on the N., and falls into the North Sea, a little below Flushing; the other, called the E. Scheldt, winds round the E. and N.E. sides of the island of Beveland, and then between the N. of the same island and the S. of isl. Schouwen, forming a broad estuary. Both of these arms are in communication with the Maese and the Rhine. The whole course of the Scheldt is 211 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Haine, Dender, and the Rupel, formed by the union of the Senne, Dyle, and Nethe; and on the left, the Sensée, Scarpe, and Lys. The mouths of the Scheldt being almost directly opposite to that of the Thames, adds greatly both to its naval and commercial importance.

SCHELESTADT, or SCHLESTADT [anc. *Telcebus*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, l. bank Ill, 26 m. S.W. Strasburg, on the railway to Basel. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise fortified by Vauban, in the form of an irregular octagon. It is entered by three gates. The houses are irregularly built, and the streets, though clean, are narrow and winding. The principal edifices are the parish church of St. George, a Gothic structure of the 14th century, with a square tower 180 ft. high; the church of St. Foy, built in 1094, on the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; adjoining this church, a large convent called Le Pavillon, now converted into officers' barracks; the Fausse Porte, or Tour de L'Hologe, a fine Gothic gateway, surmounted by a large square turretted tower; and the *palais-de-justice* in the old Jesuit college. The manufactures consist of linen, metallic gauze, earthenware, potato-flour, leather, and vinegar. The trade is in corn, wine, fruit, vegetables, and tobacco. The reformer, Martin Bucer, was born here. Pop. 8603.

SCHELETAU, or SCHELETAU, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.S.E. Igla. It has two churches and a school. Pop. 1099.

SCHCLKLINGEN, a walled tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, on the Aach, 12 m. W. Ulm; with two churches, and manufactures of earthenware and muslin-embroidery. Pop. 1069.

SCHELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. S. by W. Antwerp, r. bank Scheldt; with a church, chapel, primary school, four breweries, two tanneries, a wax-candle factory, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1365.

SCHELLEBELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 m. E. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen, several breweries, and malt, oil, and flour mills; and a trade in agricultural produce, chiefly with Wetteren and Ghent. Pop. 1868.

SCHELLENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 9 m. E. Chemnitz. It has a church, and manufactures of linen and yarn. Pop. 1493.

SCHELLING (TER-), an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. off the coast of Friesland, between isls. Vlieland and Ameland; lat. (W. end) 53° 21' 36" N.; lon. 5° 13' 15" E. (N.) It is about 15 m. long, N.E. to S.W., by 3 m. broad; flat and sandy, exposed in some parts to inundation, and has on its N. coast broad banks, on which many vessels are wrecked. It possesses some good arable and meadow lands, yielding corn and grazing cattle; and a horse-breeding establishment, producing 100 foals annually. The inhabitants are chiefly seamen, pilots, and fishermen. The island is divided into Oster and Wester Schelling, the latter comprising only the village of that name; besides which, there are the small villages of Midland and Hoorn. Pop. 2743.

SCHELLING (WESTER-), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the extreme S.W. extremity of isl. Ter-Schelling; with a church and school. The point on which the village stands is protected from the sea by strong dykes. At the N. end of the village is a lighthouse. Pop. 1569.

SCHEMACHI, Transcaucasian Russia. See SHAMACHI.

SCHENMNITZ, or SELMECZBANYA, a mining tn. Hungary, co. Honth, 65 m. N. by W. Buda, about 2232 ft. above sea-level. It was once surrounded by walls, of which, however, only a few traces now remain; and is very irregularly built. It contains a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, castle, two large mansions, one called the Hohe-Haus, and the other the Hellenbachisch-Haus; and an important academy, founded by Maria Theresa in 1760, in which a very complete mining education is given. The mines of Schenmnitz were long regarded among the most important in Europe, including gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur. The works have been carried to the depth of 180 fathoms, but the produce has, in recent times, greatly fallen off. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated thermal baths of Eisenbach or Vichny. Pop. (1846), 18,100.

SCHENDELBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, near the road from Grammont to Alost, 24 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of linen and yarn, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1165.

SCHENDITZ, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 9 m. E. Merseburg. It is an ancient place, and has a Protestant church, a chapel, and a trade in timber. Pop. 2040.

SCHENECTADY, a tn., U. States, New York, r. bank Mohawk, on the Erie canal, and the railways from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, 17 m. N.W. Albany. It consists of about 20 streets, built with considerable regularity, but intersected diagonally by the canal; and has Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Cameronian, Universalist, and R. Catholic churches; a city-hall and jail; Union college, occupying three large buildings of brick, covered with white stucco, each 200 ft. long, and four stories high, possessed of a valuable library of 15,000 vols., apparatus, &c., and attended, in 1850, by 230 students; a lyceum, a female seminary, and many other schools. Previous to the opening of the Erie canal, and the Albany and Mohawk railway, Schenectady was a great depository of the commerce of the W., on its passage to the Hudson; but much of this trade has since been transferred to Albany and Troy. Its prosperity, however, after suffering a decline, has been in some measure revived by the railways, which have made it a common centre, and the increased traffic on the canal, for the packet-boats of which, conveying large numbers of emigrants, it has always been an important station. Its manufactures include a cotton and three flour mills, three tanneries, two foundries, two machine-shops, a tobacco, and a plough and wagon factory. In its early struggles, Schenectady was repeatedly the scene of cruel atrocities by the French and their barbarous Indian allies. Pop. (1850), 8921.

SCHENKLENGSFELD, a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 6 m. S.E. Hersfeld, on the Salza. It has four mills. Pop. 1341.

SCHENKURSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 192 m. S.E. Archangel, on the Waga. It contains a church. Pop. 450.

—THE CIRCLE, the most S. of the gov., between Volodga and Olonez, is covered with lakes and morasses, but has considerable tracts of fertile land, which, in good years, supply the home consumption, and leave a surplus for export.

SCHENNIS, or SCHÄNIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 24 m. S.W. St. Gall, at the foot of a mountain of same name, r. bank Linth. Pop. 1744.

SCHEPDAEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. W. Brussels; with a flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1561.

SCHÉPPACH, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist. and near Burgau; with a R. Catholic church, a mill, and a trade in wood, obtained from a large forest in the vicinity. P. 1004.

SCHERMBECK, or SCHERREBECK, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 83 m. N. Düsseldorf; with a Protestant church, a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, muslin, and earthenware, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 833.

SCHERPENZEEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. W.N.W. Arnhem; with a church, and a large, elegant mansion, surrounded by water, named the Huis-ter-Scherpenzeel. Pop. 1156.

SCHERWILLER, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Scher, about 4 m. from Schélestadt. It contains a synagogue, and on a height above the town are the remains of two ancient castles. Pop. 2823.

SCHESKEJEV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 73 m. N.N.W. Penza, at the confluence of a stream of same name with the Kalma. It has two wooden churches, and a large brandy-distillery. Pop. (1842), 2689.

SCHESLITZ, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on a stream of same name, 22 m. W.N.W. Bamberg; with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of potash, a brewery and tannery, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1054.

SCHÉUREN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle and near Elberfeld; with manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 1425.

SCHÉVINGEN, an important fishing tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. W. the Hague. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, a town school attended by about 800 children, and several other schools; an hospital for old men, and another for old women; an elegant bathing establishment, and in the vicinity a Royal Pavilion, in the Tuscan style, built in 1826 by King William I. It has also three boat-building yards, a rope-walk, smitheries, and sail-lofts; but the great staple of the place is the taking and disposing of fish. Fresh fish are sent to the Hague, Delft, and Rotterdam; and cod, dried fish, smoked herrings, and shell-fish are largely exported to Belgium, Germany, &c. Schevingen is likewise much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 5903.

SCHIALKOWITZ, or SIALKOWICE (ALT and NEU), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and not far from Oppeln; with a R. Catholic church, and a mill. P. 1726.

SCHIAVI, two places, Naples—1, A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.S.W. Il-Vasto, on a lofty eminence at some distance from I. bank Trigno. Pop. 2180.—2, A tn., prov. Lavoro, S.S.E. Sora; with an hospital, and an intermittent spring. Pop. 1500.

SCHIEDAM, a river-port, Holland, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Rotterdam, near r. bank Maas, where it is joined by the Schie, an artificial water-course formed some centuries ago for the purpose of draining the country around Delft, where it commences. The town is very regularly built, has broad streets, many good-looking houses, and numerous canals, one of which unites the Schie with the Maas, and presents on its banks a pleasant promenade, named the Plantage. It was formerly fortified, but of its four gates only the remains of one now exist; and along the site of the walls stand 17 elegant stone corn and malt mills. The chief edifices and institutions are the townhall, the exchange, esteemed the finest building in the town; the Doelen or gathering-place, the Musis Sacrum, an elegant concert-hall; two Reformed churches, and Lutheran, Dissenting, R. Catholic, and Jansenist churches; Latin, drawing, commercial, and many other schools; a public library, a physical and a musical society, and numerous hospitals for the sick, for orphans, old men and women, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of Schiedam include copper and iron casting, white-lead and litharge, linen-weaving and flax-spinning, vinegar-works, breweries, rope-walks, and building-yards, but the article for which it is most noted is gin or Hollands, usually known by its own name Schiedam, for the manufacture of which, and other spirituous liquors, there are 170 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Besides the trade in gin, it has a consider-

able trade in grain and coals. In 1851, there arrived 243 vessels, tonn. 56,921; and there departed 242 vessels, tonn. 41,505. Pop. (1850), 12,734.

SCHIEFELBEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 34 m. S.S.W. Cöslin, on the Rega. It has several courts and public offices, a castle, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth and serge, a brewery, distillery, paper and walk mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3459.

SCHIERMONNIKOOG, an isl. Holland, prov. Friesland, 5 m. off the mouth of the Lauwer-Zee, about 4 m. long, by 1 m. broad; flat and sandy. It feeds some good cattle, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in seafaring. Pop. 900.

SCHLERS, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, in a fertile dist., r. bank Landquart, 11 m. N.N.E. Coire; with a handsome church. It is so hemmed in by hills, that in winter it has not the sun above two hours a-day. Pop. 1573.

SCHLERTZ, or CZETNA, a vil. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, near the point where the Wulka falls into Lake Neusiedl. It has a R. Catholic church, and mineral-springs. Pop. 1168.

SCHIFFERSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 6 m. N.N.W. Spire. It has a church, and a trade in corn and tobacco, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2994.

SCHIGNANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. Como; with a church. Pop. 1760.

SCHILDAU, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 39 m. E. by N. Merseburg, on the Lossabach; with a church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1035.

SCHILDBERG, or OSTRAZEOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, 44 m. N.E. Breslau. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a Bernardine cloister; and has manufactures of leather, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2100.

SCHILDBERG, or SSMPEK, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 36 m. N.W. Olmütz, on the Frisawa. It has a deanery church, a townhouse, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1790.

SCHILDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. E. Antwerp, on the Great Schyn. It has manufactures of wax-tapers, a brewery, a malt and a flour mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1048.

SCHILDESCHÉ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 24 m. S.W. Minden, r. bank Aa. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of linen, a flax-mill, and a trade in linen yarn and cattle. Pop. 3192.

SCHILPARIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 24 m. N. Clusone, r. bank Dezzo; with a church, and manufactures of iron, the materials of which are derived from numerous iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1460.

SCHILTACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 8 m. N.E. Hornberg; with a church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1526.

SCHILTIGHEIM, or SCHIKEN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 2 m. from Strasburg. Pop. 2998.

SCHINVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 15 m. N.E. Maastricht; with a church, a school, a distillery, a brewery, and two grain-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 828.

SCHINZNACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 7 m. N.E. Aarau. It is a well-built place, and contains a handsome church, in which is an alabaster statue of Ludwig von Erlach, who greatly distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' war. In the neighbourhood are the baths of the same name, sometimes also called Habsburger-Bad, a very complete establishment, and the most frequented watering-place of Switzerland. The neighbourhood is not very attractive, but the water, in which the principal ingredients are sulphur, Epsom and Glauber salts, is said to be very efficacious in cutaneous disorders, rheumatism, gout, and wounds. P. 1423.

SCHIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, in a fertile plain on the Timanjo. It has several courts and offices, two churches, two hospitals, extensive manufactures of woollens, and several dye-works. In the neighbourhood are mineral-springs, marble-quarries, and beds of porcelain-earth. Pop. 6600.

SCHIPPENBEIL, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, at the confluence of the Guber with the Alle. It has a Protestant church, extensive tanneries, and a trade in linen, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2092.

SCHIRGISWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle and 6 m. S. Bautzen, l. bank Spree; with a castle, two paper-mills, and some general trade. Pop. 1600.

SCHIRWIND, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen, l. bank Szeszuppe, at the confluence of the Schirwind; with some general trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1416.—The river rises near Wystyen, in Poland; flows very circuitously first N.E., then N.W., then N.N.E., forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Prussian territories; and after a course of about 50 m., joins l. bank Szeszuppe.

SCHISDRA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 82 m. S.W. Kaluga, on a river of same name; with two churches, tanneries, oil-factories, and a trade in leather, oil, and hemp. Pop. 2500.

SCHKEUDITZ, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Merseburg; with a Protestant church and a chapel. A good deal of wine is produced in the district. Pop. 2040.

SCHKLOV, a tn. Russia. See CHKLOV.

SCHKÖLEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Merseburg, on the Mönchsbach. It contains a church, and has important manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1208.

SCHLACKENWALD, or **SLAWKOW**, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 6 m. S.E. Elbogen, on the Fluth or Flöss, an affluent of the Eger. It contains a deanery church, and has manufactures of woollens, lace, and particularly porcelain, which is much celebrated. In the neighbourhood are mines of tin and lead. Pop. 3500.

SCHLACKENWERTH, or **OSTROW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N.E. Elbogen, on an affluent of the Eger; with a church, a large chateau, with a park and fine gardens; a Piarist monastery, and hospital. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1276.

SCHLADMING, or **SCHLÄTMING**, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 46 m. W.N.W. Judenburg, on the Ens; with a church, a copper and iron mill, a vitriol and saltpetre works. The hills in the neighbourhood are rich in minerals, which are extensively worked. Pop. 900.

SCHLAINING, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg; with a church, a castle, situated on a rocky height; and somewhat reputed glass-works. Pop. 1450.

SCHLAN, **SLANY**, or **SIANA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, on the Rothenbach, 18 m. N.W. Prague. It is surrounded by walls, has three suburbs, and is entered by three gates. It contains a deanery church, townhouse, Piarist college, Franciscan monastery, high school, and hospital; has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, and carries on a considerable trade, partly transit, and partly in wine and salt, the produce of the district. There is a mineral-spring in the vicinity, near Sternburg, the old castle of which has been converted into a bathing establishment. Pop. 4180.

SCHLANGENBAD, a watering-place, Nassau, 6 m. W.N.W. Wiesbaden, in a delightful though retired situation, almost buried among wooded hills. It consists chiefly of a group of lodging-houses, and two enormous buildings, somewhat resembling cotton-mills, and forming the bathing establishment. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not very remarkable for its medicinal properties, is said to be an admirable cosmetic, purifying, softening, and whitening the skin. It not only attracts numerous visitors, including many persons of the first distinction in Germany and Russia, but is largely exported. The place takes its name, meaning 'Serpents' Bath,' from the great number of snakes, said to be harmless, abounding in the neighbourhood.

SCHLANSTADT, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. It has a church, a courthouse, and three mills. Pop. 1236.

SCHLAPPANITZ, or **SCHLAPANITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 4 m. E.S.E. Brünn; with a church, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 1273.

SCHLATZLER, **SCHACELTZ**, or **BARNSTADT**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. N. Königgrätz; with a church and a school. In the neighbourhood, on a steep spur of the Reh-horngberge, stands the old feudal castle of Schlätzler. P. 1073.

SCHLAWE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 24 m. S.E. Cöslin, on the Wipper. It is entered by three gates; has two churches and an hospital, a law court and several offices; manufactures of linen, several mills, a general trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3755.

SCHLEGEL, a vil. Prussia, gov. and 46 m. S.S.W. Breslau; with a castle, a R. Catholic church, normal school, and infirmary; manufactures of starch, and three mills. Near it are coal-mines. Pop. 1533.

SCHLEI (The), or **SCHLESWIGER FIORD**, a narrow arm of the sea, E. coast, Denmark, duchy of Schleswig, which it penetrates in a S.W. direction for about 22 m., to the town of Schleswig. Its greatest breadth is only about 1 m., but in many places it is much narrower. It is very shallow, having only 6 ft. to 9 ft. water at the entrance. It is crossed by four ferries.

SCHLEIDEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Oeff. It contains a church, and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and coarse linen goods, including damask; and has a spinning-mill, and two smelting-furnaces, one for iron and another for lead. P. 600.

SCHLEITHEAL, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 7 m. from Wisemburg. Pop. 2213.

SCHLEITHEIM, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. N.W. Schaffhausen, near the foot of the Randen. It contains a number of handsome houses; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in gypsum, which is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2289.

SCHLEITZ, a tn. Germany, cap. Reuss-Schleitz, l. bank Wiesenthal, 24 m. S.W. Gera. It contains a castle, four churches, normal school, orphan asylum, and infirmary; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a tannery, brewery, bleach-field, a general trade, and several mills. Pop. 4850.

SCHLESIE, prov. Prussia. See SILESIA.

SCHLESWIG (Duchy of) [Danish, *Slesvig*], a prov. Denmark, bounded N. by N. Jutland, from which it is separated by the Stodborger or Königs-aue, the Kolding-fjord, and a short tract of land lying between these waters; E. the Little Belt and the Baltic; S. Holstein, from which it is separated by the Eider and the Schleswig-Holstein canal; and W. the North Sea or German Ocean; average length, 82 m.; average breadth, 46 m.; area, including the adjacent islands, 2700 geo. sq. m. Schleswig being only the S. portion of the peninsula, which is still sometimes comprehended under the general name of Jutland, and was known in ancient times as *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, naturally bears a considerable resemblance to the N. portion, or prov. N. Jutland, of which it may be regarded as the continuation. Hence the same physical features which characterize the latter province are repeated in Schleswig, but in a somewhat modified form. Like N. Jutland, it has its central ridge stretching N. to S., and presenting a considerable expanse of dreary heath; its W. coast of sandy flats, with a long line of shoals and quicksands, where vessels at no time sail with safety, and in times of greater danger find no harbour in which they can take refuge; and its E. coast, where everything assumes a more favourable form, where the coast is scooped out into fine natural harbours, where the eye is constantly delighted by scenes of rural beauty, and the labours of the husbandman obtain an easy and ample reward. Where there is a difference in the physical features of the two provinces, it is almost invariably in favour of Schleswig. The shifting sands, which make many parts of the northern province a mere desert, are here unknown; the limits of the central moorland are greatly circumscribed, and those of the rich meadow-flats greatly extended. In Schleswig too, though this can scarcely be considered an advantage, the general slope to the W. is much more decided than in Jutland, and hence all the important streams, without a single exception, flow in that direction. The chief of these, in addition to the frontier rivers already mentioned, are the Rips or Ripen, Hvid, and Treene. In the lower part of their course, their volume is so much increased, and their banks become so low, that, particularly in winter and spring, inundations are not uncommon, and the artificial aid of dykes and sluices become necessary as a protection against the most serious disasters. Lakes, though few in comparison with those of the N. division of the peninsula, are numerous, but generally of limited extent. The two most important are the Mitten-see and the Gotteslogs-see. The W. side and centre of the duchy are very poorly wooded. Accordingly, the chief dependence of the inhabitants for fuel is on their bogs, which, in consequence, notwithstanding their uninviting appearance, often prove the most profitable portion of the surface. On the E. side of the duchy, wood is found in every quarter; and in some parts, particularly along the fiords of Hadersleben, Apenrade, and Flensburg, considerable forests occur. The inhabitants of the duchy are a much more mixed race than those of N. Jutland. Over about two-thirds of the area

Danish is the vernacular tongue, over the remaining third German is chiefly spoken. In particular districts the Friesland dialect prevails. For administrative purposes Schleswig is arranged under the three heads of towns, ams or bailiwicks, and conventual districts and lordships. The towns are 13; but of these only seven, including Schleswig, the capital, are of the first-class. The ams are 12—Hadersleben, Apenrade, Lygumkloster, Tønder, Bredstedt, Husum, Nordstrand, Eiderstedt, Hutten, Gottorf, Flensburg, and Sønderburg. There is only one conventual district—Johanniskloster. The lordships [*adelige Güter*] are five. Along with Holstein, Schleswig rose against Denmark in 1848, but submitted again in 1850. (*See DENMARK*) P. (1845), 320, 100.

SCHLESWIG [Danish, *Slesvig*], a tn. and seaport, Denmark, cap. above duchy, W. end of the Schlei, here crossed by a bridge, 69 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. It is irregularly built of brick, but is a neat clean town, strongly resembling some of those in Holland. It is divided into three portions—the Altstadt or Old town, the Lollfuss, and the Fredericksberg. The first is the N. portion, and is connected with a small horn or islet, mostly occupied by fishers; the second is in the centre, and the third lies immediately below, in connection with a small suburb called Bustorf. The market-place, the only public square, is in the Altstadt; the principal street, exceeding 2 m. in length, is in the Lollfuss. The principal edifices are three churches, one of them a cathedral of the 12th century, a fine Gothic pile, with an altar-piece beautifully carved in wood; the old castle of Gottorf, on a little island at the N. end of Fredericksberg, the residence of the stadtholder of the duchy (an office now vacant), and the seat of the Schleswig-Holstein government; the lunatic asylum, the deaf and dumb institution, and several benevolent establishments, of which the most important bears the name of the Gray Cloister. Immediately N. of the town is the convent of St. Johanns, for noble females; and a little S. are the remains of a famous wall called *Danewirke*, erected by the pagan kings of Denmark to protect the duchy from the incursions of the N. Jutlanders. The harbour is very shallow, admitting only small vessels; and neither trade nor manufactures are of any importance. Schleswig is the oldest town in the duchy, dating from the 9th century. For nearly six centuries it was the handsomest, largest, and most important commercial city in the kingdom. In the 12th and 13th centuries it was repeatedly pillaged and devastated; and in the middle of the 14th century, it suffered much both from hostile violence and fire. Its greatest disaster was the silting up of the mouth of the Schlei, in the beginning of the 15th century. This, in connection with some other circumstances, particularly the rivalry of the Holsteiners, deprived it of its commercial prosperity, and has gradually reduced it to comparative insignificance. Pop. 11,600.

SCHLETTAU, a tn. Saxony, circle and 22 m. S.E. Zwickau. It has a church, several mines, and flour and spinning mills. Pop. 1838.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, at the confluence of the Erlau and Nahe with the Schleuse. It stands partly on a height, and partly on low ground, is surrounded by walls with two gates; contains an old castle, which has recently been repaired; two Protestant churches, a gymnasium, hospital, and poorhouse; is the seat of several courts and public offices; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, a white-lead factory, a paper, copper, and numerous saw and other mills, and an extensive trade in wood. Pop. 3261.

SCHLIEBEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, on the Krennitz and Schliebenbach, 20 m. E.N.E. Torgau; with a church and a poorhouse. Pop. 1758.

SCHLIENGEN, or **SCHLINGEN**, a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, about 5 m. from Müllheim; with a church, a Jasper-quarry, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1121.

SCHLIERBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, 6 m. W.S.W. Goppingen; with a Protestant church. P. 1781.

SCHLIERBACH, or **MAIENSAAI** [Latin, *Aula Beatae Virginis*], a vil. Upper Austria, circle Traun, in the valley of Krems, 1 bank Danube, about 17 m. S.W. Steyer; with a church, Cistercian monastery, founded in 1371 as a nunnery; and an hospital. Pop. 1438.

SCHLIERSTADT, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Buchen; with a church. Pop. 1020.

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SCHLITZ, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Schlitz, 10 m. N.W. Fulda. It consists of the town proper, occupying several heights, and the suburbs beneath; contains two churches, and has manufactures of linen and leather, a paper, and some other mills. Pop. 3217.

SCHLOCHAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 66 m. W. Marienwerder; with a church and a synagogue, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1755.

SCHLOPPE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 75 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a paper-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1634.

SCHLOSS-VIPPACH, a market tn. Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. W.N.W. Weimar, on the Vippach. It is surrounded partly by the river, and partly by walls; contains a church, and a palace belonging to the duke, and has several mills. P. 1171.

SCHLOTHEIM, a market tn. princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rotter, 10 m. S.W. Sondershausen; with a church. Pop. 1287.

SCHLUCH, a lake, Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 5 m. N.N.E. St. Blasien; about 3 m. long N.W. to S.E., by not more than 1 m. broad. It discharges itself into the Rhine by the Schwarzbach, an affluent of the Wutach. It abounds in fish, particularly pike of large size. On its N. bank is the village of Schluchsee. Pop. 178.

SCHLÜCHTERN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanau, on the Kinzig, 12 m. S.S.W. Fulda; with a court of law, normal school, and hospital; manufactures of linen, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2220.

SCHLUKENAU, **SCHLOTTENAU**, or **SLUKENOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 37 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Silberbach. It contains a parish church, an hospital, and a castle, surrounded by lofty lime-trees and a large orchard; and has considerable manufactures of linen. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' war. Pop. 3103.

SCHLÜSSELBURG, a tn. Russia, gov. and 28 m. E. St. Petersburg, at the point where the Neva issues from Lake Ladoga, and partly on an elliptical island of same name, on which stands the fortress of Schlüsselburg, often used as a state prison. It is built chiefly of wood; contains several Greek churches, and has manufactures of chintz and calico, and a considerable trade, chiefly transit, with St. Petersburg. Pop. (1849), 2824.

SCHMALKALDEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Fulda, in a valley at the confluence of the Sille with the Schmalkald. It consists of the town proper, inclosed by a double wall and ditch; and of three suburbs. It is an antiquated town of a peculiar and picturesque appearance, with dark narrow streets, and with houses built mostly of wood, or framed with it. It contains two churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; a townhouse, hospital, gymnasium, industrial and other schools; and has important manufactures of iron and steel, particularly gimlets and awls, in the making of which the most of the inhabitants are employed. Indeed, the whole valley in which the town stands may be regarded as one great smithy, the raw materials of which are supplied by extensive iron-mines in the vicinity. Below the town are extensive salt-works. Schmalkalden is famous for the Protestant league which bears its name, and was signed in 1531. In the house in which it was signed is now the Krone hotel, and in another building called the Sannersche-Haus, the articles were drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and others. Pop. 5478.

SCHMIEDEBERG, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Yssel, at the foot of the Kalenberg. It consists principally of two very long streets, is the seat of a provincial and town court; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, and a trade in cattle. In the neighbourhood are blast-furnaces and other extensive iron-works; and at a short distance is the Friesenstein, a group of rocks 2888 ft. above the sea, and commanding a magnificent view. Pop. 3520.—2, A tn., prov. Saxony, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg, in a wooded district between the Elbe and Mulde. It contains a church and school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1640.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a vil. Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. Saaz, on the Pleiß; with a church, a school, an iron-work, and a wire-mill. Pop. 2712.

SCHMIEGEL, or **SZMIGEL**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Posen. It contains two R. Catholic churches and schools; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. The most conspicuous objects near the town are its numerous wind-mills. Pop. 2371.

SCHMIEHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N.E. Eitenheim, near the source of the Schmiebach; with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1051.

SCHMÖLLN, a tn. Saxe-Altenburg, on the Spotta, 12 m. S.W. Altenburg. It is walled; contains two churches, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a dye-work, four mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3616.

SCHMÖLNITZ, or **SZOMOLNOK**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Zips, in a narrow valley inclosed by hills, 20 m. S.S.E. Leutschau. It is built for the most part of wood; is the seat of a mining directory; and has important establishments for smelting and refining the various metals which are worked in the neighbourhood. The minerals include silver, copperas, and copper. The last is made into plates, and partly manufactured into utensils on the spot. Pop. 4139.

SCHMOTTSEIFEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz; with a R. Catholic church, limekilns, and several mills. Pop. 2943.

SCHNAIT, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, in the valley of the Beutelspach, 10 m. E. Stuttgart; with a church, a market, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1989.

SCHNAITHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Breuz, 2 m. N. Ferdenheim; with a forest directory, a church, and a castle. Pop. 1472.

SCHNAITTACH, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 13 m. N.E. Nürnberg; with two churches and a synagogue, and manufactures of cutlery. Near it is the strong castle of Rothenberg. Pop. 1485.

SCHNEEBERG, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, dist. Amorbach, 10 m. N.E. Neuburg-vor-den-Walde; with a church, manufactures of tobacco, and a mill. Pop. 1079.

SCHNEEBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on a height, 29 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. It contains a parish church, a fine building of latest Gothic, with an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, regarded as the master-piece of the elder Cranach; and has manufactures of lace and embroidery, and a factory of Prussian blue. There were at one time very extensive mining works here, chiefly of silver and cobalt. They still exist, but have greatly fallen off. Schneeberg snuff, prepared from herbs found on the Erzgebirge, is said to be good for the cure of sore eyes and headaches. Near it are the picturesque castles of Stein, Eisenburg, and Wiesenburg. Pop. 7170.

SCHNEEKOPPE, or **RIESENKOPPE**, a mountain belonging to the Riesengebirge, on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 12 m. S. Hirschberg. It is the culminating point of the chain, and the highest peak of N. Germany, having a height of 5394 ft., and is usually considered the principal source of the Elbe.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL, or **PILA**, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. W. Bromberg, on the Küdde, which is here navigable. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and castle; and has manufactures of cloth, hats, leather, and lace; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4192.

SCHNEIDLINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle and near Aschersleben; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1010.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Oppeln; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2213.

SCHÖFTLAND, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, on the Surén, in a fertile valley, 5 m. S. Aarau; with a fine castle, and an old but spacious church. Pop. 1049.

SCHOHARIE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 28 m. W. Albany, on the Schoharie Creek; with a courthouse, a jail, an academy, and several mills and mechanics' shops. Pop. 2558.—The river descends from the Catskill Mountains, state of New York; flows first N.W., then N., is crossed by the Erie canal, and shortly after joins r. bank Mohawk, after a course of about 75 m.

SCHOKEN, or **SKOKT**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Bromberg, on a lake of same name, 20 m. N.N.E. Posen. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of cloth, a walk-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1227.

SCHOKLAND, a small isl. Holland, prov. Overijssel, in the Zuider Zee, 8 m. N.W. Kampen, about 3 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, very flat, and when the least sea is on, nearly wholly submerged. Pop. 695.

SCHÖMBERG, or **SCHÖNBERG**, a tn. Prussia, gov. Breslau, 10 m. S.S.E. Landsht. It contains a R. Catholic church, chapel, school, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse; and has manufactures of linen, a bark and flour mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1821.

SCHÖMBERG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 12 m. N.E. Rottweil. It has a tile-work and several mills. Near it is the strong castle of Hohenberg. Pop. 1661.

SCHÖNAU.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle, above the Katzbach and Steinbach. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, and industrial female school; and has manufactures of woollen hosiery, and gloves, a dye-work, walk-mill, general trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle and near Leobschütz; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1030.—3, A vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the Eigen, near Löbau. Pop. 1258.—4, (*vor-dem-Walde*), A vil. Saxe-Coburg, 7 m. S.S.W. Gotha; with a church, two mills, and manufactures of wicker-work. Pop. 737.

SCHÖNAU, numerous places, Austria, particularly:—1, (or *Ssonow*), A vil. Bohemia, circle and N.E. Königgrätz; with a church, school, and four mills. Many of the inhabitants subsist by spinning and weaving. Pop. 1825.—2, A vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz; with a church, a school, a bleachfield, and a cotton and two other mills. Pop. 2142.—3, A vil. Moravia, circle Prerau, on the Tischo; with a church and five mills. Pop. 1255.—4, A vil. Lower Austria, 22 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the railway to Grätz, near the Triesting; with a church, and a handsome modern chateau; an extensive cotton and several other mills. Pop. 698.

SCHÖNAU, two places, Baden:—1, (*an-der-Steinach*), A tn. circle Lower Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Heidelberg. It has a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1700.—2, (*an-der-Wiese*), A tn. circle Upper Rhine, 21 m. N.E. Basel; with a church. Pop. 947.

SCHÖNBACH (*Oben* and *Nieder*), a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, near Löbau; with a church. Pop. 1459.

SCHÖNBACH, two places, Bohemia:—1, A vil. circle Bunzlau, and about 6 m. from Gabel, in a valley on a stream of same name. It contains a church and a school; and has a mill and extensive limekilns. Pop. 1009.—2, (*Mittel*), A tn. circle Elbogen, 12 m. N. Eger. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and school; and has several mills. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 2488.

SCHÖNBERG, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, dist. and near Preetz; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1390.

SCHÖNBERG, or **SCHÖMBERG**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, 27 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, in a beautiful valley on the Desna. It is a well-built place; contains three churches, a castle, and an hospital; and has a bleachfield, several mills, and manufactures of needles, cotton goods, and rosoglio. Pop. 4548.

SCHÖNBERG, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unterinntal, 7 m. S. Innsbruck. It stands on a ridge separating the valley of the Sill from that of the Stubey, and commands views of some of the finest scenery in the Tyrol. The inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron, of which there are extensive mines in the vicinity.

SCHÖNBERG, numerous small places, Prussia, particularly, a tn., prov. Silesia, gov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Rothwasser; with a church and hospital; manufactures of linen, calico, and earthenware, and several mills. P. 1229.

SCHÖNBERG, a tn. Meklenburg-Strelitz, principality Ratzeburg, on the Maurin, 9 m. E. Lübeck. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a church, and a burgher school, and has several mills. Pop. 1826.

SCHÖNBORN (*ALT* and *NEU*), a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, and about 3 m. from Rumburg, on the Sterkelberg; with a school, and some general trade. Pop. 1751.

SCHÖNBRUNN, two places, Austria:—1, A vil. Lower Austria, on the Wien, about 2 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains the palace in which the emperor has his usual summer-residence. The building is extensive, but of little architectural merit. The interior, however, is splendidly furnished, and the gardens are beautifully, though somewhat formally laid out. Schönbrunn is a great holiday resort of the Viennese.—2, A

vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, and about 4 m. from Policzka, in a valley watered by a stream, and containing several lakes. It has a church and school, and a bleachfield. Many of the inhabitants live by spinning and weaving. Alum and lignite are obtained in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1694.

SCHÖNBRUNN (NIEDER AND OBER), two vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz:—1, Circle Lauban; with a church, a castle, tile-works, a saw, an oil, and other mills. Pop. 1893.—2, Circle Sagan; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and four mills. Pop. 1010.

SCHÖNEBECK, numerous places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., gov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, on l. bank Elbe and the Leipzig railway. It is a very old place; contains a church and a synagogue, and has manufactures of white-lead and chemical products; a brewery, distillery, salt-works, a paper and several other mills. Pop. 7953.—2, (*Gross and Klein*), Two nearly-contiguous vils., prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 12 m. E. Berlin; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1262.

SCHÖNEBERG, a vil. Prussia, gov. Danzig, circle Marienburg, near the Vistula; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1170.

SCHÖNECK:—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Danzig, on the Fietse. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and castle; a court of justice, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 2103.—2, A tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on an elevated plateau, 12 m. S.E. Plauen. It contains a church and a hunting-lodge; and has manufactures of linen, lace, embroidery, and articles in wood; dye-works, and pitch-ovens. Pop. 1866.

SCHÖNECKEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N.N.W. Treves, among the Eifel Mountains. It contains a R. Catholic church and chapel; and has several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1091.

SCHÖNEFELD, or SCHÖNFELD, a vil. Saxony, circle and near Leipzig. Pop. 1359.

SCHÖNENBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S.S.E. Zürich; with a church seated on a height. The inhabitants live partly by weaving and spinning cotton and silk, and partly by going out on service into the neighbouring districts. Pop. 1432.

SCHÖNFELD, several small places, Bohemia, particularly:—1, A vil. circle Czeslau, about 10 m. from Deutsch Brod. It has a very ancient church, a new school, and several mills. There were once extensive mines in the vicinity. P. 543.—2, (or *Mysynfeld*), A tn. circle and 9 m. S.S.E. Elbogen. It has a church, manufactures of woollen cloth, and smelting-works for tin, which has long been worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2560.

SCHÖNFLIESS, a tn. Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, on the Rürke, and the Lake of Sonnenburg, 7 m. E. Königsberg. It is walled; contains a church and a school, and has a tannery, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2192.

SCHÖNGAU, a tn. Upper Bavaria, on a hill above the Lech, 39 m. S.W. Munich. It is walled, entered by three gates; has a court of law, and several public offices; three churches, a castle, townhouse, and infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and particularly of red leather. Pop. 1440.

SCHÖNHEIDE:—1, A tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 15 m. E. Plauen. It has manufactures of organs, lace, embroidery, tinware, nails, &c.; numerous saw and other mills, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 4567.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Frankenstein; with a R. Catholic church and several mills. Pop. 1102.

SCHÖNHOLZERSWEILEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 9 m. S. Constance; with a church and a mineral-spring. Pop. 1157.

SCHÖNINGEN, a tn. Brunswick, 20 m. S.E. Brunswick. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with four gates, and of two suburbs; contains a church and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of linen, vitriol-works, a salt-spring, and numerous distilleries. A mine of lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3454.

SCHÖNLANKE, or TRZIANKA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 63 m. W. Bromberg, near the Netze. It has provincial and city courts, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 3717.

SCHÖNLINDE, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 36 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. It has a parish church, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, a printfield and dye-works. Near it are alum-mines and stone-quarries. Pop. 3668.

SCHÖNSEE, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 40 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon; with a church and two chapels, and a trade in linen and yarn. Pop. 1254.

SCHÖN WALD, two places, Bohemia:—1, A vil. circle and 17 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, on a slope of the Erageberge. It contains a courthouse, and a chateau with a garden laid out in the English style, and has numerous saw and other mills. Pop. 1657.—2, A vil. circle and W. Pilsen; with a handsome chateau, a church, two schools; a paper and other mills. Pop. 744.

SCHÖN WALDE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Breslau; with a R. Catholic church, and a castle, limekilns, and several mills. Pop. 2148.

SCHÖNDIJKKE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 12 m. S. Middelburg, near l. bank Wester Scheldt; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1648.

SCHOONEBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 26 m. S.E. Assen; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 629; or including the adjoining hamlet of Nieuw-Schoonebeek, 953.

SCHOONHOVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. E. Rotterdam, r. bank Lek. It is walled, but not fortified, and surrounded by a deep broad canal, the banks of which, planted with trees, form a pleasant promenade. There are few important buildings; still the townhall is a good-looking ancient edifice; and there are a town Doelen or house of assembly, and a weigh-house; a Reformed, a Dissenting, a Remonstrant, a R. Catholic, and a Jansenist church; and a synagogue, and several schools, and benevolent institutions. Its chief manufacture consists of articles in gold and silver, in copper and tin, besides which there are manufactures of leather, white-lead, and vinegar, a rope-walk and a building-yard. A considerable salmon-fishery is carried on in the Lek, and a trade in grain and hemp, of which last several millions of pounds are sold annually in the market. Pop. (1850), 2584.

SCHOORISSE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. S. Ghent, inhabited by agriculturists and weavers. Pop. 3327.

SCHOOSDORF (KESSEL, MITTEL, NIEDER, AND OBER), four contiguous vils. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. They contain two churches, and two castles; and have limekilns, an oil and several other mills. Pop. 1602.

SCHOOTEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E. Antwerp. It has three breweries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1475.

SCHOPFHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Wiese, 13 m. N.E. Basel. It is surrounded by walls; and has a church, a Latin school, saw, oil, snuff, and bark mills. Pop. 1406.

SCHOPFLOCH, a vil. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, dist. Dinkelsbühl; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and several mills. A large number of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 1265.

SCHÖPPENSTEDT, a tn. Brunswick, on the Altenau, 14 m. S.E. Brunswick. It contains a large church. P. 2630.

SCHORNDORF, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, l. bank Rems, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and well built; contains a town church, castle, Latin and grammar school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, carpets, plated wares, and tobacco; a bleachfield, several mills, and a trade in cheese. P. 3815.

SCHÖRZINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Spächingen, on the Prim; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1044.

SCHOTTEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Nidda, at the foot of the Vogelsberg, 21 m. E.S.E. Giessen. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hats, and famous sausages; several tanneries, and important fairs, chiefly for cattle. Pop. 2055.

SCHOUTEN:—1, An isl., E. coast, Van Diemen's Land; lat. 42° 21' S.; lon. 148° 18' E. (R.); separated from Freycinet's Peninsula by Geopline Straits; it is about 5½ m. long, by 4 m. broad.—2, (or *Mysore*, or *Mysory*). An isl. Indian Archipelago, off the Bay of Geelvink, N. coast, Papua, about lat. 1° S.; lon. 136° E. Though represented in maps as one

island, it in reality consists of three islands—Sowok the most W., Mysore the most N., and Biak the most E.; separated by narrow straits, said to be un navigable on account of rocks and reefs. Biak is middling high, but Sowok is very high and steep; Mysore is very low, on its N.E. side is an extensive reef, and on its N.E. point a village.

SCHOUWEN, often called the *LAND-VAN-ZIERIKZEE*, an isl. Holland, prov. Zeeland, between isls. Overflakke and Beveland, bounded W. by the North-Sea, and separated on the E. from Duiveland by the Dijkwater, 14 m. long E. to W., by 4 m. to 7 m. broad. It is fertile, yielding grain, oil-seeds, madder, flax, and possessing excellent meadow-lands. On the S. side of the island, immense flocks of sea-fowl breed, and their eggs are brought in thousands to the market of Zierikzee. Besides Zierikzee, it contains the town of Brouwershaven. Pop. (agricultural), 15,000.

SCHRAMBERG, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a deep valley, r. bank Schiltach, 11 m. N.W. Rottweil. It contains a church, and a castle; and has manufactures of straw-hats, chieory, paper, and earthenware; a smelting-furnace and other iron-works. Pop. 1848.

SCHRATTENBERG, a vil. Lower Austria, in a vine-district, 40 m. N.E.E. Vienna. It contains a handsome church, with fine spire. Pop. 1246.

SCHRECKHORN [Peak of Terror], a mountain, Switzerland, can. and about 40 m. S.E. Bern. It rises to the height of 13,386 ft., and is separated from other mountains of similar height by alpine valleys, filled with glaciers.

SCHREIBENDORF [Moravian, *Pisarovitz*], a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, 7 m. from Eisenberg; with a church. Pop. 1522.

SCHREIBERSDORF (OBER, MITTEL, and NIEDER), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle and near Lauban; with a church, tile-works, limekilns, and two mills. P. 1481.

SCHREIBERSHAU, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on a mountain slope, near l. bank Zaacken. It consists of a number of separate hamlets; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has an extensive vitriol-work and three blast-furnaces. Pop. 2740.

SCHRIEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Raem. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1536.

SCHRIESHEIM, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Kanzelbach, at the foot of the Odenwald, 9 m. E. Mannheim. It contains three churches, and has a vitriol-work, an extensive paper, an oil, and several other mills. At a short distance is the castle of Strahlenburg, and in the vicinity, Roman antiquities have been discovered, particularly the remains of baths. Pop. 2849.

SCHRIEM, or SZREM, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Posen, on an island of the Wartha. It has several courts and public offices, five churches, a synagogue, a Franciscan monastery, and a nunnery; manufactures of linen, a distillery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3665.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 22 m. N.E. Augsburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and a suburb; has a court of justice, three churches, a castle, two hospitals, manufactures of brassware, saltpetre and potash works, oil, paper, bark, and flour mills; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1695.

SCHRODA, or SZRODA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 19 m. S.E. Posen. It contains a parish church, a synagogue, and Dominican monastery; and has several courts and public offices. Pop. 2379.

SCHTSCHIGRY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Koursk, on a river of same name. It contains a church, and has some trade. Pop. (1849), 3183.

SCHUBIN, or SZUBIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Bromberg, on the Gorzawke. It has several courts and public offices, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a castle. Pop. 2648.

SCHUJA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.N.E. Vladimir, on the Tessa. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of linen, calico, and particularly soap, which is in great demand throughout the country. Pop. (1849), 8408.

SCHULS, or SCHUOLS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine valley, l. bank Inn, here crossed by a bridge, 37 m. E.S.E. Coire. It contains a handsome church, on a lofty tongue of land formed by the river.

There are mineral-springs here at an elevation of 4000 ft. above the sea. The Bible was first printed in Romansch at Schuls in 1679. Pop. 989.

SCHUMBURG, or SCHÖNBURG, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 17 m. from Reichenberg. It has a church, a school, and three mills. Pop. 1043.

SCHÜPFHEIM, or SCHÜPFEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. S.W. Luzern, on the Emme, here crossed by a covered bridge, and at the foot of the Schüpferberg. It contains a handsome modern church, a Capuchin monastery, placed on a height, and commanding a splendid view; and still higher, the church of the Holy Cross, to which pilgrimages are made. An old tower, called Heimlichkeit, is used partly for preserving the archives of the district, and partly as a prison. Schüpheim has a much-frequented annual fair.

SCHUSCHI, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, cap. khanate of same name, sometimes also called Karabagh, 180 m. S.E. Tiflis. It is advantageously situated on a steep and lofty height, between two streams, and strongly fortified, and has an Armenian village at its foot. It contains a castle, in which the khan resides, and to which the only approach is by a narrow path, scarcely admitting two riders abreast.

SCHUSSEN, a river, Germany, rises in S. of Württemberg, near Schussenried, flows S. past Ravensburg, and falls into Lake Constance, after a course of about 40 m.

SCHÜTT, or CSALLOKOZ, two isls. Hungary, called the Great and Little Schütt, formed by two branches of the Danube, and its main stream which flows between them. The former, as its name implies, the larger of the two, is situated on the N. bank, and extends from the town of Pressburg to that of Komorn, is about 55 m. long, by 15 m. broad, and belongs entirely to co. Pressburg; the latter on the S. bank, is 28 m. long, by 8 m. broad, and belongs partly to co. Raab, and partly to co. Komorn. They are low and subject to occasional inundations, but remarkably fertile, and well cultivated, producing abundance of grain, and containing numerous gardens celebrated for their fruit.

SCHÜTTENHOFEN, or SUSSICZE [Latin, *Sutecia*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on the Wottawa, 14 m. S.E. Klattau. It contains two churches, a Capuchin monastery, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 1684.

SCHUTTERWALD, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 3 m. from Offenburg, near the Schutter; with a church. Pop. 1165.

SCHÜTTORF, a tn. Hanover, gov. Osnabrück, 3 m. N.E. Benthem, on the Vechte. It has manufactures of parchment, tile-works, and four mills. Pop. 1453.

SCHÜTZEN (GROSS), a market tn. Hungary, co. and 20 m. from Pressburg, on the Rudava, near its confluence with the March, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church, tile-works, manufactures of cutlery and earthenware, a flour and a saw mill. Pop. 2600.

SCHUYLKILL, a river, U. States, Pennsylvania, rises on the N. side of the Blue Mountains; flows S.E., and after a course of about 140 m., enters the Delaware, 7 m. below Philadelphia. It receives several tributaries, of which Tulphocken Creek and Perkiomen Creek are the most important. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons or 400 tons to Philadelphia, and by means of canals it has been rendered navigable to Port-Carbon. It is also connected with the Susquehanna by a canal.

SCHUYLKILL-HAVEN, a vil., U. States, Pennsylvania, 89 m. N.W. Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railway, and near the Schuyllkill River. Pop. 261.

SCHWADORF, or SCHWANDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, l. bank Fischa, 15 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a church and handsome chateau; and has an extensive cotton-mill. Pop. 1690.

SCHWAAN, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, l. bank Warnow, 11 m. S. Rostock. It is walled; has three gates, a church; manufactures of tallow and wax candles, leather, and soap; and several mills. Pop. 2030.

SCHWABACH, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on a stream of same name, and on the Bavarian railway, 10 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates; is well built; contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, townhouse, a lunatic asylum, house of correction; a Latin, agricultural, and industrial school; and

has numerous needle-factories, manufactures of wax-cloth, sealing-wax, chintz and calico, hosiery, paper, playing-cards, Jews' harps, and articles in gold, silver, and wire; several mills, and numerous breweries. Schwabach early took part in the Reformation, and articles, which may be regarded as the first Lutheran creed, were drawn up in it in 1528, and bear its name. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes numerous French emigrants found an asylum here, and to them the town is indebted for the chief sources of its prosperity. A well-known type, much used in old German printing, takes its name from Schwabach near the town. Pop. 9981.

SCHWABEN. See SWABIA.

SCHWABENITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brünn, about 5 m. from Wischau; with a church, an hospital, and two mills. Pop. 1343.

SCHWABMÜNCHA, a market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, 13 m. S.S.W. Augsburg, on the Sinkolt, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a R. Catholic church, chapel, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a trade in corn. Pop. of town, 2423.

SCHWÄCHAT, or SCHWECHAT, a market tn. Lower Austria, on a river of same name, 7 m. S.E. Vienna. It is well built; contains a good market-place, handsome church, and an obelisk, erected in honour of the Emperor Leopold I., and John Sobieski, king of Poland, who delivered Vienna from the Turks in 1683; and has an oil and a cotton mill, and several extensive breweries. Pop. 2290.

SCHWADERBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, in a very mountainous district, about 20 m. from Zloda. It is a large straggling place; and has a school, manufactures of cotton, a mill, and a copper-mine. Pop. 2073.

SCHWAIGERN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, dist. and 27 m. N. by W. Stuttgart. It stands at the foot of the Heuchelberg; and contains a castle. Pop. 1901.

SCHWÄIGHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, near Waidlingen; with a church. Pop. 1488.

SCHWALBACH, or LANGEN-SCHWALBACH, a watering-place, Nassau, pleasantly situated between hills, 15 m. S.S.E. Nassau. It is a long straggling place, with a complete bathing establishment; and though said to have been known to the Romans, and to have been for nearly three centuries the most frequented watering-place of Germany, was scarcely visited by any English till the publication of Head's *Bubbles*. Many thousands of them now make it their summer-residence.

SCHWALM, a river, Germany, rises in the Vogelsberg Mountains in the N.E. of Hesse-Darmstadt; flows N.N.W. past Elsfeld, enters Hesse-Cassel, then N.N.E., and joins the Edder below Fritzlar, after a course of about 60 m.

SCHWANDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 3 m. S. Glarus, at the confluence of the Serfnut with the Linth, which is here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a great number of well-built houses, and a handsome church, and on a height, at a short distance below, are the ruins of the castle of Benzingen, the residence of the old lords of Schwanden. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation. Pop. 2310.

SCHWANDORF, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. S.E. Amberg. It has three churches, an hospital, and several mills. P. 1759.

SCHWANEBECK, a walled tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Limbach; with two churches, an hospital, tile-works, gypsum-kilns, and several mills. Pop. 2005.

SCHWANNENSTADT, a tn. Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, 1. bank Agger, 30 m. S.W. Linz; with a church, school, muslin-factory, and three mills. Pop. 1500.

SCHWARME, a vil. Hanover, Unterhoya, bail. and near Westen; with a church. Pop. 1000.

SCHWARTAU, a tn. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, at the confluence of the Schwartau with the Trave, 4 m. N. Lübeck. Pop. 1353.

SCHWARZA, or SCHWARZE, three rivers—1, Germany, rises in the S. extremity of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, flows N.E., passing near Blankenburg; and after a course of about 35 m., joins 1. bank Saale about 3 m. S. Rudolstadt.—2, Rises among the mountains in the S. of Lower Austria, and describing nearly a semicircle, in a direction N.W. to E., and passing round the W. foot of the Schneeberg, joins 1. bank Pitten, after a course of nearly 60 m.—3, Rises on the N.W. frontiers

of Moravia, in the N. of circle Iglau, flows S.S.E. past Bistiska, Brünn, and Selowitz, and joins or is joined by the Iglawa, a little above their common junction with the Thaya, after a course of nearly 90 m. Its chief affluents are the Zittawa and Littawa, which both join it on the left.

SCHWARZA, a market vil. Prussia, gov. and 33 m. S.W. Erfurt, on a small river of same name, affluent of the Werra. It contains a Protestant church, a synagogue, and castle; and has manufactures of linen and fustian. P. 1401.

SCHWARZACH—1, A vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 4 m. N.W. Bühl; with a church. Pop. 1275.—2, A river, Bavaria, which descends from the W. side of the Böhmerwald; flows W. past Retz and Naburg; and a little below the latter, joins 1. bank Nab, after a course of about 50 m.

SCHWARZACH, a vil. Upper Austria, circle Salzburg, 3 m. from St. Johann. It is memorable as the spot where the Protestant peasantry, subjected to the bigotted and tyrannical sway of the Archbishop of Salza, met and bound themselves by solemn oath never to desert their principles. They were ultimately, in 1731, to the number of 30,000, driven by persecution from their homes, carrying with them, by just retribution, almost all the industry and prosperity of the country, which still feels the loss.

SCHWARZAU, a vil. Lower Austria, circle Manhartsberg, 18 m. S.W. Krems. It contains one of the finest and most extensive glass-works in the country.

SCHWARZBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 28 m. from Budweis; with a church. About 1 m. W. is a celebrated mine of graphite, which is worked to some extent, and exported to Great Britain and other countries.

SCHWARZBURG, two independent principalities, Germany:—

1. **SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT**, forming the 26th state of the Germanic Confederation, consists of several isolated portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principality of Reuss. It lies on the N. side of the Thuringian Forest, and has an area of 249 geo. sq. m. The surface is rugged, and the soil by no means fertile; for although it is generally cultivated with the greatest care, the corn produced falls far short of the annual consumption. Perhaps the most important crop is flax, the culture of which is almost universal. A great part of the land is devoted to pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include lead, iron, and salt, all of which are worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, ironware, glass, and porcelain. The chief export, in addition to the minerals and manufactures, is wood. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. The government is a monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is limited by that of the states, or Geheimiraths-collegium. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a vote in the *plenium*; and shares the 15th vote in the minor or representative council, with Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and the three Anhalt duchies of Bernburg, Dessau, and Köthen. Its contingent of men to the Confederation is 539. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Rudolstadt, and the lower lordship of Frankenhausen; and subdivided into ten bailiicks—Rudolstadt (the capital), Blankenburg, Paulinzelle, Ilm, Königsee, Oberweissbach, Leutenberg, Frankenhausen, Strausberg, and Stadt-Schlotheim. Pop. 69,550.

2. **SCHWARZBURG-SONDRERSHAUSEN**, forming the 25th state of the Germanic Confederation, lies, like the former principality, on the N. side of the Thuringian Forest, between the territories of Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies, and consists of several distinct portions; area, 247 geo. sq. m. It is more fertile than Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, producing corn, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a small surplus for export. One of the principal sources of revenue is derived from the forests, which furnish excellent timber. Flax also is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The minerals include iron, alum-schist, and copperas. The first supplies several smelting-furnaces and forges, and from the two last much alum and vitriol are made. After these, the only manufacture of any importance is porcelain. The principal exports are corn, wool, wood, ironware, iron, alum, vitriol, lamplack, rosin, and fat cattle. The powers of the sovereign are extensive, but exercised with the concurrence of a Geheimiraths-

collegium. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has a vote in the *plenum*; and shares the 15th vote of the minor council, as mentioned above in the case of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Its contingent to the Confederation is 451 men. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Arnstadt, and the lower lordship of Sondershausen; and subdivided into seven bailiwicks—Sondershausen (the capital), Klingen, Schemberg, Ebeleben, Keula, Arnstadt, and Gehren. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. Pop. 60,902.

SCHWARZENBACH (-AN-DER-SAALE), a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, dist. and 82 m. N. Ratibon, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a parish church and castle, and has manufactures of cloth, and flax and cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 1860.

SCHWARZENBEK, a vil. Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, cap. bail., 18 m. E. Hamburg; with a station on the railway to Berlin. Pop. 700.

SCHWARZENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 52 m. S.W. Dresden, on the Schwarzwasser; with several courts and public offices, two churches and a castle; manufactures of gloves, a wire-work, tin, saw, and other mills; and a pitch-oven. Pop. 2133.

SCHWARZENBECK, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 17 m. S.E. Bern. It lies in a high and somewhat wild country, near the extremity of the Emmenthal, and is chiefly composed of poor wooden huts. It has, however, a picturesque-situated church. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment. Pop. 2864.

SCHWARZENFELD, a vil. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, dist. and near Radburg; with two churches, manufactures of looking-glasses, and two iron-mills. Pop. 1019.

SCHWARZKOSTELETTZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim, 20 m. E.S.E. Prague. It contains a castle, townhouse, denary church, school, and hospital; and has a potash and a tile work. Pop. 2526.

SCHWARZWALD, or **BLACK FOREST** [Latin, *Silva Martiana*]:—1, A mountain range in S.W. of Germany. It commences near the S. of Baden, and stretches through it and part of the kingdom of Württemberg in a N.N.E. direction, nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine and the chain of the Vosges, till it approaches the town of Eberbach, and becomes linked with the Odenwald. Its greatest length is about 150 m., and its greatest breadth 45 m. It probably takes its name from the dark forests of pine which crown its ridges or clothe its sides. Its summits are for the most part slightly rounded, but the loftiest of them are truncated or peaked. They attain their greatest height in the S., where the culminating point, the Feldberg, is 4800 ft. The Belchenberg, in the same locality, is only about 50 ft. lower. Towards the N. the chain subsides so rapidly, that some geographers conceive it to terminate near Neuenburg and Pforzheim, and give no name to the hills which continue as far as Heidelberg. With more propriety, however, the S. portion is designated the Higher, and the N. portion the Lower Schwarzwald. The W. slope is the more abrupt, and furnishes the grandest features of the scenery for which the right valley of the Rhine is here so celebrated. This valley, however, is so narrow that no rivers of any consequence take their rise in it. The E. slope, which is much more gradual, gives rise to the Neckar; and is still more distinguished by furnishing the source of the Danube. The highest summits of the Schwarzwald are covered with snow at all times, except during the hottest summer-months; and hence it is only during these that they have any appearance of verdure. The woody region commences immediately below, and is occupied chiefly by pines. At the same elevation, oaks are never seen. The mountains belong to three formations. In the S.S.W. the rocks are composed of granite and gneiss. Porphyry overlies the granite, but is confined within much narrower limits, though the loftiest peaks are sometimes formed of it. Some considerable heights in the N. and E. consist of red sandstone, which stretches in inclined beds from the Rhine, between Laufenburg and Waldshut, to the banks of the Main. The older rocks are rich in minerals, including silver, cobalt, iron, lead, and copper.—2, A circle, Württemberg, one of the four into which that kingdom is divided. Part of it is surrounded by the territory of Baden, and part by Hohenzollern. Area, 1387 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1852), 443,872.

SCHWARZWASSER:—1, A river, Germany, rises in the Erzgebirge Mountains, on the frontiers of Bohemia, near Gottesgab, flows W.N.W., entering Saxony at Georgenstadt, then proceeds circuitously N.N.W., passing near Schwarzenberg, and joins the Mulde of Zwickau on the right, after a course of about 36 m.—2, (or *Czarnawodza*). A river, Prussia, issues from Lake Wdzydze, prov. W. Prussia, flows very circuitously, first S.E., then E., then S.S.E., and joins I. bank Vistula at Schwetz; total course, about 80 m.

SCHWARZWASSER, two places, Austrian Silesia:—1, [Polish, *Strumie*], A tn. circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Teschen, I. bank Vistula, near the Prussian frontiers. It consists of narrow streets, and contains a castle. Pop. 1300.—2, A vil. circle Troppan, bail. Friedeberg; with a church. Pop. 1284.

SCHWATZ [Latin, *Servacium*], a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unterimthal, r. bank Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. It is a poor place, but contains a handsome parish church, with good paintings; a Franciscan monastery, casino, and hospital; and has manufactures of various articles in iron and wire, hosiery, tobacco, and earthenware. There are valuable mines of silver, iron, and copper in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2513.

SCHWEDLER, a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hnilecz, among the Carpathians, 4 m. from Schmölitz. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a normal school, and copper-mines. Pop. 2469.

SCHWEDT, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, I. bank Oder, 24 m. S.S.W. Stettin. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs; has well-built houses, spacious streets, partially lined with chestnut-trees, and a large market-place; contains a castle, originally the residence of a branch of the margraves of Brandenburg; two Protestant parish churches, a French Reformed church, in which one of the margraves and his margravine are buried; a synagogue, theatre, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, starch, and gunpowder; breweries, distilleries, and a trade in cattle. A considerable number of the inhabitants are descendants of French emigrants expelled from their homes by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Pop. (1846), 7024.

SCHWEGHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. and near Gernersheim; with a church. Pop. 1346.

SCHWEICH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Treves, I. bank Moselle, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a church, and has several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1466.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Breslau, on the railway to Freiburg, cap. circle, on a height above I. bank Weistritz. It consists of the town proper and six suburbs; is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with six gates, and defended by a fort; and is well built, having good houses, two spacious squares, and wide well-formed streets. It contains a Protestant church, a garrison church, and two R. Catholic churches; an Ursuline nunnery, a gymnasium, theatre, barracks, arsenal, hospital, and house of correction; is the seat of a superior court of law and several public offices; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and ribbons; starch-works, vinegar-works, dye-works, tanneries, breweries, and numerous mills and distilleries. Schweidnitz was the residence of the first Piarists, was walled in 1295, additionally fortified in 1336, and repeatedly besieged during the Thirty Years' war. It was made a regular fortress by Frederick II., in 1747, and afterwards stood several sieges, in the last of which, in 1810, after being beleaguered for 36 days, it was taken, and its outer-works dismantled. Pop. (1846), 12,955.

SCHWEINA, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, on a small stream of same name, affluent of the Werra, 27 m. N. Meiningen; with an orphan asylum and hospital, two paper and four other mills. Pop. 1500.

SCHWEINAU, a vil. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, about 2 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg; with manufactures of gold-thread, boxes, toys, and other Nürnberg wares. Pop. 1074.

SCHWEINBARTH (Klein and Gross), two nearly contiguous vills. Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontiers, near Nikolsburg; with a church and a castle. Pop. 2050.

SCHWEINFURT [anc. *Trajectus Suevorum*], a tu. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, which here forms an island each side of which communicates with the opposite

bank by a bridge, 24 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. It is surrounded by an old wall with four gates; is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a handsome townhouse, a gymnasium, founded by Gustavus Adolphus; Latin, agricultural, industrial, and other schools; a burgher hospital, poorhouse, orphan hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of starch and vinegar, linen and woollen goods, hosiery, ribbons, matches, white-lead, chicory, and hardware; a sugar-refinery, saltpetre and potash works, dye-works, tile-works, tobacco-factories, distilleries, numerous mills, and a considerable trade, both general and transit, favoured by the river, which is here navigable. Schweinfurt is of great antiquity, and was long a free imperial city. It is the native place of the physician Sinapius, the historian Bundschuh, and the poet Rückert. Pop. 7347.

SCHWEINHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 3 m. S.E. Aschaffenburg; with a church. Pop. 1580.

SCHWEINITZ, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 8 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster; with a church, a castle, a fishery, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1213.

SCHWEINITZ, SWEINICZE, or THOWY-SWINNY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S.E. Budweis. It contains two churches, a chapel, townhouse, and hospital; and has manufactures of cloth, and a weekly market, at which, on an average, 500 head of cattle are sold. Pop. 2381.

SCHWEINWART-GROSS, or SCHWEINBART, a market tn. Lower Austria, 20 m. N.E. Vienna, r. bank Weidenbach, in a vine district; with a castle and a church. Pop. 1229.

SCHWELM, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 32 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg, on the Schwelm. It has a court of law, three churches and a superior burgher school; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, ribbons, bed-ticking, iron, steel, and metal wares; a red leather factory, dye-works, bleachfields, a general trade, and trade in cattle. Pop. 4191.

SCHWENNINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the frontiers of Baden, 15 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making the wooden clocks for which the district has long been famous. Pop. 3771.

SCHWENTINE, a river, Denmark, duchy Holstein. It proceeds from the outlet of Lake Little Plön N.N.W., forms one considerable expansion, communicates with another at Preetz, and falls into the E. side of the Kiel-fjord, forming at its mouth a winter-haven of the fourth class, which admits vessels drawing 5 ft.; total course, 33 m.

SCHWERIN, the cap. of Meklenburg-Schwerin, W. shore, lake of same name, 60 m. E. Hamburg. It is pleasantly situated; is surrounded by a ditch, and a wall with seven gates; and is well built, containing four public squares, and a great number of well-paved and well-lighted streets. It consists of the old town and suburbs, the new town or Schelfe, and the Pfaffenstadt; and contains four churches, of which the cathedral, a colossal structure in the old Gothic style, has an excellent organ; a synagogue, a castle, three palaces, government offices, a townhouse, merchants' hall, mint, theatre, gymnasium; industrial, veterinary, military, and other schools, and numerous charitable establishments and endowments. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, lacquer and earthen ware, vinegar, and brandy; and there are numerous mills. Pop. 17,336.—The LAKE, formed by an expansion of the Elde, is about 15 m. long N. to S., and 1 m. to 3 m. broad; of very irregular shape, and divided into two distinct portions by a peninsula which projects from its E. shore. It discharges itself at its N.W. end by a river which flows N. to Wismar, and falls into a bay of the Baltic opposite to the island of Poel.

SCHWERIN, or SKWIERZYNA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Wartha, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; contains a parish church and synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a tile-work, and several tanneries. Pop. 5444.

SCHWERSENZ, or SCHWARZENZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 7 m. E. Posen, on a lake of same name; with two R. Catholic churches and a synagogue, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several tanneries. Pop. 2331.

SCHWERTE, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2174.

SCHWETZ, or SWIECIA, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle, l. bank Vistula, near the confluence of the Schwarzwasser; with several courts and public offices, two churches, a Franciscan monastery, and two hospitals; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3064.

SCHWETZINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, in a fertile district on the Leimbach, 9 m. S.E. Mannheim. It contains three churches, and a palace of the grand duke, with fine gardens and water-works. Pop. 2868.

SCHWETZKAU, or SWENCIOCIOWO, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Posen; with a R. Catholic church and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1527.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, on the Glems, 9 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart; with a church and a royal castle. Pop. 1344.

SCHWIEBUS, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 41 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Schwemme; with a castle, two churches, manufactures of woollen cloth, a brewery, and a trade in horses. Pop. 4783.

SCHWIELOCH, or SCHMELUNG, a lake, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, about 13 m. N.E. Lubben; greatest length, N. to S., 9 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m. It receives several small streams, but is chiefly formed by an expansion of the Spree, which enters it on the N.W., and quits it on the N.

SCHWIHAU, or SWIHOW, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N. Klattau, in the valley of the Angel, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. It contains a parish church and a synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloth. At a short distance S.E. stands the old castle of Schwiha, now almost a ruin. Pop. 1419.

SCHWYZ, a central can. Switzerland, from which the whole country is supposed to derive its name; bounded, N. by cans. Zürich and St. Gall, from which it is partly separated by Lake Zürich; W. Zug and Luzern; S. Lake Luzern, separating it from Unterwalden and Uri; and E. Glarus; greatest length, E. to W., 26 m.; greatest breadth, 21 m.; area, 256 geo. sq. m. It belongs to the so-called mountain cantons, being traversed in all directions by lofty chains and minor ramifications. Near the centre is the Mythen, 6315 ft. above sea-level; in the W. the Rigi, 5995 ft.; in the N. the Rossberg, 5195 ft., and the Rhone, 4026 ft.; in the S.E. the Pfanne, 2810 ft.; and in the S. the Drusberg, 7412 ft. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine: more than two-thirds of the surface being drained by the Sihl and the Lake of Zürich; a third by the Lake of Luzern, chiefly by means of the Muotta; and the remainder, forming only an unimportant portion, by the Lake of Zug. Valleys of considerable extent are interposed between the mountain chains, but generally at such a height as makes their culture by the plough impracticable; and hence the chief source of wealth is in the pastures, on which vast numbers of the finest cattle which Switzerland produces are grazed. In several places apples and pears are successfully raised; the cherry also thrives well, but not unfrequently suffers from sudden returns of frosts. In the lowest grounds the culture of the vine has been attempted, and wine of tolerable quality is produced on the S. shores of the Lake of Zürich. The canton is very poor in minerals. The washing of the sands for gold, once carried on to some extent, has ceased to be profitable; and iron, though found of good quality, lies in strata so much troubled and broken up, that the working of it does not promise ever to become an object of economical importance. Neither trade nor manufactures can be said to have any existence, unless we include in the former cattle and dairy produce, to which reference has already been made. Schwyz, being the most important of the cantons which first threw off the yoke of Austria, has had the honour of giving the name to the whole confederation. Its present government is an extreme democracy; the whole power, legislative and executive, being not only virtually but actually lodged in the male population of legal age, who exercise it by holding a general assembly every two years, and appointing to all public offices of any importance. The great body of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. 40,650.

SCHWYZ, a tn. Switzerland, cap. above canton, picturesque situated at the foot of a double-peaked mountain, 16 m. E. Luzern. It consists of two principal streets, in which the houses are generally good, and seven minor streets, in which they are very indifferent. The principal buildings are the parish church, a handsome edifice, finished in 1774,

towering above all the other houses of the town, so as to form a most conspicuous object, and adorned within with a row of Ionian and Corinthian pillars, and several fine marbles; adjoining the church a small Gothic chapel, called Kerker, built when the pope had, by a ban of excommunication, denied access to the church, and in such haste, that the half of it is said to have been finished in three days; the Dominican convent, a spacious but old and unsightly building; the Capuchin convent, in the church of which is a fine altar-piece; the courthouse, the arsenal, in which banners taken at Mortgarten, and others borne at several of the most celebrated Swiss battles, are shown; and the Archiv or record-office. Schwyz, inhabited almost entirely by R. Catholics, contains a Jesuit college, a monastery, and a nunnery. Pop. 5225.

SCHYL, a river, Europe, rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania; flows S. by E. across the W. part of Walachia, passing near Krajova, and falls into the Danube, 50 m. E. by S. Widdin, opposite to Rahova; total course, about 150 m. Its chief affluents are the Motru on the right, and the Siliortu on the left.

SCIACCA [anc. *Therma Selinuntia*], a tn. and seaport, Sicily, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. It stands on the slope of a hill whose base touches the shore, and presents a good appearance from the sea, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel; in general, however, it is poorly built, and has a very wretched look. It contains several churches and convents, a college, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, and *mont-de-piété*. Its harbour is small; but large vessels anchor about 1 m. off, in deep water, with a good bottom, and export great quantities of corn. Owing to the want of shelter, almost the whole of this trade is carried on in summer. There is also some export of oil, soda, honey, salted sardines and anchovies, refined nitre, and earthenware. The thermal springs, to which Sciacca owes its ancient name, are to the E., a little beyond the walls; and the vapour-baths, on the summit of the isolated mountain of Cologero, continue, as in ancient times, to be much resorted to. In 1831 a volcanic island was formed in the sea, about 20 m. S.S.E. of the town. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, was a native of Sciacca. Pop. 12,000.

SCICLI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Syracuse, near a river of same name; with a college.

SCIEZ-CHAVANEX-FILLY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Chablais, 3 m. W.S.W. Thonon; with an old castle, and manufactures of tobacco-pipes. Pop. 1665.

SCIGLIANO [anc. *Syllanum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 10 m. S. Cosenza, on a height near r. bank Savuto. It is divided into seven different quarters; and contains two collegiate and seven parish churches, two convents, an hospital, and several almshouses. The district around is very fertile, and raises much corn, wine, silk, &c. P. 10,000.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group belonging to England, co. Cornwall, at the entrance to the English Channel, about 30 m. W. by S. the Land's End; lat. (lighthouse on St. Agnes) 49° 53' 36" N.; lon. 6° 20' 45" W. (r.) They rise abruptly from a deep sea, form a compact group, about 30 m. in circumference, and are said to amount altogether to about 140 in number; but there are only six of any importance, the remainder being mere rocks and islets. The six alluded to are St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Martin, Trescow, Bryer or Brechar, and Sampson. With little exception, the whole of the islands consist of granite, which, however, varies in its formation, and is of the most valuable description. The government is chiefly managed by 12 of the principal inhabitants, who constitute what is termed a Court of Twelve, in which a military officer presides. Pop. 2627.

SCINDE, SINDE, or SINDH [from *Sindhu*, 'a collection of waters'], an extensive territory of British India, included in the presidency of Bombay, comprising the lower course and delta of the Indus; and situated between lat. 23° 32' and 28° 50' N.; and between lon. 66° 35' and 71° 18' E.; bounded, W. and N.W. by Beloochistan and Afghanistan; N. the Punjab; E. the Indian desert and Rajpootana; and S. the Runn of Cutch and the Indian Ocean; length, N. to S., about 380 miles; breadth very variable and uncertain; area, estimated at 52,120 sq. m.

Its sea-coast stretches in a direction generally W.N.W. from the Koree or E. mouth of the Indus to Cape Monze, a distance of 150 m.; except at the W. extremity it is very

low, being composed of mud-banks deposited from the rivers of the delta, or of low hills of sand blown in from the beach, the whole shore being a dreary swamp, destitute of trees or shrubs, and submerged at spring-tides. For several miles inland, also, the delta is frequently overflowed by the tide, and covered with water during the summer-months. In the dry season, the stiff clay-soil, which is strongly impregnated with nitre, bears an abundant crop of gigantic grass, with furze, mimosa, and cacti, and affords pasture to numerous herds of buffaloes. The alluvial tract farther N., which skirts the Indus from 2 m. to 10 m. on either side, is, like the delta, intersected with canals and water-courses, but very superior to it in appearance, soil, and cultivation—possessing, indeed, a fertility exceeded by that of no tract of country anywhere known. E. stretches a region mostly alluvial, but which, from its having been deserted by the river, has become a desert of indurated clay; it is chiefly level, but traversed by two low ranges of tertiary limestone and flinty chalk, and in some parts covered with shifting sand-hills, affording pasturage throughout its extent for camels, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, and other herbivorous animals. W. of the Indus, the Hala or Brahooc Mountains approach the river at Sehwan, and come close to the sea at Cape Monze; and between the former place and Kurachee, on the N.W. mouth of the Indus, is a maze of hills, the highest of which reach an elevation of about 1500 ft., terminating abruptly on the W. bank of the stream. N. of Sehwan (lat. 26° 21' N.), which is considered to mark the division between Sirra or Lower, and Lar or Upper Scinde, the country improves in its aspect; but with regard to Scinde, as a whole, Capt. Postans well observes—'Its general appearance is that of a jungly wilderness; and spontaneous vegetation takes the place of cultivation.' Proceeding from E. to W., a few limestone and sand ranges are the only heights met with till the valley of the Indus terminates in the mountains of Beloochistan. Iron abounds in the limestone-formation, alum and sulphur in the western hills; and numerous fossil shells have been discovered, with some curious specimens of petrified timber.

Climate and Diseases.—The climate is remarkably dry and sultry; the country is seldom visited by rain, and is not refreshed by the waters of the monsoons, which, though they approach, do not quite reach this territory. The mean temperature of summer, at Sukkur, is about 102° 4' Fah., and even the waters of the Indus at that season attain a warmth of 92°; farther N. it is supposed to be even hotter; and the Afghans have a proverb which says—'The sun of Scinde will turn a white man black, and roast an egg'; which, indeed, is no exaggeration, as the latter fact has been proved by experiment. In the upper districts frost is not unknown, and the heat often varies in the 24 hours from 40° to 84° Fah. The hot season lasts from March to September, the cold from October to March; and the changes from the one to the other are so rapid, that spring and autumn are not experienced. The exhalations, caused by the evaporation during summer from the stagnant waters, and rank decayed vegetation, are extremely injurious to health; and the winds sweep from the surface smothering clouds of dust, impregnated with salt and nitre; besides which, the unwholesomeness of the waters from the wells produces fatal disorders of the bowels, liver, and other organs. The chief diseases, which prevail most in autumn, are influenza, fever, ague, and spasmodic cholera.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—The husbandry of the Scindians is of the rudest kind, their implements are very few, and of simple construction; for a plough, a rough hewn pole, slightly pointed with iron, and drawn by a camel or two bullocks; a rough beam of heavy wood for a harrow, a primitive kind of hoe or grubber, and an equally clumsy wooden rake: these, with a cart and a few baskets, are all the implements known to the Scinde farmer. The N. districts not visited by the floods, are artificially irrigated either by the Persian wheel, worked by a camel, or by simply opening drains and canals leading to lowlands. These canals, indeed, give a name to the land connected therewith; and, as is common in some E. countries, the whole system of revenue, collection, and assessment, with respect to the land-crops under tillage, is regulated by the facilities for irrigation possessed by the soil in particular localities. The grain is trodden from the husks by bullocks, on a mud thrashing-floor; and after the government-collector has taken the tax in kind, the remainder is

simply covered with mats, protected by a clay-coating in the open air, or stored in jars of sun-burnt clay within doors. Under proper cultivation, the alluvial districts would become very productive; but large tracts have been kept in a state of nature by the Ameers, so long its rulers, either to form hunting-preserves, or to avoid attracting the cupidity of the surrounding tribes. In those parts that are under tillage, the land yields two crops annually; the spring-crop consisting of wheat, barley, millet, sesamum and other oil-seeds, hemp, opium, and tobacco; the autumn-crop of rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo. Rice, wheat, and maize form the principal staples, being both extensively used for food, and exported. Pulses, with pumpkins and other succulent plants, are raised in either season. The date, mango, plantain, pomegranate, lime, citron, tamarind, fig, mulberry, pistacia, melon, grape, &c., are amongst the principal fruits. Date-palms are planted in considerable numbers, the produce being employed both for food and distillation. Floriculture also meets with attention. The shores of the delta and Lower Indus are overgrown with mango and tamarisk trees, both of which supply fodder for cattle, materials for the manufacture of mats and baskets, and wood for carpentry and fuel. The caper-tree, and some others, furnish good timber for building; baubul and peepul trees are numerous. In moist situations, gigantic grasses abound, and rise to the height of 15 ft. or 18 ft., furnishing materials for thatch, ropes, &c.

Animals.—The native animals of Scinde include the tiger, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, fox, antelope and other kinds of deer, wild ass, wild hog, &c. Porcupines, hares, and other game, are common in the open and uncultivated districts, and in the salt-marshes are bred vast herds of buffaloes. The camels, of the one-humped species, are strong, hardy, and valuable, both as beasts of burden and as furnishing a rich milk, and hair for shawls and cloths; the buffaloes are prized for their hides, flesh, and milk, of which last *ghee* is made, which is an important article of traffic in Indian commerce. The horses, though small and poor-looking, are well-knit, active, and capable, like the camels, of enduring great fatigue and long privations. Sheep and goats are numerous in Upper Scinde. Birds are in great variety; they comprise the eagle, vulture, and different species of hawks; flamingoes and pelicans of large size, and in great numbers, in the delta; water-fowl in great plenty; the jungle-fowl, partridge, quail, and several kinds of parrots. Porpoises and alligators are met with in the Indus and its tributaries. Fish form a chief part of the food of the humbler orders of people; and the taking of them affords employment to many persons. Venomous snakes, scorpions, and centipedes are common, and the pools are capable of supplying great numbers of leeches.

People, Customs, and Language.—The Scindians, a mixed race of Juts and Belooches, are partly of the Hindoo and partly of the Mahometan faith. They are described as well made, and handsome; tall, inclined to corpulence, and of dark complexion; and the women are particularly noticeable in the East for their beauty. Respecting the character of the Scindians, most authorities agree that they are distinguished by gross ignorance, bigotry, deceit, mendacity, and avarice. Their warriors (exclusively Belooches by birth or descent) are reported to be swaggering, boastful, not over brave, and given to predatory habits. The country swarms, also, with 'an idle race of men, alternately soldiers, beggars, and thieves,' ready for service under any leader; and there are, besides, vast numbers of *fakerees*, lazy, worthless mendicants, who, under the pretence of religion, subsist on contributions extorted from the other inhabitants. The dress of the male Scindians consists of a loose shirt, a pair of Turkish trousers, both usually of blue cotton, a scarf round the waist, and a quilted cotton-cap, embroidered with silk or gold; but the men of rank wear, instead of the latter, turbans of enormous size, 20 to 30 inches in diameter. The women dress like the men, with exception of the cap, for which they substitute a long, loose cloth, thrown over the head, and occasionally drawn over the face. The filth of both sexes is excessive. 'Indeed,' says Capt. Postans, 'it is impossible to conceive anything so filthy as the interior of a Scindian town. Every inhabitant makes a common-sewer of the front of his dwelling; the narrow passage is blocked up with dungheaps, in which recline lazy Pariah dogs; and flies are so plentiful, that in the shops it is utterly impossible to discern a particle of what is

exposed for sale. Add to this, crowded streets of very, very filthy people, an intolerable stench, and a sun that would roast an egg, and some faint idea may be formed of a Scindian town.' The language is a branch of the Sanscrit, little differing in spelling from the pure Hindi of Upper India, though more regular and complete in the inflexions of its nouns and verbs. It has a character peculiar amongst its cognate dialects, in being written from left to right. Beloochee is also much spoken, especially in the districts W. of the Indus; and Persian may be considered as the language of the higher orders.

Manufacturing Industry.—Manufactures are carried on at Hyderabad, Shikarpoor, and some other towns, but the products are chiefly consumed within the limits of the country. The natives are very ingenious as weavers, turners, and artisans, and are specially noted for their skill in the production of wooden lacquer-work, famed throughout India. The leading textile fabrics are coarse silk, cotton or mixed cloths; a species of the latter, called *loongees*, is highly valued in all the courts of India. The coarse silk goods are woven from silk imported from China and Persia, and coloured with indigo, *sakur*, *kermes*, madder, &c.: they are mostly used for sashes and turbans. The manufacture of the many-coloured Scindian caps forms also an important branch of industry; and much taste is often displayed in their dyeing, and arrangement of colours. The Scindians are likewise renowned for the preparation of very soft and durable leather, tanned chiefly with baubul bark; it forms an important article of the export trade, and furnishes the material for a pretty extensive manufacture of shoes, sword-belts, and water-bags. Paper, also, is made to some extent, and of fair quality, at Shikarpoor and Roree. Earthenware is made in all, and gunpowder in most of the towns; the pottery of Halla is remarkable for its tasteful shape, and good, bright colours. Swords, spears, and clumsy and inefficient firearms were, under the Ameers, made at Hyderabad; but this branch of industry is now on the decline.

Trade and Communication.—Before its submission to British rule in 1844, Scinde had but little trade. Even yet its trade is insignificant. Its imports consist chiefly of British piece-goods, velvets, and woollens, sugar, groceries, and spices, mostly from Bombay; cotton and silk fabrics from Narwar, Gujerat, and Mooltan; raw silks, drugs, and dye-stuffs, dried fruits, gold, and gold thread, precious stones, and horses, from Khorasan, Cabool, and Bokhara; and of ivory and wood from the Malabar coast. Its exports, principally its own productions, comprise rice and other grains, ghee, opium, indigo, potash, asafetida, dried fish, shark-fins, and hides, seaward from its ports in the delta; with cotton, silk, and other fabrics, indigo, metals, sugar, and spices to Khorasan and the Punjab. The transit trade between it and Khorasan and Cabool is active, and carried on principally by Lohanna Hindoos, through the Bolan Pass from Kurrachee and Shikarpoor.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures in use are based on the *khirwah*, equal to 843 lbs. English, and subdivided into *kasahs* and *toyans*, of uncertain and varying value; it serves both for liquids and dry articles. Land is measured by the *cubit*, *gundha* and *jurib*, 5 cubits making a *gundha*, and 20 *gundhas* a *jurib* = 150 ft.; a square *jurib* being equal to 22,500 sq. ft. The money in circulation comprises the *khudur* or E. India Company's rupee = 2s., and the *kassani* rupee, worth about half that of the Company.

Divisions.—Scinde is at present divided into three collectorates—Hyderabad (the capital), Kurrachee (the chief port), and Khyrpoor. Besides these places, its principal towns are Shikarpoor; its leading marts, Halla, Larkhana, and Tattah.

History.—Scinde was governed by Hindoo rajahs at the time of its invasion by Alexander the Great, but subsequently, after many changes, it became an independent state. It was finally subdued by the Emperor Akbar in 1580, since which period it has always been either nominally or really tributary. In 1739 it fell under the power of Nadir-Shah, but on his death it reverted to the imperial sway of Delhi. It was, in 1756, presented by the Mogul court as a dowry to Timur Shah Deranee, King of Cabool, to which country it was (down to its late annexation to British India) deemed subordinate. The country, however, was, during the whole of the last and the early part of the present century, a scene of

almost constant civil dissension, caused by disputes between the two leading tribes of Belooches, which led at last to the elevation of the Talpoor dynasty of the 'Ameers.' The government under these Ameers was a wholly independent military despotism, upheld by a feudal soldiery, supported by their respective chieftains, and estimated to have amounted to about 102,000 men just before its final cession to the British. The hostility displayed by the Ameers of Scinde against the British, during and after our operations against the Afghans, led ultimately to its invasion by British troops, and final conquest by Sir C. Napier's victory at Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843. Sir C. Napier was appointed its first governor, and it was soon after annexed to the presidency of Bombay. Pop. recently estimated at 1,275,000.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*.)

SCINDIA'S (or **GWALIOR**) **DOMINION**, a Mahratta state of India, nearly in the centre of Hindoostan Proper, which until lately was nominally independent, but is now subsidiary to the British. It stretches very irregularly between lat. 21° and 26° 40' N.; and lon. 73° 40' and 77° E., surrounded on the N. and E. by the territories of the new British presidency of Lahore, and of the Bundelcund chiefs and Bhopal; S. by the Nizam's Dominion, Dhar, Dewas, Indore (Holkar's Dominion), the Bombay presidency, and the dominion of Baroda (or the Guicowar); W. and N.W. by Banswarra, Pertabghur, Odeypoor, Kotah, and other Rajpoot states. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 420 m. Area, 33,119 sq. m. Surface mostly undulating, with a general slope to the N., where it comprises a part of the great plain of the river Jumna; in the S., portions of it are traversed by the Vindhyan and Sautpoora mountains. The Chumbul bounds it on the N.W.; other rivers are the Sind, Betwah, Dussam, &c., tributaries to the Jumna with their affluents, having mostly a N. course; S. of the mountains the Nerbudda and Taptee flow W. The soil is generally of high fertility; the villages are numerous, according as the opium-poppy is an object of culture. The opium raised (as elsewhere in Malwah, in which province the greater part of this state is included), is delivered by treaty at a certain price to the British authorities, by whom it is exported from the ports of the Bombay presidency. (See **INDORE**.) An abundance of corn, and oleaginous plants, the sugar-cane, barley and pease on the dry lands in winter, cotton, and tobacco are raised; the cotton is of short staple, and exported, like the opium, from Baroach, &c.; the tobacco of Bhilsa and Katchrode, is highly valued throughout Western India. The population are mostly Mahrattas, but include also Bheels, Minas, and Coolies, numerous Brahmans, a few Rajpoots, and a peculiar sect of Mahometans called *bhoras*, who are supposed to be of Jewish origin. At Boorhanpoor in the S., which is the chief manufacturing town, some peculiarly fine muslin scarfs, gold thread, glass, and paper are made. Other chief places are Gwalior (the cap.), Oojein, Mundisoar, Hindia, and Chunderee. This state was founded after the successes obtained by the Mahrattas over the Mogul forces in 1738, by Scindia, a chief who raised himself from obscurity into eminence by his own merits. In 1781, Madajee Scindia negotiated a peace between the British and the Mahrattas, and about the same period he introduced European discipline and tactics into his army; possessed himself of Delhi, Agra, and the person of the Mogul emperor, in whose name he subsequently acted, and was the most powerful member of the Mahratta confederacy. His successor, Dowlut Rao Scindia, in conjunction with the rajah of Berar, advanced with hostile forces towards Poonah in 1803, but his troops were defeated by those under the Duke of Wellington at Assaye, and again at the battles of Delhi and Laswaree, by those of Lord Lake; and in consequence, all his territories N. of the Jumna, and S. of the Adjutnee hills in the Deccan, together with the fort of Baroach, &c., were ceded to the British, and he ceased to exercise control over the person of the Great Mogul. In 1818, Scindia ceded Ajmere, Islamnagar, and other places to the British, in exchange for some of equal value. Few changes of importance in the foreign relations of the state occurred from that period till 1843, when soon after the accession of an infant maharajah, a turbulent amir, conjectured to amount to nearly 50,000 men, was collected at the capital, and the British beyond the frontier were threatened with hostilities. After the battles of Maharajpore and Punnaar, December 29, 1843, in which the British troops were victorious, a new regency was appointed to act in accordance with the advice

of the British resident during the maharajah's minority, and the state, which had previously been nominally independent, was constituted subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian government. A debt of 26 lacs of rupees (£260,000), due to the latter, was to be paid by the revenue of districts, yielding £75,500 annually, and placed under the civil administration of British officers; and other districts in the E., S., and W., also placed under British management, and yielding 18 lacs of rupees (£180,000) annually, were sequestered for the maintenance of an Anglo-Indian force of seven battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Any other troops maintained by the maharajah were limited to 9000 men. The British resident at Gwalior is also the agent of the governor-general for Bundelcund, and the Saugar and Nerbudda territories. Pop. 3,228,512.—(Jacquemont, *Voy. dans l'Inde*; *Trigon. Survey of India*.)

SCIO, or **SKIO** [anc. *Chios*; Turkish, *Saki Andassiz*], an isl. Asiatic Turkey, in the Egean Sea, separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel not more than 7 m. wide where narrowest, and about 53 m. W. Smyrna. It is of a somewhat quadrangular form, 32 m. long N. to S., with a mean breadth of about 12 m.; area, 296 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally covered with limestone ridges, separated from each other by verdant and fertile valleys, and presents much scenery of a very beautiful description. There are no perennial streams; but an abundant supply of water, both for domestic and agricultural purposes, is obtained from numerous large wells. In this way a constant verdure is maintained, and valuable crops are raised. The principal products are wine, oil, cotton, silk, and more especially mastic, which may be considered as the staple of the island. The quantity of cereals is very limited. The trade is chiefly in dried fruit, preserves, cattle, and salt. Pop., of whom a large portion are Turks, about 62,000.

—The **CAPITAL**, of the same name, near the middle of the E. coast, consists of houses built for the most part of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs; is defended by a castle; has manufactures of velvet and some lighter fabrics; and at its harbour, which is formed by two moles, and provided with two lighthouses, which its difficulty of access renders necessary, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 14,500.—Before the war of Greek independence, Scio was peopled almost entirely by Greeks, who enjoyed greater privileges than were usually conferred on their countrymen, and were generally in comfortable circumstances. Their number at this time has been estimated at 130,000. The part which they took in the war appears to have exasperated the Turks beyond measure, and provoked them to retaliate by fearful atrocities. Having made themselves masters of the island in 1822, they are said to have put 40,000 persons to the sword, often under circumstances of horrid cruelty, and to have reduced the population to 16,000. Scio contends for the honour of having given birth to Homer, and an excavation in the rock is pointed out as the place where he is fabled to have taught. Notwithstanding its ancient celebrity, it possesses few antiquities.

SCIOLEZE, a vil. Sardinian States, div. and 9 m. N.E. Turin; with a church, castle, and school. Pop. 1124.

SCIONZIERE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 3 m. W. Cluses; with the remains of three old castles, a pottery, tannery, tile-works, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 2436.

SCIORTINO, a tn. Sicily, prov., and 14 m. N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6000.

SCIOTO, a river, U. States, Ohio. It flows S. past Columbus about 200 m., and joins the Ohio at Alexandria. It is navigable for large keel-boats 130 m., and for canoes almost to its source.

SCISCIANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, W.S.W. Nola, in a plain; with six churches. Pop. 1100.

SCITUATE—1, A vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.E. Boston, on Massachusetts Bay; with a number of churches and schools. Its harbour, at the mouth of North River, is small and difficult of access, but convenient. On the river many fine ships are built. It has some shipping and fishing trade, and manufactures of leather, boots, and shoes, lasts, &c. Pop. 2149.—2, A vil. and township, Rhode Island, 12 m. W. Providence, on the Pawtuxet; with three churches, an academy, and extensive cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 4582.

SLAVONIA [German, *Slavonien*], a territory or prov. of the Austrian Empire, formerly incorporated with Hungary, but now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia; bounded N. by Hungary, E. the Banat of Hungary, S. Turkey, and W. Croatia; area, 2743 geo. sq. m. It is of a very irregular and straggling form, stretching W. to E. for 190 m., while its average breadth does not exceed 40 m. Its natural boundaries, however, are admirably defined by mighty rivers—the Drave on the N. and the Save on the S., and their junction with the Danube on the E. A branch of the Carnian Alps, entering Slavonia from Croatia on the W., traverses it throughout its whole length, forming the water-shed between the Drave on the N. and the Save on the S., sending down numerous small streams into each, and terminating somewhat abruptly on reaching the banks of the Danube. These mountains, which are almost entirely composed of limestone, intersected occasionally by serpentine and porphyry, are neither very lofty nor rugged, though they frequently terminate in sharp-pointed peaks. They are generally covered up to their summits with magnificent wood. Mount Papuk, in the upper part of co. Pošega, is the culminating point of the chain, and is not more than 2700 ft. above the level of the Danube. On either side the mountains slope down rapidly, and give place to a succession first of lower hills and valleys, presenting a beautifully undulating surface, clothed with verdure or covered with orchards, and then of plains which extend without interruption to the banks of the rivers, in some parts inundated twice and thrice a-year. The tracts thus exposed form belts along the Save and the Drave of several miles in width, and being covered with verdure, form meadows on which large herds of horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The soil is almost throughout of remarkable fertility. Grain, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, and madder are extensively raised. The minerals, understood to be important, are worked only to a very limited extent. They include several mines of copper and argentiferous lead, abundance of iron, and exhaustless supplies of beautiful marble. Slavonia has hitherto owed much more to the bounty of nature than to the industry of its inhabitants, who are generally very ignorant, and if not indolent, restless, and of unsettled habits. This is owing in a great measure to the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, the far greater part of their country, and particularly the whole of it along the Save, belonging to the Austrian military frontier, where every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier, and the ordinary arts of life are of secondary importance. There are no manufactures deserving of the name, but the transit trade along the navigable rivers within which the country lies inclosed, is considerable. The principal exports are fat cattle and swine, corn, chiefly wheat and rye; hides and skins, including those of foxes, wolves, and bears; tobacco, madder, liquorice, caviar, honey, and wax. The principal imports are iron, salt, and oil. Slavonia is the only country which has preserved the name of the great Slavonian stock. The inhabitants call their country Slavonska and themselves Slavonatz, and speak the so-called Illyrian tongue, which under a great variety of dialects prevails in many counties of Hungary, in the E. and S. parts of Croatia, in Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. For administrative purposes Slavonia is divided into civil and military Slavonia—the former on the N., subdivided into the three counties of Pošega, Verocze, and Syrmia; and the latter on the S.E. and N.E., subdivided into the two regimental districts [*Regiments-bezirk*] of Brod and Peterwarden, and the battalion district [*Bataillons-District*] Csaikista. P. 336,000.

SLAYN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Namur, on the Meuse. It has manufactures of crucibles, tiles, pipes, earthenware, and tobacco; a distillery, and limekilns. Pop. 1492.

SCOGGIO-GRANDE, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, belonging to the Brioni group, off S.W. coast of Istria, about 5 m. S.W. Dignano. It is of very irregular shape, about 4 m. long, by 1 m. broad; and has on its E. coast the village of Brioni, which gives its name to the whole group.

SCOLE, or **OSMONDISTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 821 ac. Pop. 682.

SCOMBI, a river, European Turkey, Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, whence it flows N.W. and W., passes El-Bassan, and enters the Adriatic, 15 m. S. Durazzo; total course, about 125 m.

SCONE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.E. Perth, 1. bank Tay; with Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches. The village of New Scone consists of neatly built houses, and contains 1439 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in handloom-weaving. Of Old Scone, the principal remains are a market-cross. Its ancient abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned on the stone of destiny, now in Westminster Abbey, is only represented by inconsiderable ruins; and on the site of its ancient palace now stands the elegant modern mansion of the Earl of Mansfield. Area of par., 7000 ac. Pop. 2381.

SCOOMIE, par. Scot. Fife. Pop. 3115.

SCOPIA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in S.W. of Bosnia, 18 m. S.W. Travnik, on a steep height above r. bank Verbas. It is defended by a strong castle. Pop. about 1300.

SCOPWICK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3190 ac. Pop. 413.

SCORBOROUGH, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1329 ac. Pop. 90.

SCORFF, a river, France, rises in N. of dep. Morbihan; flows S., and falls into Lorient harbour; total course, 40 m.

SCORRANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, E.N.E. Gallipoli. It stands on a hill, and has two convents. P. 1300.

SCOTHERN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2500 ac. Pop. 572.

SCOTLAND [anc. *Caledonia*; French, *Ecosse*; German, *Schottland*], the N. division of the island of Great Britain; between lat. 54° 38' and 58° 40' 30" N.; and lon. 1° 46' and 6° 8' 30" W. It is separated from England on the S.E. by the Tweed, S.W. by the Solway Firth, and S. partly by the Cheviot Hills and partly by an indefinite moorland tract, known anciently by the name of the Debatable Land; and is bounded, E. by the North Sea, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., between Dunnet Head and the Mull of Galloway, is 287 m. The breadth varies exceedingly. Measured from N.E. to S.W., between Kinnaird's Head and the Mull of Kintyre, it is 217 m., and on the parallels of 56°, 57°, and 58° respectively, 120 m., 125 m., and 43 m. Between Alloa on the Forth and Dumbarton on the Clyde the width is diminished to 32 m.; and farther N., where a kind of peninsula is formed by the Dornoch Firth on the E. and Loch Broom on the W., it does not exceed 24 m. These measurements apply only to the mainland, and therefore when the true area is to be ascertained, it is necessary to add the numerous islands which singly or in groups line its coast, and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are so few and small as not to require special notice; but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands, of magnitude sufficient to form a separate county; while on the W., a series of groups, known by the names of the Hebrides and Western Isles, stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, and though not formed into separate counties, form no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis and Harris, N. Uist, S. Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the S.W., the islands of Arran and Bute have been deemed of sufficient importance to be formed into a separate county, under the name of the latter. The name, area, and population of the different counties or shires, are exhibited in the following table. (*See next page.*)

Coasts, Roadsteads, and Harbours.—Scotland in its general appearance contrasts strikingly with that of England, possessing few of the long, open valleys and wide undulating plains for which the latter is distinguished. The coast-line, with the exception of a portion in the N.E., chiefly along the Moray Firth, and another portion in the S.W., chiefly along the Solway Firth, where low and sandy beaches have been formed, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of deep indentations and bold rocky cliffs and headlands, and stretches out so much when its different windings are followed, as to have an aggregate length of at least 2500 m. Of these, the far larger part are traced on the W. coast, on which the waves of the Atlantic, breaking with tremendous force, have scooped out wide gulfs, and penetrated far inland, forming arms of the sea, to which the name of lochs has been given, perhaps improperly, because they are apt to be confounded with inland lakes, to which in Scotland the same name of lochs is constantly applied. Of these sea-lochs, which are entirely confined to the W. coast, the largest are Loch Long, between the shires of Argyll and Dumbarton; Loch Fine wholly, and Loch Linnhe chiefly in Argyllshire, the former celebrated for its

herring-fisheries, and the latter of great navigable importance as the S.W. outlet of the Caledonian canal; Carron, Torridon, Gare, Ewe, and Greinord in Ross-shire; Broom chiefly in Ross-shire, but partly between Ross-shire and an isolated portion of Cromartyshire; Enard in the same part of Cromartyshire, and Assynt and Laxford in Sutherlandshire. On

the E. coast all the important indentations are river-estuaries, and are distinguished by the name of firths. Proceeding from N. to S., they occur in the following order—the Dornoch Firth, between Sutherland and Ross; the Moray or Murray Firth, subdivided into the two minor firths of Cromarty and Beauley, the latter distinguished as the N.E. outlet of the

| COUNTIES. | Area in sq. m. | Number of Parishes. | Population, 1831. | Population, 1841. | Population, 1851. | Pop. per sq. m. | Criminal Convictions. | | | CHIEF TOWNS. | Population, 1851. |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | | |
| Aberdeen | 1,960 | 87 | 177,657 | 192,387 | 212,032 | 108 | 90 | 88 | 119 | Aberdeen | 71,973 |
| Argyle | 3,129 | 50 | 109,973 | 97,957 | 89,298 | 27 | 97 | 109 | 74 | Laverney | 1,064 |
| Ayr | 1,039 | 48 | 145,053 | 164,356 | 189,558 | 187 | 113 | 189 | 106 | Ayr | 17,634 |
| Banff | 645 | 23 | 46,604 | 49,679 | 51,171 | 79 | 13 | 6 | 14 | Banff | 6,000 |
| Berwick | 442 | 32 | 34,048 | 34,438 | 36,297 | 73 | 69 | 55 | 51 | Greenlaw | 842 |
| Bute | 161 | 6 | 14,151 | 15,740 | 16,608 | 97 | 2 | 10 | 7 | Rothsay | 7,104 |
| Caitness | 687 | 10 | 34,529 | 36,343 | 35,709 | 54 | 10 | 8 | 10 | Wick | 6,732 |
| Clackmannan | 48 | 4 | 14,729 | 19,155 | 22,951 | 494 | 43 | 56 | 47 | Clackmannan | 1,535 |
| Dumbarton | 228 | 12 | 33,211 | 44,296 | 45,103 | 152 | 100 | 120 | 111 | Dumbarton | 5,455 |
| Dumfriess | 1,253 | 45 | 73,770 | 72,830 | 78,123 | 69 | 140 | 175 | 141 | Dumfriess | 7,317 |
| Edinburgh | 354 | 45 | 219,345 | 225,454 | 259,435 | 653 | 587 | 477 | 546 | Edinburgh | 160,302 |
| Elgin or Moray | 473 | 20 | 34,231 | 35,012 | 38,959 | 73 | 26 | 31 | 27 | Elgin | 6,337 |
| Fife | 431 | 63 | 128,859 | 140,140 | 153,545 | 305 | 121 | 97 | 130 | Cupar | 5,086 |
| Forfar | 888 | 55 | 139,606 | 170,520 | 191,264 | 215 | 336 | 283 | 244 | Forfar | 9,311 |
| Haddington | 272 | 24 | 36,145 | 35,886 | 36,386 | 125 | 47 | 44 | 66 | Haddington | 3,883 |
| Inverness | 4,054 | 32 | 94,797 | 97,799 | 96,500 | 23 | 194 | 140 | 124 | Inverness | 12,798 |
| Kincardine | 380 | 19 | 31,481 | 33,075 | 34,598 | 88 | 34 | 18 | 14 | Kincardine | 2,697 |
| Kinross | 72 | 4 | 9,072 | 8,763 | 8,924 | 115 | 5 | 9 | 0 | Kinross | 2,083 |
| Kirkcubright | 821 | 27 | 40,590 | 41,119 | 43,121 | 45 | 20 | 13 | 25 | Kirkcubright | 2,687 |
| Lanark | 942 | 50 | 316,519 | 426,972 | 530,169 | 437 | 606 | 539 | 601 | Lanark | 5,008 |
| Leithgow | 120 | 13 | 23,391 | 26,872 | 30,135 | 300 | 97 | 73 | 94 | Leithgow | 4,213 |
| Nairn | 195 | 4 | 9,354 | 9,217 | 9,956 | 46 | 4 | 7 | 18 | Nairn | 2,977 |
| Orkney and Shetland | 1,280 | 89 | 58,329 | 61,065 | 62,533 | 40 | 36 | 4 | 15 | Kirkwall | 3,451 |
| Peebles | 319 | 16 | 10,378 | 10,499 | 10,738 | 30 | 14 | 18 | 16 | Peebles | 1,082 |
| Perth | 2,588 | 70 | 142,944 | 137,390 | 138,040 | 49 | 124 | 99 | 92 | Perth | 23,855 |
| Renfrew | 205 | 21 | 133,443 | 155,072 | 161,091 | 687 | 373 | 286 | 261 | Renfrew | 2,977 |
| Ross and Cromarty | 2,985 | 33 | 74,820 | 78,685 | 82,707 | 26 | 83 | 21 | 25 | Dingwall | 1,990 |
| Roxburgh | 715 | 32 | 43,663 | 46,035 | 51,642 | 72 | 32 | 23 | 110 | Jedburgh | 1,988 |
| Selkirk | 263 | 5 | 6,333 | 7,990 | 9,809 | 37 | 14 | 11 | 7 | Selkirk | 3,314 |
| Stirling | 469 | 26 | 72,621 | 82,057 | 86,337 | 157 | 165 | 166 | 162 | Stirling | 12,857 |
| Sutherland | 1,754 | 13 | 25,518 | 24,792 | 25,793 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 3 | Dornoch | 599 |
| Wigton or Wigtown | 451 | 17 | 36,358 | 39,195 | 43,389 | 85 | 93 | 75 | 119 | Wigton or Wigtown | 2,121 |
| Total | 29,583 | 950 | 2,365,114 | 2,620,184 | 2,888,743 | | 3689 | 3474 | 3381 | | |

Caledonian canal; the Firth of Tay, separating Forfar and part of Perth from Fife; and the Firth of Forth, between Fife and the Lothians. The only firth on the W. coast is that of Clyde, situated S. of the line of lochs above mentioned, and separating the isles of Arran and Bute from Ayrshire, and the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton from that of Renfrew. Though thus in a manner isolated from the other firths, it surpasses them all in navigable importance. The most conspicuous headlands of the coast are on the E. St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Button Ness, Peterhead, Kinnaird's Head, and Tarbat Ness; and on the N. Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath. On the W. the shores both of the mainland and islands bristle with lofty and rocky promontories, but from lying out of the principal lines of navigation, are not much known by name; in the S.W. and S. the most conspicuous are the Mull of Kintyre, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head. A single glance at the configuration of the coast, is sufficient to show that its navigation is nowhere safe, and is in many parts beset with dangers. On the E. coast, from Berwick to Dunbar, there is no port or roadstead in which at least larger vessels can take refuge in a N. or E. gale; and between Button Ness and Kinnaird's Head a longer and not less dangerous tract intervenes, in which, with the exception of the basin of Montrose and the harbours of Aberdeen and Peterhead, there is no proper shelter. Still farther N., along the shores of Sutherland and Caithness, both E. and N., a tremendous sea, against which there is no adequate protection, is almost always breaking. On the E., indeed, Wick may be reached, where art has done much to overcome natural disadvantages, and a harbour capable of accommodating large numbers of such vessels as the herring-fishery requires, has been constructed; but on the N., not only is it necessary to skirt a wild and rocky coast, containing such precipices as those which Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath present, but to encounter the huge billows of the Atlantic, and the fury of a tide sometimes running 9 m. an hour. But after deducting all these comparatively unsheltered coasts, a long extent of shore remains, on which art has done much and nature more to provide both harbours and roadsteads.

Thus on the E., within the Firth of Forth, we find the harbours of Leith, Granton, Burntisland, and Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Leith or Inchkeith, and still more of St. Margaret's Hope, where whole fleets can ride under perfect shelter from every dangerous wind; within the Firth of Tay, when once the dangers of the bar are escaped, the harbour of Dundee gives unlimited accommodation; and still farther N., beyond Kinnaird's Head, the Moray Firth opens wide its arms of Beauley and Cromarty, more especially the latter, which, in respect of capacity, depth of water, anchorage, and shelter, can scarcely be surpassed. On the N. part of the W. coast many of the bays and lochs, both of the mainland and the islands, afford excellent anchorage and shelter, but the locality makes it of comparatively little consequence. Owing to the sterile nature of the country, and the poverty of its thinly scattered inhabitants, coasting vessels have few inducements to visit it, and vessels bound on more distant voyages wisely endeavour to keep so far out to sea as seldom to require its shelter, excepting under very extraordinary circumstances. The case is different when the more southern part of the W. coast is reached. There a vast amount of commerce is carried on, and there too, happily, large provision has been made for its accommodation. The Firth of Clyde, within which almost all this commerce centres, has two main entrances, one from the W. and the other from the S., and both of them through what is called the North Channel. The W. entrance, between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head, where the distance between the Scotch and Irish coasts is not more than 14 m., communicates directly with the Atlantic, and is consequently the great thoroughfare for the traffic with the New World; the S. entrance communicates with the Irish Sea, and through it opens up a free communication both with the E. coast of Ireland and the more important W. coast of England. In first entering the firth vessels often run considerable risks, but when the coast of Arran is reached all danger is ended. On the one hand, on the E. coast of that island, the Bay of Lamlash, with the Holy Island placed across it in such a manner as effectively to exclude the storm, without making access difficult, affords perfect shelter; and on the

other hand, on the Ayrshire coast, are the magnificent harbours of Troon and Ardrossan. Still farther in, Greenock, with its excellent harbour, capable of accommodating the largest vessels, appears; and at last, after a long interval, when the firth has contracted to a river, and the river to a narrow channel, a whole forest of shipping comes suddenly into view, and discloses one of the greatest ports of the British Empire, in a locality where nothing short of consummate skill and indomitable perseverance could have formed or can continue to maintain it.

From this hasty sketch of the coasts, roadsteads, and harbours of Scotland, our attention is naturally turned to its interior, which for convenience of description has been divided into three distinct regions—a southern, a central, and a northern.

Southern Region.—The S. region, commencing on the frontiers of England, stretches across the island, and then N. to the Lammermoor and the Pentland Hills, so as to include the whole counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles, small parts of the East and Mid Lothians, and large parts of the S. of Lanarkshire and the S. of Ayrshire. Thus defined, it is essentially a mountainous region, presenting both in isolated masses and continuous ranges a great number of summits which are more than 2000 ft. above the sea. The more conspicuous of these are situated near its centre, where Queensberry Hill, the Lowthers, Hartfell, and Dollar Law, attain the respective heights of 2259 ft., 2396 ft., 2635 ft., and 2790 ft. The most remarkable of the isolated hills are Cairnsmuir, 2598 ft., and Criffel, 1830 ft., the one in the W. and the other in the E. of Kirkcudbrightshire; and Tintoc, 2306 ft., in Lanarkshire. The most of the mountains have flat or rounded summits, and slope gradually, without breaking into precipices. They are thus deficient in some of the grander features of mountain scenery, but are in general clad with a richer verdure, and give origin to a great number of beautiful pastoral valleys. These usually borrow their names from the streams which flow through them, and form the dales of Nithdale, Annandale, Teviotdale, and others, well known in border minstrelsy. In many parts, however, the S. region loses its mountainous character, and spreads out into undulating and even level plains, celebrated both for their fertility and the skill displayed in cultivating them. The most extensive and celebrated of these is the Merse in Berwickshire, but they occur also in Roxburghshire, in the lower districts of Dumfriesshire, and in several parts of Wigtonshire. At least three-fourths of the surface of this region belongs, in geological structure, to the Silurian system, and is composed of graywacke and coarse slate. In this formation the valuable lead-mines which have so long been worked at Lead Hills and Wanlockhead, on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, are situated. Eruptive rocks are found chiefly among the Cheviots, which are composed almost throughout of porphyry; and three large outbursts of granite are seen in Kirkcudbrightshire—one in the N.W. near Loch Doon, on the borders of Ayrshire; another near the centre of the county; and the third and largest in the S.E., where it commences on the Solway Firth, near Urr Water, and stretches N.E., having the Criffel near its centre. Rocks belonging to the lower parts of the secondary formation occur chiefly in the S. of Dumfriesshire, and in parts of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. They are composed mostly of old red sandstone, but occasionally rise higher in the series, and become truly carboniferous. Coal accordingly is worked in a limited coal-field near Canonbie, in the E. of Dumfriesshire; and in the N.W. of the same county both limestone and coal, the latter remarkable for the thickness of its main seam, are worked to some extent.

Central Region.—The central region, commencing where the S. terminates, extends N. to the foot of the Grampians, and then has its boundary nearly defined by a straight line drawn in a N.E. direction from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven on the E. coast. Though the least of the three regions, occupying not more than a sixth of the whole surface, it is by far the wealthiest, and contains probably three-fifths of the population. This superiority it owes partly to the fertility of its soil, and more to its mineral treasures. It includes on the S. of the Forth and Clyde nearly the whole of the Lothians, the greatest parts of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and the whole of Renfrew; and on the N. of them the more

level parts of Dumbarton, Stirling, and Perth, the whole of Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife, the greater part of Forfar, and rather more than the half of Kincardine. It thus contains the lower parts of the basins of the Clyde, Forth, and Tay, including the rich alluvial flats which line the banks of these rivers, as well as the finely undulating slopes and straths which gradually rise from them; and in its cities, towns, and numerous villages, its country-seats and ornamented grounds, its orchards, gardens, and cultivated fields, proclaims itself to be one of the most distinguished abodes of industry, commerce, and agriculture. Though, considered as a whole, it is much less elevated than the general surface of Scotland, it has none of the monotony usual in flat countries. With the exception of what are called carse-lands, the diversities of hill and dale are never wanting, and several of the continuous ridges which stretch across its surface attain heights which in most other countries would be considered sufficient to entitle them to the name of mountains. The most conspicuous of these ridges are the Kilpatrick and Campsie hills, which, commencing in Dumbarton, stretch E.N.E. towards the town of Stirling; the Ochil Hills, which, commencing to the N.E. of the same town, stretch between the lower part of Perth and Clackmannan and Kinross into Fifeshire; and the Sidlaw Hills, which, commencing in the E. of Perthshire, pursue a direction nearly parallel to the two former ridges across the S. of Forfarshire. The eruptive rocks of this central region are found chiefly in the three ridges of hills just mentioned, but are also found widely diffused over its surface, in the forms of veins and patches. They are entirely composed of varieties of porphyry and trap. All the sedimentary rocks are of secondary formation. The old red sandstone, situated at the bottom of the series, is most largely developed in the N. part of the region, and stretches continuously from Dumbarton to Stonehaven in a broad belt, which widens out as it proceeds E., and finally covers the greater part both of Forfar and Kincardine. Almost the whole of the celebrated valley of Strathmore thus belongs to it. The same formation occurs to a less extent on the S. frontiers of this region, in the S. of Haddington and Midlothian, and in detached portions of Lanark and Ayr. The remainder of the surface belongs decidedly to the carboniferous system, containing all its usually accompanying rocks in regular series, from the mountain-limestone upwards to the new red sandstone or Permian system. The part of the secondary formation higher in the series, and developed to a remarkable extent in England, is here altogether wanting. Coal and ironstone, both in the greatest abundance and of the best quality, form a number of separate fields, which extend with little interruption from the E. to the W. coast, and are all included within the space bounded by two nearly parallel lines, the one drawn from the mouth of the Tay through Stirling to the isle of Arran, and the other from the town of Dunbar, in E. Lothian, to that of Girvan on the coast of Ayrshire. The whole area thus defined cannot be less than 1500 sq. m., but when allowance is made for the large space occupied by igneous rocks, where the coal, if it ever existed, has been burnt up or otherwise destroyed, and the much larger space lying between the different coal-basins, after their seams have cropped out, probably a half will require to be deducted from the above area.

Northern Region.—The N. region, consisting of the whole of the island situated N. and W. of the line which we have supposed to be drawn from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven, is by far the largest of the three, and is remarkable for the number and elevation of the mountain ranges by which it is traversed. Immediately to the N. of the valley of Strathmore the Grampians rise in majesty, and present an apparently impenetrable barrier. Behind this barrier the ancient Caledonians took refuge, and defied the Roman legions. The Grampians form not so much a chain, as a system of mountains, in which the loftiest summits are so irregularly grouped that it seems almost impossible to fix on any particular range as the principal axis. Assuming that it commences on the N.E. coast of Kincardine, it stretches in a W.S.W. direction first across that county, and then forms the boundary between Aberdeen on the N. and Forfar and Perth on the S. On reaching the S.W. extremity of Aberdeen it is joined by another range coming from the N.E., and connecting it with a remarkable cluster of summits occupying a kind of isolated corner common to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and In-

verness. On being joined by this range the principal chain adopts its direction, and stretches S.W. between Perth and Inverness, till it again reaches a point common to these counties, and that of Argyle. Before reaching this point the Grampians widen out both on the N. and S., sending branches in the former direction into Inverness, and in the latter over the whole breadth of Perthshire, and even beyond it into Stirlingshire, where they appear to find an appropriate termination in Benlomond. A middle branch, which, from following the original direction, is perhaps entitled to be considered as the principal chain, enters Argyleshire, and is continued between lochs Awe and Etive towards the coast. Even here it can scarcely be said to terminate, as its ramifications obviously extend into the adjacent islands of Mull on the right, and Jura and Islay on the left. Some hold Strathspey to be the N. limit of the Grampians, and of course consider the Monagh Lea Mountains, which rise immediately beyond the strath, and are parallel to it, as a distinct chain. A better arrangement considers the Monagh Lea as only one of the parallel terraces of the Grampians, and finds a much better boundary in the valley of Glenmore and its remarkable chain of lakes. The Grampians, comprehended within these limits, is the loftiest mountain chain in Great Britain, and counts a number of summits exceeding 4000 ft. The culminating point, long supposed to be Ben Nevis, 4370 ft., in the W. of Inverness-shire, is now claimed by Ben Macdhui, said to be 4390 ft. It forms one of the remarkable cluster of mountains already referred to as meeting on the borders of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The others connected with it are the celebrated Cairngorm, Cairntoul, and Ben Avon, respectively 4095 ft., 4220 ft., and 3967 ft. To these may be added Ben Cruachan in Argyleshire, 3670 ft.; Benlomond, Stirlingshire, 3195 ft.; Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, and Benvoirlich, Perthshire, respectively 3819 ft., 3945 ft., 3513 ft., 3180 ft., 3551 ft.; and Bannoch, on the N. frontiers of Forfar, 3377 ft. The Grampians in general have a very sterile and desolate aspect. The grass or heath which usually covers their lower acclivities often disappears in the ascent, and long before the loftiest summits are reached vegetation appears to be all but extinct. Many of the mountains have a rounded form, but others of them terminate in fantastic peaks, and have their sides cleft by ravines, the sides of which present perpendicular precipices of many hundred feet. One of these on Ben Macdhui has a height of 1000 ft., and another on Ben Nevis a height of 1500 ft. On the N. and W. shores of the lakes of Glenmore another series of mountain chains begin to rise, and are continued with little interruption to the N. coast across the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland; their general level is much lower than that of the Grampians, and their loftier summits, rising generally from an elevated table-land, lose considerably in their apparent height, and hence often fail to furnish specimens of the grand and sublime similar to those for which the Grampians are celebrated. Many, however, who have visited them affirm that they are less admired merely because they are less known. The more remarkable of the summits are Ben Wyvis, Ross-shire, 3720 ft.; Ben Derag, Ben More, and Ben Clibrick, Sutherland, respectively 3551 ft., 3231 ft., and 3165 ft.; and Morven, Caithness, 2334 ft. The last-mentioned falls considerably short of the others, and calls attention to the fact that the county in which it is situated has not much of an alpine character, and slopes gradually from the E. frontiers of Sutherland, till it presents the appearance of an undulating plain, sometimes fertile, but for the most part covered with stunted heath. The same lowering of the surface towards the E. coast is exhibited also on the E. of Sutherland, and still more along the shores of the Moray Firth and of Aberdeen, making these districts, though locally within the Highlands, truly part of the Lowlands of Scotland. The geological structure of the N. region is distinguished from the other two chiefly by the extent to which gneiss and the crystalline schists are developed within it. Chlorite and mica-schists form the whole of the S. frontier of this region, forming a very narrow belt in Kincardine and the N. of Forfar, but widening out in the N. of Perthshire, and finally covering the larger part of Argyleshire. Gneiss is developed on a still larger scale, covering considerable parts of Aberdeen, Elgin, and Nairn, and nearly the whole of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. The largest development of granite is in Aber-

deen, where it intermingles strangely with the gneiss, and nearly shares the county with it. Patches of granite are also diffused over many other quarters. Trap is not often seen on the mainland, but the large islands of Skye and Mull are almost wholly occupied with it. The only part of the secondary formation covering considerable tracts is the old red sandstone, which extends over nine-tenths of Caithness, and is continued S. by a belt along the coast. This belt is narrow on the E. coast of Sutherland, but widens out greatly on reaching the Dornoch Firth, between which and the Moray Firth as far E. as Banff, it not only lines the shore, but penetrates to some distance inland. The old red sandstone also comprises almost the whole group of the Orkneys, and appears in several large patches on the W. coasts of Sutherland and Ross, more especially the latter in the vicinity of Loch Broom, and S. along the coast as far as Loch Carron. Above the old red sandstone a large gap occurs in the secondary formation, and the carboniferous system appears to be altogether wanting except at Brora, in Sutherland, where a small unimportant coal-field has been worked. In the same vicinity a belt of lias and oolite extends along the coast from Helmsdale to Golspie.

Rivers and Lakes.—In proportion to the extent of the country, these are both numerous and of great magnitude; but, in consequence of the configuration of the surface, are not very equably diffused over it, the W. part containing almost all the lakes, and the E., with a single exception, all the more important rivers. Beginning with the latter, and proceeding from the S.E. extremity N., the first large river which presents itself is the Tweed, which, from rising in Scotland, and drawing its chief supplies from it, is usually considered a Scotch river, though the lower and more valuable part of its course is shared by England. Its basin comprehends the whole counties of Peebles and Selkirk, a small part of Midlothian, the whole of Berwickshire, nearly the whole of Roxburgh, and a small part of the English county of Northumberland; and has an area of about 1870 sq. m. It wants the wide estuary which is common in Scotch rivers, and in consequence of this, as well as the shallowness of its mouth, and the rapidity of its current, is of little navigable importance. It is celebrated, however, for its salmon-fisheries. Its length, including numerous windings, exceeds 100 m. The next river is the Forth, which has its sources in Benlomond, and possesses comparatively little importance till it reaches Stirling, where it commences the beautiful windings for which it is celebrated, and begins to be navigable, at first only for small sloops favoured by the tide, but at Alloa, and thereafter to its mouth, for vessels of the largest class. Its chief navigable importance, however, is due to its magnificent estuary, on which Leith and Granton, the two ports of the capital, are situated, and the communication opened up with the W. by means of the Forth and Clyde canal. Its length, including windings, if conceived to terminate at Kincardine, is about 100 m.; but when its estuary is added, is increased to at least 140 m. Its basin includes, on its N. bank, a part of the S.W. and S. of Perthshire, the whole of Clackmannan and Kinross, and the far larger part of Fifeshire; and on its S. bank, a long narrow belt of the W. and the whole of the E. of Stirlingshire, and the whole of the three Lothians, with the exception of two small corners of Edinburgh and Haddington belonging to the basin of the Tweed. The area of the upper part of the Forth basin, terminating at Kincardine, is only 645 m.; but adding to it the basin of the firth, the whole area cannot be less than 1400 sq. m. The Tay, owing not so much to the depth and width of its channel, as to the rapidity of its current, and the supplies which it is constantly receiving from cloudy mountain regions and melting snows, surpasses all the rivers of Great Britain in respect of the quantity of water which it discharges into the sea. It has its source in the W. extremity of Perthshire, and pursues a very tortuous course S.E. till it reaches Perth, where it becomes navigable, with the favour of the tide, for vessels of 100 tons, and begins to form the firth of its name. Owing partly to the sands which encumber its mouth, and from their shifting nature greatly increase the difficulties of navigation, its navigable importance is almost confined to Dundee, where, notwithstanding all that has been done in providing piers and docks, large vessels must still anchor in the channel. Its salmon-fisheries are the most valuable in Great Britain. Its

whole length, from its source to the E. extremity of its firth at Button Ness, is about 110 m.; and its basin, which, with the exception of two narrow strips of Forfar and Fife on either side of its firth, belongs wholly to Perthshire, has an area of above 2250 m. To the N. of the Tay a number of small streams reach the sea directly, and thus have independent basins; but the only one deserving notice is the S. Esk, which has the thriving town of Montrose at its mouth. The next river of importance is the Dee, which originates in a number of torrents sent down from the loftiest summits of the Grampians in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and, flowing almost due E. through this county, along the N. foot of the ranges, finally forms part of the boundary between it and Kincardineshire, and falls into the sea at the town of New Aberdeen. Almost at the same point, immediately to the N., the Don also has its mouth. The chief importance of both rivers is derived from their salmon-fisheries, the granite-quarries on their banks, and the traffic occasioned by these and the vicinity of Aberdeen. The length of the Dee is about 80 m., and the area of its basin 765 sq. m.; those of the Don are respectively 60 m. and 530 sq. m. Hitherto all the rivers have had E. courses, but at Kinnaird's Head the coast makes a sudden turn, and continuing almost due W. to the Moray Firth, gives the rivers which fall into it more or less of a N. direction. The first of these rivers is the Dovern, only deserving of notice from having the county town of Banff at its mouth. The next, the Spey, is of more importance. It rises among the recesses of the Grampians, between lochs Laggan and Lochy, near the W. extremity of the Monagh Lea range, flows first E.N.E., and then E. through the celebrated strath of same name, and falls into the sea without forming any estuary. Its stream, remarkable for its rapidity, in which it surpasses all other British rivers, has a length of about 96 m.; its basin, which includes the whole of the S.E. part of Inverness-shire to the S. of the Monagh Lea, and the far larger parts of Moray and Banff, has an area of 1190 sq. m. The salmon-fisheries in this river are valuable, and the strath through which it flows is one of the best wooded districts in Scotland. The Findhorn, which also rises in the Monagh Lea Mountains, and falls into the Moray Firth, is the last of the rivers of the E. coast deserving of special notice. The length of its course is about 50 m., and the area of its basin about 400 sq. m. It is very subject to inundations, one of the most remarkable of which took place in 1829, and is well known in connection with what are called the Moray floods. The N. and W. coasts are equally destitute of rivers of importance, and, therefore, without stopping to notice any of them, we proceed at once to the Clyde. The admirable position of this river has already been referred to; and to this, much more than either to the length of its course or the volume of its water, is it indebted for a navigable importance far surpassing that of all the other Scotch rivers. It rises in the highest part of the S. region, in the same mountain range, and at a short distance from the points where the Annan and Tweed begin their course, and, after proceeding very circuitously in a N.W. direction, nearly across the centre of Lanarkshire, forms the boundary between the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, and discharges itself into the broad firth which bears its name. In the upper part of its course it dashes along with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and in the vicinity of the town of Lanark forms a series of magnificent falls, but in the lower part winds along in a gradually widening valley, till it reaches Glasgow, and at the very point when it first becomes navigable, is covered with ships. Its length from its source to Dumbarton, at which it is conceived to terminate, is about 73 m.; but when continued to Greenock, as it certainly ought, is 80 m. The area of its basin within the same extended limits is 1580 sq. m. In the Solway Firth, which may be considered the S. coast of Scotland, are the mouths of the only three of its rivers in which a S. direction predominates; they are the Dee, Nith, and Annan. The first, rising among the mountains on the N. frontiers of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows across that county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and becoming navigable about 2 m. above the town of Kirkcudbright, falls about 6 m. below it into the Solway, after forming a broad estuary. The Nith has both a longer course and a much larger volume of water. It is formed by several mountain torrents on the N. frontiers of Dumfriesshire, and flows S.S.E. past the

town of Dumfries, and has its mouth about 7 m. below. Its channel is most obstructed by sandbanks, and, when the tide begins to flow into it, presents—more especially at springs, and during strong gales from the W.—the rather unusual phenomenon of a *bore*. The Annan, whose source, near that of the Tweed and Clyde, has been already mentioned, has its direct course nearly due S., and falls into the Solway a little below the town of Annan. Both the rivers of the Solway and its coasts are much visited by salmon, and furnish a considerable revenue from their fisheries. The numerous lakes of Scotland, situated for the most part in Highland glens, are generally characterized by a length altogether disproportioned to their breadth, abound with fish, and present scenery distinguished for grandeur and varied beauty. The most remarkable are Loch Lomond, the largest and finest in Great Britain, situated between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, but chiefly in the latter, 45 m. in length, 7 m. in maximum breadth, 20 fathoms in average and 120 fathoms in maximum depth, and 45 sq. m. in area; Loch Awe, in Argyllshire, 30 m. in length, 2½ m. in maximum breadth, and 30 sq. m. in area; lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, in Inverness-shire, forming the remarkable chain of which advantage has been taken to form the Caledonian canal, which connects the North Sea and the Atlantic, has a length of 60½ m., of which 37½ m. are lochs, and a minimum depth of nearly 20 ft.; and though making a very small return for the million of pounds sterling expended on it, justly ranks as one of the greatest of modern works of engineering; lochs Shin, in Sutherland; Maree, in Ross-shire; Arkegg, Morrer, and Laggan, in Inverness-shire; Eriach, chiefly in Inverness, though partly in Perth; and Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Katrine, Achray, Venachar, and Lubnaig, all in Perthshire. Among Lowland lakes, the most celebrated in every respect is Loch Leven, in Kinross-shire, which, in the roundness of its form, contrasts strikingly with all the other large lakes above mentioned.

Climate.—In addition to the observations on the climate of the British Isles in the article BRITISH EMPIRE, it may be sufficient here to state, that though Scotland is by no means excluded from the general advantages there described, its rugged and mountainous surface prevents it from enjoying them to the same extent as England and Ireland, and gives it at once more rigorous winters and more uncertain springs and harvests. There cannot be a doubt, however, that the climate, as a whole, is eminently conducive both to bodily and mental vigour; and that the whole country does not contain within it a single district to which the name of unhealthy can with propriety be applied.

Agriculture.—The cultivable land of England exceeds three-fourths, while that of Scotland is not more than one-third of the whole surface, and hence the agriculture of the latter is not so much distinguished for the extent of land which it occupies, as for the skill and industry with which all its various processes are usually conducted. Considerable tracts in the Highlands derive their chief value from their shootings, and are found to remunerate their proprietors most liberally when converted into deer-forests. A very large proportion of the remainder of their surface, and also of the more mountainous Lowland districts, is rented by store-farmers, who, confining their agricultural operations to the cultivation of root-crops, particularly turnips, wherever they can be successfully grown, and of patches of oats for the indispensable supplies of meal and fodder, devote their chief attention to the rearing of cattle and sheep, and at all the great fairs of the country, particularly the celebrated trysts of Falkirk, have long distinguished themselves by the numbers and excellence of their lean stock, which are there purchased, chiefly by dealers from the S., for the purpose of being fattened on the rich pastures of England. In recent times, however, owing to the facilities afforded by steam and railway conveyance, the fattening of stock attracts much more attention than it was previously entitled to do; and many districts which formerly furnished lean stock only, are enabled, by an extension of the turnip-husbandry and occasional supplies of oil-cake, to feed off part of their stock and convey it at once to its final destination. The more celebrated arable districts of Scotland are, in the S. region, the Merse of Berwickshire, and the lower part of Roxburghshire, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway; in the central region, the Lothians, the carse-lands along the banks of the Forth both in Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire, the lower parts of Lanark, Ren-

frew, and Ayr, the lower parts of the middle and western districts of Fifeshire, Strathern, and the Cars of Gowrie, in Perthshire, and the valley of Strathmore continued from the E. of Perthshire and across Forfarshire into the Mearns; and in the N. region, though on a more limited scale, in parts of the E. of Ross-shire, and the lowlands which line the shores of the Moray Firth, including parts of Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen. In all these quarters the art of farming may be seen in as high perfection as in any other portion of the globe. The dairy husbandry in general merits less praise, but has made considerable progress in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. For other particulars relating to agriculture, see *BRITISH EMPIRE*.

Manufactures.—While generally referring to the article *BRITISH EMPIRE* for details concerning mineral, marine, and industrial products, we may add that the principal branches of manufacture are cottons, which have their central locality at Glasgow and Paisley; linens at Dundee and Dunfermline, woollens at Kilmarnock, Gahashiels, Stirling, and various places at the foot of the Ochils; and iron, which, besides occupying numerous smelting-works in almost every great Scottish coal-field, has recently begun to be employed on a very extensive scale in ship-building, particularly on the Clyde.

Government.—In regard to general government, Scotland stands on the same footing as England and Ireland; but in the Articles of Union express stipulation, declared to be essential conditions of the union itself, were made in regard to law and law-courts, and the form of church-government.

Law and Law-courts.—The law of Scotland strongly resembles, and is in a great measure borrowed from that of England, in regard to those branches which have either been created or greatly extended by the progress of modern civilization. Hence, trial by jury in civil causes, and many of the most important parts of mercantile and maritime law, though differing much in form, are substantially English. The strong inclination of the legislature to extend this uniformity has been manifested in many recent enactments, and more especially in that relating to the law of entail. In regard, however, to crimes, and what are called heritable rights, relating chiefly to lands, houses, and things which may be considered accessory thereto, the Scotch and English codes continue essentially different. In regard to crimes, the penalties have almost, as a matter of course, been nearly assimilated, but the forms of procedure exhibit striking contrasts, and while unanimity is still required in English juries, those of Scotland decide by a simple majority—a mode perhaps more rational, but certainly far less favourable to the accused. In regard to heritable rights, the feudal law, with its numerous and perplexing formalities, long possessed, and though considerably modified by recent changes, still retains a greater ascendancy in Scotland than in England. If in regard to these rights, Scotland has any title to boast of superiority, it is chiefly in her admirable system of records, by which all burdens affecting land can be accurately ascertained, so as to make either the purchase of land or the lending of money upon it as secure as any other kind of investment. The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland, but wants one of the essential characteristics of *supreme*, strictly so called, inasmuch as its decisions may be carried by appeal to the House of Lords. In the Articles of Union the integrity of this court was stipulated; and when the growing wants of the country made it necessary that some modification should take place, legislators were greatly puzzled how to proceed without running counter to the stipulation. The judges, 15 in number, sat in one court, called the Inner House, whenever a final judgment was to be given, and, of course, each case was presumed to be studied by the whole 15. It was justly deemed preposterous that so many minds should be thus employed, and, by a happy device, without changing the name of the court, or even suppressing that of the Inner House, a kind of threefold division was made, by which a certain number of the judges were removed to the Outer House, to sit there as permanent Lords Ordinary, and the remainder, forming the Inner House, were arranged in two divisions, each to sit separately, and decide finally on all causes brought before it before review. The success of the expedient has led to other important changes. The number of the whole judges has been reduced to 13; and in discussing other organic changes which are still proposed, the legislature is evidently

prepared to adopt or reject them on their own merits, without reference to the Articles of Union. The Court of Justiciary, or criminal court, though composed only of judges of the Court of Session, is supreme in the highest sense, since its decisions in criminal cases are not subject to any review. The principal subordinate judicatories are Sheriff-courts, established in each county or stewartry. Sheriff's-substitute, or judges ordinary, one or more holding separate courts in different districts, decide, in the first instance, subject to the review of the principal sheriff or sheriff-depute, whose decisions, though final within the limits of his jurisdiction, are reviewable by the Court of Session, with the exception of classes of cases provided for by special statutes. The most important of these classes are those which come before the Small-debt Court. In it the sum sued for must not exceed £12; and the sheriff's decision is final. Besides the sheriff, each county, or district of a county, has its Justice of Peace Courts, in which judges, not stipendiary, decide on principles of equity in minor crimes and small debts; and in every town of any importance are Bailie, Dean of Guild, and Police Courts, with limited jurisdictions.

Religion.—The Church of Scotland, as guaranteed by the Articles of Union, in its doctrine, government, and discipline, is the church established by law. Its form is Presbyterian, and its doctrine Calvinistic. All its ministers hold the same ecclesiastical status of presbyter, and are on a footing of perfect equality. The whole country is parcelled out into 1010 parishes, in each of which there is at least one presbyter or parochial minister, who, in conducting the affairs of the parish, is assisted by a body of laymen called elders. The elders, presided over by the minister as permanent moderator, form the kirk-session, which is the lowest court of the church, and decides, in the first instance, in matters of discipline, and various other parochial matters, chiefly of an ecclesiastical nature. Its decisions are subject to the review of the court next in order, which is the presbytery, and is composed of all the ministers, and an elder from each of the parishes within its bounds. The next higher court is the synod, composed of a certain number of presbyteries, being usually all those contained in one county. The synod reviews the decisions of presbyteries both in cases which have originated in them, or been brought before them from kirk-sessions. The highest, or supreme ecclesiastical court, is the General Assembly. Its constitution is very peculiar. A lord high-commissioner sits in it as representative of the sovereign, but does not take part in its deliberations. The president or moderator is chosen annually by each assembly. The members consist of representative ministers and elders. The ministers are chosen only by presbyteries, each presbytery choosing one or more, according to its numbers; the elders are chosen chiefly by presbyteries, but each of the old 45 royal burghs may, and most of them do, send an elder. The General Assembly acts in two capacities—a judicial and a legislative. In the former it decides all cases that come before it by review, and in the latter it makes laws for its own internal government. The extent of its powers in this respect were never well defined, and, a few years ago, became the subject of very earnest discussion, which first brought the church and the supreme civil courts into collision, and in 1843, issued in the disruption of the church itself; no fewer than 474 ministers voluntarily severing their connection with it under protest, and sacrificing all their livings sooner than submit to what they regarded as a series of direct encroachments on their spiritual independence.

Previous to this defection, the Established church was nominally adhered to by a majority of the population, but has, in consequence of it, been reduced to a decided minority. The protesting ministers and their adherents formed themselves into the Free church, which has advanced with such wonderful rapidity, that it already (1853) numbers 759 congregations; and within the short period of 10 years, has actually expended, on the building of churches, colleges, schools, and mansees, the maintenance of ministers and schoolmasters, and other ecclesiastical and educational purposes, the sum of not less than £3,018,459. The next greatest religious body not in connection with the Establishment, is the United Presbyterian church, composed of the union of three bodies formerly known under the names of Burghers, Anti-burghers, and the Relief, and numbering 505 congregations. Both the Free and the

U. Presbyterian churches, and several minor bodies, agree with the Establishment in adopting the presbyterian form of government, and adhering to the *Confession of Faith*, and differ with it chiefly in regard to the appointment of ministers—the Establishment submitting to patronage under a form somewhat modified by recent enactment, and the others totally rejecting it. The U. Presbyterian church is, moreover, understood to be generally in favour of what is called the Voluntary, and opposed to what is called the Establishment principle; the Free church, on the contrary, approves the latter principle, provided it is practically carried into effect in such a way as to be compatible at once with purity of doctrine and spiritual independence. To these three bodies belong at least four-fifths of the whole population; but in addition to them are Reformed Presbyterians, English and Scotch Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and R. Catholics.

Education.—When Scotland was first emancipated from the bondage of Popery, Knox and his fellow-reformers, in a spirit of the most enlightened philanthropy, proposed a distribution of the church-funds, which would have provided effectually for the education of all classes; and though baffled by the selfishness of those who had seized upon the funds, and were determined not to disgorge them, proceeded resolutely with their plan, and did what in their lay to establish an endowed school in every Scotch parish. The foundation having thus been laid, the work was never abandoned, and the parochial school system proved so effectual that Scotchmen, wherever they went, distinguished themselves by shrewdness, intelligence, industry, and honesty, and, in regard at least to the lower and middle classes, were generally admitted to be the best educated people in Europe. The means of education, however, were unfortunately allowed to remain almost stationary, while population was advancing with remarkable rapidity; and hence, though the parochial system continued to be tolerably effective in rural parishes, it became almost powerless in large towns, and Scotland began to descend rapidly from her foremost place among educated nations, to a much lower grade. In the general attention which popular education has attracted, Scotland has not been overlooked, and a happy rivalry has been excited among the different religious bodies, urging them to strenuous exertion in erecting schools by means of voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by parliamentary grants. It were vain to assert that the exigencies of the case have been already met; but there is surely reason to think that the evil, instead of continuing to make head, has received an important check, and good ground, therefore, to hope that it will ultimately be extinguished.

People.—As far as can be gathered from the very imperfect records of early times, Scotland was originally peopled by Celts, who spread themselves over the whole country, and had such a numerical ascendancy in it, that even after they ceased to be the dominant race of the Lowlands, both natural and artificial objects, mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes, as well as towns, villages, and hamlets, retained the Celtic names which they had given them. The Teutonic tribes, which had landed on the English coast, naturally spread themselves N., and, aided by new arrivals of their countrymen, drove the Celts before them into the Highlands, and made themselves masters of all the low country. The resemblance between the Scotch and the English languages, a resemblance almost as close as is usually found between the spoken dialects of a common tongue, proves the common origin of the people who speak them. It is not probable, however, that the Celts were driven out by one sudden onset. Had this been the case, they could not have left so many memorials of their existence behind them, both in the objects already referred to, and in the language of their conquerors. But if their expulsion was gradual, a considerable commingling of races must have taken place, and the Scotchman, though Saxon in the main, must be presumed to have an infusion of Celtic blood in his veins. To this, doubtless, must in some measure be ascribed the peculiar qualities by which the Scotch and English are still distinguished. In both, there is the same love of kindred and country, the same indomitable courage and perseverance, which in pursuing any desired object, will either find a way or make one; but in the Scotch, there is less blunt, downright honesty, less love of fair play, less warmth

of heart. His shrewdness is apt to degenerate into cunning, and his cold calculations into mere selfishness. On the other hand, he is far less dependent on mere bodily gratifications, and will not grumble at any measure of discomfort which it may be necessary to endure, when the attainment of the object at which he aims promises to compensate for it. Many fine examples of this quality may be found in the history of individuals who, from a lowly station, have gradually raised themselves to eminence in any of the great walks of life. In regard to intellectual qualities, there are few branches of literature, science, or art in which Scotchmen do not hold an honourable place. In works of imagination and poetry, their only great names are Burns, Campbell, and Scott, and in mere oratory they have not much to boast of, after Jeffrey and Chalmers, but they are unsurpassed as historians, and unequalled as metaphysicians; their medical schools were long the most celebrated in Europe; and their inventive powers are sufficiently vouched for by the genius of a Watt. They have sometimes been upbraided, not without cause, with a want of solid learning, and a contrast very much to their disadvantage has been drawn between their theologians and those of England. Admitting the superiority of the latter, a simple examination of the cause would show that it is truly no disparagement to the former. Every Scottish clergyman has his cure of souls, and if he is faithful to his office, cannot find much leisure, even for those literary pursuits more immediately connected with his own profession. His task is to raise a more durable and valuable monument in a well instructed, moral, and religious community, and who that knows anything of Scotland can doubt that this task is in general admirably performed. In what part of the world is life and property more secure, where is government under less apprehension of popular outrage, and where is the virtuous feeling of independence which will patiently submit to the greatest privation sooner than become a recipient of parochial aid? The last feeling, unfortunately, is somewhat on the wane. As human nature is constituted, a compulsory provision for the poor, rendered necessary partly by the rapid increase of a manufacturing population, and partly by the influx of strangers to whom from infancy beggary has been a common vocation, necessarily makes sad havoc with the better feelings of the poor; but pauperism, though more visibly manifested than before the enactment of the recent poor-law, is still confined within very manageable limits, and does not threaten ever to become the enormous evil, which at one time, in England, threatened the good order, and even the very existence of civil society.

History.—The early history of Scotland is full of fable, and even where deemed authentic, possesses little interest till about the end of the 9th century, when we find the Norwegians, who had previously taken possession of the Orkney and Western Isles, endeavouring to establish themselves on the mainland, and overrunning the greater part of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray. The Scottish chieftains united to oppose their further progress, but were unsuccessful; and the Norwegian earl Sigurd held almost uncontrolled dominion over the N. and W. of Scotland, as far as the Firth of Clyde. A new combination of chieftains, headed by Malcolm, the Maormor or lord of Moray, had better success, and in 933, the Norwegians were expelled from the mainland. Malcolm now laid claim to the Scottish crown, and having defeated and slain the actual possessor Kenneth IV., surnamed Macduff or Grim, began to reign under the title of Malcolm II. He must have been both a talented and a successful prince, as he was able in those turbulent times to retain the sovereignty for 26 years, till his death in 1029. His throne had been chiefly upheld by the Celts, for the Scotch continued attached to the race of Kenneth IV., and now succeeded in giving the crown to his son Malcolm Kenneth, who assumed the title of Malcolm III. After a short reign of four years, he was succeeded in 1033 by his grandson Duncan, whose life and reign furnish the legends on which Shakspeare has founded his immortal tragedy of *Macbeth*. History, however, does not confirm the legends, but, on the contrary, narrates that in 1040, Macbeth, Maormor of Moray, at the head of his Celts, met Duncan at Elgin, and having slain him in fair fight, became in consequence king of Scotland. He had reigned several years, when Malcolm, son of Duncan, who had taken refuge at the English court, returned to Scotland with an English force, headed by

Seward, earl of Northumberland, and driving Macbeth beyond the Forth, became king of the whole of Scotland to the S. of it, under the title of Malcolm, surnamed Canmore, or Great Head. In a second battle, which took place at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, 1058, Macbeth was defeated and slain, and Malcolm Canmore became undisputed sovereign of the whole of the mainland of Scotland, with the exception of a portion in the N., which the Norwegians, who had been allies of Macbeth, managed to retain. The reign of Malcolm Canmore was long and prosperous. His great natural talents had been improved by his education at the court of Edward the Confessor, and his court, which was crowded by Saxon nobles from the S., whom the Norman conquest had driven into exile, was much more refined than that of any of his predecessors. On his death in 1093, the succession was disputed by Duncan the son, and Donald Bane, the brother of Malcolm; the great body of the Saxons supporting the former, and that of the Celts, together with the Norwegians, the latter. Duncan lost his life in the struggle, but Donald Bane's success was short-lived, and Edgar, a brother of Duncan, aided by the English, drove him from the throne. Edgar reigned 10 years, and was succeeded by two brothers, first by Alexander I. in 1107, and then by David I. in 1153. The latter reigned vigorously for 46 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm, surnamed the Maiden, then only in his 11th year. During the four last reigns, beginning with that of Edgar, the general institutions of the country underwent important changes, and were in a great measure assimilated to those of the Anglo-Saxons in England. Norman institutions appear to have been first introduced under Alexander I. The succeeding reigns of William, surnamed the Lion, in 1165, Alexander II. in 1214, and Alexander III. in 1249, are not remarkable for great national events; but in 1290 the death of Margaret, surnamed the Maiden of Norway, who had succeeded her grandfather, Alexander III., in 1286, having extinguished the direct line of the Scottish kings, led to a competition for the crown, from which important consequences followed. The competitors were John Balliol and Robert Bruce, both claiming through descent in the female line from David, earl of Huntingdon, by a younger brother of William the Lion, the former as great-grandson by an elder, and the latter as great-great-grandson by a younger daughter. Both were supported by powerful parties, and had prepared to decide their claims by an appeal to arms, when Edward I. of England, whose ambitious designs against the independence of Scotland had long been manifest, managed to have himself appointed umpire. His only object was to find a tool, and deeming Balliol the more subservient of the two, decided in his favour, but on the express condition that he should hold the Scottish crown under the English sovereign as his liege lord. The independence of Scotland was thus formally bartered away. The nation felt indignant, and for a time murmured in silence, but the pusillanimity of Balliol and the tyrannical proceedings of Edward concurred in bringing matters to a crisis. The patriotic Wallace appeared and commenced the glorious struggle, and though many reverses were sustained, the cause of freedom continued to gain strength. Robert Bruce was at last able to meet the English armies in the field, and achieved the independence of his crown and kingdom in 1314, by the great victory of Bannockburn. His reign, the most glorious in Scottish annals, terminated in 1329, when he was succeeded by his son, David II., who neither possessed the talents nor enjoyed the good fortune of his father. He died without issue in 1371, and the dynasty of the Stuarts commenced in the person of Robert Stuart, surnamed Bleer Eye, a grandson by a daughter of Robert Bruce. He was succeeded in 1390 by his son Robert III., and Robert III. in 1406 by his son James I. From the commencement of the Stuart dynasty the greater part of the kingdom had been accumulated in the hands of a few powerful families, who ruled in their own districts like sovereign princes, and were able, especially when they leagued together, to overawe the crown. James I., an able and accomplished sovereign, both felt the evil and perceived the true remedy. The great object was to find a middle class, on which the crown could fall back when the nobles proved rebellious. James accordingly created a great number of burghs with important privileges, and was steadily proceeding with reforms which must ultimately have brought society to a

better state, when he was basely assassinated. He was succeeded in regular descent by four other sovereigns of the same name, who all suffered more or less from the turbulence of the nobles, and shared in the misfortunes which seemed to have marked their family as a devoted race. James II. perished by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh castle; James III., while fleeing wounded from his pursuers, was overtaken and murdered in a hovel; James IV. perished on the fatal field of Flodden, among such heaps of slaughter that his body was never recognized; and James V. might almost have envied him, for though he had literary tastes and accomplishments which would have distinguished him in any rank of life, and had reigned not unsuccessfully, disasters at last overtook him, and he retired to his palace of Falkland only to die of a broken heart. The misfortunes of his family survived him, and were all accumulated in the most cruel and ignominious form on the head of his unfortunate daughter Mary. During her father's reign the Reformation had begun to take deep root in the country, and when she arrived to assume the sceptre, had acquired a force which could no longer be withstood. Unhappily the prejudices of her early education threw her into the hands of blind, bigoted, and crafty priests, and there were things in her own conduct which not only awoke the suspicions, but alienated the affections of her best subjects. Her whole life was a tragedy, and on reading its details it is impossible to wonder they have provoked so much keen and rancorous discussion. Mary having fled to England, and claimed the protection of her cousin Elizabeth, was imprisoned, and ultimately consigned to the scaffold in 1567, by the English queen, and was succeeded by her son, James VI., probably the least meritorious of all the Stuarts, and yet, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, he not only gained his mother's crown, but that also of the kingswoman who deprived her of life. From the accession of James VI. to the English throne in 1603, the annals of the two kingdoms become almost identified, though they both retained their independence, and continued to be ruled by separate titles till the Act of Union in 1707. The intervening period is remarkable chiefly for the cruel persecutions perpetrated by James VI. and the succeeding Stuarts, in their insane attempts to force Episcopacy on Scotland, and the fearful retribution which it brought upon them. Since the Union the most remarkable events are the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which vainly endeavoured to bring back the Stuarts, and could not have succeeded without striking a fatal blow at the national prosperity.

SCOTSWOOD, a vil. England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, about 3 m. W. Newcastle. It has a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, fine seams of freelay, of which great quantities of firebricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c., are made; lamp-black works, a coal-tar manufactory, and two extensive paper-mills.

SCOTT-WILLOUGHBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 556 ac. P. 23.
SCOTTER, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4630 ac. Pop. 1158.
SCOTTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4920 ac. Pop. 488.
SCOTTOW, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2120 ac. Pop. 550.
SCOULTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2193 ac. Pop. 365.
SCRABBY, par. Irel. Cavan; 5479 ac. Pop. 1865.
SCRAFIELD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 670 ac. Pop. 38.
SCRAPTOFT, par. Eng. Leicester; 1450 ac. P. 120.
SCRATBY (inclusive of ORMSBY, St. MICHAEL, and St. MARGARET), par. Eng. Norfolk; 2761 ac. Pop. 1178.
SCRAYINGHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4689 ac. Pop. 466.

SCREEDINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1850 ac. P. 361.
SCREMBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 970 ac. Pop. 205.
SCREVETON, par. Eng. Notts; 1150 ac. Pop. 307.
SCRIVELSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2142 ac. Pop. 153.
SCRIVIA, a river, Sardinian States, rises about 10 m. N.E. Genoa; flows N.N.W., then W., and joins r. bank Po, 9 m. W.N.W. Voghera; total course, about 50 m.
SCROOBY, par. Eng. Notts; 1520 ac. Pop. 271.
SCROPTON, par. Eng. Derby; 3340 ac. Pop. 523.
SCRUTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2066 ac. P. 465.
SCHIR OF EIG. See EIG.

SCULCOATES, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1010 ac. Pop. 22,325.

SCULLOGESTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 2468 ac. Pop. 366.

SCULTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2055 ac. Pop. 677.
SCURCULA, SCURCOLLA, or SCURGOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 5 m. N.W. Avezzano, near l. bank Imela; with five churches, a royal abbey, two convents, and an almshouse. Pop. 1270.

SCURLOCKSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 2590 ac. P. 302.
SCUTARI:—1, [anc. *Chrysopolis*; Turkish, *Uskudar*], A tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, of which it is sometimes considered a suburb. It is built on several hills, and contains numerous mosques, fine bazaars and baths, and many inarets or kitchens for the poor, mostly endowed by royal personages. It has also a palace and gardens belonging to the sultan, large grain-warehouses, manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics; and the most extensive and beautiful burying-grounds in or around the capital of the Ottoman empire. Pop. 60,000.—2, A tn. European Turkey, Albania, at the S. extremity of lake of same name. It is fortified; and has two castles, a large bazaar, several mosques, and Greek and R. Catholic churches; some ship-building yards, and manufactories of cotton goods and firearms. It exports wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish to Trieste, Venice, and Avlona; and imports colonial produce, silk fabrics, and other manufactured goods, for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. The fishery on the lake constitutes another branch of industry. Pop. estimated at 40,000.—The LAKE [or *Zanta*; anc. *Labeatis*], on the frontiers of Montenegro, is about 18 m. long N.N.W. to S.S.E., and 6 m. wide. It contains several small islands; receives several streams, the largest of which is the Moracca, which joins it on the N.W., and discharges itself by the Bjokina into the N. side of the Gulf of Drino, in the Adriatic.

SCYLLA:—1, A celebrated promontory, Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra, on the Strait of Messina; lat. 38° 14' 30" N.; lon. 15° 45' E. (R.) It is a bold rocky headland, about 200 ft. high, and has its base deeply scooped out by the action of the waves. Standing in the narrowest part of the strait, and opposite to the rocks and shoals of Charybdis, where strong currents meet and make wild uproar, the navigation of it appeared so formidable to early navigators, as to have furnished ample materials for fable. Gunpowder has been employed in removing some of the more formidable rocks, and the action of the water may in course of time have somewhat widened the channel. Owing, probably, in some measure, to these causes, modern navigators find it comparatively easy to avoid Scylla without falling into Charybdis.—2, (*Scilla*, or *Sciglio*), A tn., built partly on the shore and partly on the steep acclivities of the above promontory. It is defended by a fort, which, from its position, forms an important military station; contains two churches, and a convent; and carries on a considerable trade, and an active fishery. It suffered dreadfully from the great earthquake of 1783. A great portion of the inhabitants had rushed down to the beach for greater safety, when, by the fall of an adjoining cliff, a huge wave was driven in and swept away 2475 persons. Pop. 4560.

SDILL, or DELOS, two isls. *Ægean Sea*. See DELOS.

SEA-HORSE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy isls., lying at some distance from the mainland of Russian America, in Behring's Sea. The outermost point of the chain formed by them is Point Franklin, about lat. 71° N., and lon. 158° W. The surface of the beach at this cape, consisting of fine sand, was found, on digging a few inches, to be mixed with coal.

SEA VIEW, one of the highest mountains of New S. Wales, between co. Macquarie and the New England district; it is 6000 ft. in height.

SEABOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 581 ac. P. 104.
SEACOMBE, a vil. and township, England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, within 1 m. of Liverpool, to which a steamboat is constantly plying. It has a great number of elegant residences and pleasant houses facing the Mersey; a handsome church, with a tower terminating in a spire; a Wesleyan chapel, a dispensary, an infant-school, extensive copper and patent metal mills, smalt-works, and a foundry. Pop. 3044.

SEACROFT, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 4 m. E.N.E. Leeds; with a district church, and a Wesleyan chapel. During the Heptarchy a battle was fought here on Win Moor; the Royalists also here defeated the Parliamentarians. Pop. 1093.

SEAFORD, a market tn., Cinque-port, and par., co. Sussex, on the English Channel, 11 m. S.E. Lewes. It is a very

ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Civitas Anderida*; and was of considerable importance till its prosperity was destroyed, partly by invasions of the French, and still more seriously by encroachments of the sea, and a change in the course of the Ouse, which once formed the harbour of Seaford, but now falls into the sea at Newhaven, 3 m. W. It has an ancient church, a townhall, jail, and a school. Till disfranchised by the Reform Act, it returned two members to Parliament. Area of par., 2235 ac. P. 997.

SEAGOE, par. Irel. Armagh; 9746 ac. Pop. 10,503.

SEAGRAVE, par. Eng. Leicester; 2470 ac. P. 428.

SEAGRY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1014 ac. Pop. 261.

SEAHAM, par. Eng. Durham; 3079 ac. Pop. 929.

SEAHAM-HARBOUR, a seaport and district, England, co. Durham, on the North Sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Sunderland. It has a handsome church, an infirmary, an excellent harbour, provided with spacious quays, wharfs, and jetties, for the shipping of coal and other produce; and communicating by railway with various extensive collieries, a pottery, and a large corn-mill. Pop. 729.

SEAL, three pars. England:—1, Kent; 4374 ac. P. 1566.—2, Surrey; 2967 ac. P. 508.—3, (*Nether and Over*), Leicester; 4890 ac. Pop. 1330.

SEAL ISLAND:—1, An isl., S.W. coast, Australia, W. of King George III. Sound; lat. 34° 6' S.; lon. 120° 28' E. (R.) It is a mass of granite, and is accessible only at its W. end.—2, An isl. Africa, S. coast, W. side, Mossel Bay; lat. 26° 34' S.; lon. 15° 14' E. (R.)—3, An isl. near S.W. coast, Nova Scotia; lat. 43° 25' N.; lon. 66° 0' W.

SEALAND, isl. Denmark. See SEELAND.

SEALKOTE, SHALCOTE, or STAL-KOTE, a tn. Punjab, prov. and 68 m. N. by E. Lahore. It was a place of note in the 16th century, and is frequently mentioned in the memoirs or autobiography of the Emperor Baber.

SEAMER, two pars. England, York (N. Riding):—1; 2610 ac. Pop. 251.—2; 7760 ac. Pop. 1572.

SEAPATRICK, par. Irel. Down, including the town of Banbridge; 7583 ac. Pop. 9302.

SEARA, prov. Brazil. See CEARA.

SEARBY-WITH-OWHBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1860 ac. Pop. 289.

SEASALTER, par. Eng. Kent; 3171 ac. Pop. 1240.

SEASONCOTE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1413 ac. P. 111.

SEATON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. S. Colyton. It is an ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Moridunum*; has been recently much improved, and is greatly frequented for bathing-quarters. It has a parish church, and a chapel of ease, Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels, and several schools. Area of par., 2821 ac. Pop. 2047.

SEATON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Rutland; 2050 ac. Pop. 511.—2, (*Ross*), York (E. Riding); 3380 ac. Pop. 568.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N. by W. North Shields. It is well and regularly built; and has an ancient chapel, a fine specimen of Norman architecture, forming part of an ancient castle; a place of worship for the Wesleyans, the ruins of one of the most magnificent mansions in the N. of England, destroyed by fire in 1822; and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 2726.

SEAVINGTON, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*St. Mary*); 998 ac. Pop. 390.—2, (*St. Michael*); 280 ac. Pop. 265.

SEBANDO, a tn. Tibet. See CHOBANDO.

SEBASTI, a tn. Palestine. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN (SAN). See SAN-SEBASTIAN.

SEBASTIAN (SAN), Brazil. See SÃO-SEBASTIÃO.

SEBASTIANO (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, 15 m. N.E. Turin, on a height near r. bank Po; with a church and an old castle, still in good preservation. Pop. 1929.

SEBASTIANBERG, or BASBERG, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Saz, on a ridge of the Erzgebirge; with a church, townhouse, some manufactures of cloth, several mills, and a considerable trade in swine. Pop. 1588.

SEBASTOPOL, a seaport tn. Russia. See SEVASTOPOL.

SEBEN, or SEZEN, a walled tn. Hungary, co. Szaros, on the Torisa, 10 m. N.W. Eperics; with a Lutheran church, a Piarist college, a normal-school; a paper-mill, and a trade in flax and wine. Pop. 2200.

SEBENICO, a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 42 m. E.S.E. Zara, on a creek of the Adriatic, a little below the

mouth of the Kerka. It rises on the side of a ridge, in the form of an amphitheatre, crowned by the fort of St. Anna, now partly in ruins; and defended by two other forts on an adjoining height. The most noteworthy object is the cathedral, rendered conspicuous by its lofty dome, with a truly grand interior, remarkable especially for the bold arches, springing from light and airy Gothic-Saracenic columns, and supporting a semi-cylindrical roof of flat flagstones, the arrangement of which is regarded as a master-piece of technical ingenuity. The only other objects deserving of notice are the Loggia or old Venetian townhouse, now converted into a casino; and an excellent harbour, defended by a fort, which is regarded as Sammicheli's master-piece. The trade is chiefly in an excellent wine, grown in the district. The Kerka, in the vicinity, forms a beautiful cascade, 300 ft. wide, by 50 ft. high. The celebrated painter, Andrea Schiavoni, of the Venetian school, and the philologist, Tommaseo, were natives of Sebenico. Pop. about 6000.

SEBERGHAM, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5890 ac. P. 855.

SEBES, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Also and Felso*), Two nearly-contiguous vills. Hither Theiss, co. Szaros, about 4 m. from Eperies. They have a parish church, a Franciscan monastery, a fine old castle with gardens, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1844.—2, (*-Boros*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. and 35 m. from Arad, on the Sebes; with two churches, and a trade in earthenware, fruit, and timber. Pop. 1042.

SEBENTZ, two places, Germany:—1, A tn. Saxony, circle and 25 m. E.S.E. Dresden, in a deep valley; with several public offices, manufactures of linen and silk goods, woollen hosiery, and shoes, a flour and a paper mill. Pop. 3309.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.W. Liegnitz; with a church, tile-works, and several mills. P. 1122.

SEBONCOURT, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 28 m. N.E. Laon; with manufactures of shawls and other stuffs, in the style of cashmere. Pop. 2007.

SEBOU, or MAHMORE, a river, Morocco, which descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas in Fez; flows first N.W., then W., and after a course of about 160 m., falls into the Atlantic, a little N. of the town of Mahmore.

SEBUSTIEH, or SEBASTE. See SAMARIA.

SECA (La), a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Valladolid. It has a substantial and elegant townhouse, a handsome granary, built of brick, and provided with colonnades on the ground-floor, which serve as a promenade in wet weather; two public endowed primary schools, an hospital, a parish and a Franciscan church. Agriculture and preparing chocolate are the main employments. Pop. 3624.

SECCHIA, a river, Italy, rises in N. slope Apennines, in S. of duchy Modena; flows N.N.E. through the centre of that duchy, enters Austrian Italy, and joins r. bank Po, 12 m. S.E. Mantua; total course, about 80 m. It becomes navigable at Porto-Basso, near Modena.

SECHSHAUS, or SECHSHÄUSEL, a vil. Lower Austria, near Vienna, of which it is almost a suburb. It is a busy, manufacturing place, and has an important leather dye-work. Pop. 2530.

SECHUEN, or SZE-CHUEN, an inland prov. China, and the largest in the empire; bounded, N. by Shense and Kansoo, E. Hoonan and Houpe, S. Koeichow and Yunnan, W. Tibet; lat. 25° 57' to 30° N.; lon. 100° 35' to 110° 25' E.; area, 166,800 sq. m. With the exception of a plain of considerable extent around Ching-too-foo, the provincial capital, the whole of this extensive territory may be described as rugged and full of defiles. The Yang-tze-kiang, the largest river in China, traverses the S.E. part of the province by a crooked channel, in a N.E. course, receiving some of its largest tributaries, of which the chief are the Yah-lung in the W., the Min-kiang in the centre, and the Kia-lung near Houpe. The first, though about 600 m. long, is of very little service to navigation; but the Min-kiang affords passage to boats up to Ching-too-foo; while a wide region is drained by the Kia-lung, which extends its branches over all the E. part of Sechuen and into the adjoining provinces. The province is well watered, and produces grain, silk, tea, horses, metals, musk, rhubarb, and skins; but its trade is far from being proportionate to its capabilities. The people are of a mixed race, and so imperfectly kept under subjection, that insurrections often occur. Pop. 21,435,678.

SECHURA, a tn. and bay, Peru, between Point Lobos and Point Pisura; about lat. 5° 33' 33" S.; lon. 80° 40' W. The town stands at the head of the bay, l. bank of Piura. It consists of cane-houses, but has a church built of stone, with two high steeples. The inhabitants are all Indians, who carry on a considerable trade in salt, which they take to Payta on balsas, and sell to the shipping. The bay is 36 m. in width at the entrance, and stretches 15 m. inland; S. from the town is the desert of Sechura, a frightful waste of sand, extending 90 m. The extent and uniform aspect of this dreary region, together with the continual motion of the sand, which quickly effaces all traces, often bewilders the most experienced guides.

SECKENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 6 m.

N. Schwetzingen, on the Neckar; with a church. P. 1940.

SECKINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 806 ac. P. 128.

SECLIN [anc. *Seclinum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Lille. It contains a large and well-endowed hospital; and has oil-works, cotton and flax mills, salt and saltpetre refineries, and breweries. Pop. 2573.

SECONDIGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and hard by Naples, in a plain. It contains a handsome church, and rears great numbers of swine for the Naples market. Pop. 5000.

SECONDO (SAN):—1, A tn. Sardinian States, div. and 30 m. S.W. Turin, on a hill near l. bank Chiamagna. It has a handsome church, a courthouse, a palace with fine gardens, an elementary school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2050.—2, A tn. and com. duchy and 11 m. N.W. Parma, in a low plain, subject to inundation. It has a handsome and richly decorated church, a castle, theatre, primary school, and hospital; and a trade in corn, wine, rice, hemp, cattle, and salt provisions. Pop. 4758.

SECUNDERABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, and the headquarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dominions, in a tract covered with granitic and detached heights, 6 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 17° 26' N.; lon. 78° 32' E. The cantonments extend from E. to W. for nearly 3 m., the dwellings of the officers within gardens, being ranged on either side of a winding main street, from which many other thoroughfares pass off. The native town on the S. side contains about 5000 houses of one or two stories, built of mud and tiled. At the E. extremity are the European infantry-barracks and hospital, and St. John's church; at the W. end are the horse-artillery, and on the N. the foot-artillery barracks. The lines of four native regiments are on the S., and bordering the town on the S.W. is a large tank or lake, the embankment along which forms a favourite public promenade. The mean temperature of the year is 81½° Fah.; the daily range is very great in winter (from 20° to 30°); a peculiarity at this station is that the wet and cool seasons are the most unhealthy to Europeans; and Secunderabad is very inferior in salubrity to Bolarum, a station 5 m. distant N.E. The barracks and other military structures, parade-grounds, &c., are good; and the bazaars are well supplied with all kinds of merchandise. Here are European subscription-rooms, public libraries, fives and racket courts, a race-ground, and a masonic lodge. The country adjacent is thickly interspersed with rice-grounds, date and mango groves, gardens, villages, and ruins of tombs and mosques. Pop. native town by last census, 34,357; exclusive of about 10,500 troops and officers.—(*Rep. on the N. divis. of the Madras Presid.*; *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; &c.)

SECUNDIA, several places, Hindoostan:—1, A tn., prov. and 7 m. N. Agra. It was formerly a magnificent city, an immediate dependency, or probably suburb of Agra, but is now a collection of ruins, consisting of noble gateways, a ruined palace, &c. The only entire structure is the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, a vast pyramidal pile of arched galleries, rising tier above tier, flanked at intervals with cupola-pavilions, and covered with elaborate marble-reliefs, varied in colour and fantastical in design.—2, A tn., prov. and 45 m. N.E. Agra.—3, A vil., prov. and 30 m. S.E. Delhi, in a wilderness of jungle, which here covers a large tract of the doab. It is surrounded by walls.

SEDAN [anc. *Sedanum*], a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, r. bank Meuse, on the frontiers of Luxemburg, 10 m. S.E. Mezieres. It is inclosed by fosses and walls, and otherwise fortified, so as to rank as a fortress of the third class. It is well built; the streets are generally wide, and the houses are substantially built of stone, and roofed with slates. The

principal edifices are the theatre, library, and several handsome fountains. In the Place Turenne is a statue in bronze to the celebrated marshal of that name, who was born in an old chateau to the S.E. of the town. The staple manufacture is broad-cloth and various other species of woollen goods, for which the town has long been famous. There are also manufactures of hosiery, firearms, leather, hardware, kitchen-stoves, &c.; numerous dye-works and worsted-mills. The trade is in corn, cattle, hemp, flax, medicinal plants, and particularly the cloths and cassimeres of its own manufacture. Sedan possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college. Pop. 13,180.

SEDBERGH, a market tn. and par. England, York (W. Riding), 64 m. N.W. York. The town stands in a hollow, surrounded by hills, and consists principally of one long street, lined with stone houses of indifferent appearance; and has an ancient parish church, places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Friends, a free grammar, a national, and a British school; a woollen and two cotton factories. The ancestors of the American hero, Washington, are said to have come from this neighbourhood. Area of par., 52,882 ac.; of which above 30,000 are unclosed moorland. Pop. 4574.

SEDELLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N.E. Malaga; with a church, a primary school, a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 1484.

SEDEBERROW, par. Eng. Worcester; 1042 ac. Pop. 348.

SEDEBROOK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1642 ac. P. 279.

SEDEFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Durham. The town occupies a commanding eminence, 11 m. S.E. by S. Durham, and is remarkable for the salubrity of its atmosphere. It is neatly built, having a spacious square in the centre, where the market is held; a handsome church, a place of worship for Wesleyans, a R. Catholic chapel, a grammar and several other schools, and some almshouses. Shoe-making is the principal trade of the place. Area of par., 17,471 ac. Pop. 2192.

SEDEFFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4180 ac. Pop. 765.

SEDEHILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 1175 ac. Pop. 179.

SEDEMOOR, a dist. England, Somersetshire, stretching partly along the Carey, and in the angle formed by it and the Perrott. It is memorable as the scene of the battle between the troops of James II. and those of the Duke of Monmouth, in which the latter was defeated and made prisoner.

SEDEGER, **SEGARS**, or **SAN-JUAN**, a river, Patagonia, falls into Port-Famine, in the Strait of Magalhaens. It has great depth of water immediately opposite to its entrance, but within is encumbered by a bar, which can be entered by boats at half tide, and navigated for only 3 m. or 4 m., stumps of trees so filling up its channel as to make it difficult to penetrate farther.

SEDGLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, on a steep acclivity, 3 m. N. Dudley. The houses mostly of brick and well built; water abundant. Nails are made here to a considerable extent by women and girls, but the most important manufactures are those of iron, carried on in the vicinity, where nearly every description of iron-work is done. Area of par., 7364 ac. Pop. 29,447.

SEDILO, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. Busachi, on a slope, in a healthy district, 16 m. N.E. Oristano. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2000.

SEDJOUR, or **SUDJUR**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Ain-Tab, in the N. of pash. Aleppo; flows S.E., and after a course of about 45 m., joins l. bank Euphrates, 15 m. below Bir.

SEDLSCOMB, par. Eng. Sussex; 2049 ac. Pop. 719.

SEDLITZ, or **SEDLTZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 10 m. W.N.W. Pisek. It contains a parish church, castle, and school; and has a tile-work, and some manufactures of lace. Pop. 1289.

SEDLNITZ, or **SEDLNICA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, 4 m. from Freiberg; with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1175.

SEDO, a tn., W. Africa, Fouta-Toro; lat. 15° 29' N.; lon. 13° 42' W.; in a beautiful, fertile country. P. about 6000.

SEEBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 18 m. N.N.E. Bern, on an acclivity, the highest part of which is occupied by the parish church and parsonage. The inhabi-

itants raise a good deal of fruit, but live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle. In the neighbourhood, on a lake of the same name, is an old castle. Pop. 1863.

SEEBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S. by E. Königsberg, between two lakes. It has an old castle, two churches and school, manufactures of woollens, hosiery, and hats; a bark, saw, walk, and other mills. Pop. 2164.

SEEDORF, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.W. Bern; with a church and school-house. Near it, on the Rebhalden, are a number of romantic dwellings, hewn out of the precipices of the sandstone-rock. Pop. 2270.

SEEDOURA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. and 34 m. N.W. Saharunpoor, in a fertile and populous country. It is a place of considerable extent, with houses built of brick.

SEEHAUSEN, two places, Prussia, gov. Magdeburg:—1. A tn. on the Ahland, in the Altmark, 7 m. N. Osterburg. It is walled, and has a Protestant church, two chapels, a burgher school, and hospital; a tile-work, numerous mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 3095.—2. A tn. called also *Magdeburgisch-Seehausen*, or *Sand-Seehausen*, 6 m. W.N.W. Wanzleben; with a church, tile-works, limekilns, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2532.

SEELAND, **SEALAND**, **SIELAND**, **ZEELAND**, or **ZEALAND** [Danish, *Sjælland*; Latin, *Sjællandia*], the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, lying between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea; lat. 54° 57' 35" to 56° 7' 40" N.; lon. 10° 54' to 12° 40' E.; bounded N. and N.W. by the Kattegat; W. the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen; S. the Great Belt, and narrow channels, separating it from the islands of Lolland, Falster, and Moen; S.E. the Baltic; and E. the sound, at its narrowest only 3 m. wide, separating it from Sweden. Its shape is very irregular, and its shores are very much indented, especially in the S.W., where it is washed by the Baltic, and in the W., where an arm of the Kattegat has penetrated deeply into its interior. The S.W. and N.E. coasts are comparatively free from indentation, and have so much parallelism, that they may almost be regarded as the opposite sides of an extensive parallelogram. The greatest length of the island, N. to S., is 81 m.; greatest breadth, 66 m.; area, 2131 geo. sq. m. The surface is for the most part flat, and especially on the S.W. and the middle of the E. coast, is very little raised above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the S., but its elevation seldom reaches, and never exceeds, 200 ft. The oldest rocks on the island are comparatively recent, belonging to the cretaceous system, or upper part of the secondary formation. Above it the tertiary formation also is considerably developed. The sub-soil generally consists of deep beds of corallines and mussel-shells; and the soil is an alluvium of great natural fertility, well adapted for the growth of corn, particularly barley and rye, which form the principal crops. Horses, sheep, and cattle are of indifferent breeds, and not very numerous. Wood, which at one time stretched in extensive forests over almost the whole island, has been much diminished, and, except in particular localities, where the original forest is carefully preserved, is becoming scarce. Enough still remains to give richness to the rural landscape, but considered as the great source of fuel, the supply would be very inadequate were it not compensated to a considerable extent by tracts of turf or peat. The prevailing timbers are beech and birch, and to a more limited extent oak. The climate of Seeland, owing to its low surface and insular position, is much milder than its latitude indicates. The temperature of Copenhagen, which may be taken as that of the whole island, is in spring 43° 10'; summer, 63° 28'; harvest, 49° 36'; and winter, 31°, or 1° below freezing. The mean temperature of the whole year is 46° 15'. The worst feature in the climate of Seeland is its humidity, and the consequent prevalence of rains and mists. Fish abound both along the coasts and in the lakes, of which a great number are scattered over the interior, though none of them individually is of much extent. The largest, Arresøe, is about 24 m. in circuit; area, about 11 geo. sq. m. The Sus-øe, which falls into the Nestred-fjord, is the most important stream, but though it follows a very circuitous course, its whole length does not exceed 50 m. The minerals are of no consequence, though amber is occasionally found. For administrative purposes Seeland is divided into five amts or bailiwicks—Copenhagen (con-

taining the capital of the whole Danish dominions, Fredericksborg, Holbek, Sorøe, and Præstøe. This division comprehends not merely Seeland proper, but a number of small islands which line its coasts. Of these the principal are Moen, Amager, and Saltholm. Pop. (1847), 499,400.

SEELENTER-SEE, a lake, Denmark, in the N.E. of duchy Holstein; circuit, about 14 m.; area, 8 geo. sq. m.; depth, at some places, 40 fathoms. It is well supplied with fish.

SEELOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt; with two churches, and a trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 1915.

SEENA, a river of S. Hindoostan, rises in a ramification of the W. Ghats, about 20 m. W.N.W. Ahmednuggur, flows S.S.E. past that town; and after a course of about 200 m., joins l. bank Beemah, nearly doubling its volume.

SEENEE, or ANCOBRA, a river, Ashantee. It comes from a great distance inland, and pours out a considerable volume of water through an opening 300 yards wide, but so full of large stones and rocks, that canoes cannot venture out except in the most tranquil state of the surf. Its embouchure is close by the Dutch settlement of Axim; lat. 4° 52' 18" N.; lon. 2° 14' 42" E. (R.)

SEENGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, ca. Aargau, at the N. extremity of Lake Halwy, where the Aa issues from it, 8 m. S.E. Aarau. It is well built; and has a church with a tower. Inhabitants chiefly employed in spinning and weaving cotton. Pop. 1435.

SEERDHUNA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 47 m. N.N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 12' N.; lon. 77° 31' E.; cap. of a small principality. It is a populous and thriving place. Near it is an extensive mud-fort, containing the Begum's arsenal.

SEES [anc. *Agoritum*], a tn. France, dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon, on the Orne; with a handsome cathedral, in early pointed Gothic; and manufactures of checked tissues. P. 3183.

SEESSEN, a tn. Brunswick, on the Schildau. 33 m. S.W. Brunswick; with two churches, a castle, a Jewish educational establishment, an hospital, and several mills. Pop. 2729.

SEETAMOW, or SEETAMHOW, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, near the Little Sind, 120 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor, containing about 2000 houses.

SEETHING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1630 ac. Pop. 451.

SEEVERGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 4 m. S. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, brickworks, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1469.

SEEWANU, a tn. in the N.W. of Hindoostan, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Jodpoo. It consists of the town and a fort, built on a precipitous rock, in a valley surrounded by hills. The works of the latter are in bad repair, though it is considered a place of importance, and generally garrisoned.

SEEZ, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Tarentaise, on the Isère, at the foot of Little St. Bernard, 16 m. N.E. Moutiers. Pop. about 1591.

SEFAN, SIFAN, or SOOFAN, the most E. portion of Tibet, bordering on the Chinese provs. of Sechen and Kansoo, and extending from lat. 28° to 36° N., bordering N. on Koko-Nor. Its chief rivers are the Yangtze, and its tributary the Yarlung-keang. In some parts it is mountainous, but along the banks of the streams are fertile plains, yielding wheat, pease, rhuabarb, hemp, &c. The horses are good, and excellent mules are exported. The yak is found in great perfection; the camel is seen in the N.; and sheep are numerous, and have enormous tails. The mountains are rich in metals; and some iron, copper, silver, and gold are obtained from the mines. Sefan is inhabited by two races, a Tibetan and a Tartar; the former, and least numerous, inhabiting fixed dwellings, chiefly in the central and S. parts; and the latter nomadic, living on meat often raw, and dressed in sheep-skins, or woollens manufactured by the females. The men forge arms of good temper, and wear graceful helmets.—(Gutzlaff, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1850.)

SEFICIFA, or SIFISSIFA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, 335 m. S.W. Algiers; with a mosque. Pop. about 1800.

SEFKERIN, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temesvar, on the Temes, 8 m. from Neudorf. It has two Greek churches, and several mills. Pop. 1686.

SEGAMET, or MUAR, a state, Malay peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E.; lying S. of the Malacca territory, from which it is divided towards the coast by the Cassang river. It is thinly inhabited, and utterly impoverished by

the misgovernment and apathy of the feudal sovereign, the sultan of Johore. Under this misrule, thriving rice-grounds have degenerated into barren marshes, and enormous forests, inhabited by wild elephants, overshadow a soil naturally rich and prolific. The produce of the country consists of a little rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, wax, aloë, wood, gum, benzoin, camphor, rattans, &c.

SEGBERG, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. bail., between the Trave, which is here crossed by a large bridge, and the Seeburger-See, 28 m. N.N.E. Hamburg. It is a pretty little town; and has a very ancient Gothic church, several benevolent and industrial establishments, and an important normal seminary. Near it is the Gipsberg, an imposing mass of limestone-rock 200 ft. high, whence a magnificent view, embracing Hamburg and Lübeck, is obtained; it is hollowed out beneath by extensive quarries of gypsum, to a depth of at least 300 ft. Pop. 3600.—The BAILLWICK, forming part of the central ridge of the duchy, and still in many parts covered with heath, has an area of 168 geo. sq. m., divided into five parishes. Pop. 15,300.

SEGEDIN, a tn. Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

SEGELSEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14½ m. S. Ghent; inhabitants engaged in weaving and husbandry. Pop. 2275.

SEGGIANO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, 4 m. N. Castel-del-Piano; with a beautiful church and two chapels. P. 1868.

SEGNA, a tn. Austrian Croatia. See ZENG.

SEGNES, a pass in the Alps, Switzerland, leading from can. Glarus into the Grisons, and forming the best route from Glarus to Coire. It ascends S.E. a minor valley, behind the village of Elm, and attains a height of 7500 ft. above sea-level.

SEGNI [anc. *Signia*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 17 m. W.N.W. Frosinone, on a mountain of same name. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a handsome cathedral. The invention of the organ has been claimed for Segni. Pop. 3455.

SEGO, a large tn., W. Africa, Bambarra, l. bank Niger; lat. 13° 5' N.; lon. 5° W. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. Besides these buildings, Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter. This town has been for many centuries a stronghold for the Mahometan faith. Mungo Park, speaking of Segoo, says—'The view of this extensive city, the numerous canoes upon the river, the crowded population, and the cultivated state of the surrounding country, formed altogether a prospect of civilization and magnificence which I little expected to find in the bosom of Africa.' Pop., when visited by Park, 30,000.

SEGO, or SEGOZERO, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Olo-netz, 30 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 24 m. broad. It discharges itself into Lake Viga, about 22 m. N.E.

SEGORBE [anc. *Segobriga Edictuorum*], an episcopal city, Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 29 m. N.N.W. Valencia, picturesquely situated on the skirt of two hills, one of them sloping rapidly down to the Palancia, surrounded by gardens, and with its ancient walls still in tolerable preservation. On the summit of the hill on the N., which commands the town, are remains of an ancient fort. The houses in the modern portion of the town are spacious, and often elegant in their architecture, and the streets straight, broad, and clean; while in the old town the streets are steep, crooked, and rather narrow. It has a spacious court-house, two prisons, a small theatre, a promenade, an episcopal palace, a large and handsome hospital, built from the ancient walls and castle, and containing a number of baths; a founding hospital, several public and private schools, a handsome academy, six hermitages, four monasteries, and a nunnery. Numerous public and private fountains, deriving their waters from the petrifying spring of La Esperanza, near the Geronimite convent, which gushes at once a river from the rock, afford an ample supply of excellent water to the inhabitants, who, notwithstanding its peculiar property, do not suffer from calculous complaints. It has manufactures of earthenware, starch, brandy, paper, plain linens, cotton thread, twist, and tissues, varnish, gypsum, hair-sieves; and flour and oil mills. Segorbe was taken from the Moors by Don Jaime in 1245, and in 1812 it was sacked by Suchet, although it made no resistance. Pop. 6005.

SEGOUM, or GORELI, the most E. of the Andreanoff Islands, Aleutian Archipelago, to the W. of Amchitka; lat.

52° 22' N.; lon. 172° 18' W. It is about 12 m. in diameter, and is intersected by a chain of mountains divided into three masses. From the central mass smoke at times issues. In the N.E. the mountains rise almost perpendicularly from the water. In other parts hot springs and vapour orifices are frequent.

SEGOVIA, a prov. Spain, Old Castile; bounded, N. by provs. Valladolid and Burgos, E. Soria and Guadalajara, S. Madrid, and W. Avila; area, 1542 sq. m. Its climate is in general cold, and the winds dry and piercing, the snow remaining on the mountain-tops throughout the greater part of the year. Its surface is much varied, consisting of fertile and extensive plains and ranges of high hills, including Peñalara, 8222 ft. above sea-level, and Pan-de-Azúcar (Sugar-loaf), 7900 ft. The centre of the province, as well as the W. and a portion of the N., are comparatively level. All the rivers of Segovia, the Riaza, Duraton, Cega, Piron, Eresma, &c., have their origin within its boundaries, taking their rise in the lofty mountain chain which divides the two Castiles, and all discharge their waters into the affluents of the Douro. The pine-forests are a considerable source of wealth; but Segovia is for the most part an agricultural district, producing good wheat in abundance, rye, barley, the fruit of the carob-tree, and pease [*garbanzos*], both of excellent quality; some wine, flax, hemp, and madder; as well as pasture for sheep, horses, mules, and horned cattle. Mines have been wrought in different parts, but not successfully. There are veins of rock-crystal, quartz, with grains of gold, and black and gray marbles; and also quarries of limestone, chalk, and granite. Besides agriculture, sheep-shearing, and wool-washing, many of the inhabitants are employed in sawing timber, and in making furniture for domestic use. Great quantities of cloths were formerly made, but this branch of industry has greatly declined; and the other manufactures consist of crystal, paper, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 155,000.

SEGOVIA, a city, Spain, Old Castile, cap. above prov., 45 m. N.W. Madrid, on a rock 300 paces in height, and 4000 paces in circumference at the top, and washed by the Eresma and the Clamores. This strong town is encircled by walls, with round towers, built by Alonzo VI.; and has an Alcázar, the great keep of which is studded with angular turrets. It is entered by five gates, besides several smaller entrances. The streets are very narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved; and the houses, many of which were once inhabited by noblemen, have a quaint, old-fashioned appearance. Its most remarkable edifice is the Roman aqueduct, which is indeed the most important remnant of Roman architecture in Spain. As the

55 arches. It remained in ruins till 1483, when Isabella employed Juan Escovedo, a monk belonging to the Asturias, who reconstructed, in admirable style, what had been demolished. The aqueduct commences with single arches, which rise higher as the dip of the ground deepens, until they become double, those of the upper tier being uniform in height. This noble work is constructed of granite, without cement or mortar, and, like other similar erections of the Romans, unites simplicity, proportion, solidity, and utility; and its grandeur is rather the result of those qualities than the intention of the architect. On the Eresma stands the Casa-de-Moneda or mint, where all the national coinage was formerly struck, as the river afforded water-power, and the adjoining Alcázar was the treasury; in 1730 the gold and silver coinage was transferred to Madrid, and now nothing is struck here but copper. The other principal buildings are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, consisting of three naves; numerous other churches, and suppressed convents, an episcopal palace, a school of artillery, in which brass cannon are cast, and firearms and projectiles manufactured; an institute for the higher branches of education, with a library attached; a theological school, with various other educational establishments; an academy of the fine arts, a picture-gallery, which does not, however, contain any first-rate works; a founding hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions; a theatre, and a strong prison. The former prosperity of Segovia depended on its staple, wool, and its cloth manufactures, with which it supplied the principal markets in Europe; but this, and indeed almost every other branch of industry, is reduced almost to a nullity, there being only three tanneries, limekilns, and a very limited manufacture of paper, silver-work, &c. The wretched city has never recovered the fatal day of June 7, 1808, when the invaders first entered it under General Frere, who sacked it, although no resistance was made. The first notice of Segovia dates from 98 B.C. During the Moorish ascendancy it was a seat of government; and subsequently some of the monarchs of Castile resided here. In 1474 Isabella proceeded in state from the Alcázar, and was proclaimed Queen of Castile; and Charles I. of England was hospitably entertained in it by the governor in 1623. In the same building, which Philip V. converted into a state prison, he confined the Dutch charlatan, Ripperda, who had risen from nothing to be premier. Pop., once above 30,000, now reduced to 6625.

SEGRÉ, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 m. N.W. Angers. It has a remarkable parish church, in the Romanesque style; and numerous fairs. Pop. 1748.

SEGRE [*anc. Sicoris*], a river, Spain, rises in France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the summit of Mount Finestrelles; flows S.W. past Lerida, receives the Balira, Noguera-Pallaresa, the Sio, Noguera-Ribagorçana, the Sed, and the Cinca, and falls into the Ebro at Mequinenza, 52 m. W. Tarragona; total course, 120 m.

SEGUNDO, a river, La Plata, rises in the sierras of Cordova, 27 m. W.S.W. the town of that name; flows E., and after a course of about 130 m., is lost in a marshy lake, 90 m. W. Santa Fé.

SEGURA, two vils. Spain:—1, Prov. Teruel, and 42 m. S. Saragossa. Heaps of ruins, in every direction, attest the havoc produced in this village by civil war. It was fortified by Cabrera, who used every exertion to retain it as a stronghold of the Carlist troops. After a severe cannonade, however, it surrendered to Espartero, Feb. 1840. About 2 m. from the village are the mineral-baths of Segura, once much frequented; but they also were involved in one

common destruction with the town. The process of rebuilding is now going on. Pop. before the war, about 2000; present pop. 407.—2, Prov. Guipúzcoa, 11 m. S.W. Tolosa. It is greatly decayed, is of great antiquity, and is still surrounded with walls; has a townhouse, prison, three magnificent palaces, two primary schools, a good hospital, two parish churches, a convent, and five hermitages; also an iron-work, several forges, and a nail-manufacture. Pop. 972.



THE TOWN AND AQUEDUCT OF SEGOVIA.—From Chapuy, L'Espagne.

steep-banked streams below are difficult of access, and their waters not very wholesome, the pure current of the *Rio Frio* was thus brought from the *Sierra Fuenfria*, distant 10 m. or 11 m. The aqueduct begins near the monastery of St. Gabriel, and has an entire length of 2921 ft. The number of arches is 170, some of which are 102 ft. in height. This aqueduct was respected by the Goths, but broken down in 1071 by the Moors of Toledo, who sacked Segovia, and destroyed

SEGURA, a sierra, Spain, Andalusia, stretching S.W. to N.E. through provs. Albacete, Granada, and Jaen, for about 50 m.; joining the sierra of Alcaraz. It gives rise to the river of same name.—The river, rises in prov. Jaen, 15 m. from Segura-de-la-Sierra; and traverses provs. Murcia and Alicante in its very sinuous course, first N., then N.E., then S., then S.E., and at length E., receiving the tributary waters of the Taybilla, Mundo, Madera, Moratalla, Quipar, Mula, and Guadalquivir, and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Guardamar, 17 m. S.S.W. Alicante; total course, about 150 m.

SEGURA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 62 m. N.E. Jaen, near the sources of the Segura and Guadalquivir, on the W. skirt of a high hill, whose summit is crowned with a strong and ancient fort. The houses are small, and ill-built; and the streets, from the position of the town, are inconvenient, the only level portion being a square, in which there is a magnificent fountain. It has a townhouse, and prison, two primary schools, and a parish church. Agriculture and rearing cattle, woollen and linen weaving, flour, fulling, and oil mills, employ the people. In 1810 it was almost entirely burned by the French. Pop. 2471.

SEGURA-DE-LEON, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 51 m. S.S.E. Badajoz, on an eminence, skirted by two extensive valleys. It has a fine old castle, in good preservation, which belonged to the Infante Don Carlos; a townhouse, prison, two schools, a nunnery, a church; and manufactures coarse woollens; three oil and four flour mills. Pop. 2700.

SEGÜD (ALSO AND FELSO), two contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Sümegh, about 9 m. from Iharos-Berey; with a Protestant church, a Franciscan monastery, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1599.

SEHARUNPOOR, British India. See SAHARUNPOOR.

SEHWAN, a tn. Scinde, r. bank Arrul, and near its junction with the Indus, 80 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad; lat. 26° 21' N.; lon. 67° 55' E.; on a rising ground at the verge of a swamp. It is surrounded by many ruined mosques and tombs. The houses are built of mud, often several stories high, and arched, superior to those usually to be seen in the towns of Scinde; but the bazaar, long, crooked, and narrow, is ill-supplied with goods, and has little trade. The manufactures are inconsiderable, consisting of caps, shoes, and petty silken fabrics. Sehwan derives great celebrity and sanctity from possessing the tomb of a holy saint of Khorasan, called Sal Shah Baz, who was interred here about 600 years ago. The shrine, which is a place of pilgrimage from afar to Hindoo and Mussulman, stands in the centre of the town, and rests under a lofty dome at one end of a quadrangular building, handsomely ornamented. But the most singular building at Sehwan is the ruined castle, overlooking the town, consisting of a mound of earth of oval shape, 60 ft. high, 750 ft. broad, and 1200 ft. long, and surrounded by a brick wall. Pop. estimated at 2000.

SEIANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Naples, at the foot of a mountain; with a church and a chapel. It is famous for its oil, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1520.

SEIBUS [anc. *Rubricatus*], a river, Algeria, rises S.E. of Constantine, flows N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Bona, a little E. of the town of that name; total course, about 100 m.

SEIDAU, a vil. Saxony, circle and 1 m. W. Bautzen. Pop. 2009.

SEIDENBERG, a tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 47 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Katzbach, which separates it from Bohemia; with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and earthenware. Pop. 1304.

SEIFEN, or **HERMANSEIFEN**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 25 m. N.E. Bidschow; with two churches, a castle, school, and poorhouse; two paper and several other mills, a bleachfield, dye-work, tile-work, limekilns, and some trade in linen. Pop. 1850.

SEIFERSDORF :—1, (or *Seiersdorf*), A vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a parish church and school. Pop. 1636. —2, A vil. Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Bunzlau; with two churches, limekilns, a saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1129.

SEIFHENNERSDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle and 19 m. S.E. Bautzen; with a church, three schools, several bleachfields, saw, and other mills; and extensive dealings in yarn and flax. Pop. 5577.

SEIGHFORD, par. Eng. Stafford; 4451 ac. Pop. 851.

SEIHOUN, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See SYHOON.

SEIL, an isl. Scotland, co. Argyle, one of the Inner Hebrides, off the coast of Lorn, and between it and the well-known slate island, Easdale; about 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad; is in general flat, although not without some elevations.

SEILAND, an isl., N. coast, Norway; lat. 70° 30' N.; lon. 22° 30' E.; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and from the island of Sorø by the sound of that name; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 32 m.; average breadth, 9 m. The coast is bold and rugged, and the interior rises into mountains covered with snow and ice, and nearly 4000 ft. in height. It has few inhabitants.

SEILLANS, a tn. France, dep. Var, 14 m. from Draguignan; with manufactures of cotton tissues, a cotton-mill, glass-works, and a dye-work of Turkey-red. Pop. 1049.

SEILLE, three rivers, France :—1, Rises in Mount La Roche, near Baume, dep. Jura; flows S.S.W., enters dep. Saône, and joins l. bank Saône a little below Tournus; total course, about 50 m.—2, (*Grande*), Issues from Lake Lindre, near Dieuze, in N. of dep. Meurthe; flows W., then circuitously N.N.W. into dep. Moselle, and joins the Moselle at Metz; total course, about 25 m. It is connected by a canal with the Sarre.—3, (*Petite*), Rises in S. of dep. Moselle, about 2 m. from Morhange; flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank Grande-Seille; total course, about 30 m.

SEILLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Liège, on the Meuse; with manufactures of pipes, a distillery, an oil and two flour mills; numerous limekilns, and quarries both of building-stone and limestone. Pop. 1129.

SEIM, or **SEM**, a river, Russia, formed by the junction of several small streams in gov. Koursk, to the S. of Tim; flows circuitously W., enters gov. Czernigov, and after a course of above 300 m., joins l. bank Desna, 3 m. S.E. Sosnitz. Its principal affluents are the Kara and Svara. The navigation of the Seim is greatly obstructed by the number of milldams upon it. It abounds with fish.

SEINE (Lia) [anc. *Seguana*], a river, France, rises about 20 m. N.W. Dijon; flows N.N.W. through deps. Côte-d'Or and Aube, passing Chatillon and Troyes. After receiving the Aube, it proceeds almost due W., passing Nogent, and entering dep. Seine-et-Marne, where it receives first the Yonne at Montearon, and shortly after, the Loing, and the Loing canal, all on the left. Here its course becomes N.N.W., and it proceeds through deps. Seine-et-Marne, passing Melun; dep. Seine-et-Oise, passing Corbeil; and dep. Seine, in which last, shortly before entering Paris, it receives the Marne on the right. Traversing Paris, it shortly after commences a long series of remarkable windings, receives the Oise on the right, traverses dep. Seine-et-Oise, passing Mantes; enters and traverses dep. Eure, passing Les Andelys, and receiving the Eure; enters dep. Seine-Inférieure, where it traverses Rouen; and resuming its series of windings across the S. part of that department, forms a long and wide embouchure, and finally joins the English Channel near Le Havre. Its direct course is 270 m.; its indirect course, about 500 m. Of the latter, 380 m., commencing at Mery, below Troyes, in dep. Aube, are navigable, but only by barges, which require to be tracked against the current, if not moved by steam. The navigation properly commences at Rouen, from which, to the port of Havre, the river is usually distinguished by the name of the *Seine-Maritime*, and floats vessels of from 250 to 300 tons. Its embouchure is much encumbered by sandbanks. No French river is better supplied with fish. In respect of the scenery, though in particular parts it is surpassed by the Loire, Saône, and Garonne, yet, taken as a whole, with the hills and valleys, forests and meadows, superb mansions, numerous villages, populous towns, and famous cities which line its banks, it is the finest river in France.

SEINE, a dep. France, completely inclosed by dep. Seine-et-Oise, and at once the smallest and most populous of the French departments. The latter property it owes to its possession of the metropolis. It is of a compact and nearly elliptical form; length, N. to S., 18 m.; breadth, 15 m.; area, 185 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but somewhat undulating, and occasionally diversified by low hills, the most elevated of which is Montmartre, only 345 ft. above sea-level. The soil, with exception of a few spots, is naturally fertile; and its fertility has been greatly increased by the rich manures obtained from Paris, and the strong inducement to apply them

liberally from the certainty of obtaining large remunerating returns. About two-thirds of the whole surface are arable, and only a comparatively few acres can be regarded as absolutely waste. In the rural communes nearest the capital, the greater part of the ground is employed in raising vegetables and fruit. There are also fine meadows, chiefly along the banks of the Marne and Seine, which are allotted to the feeding of cows, for the purpose of supplying the capital with milk and dairy produce. At a greater distance all the ordinary cereals are raised in abundance, and some wine and cider are made. There are fine quarries, both of building-stone and gypsum; the latter, indeed, obtained from Montmartre in such abundance, and of such excellent quality, that it is less known in commerce by its proper name than by that of *plaster of Paris*. The manufactures necessarily embrace a vast variety of articles requisite to meet the demands of a populous and luxurious capital. (See PARIS.) The department is divided into three arrondissements—Paris, St. Denis, and Sceaux; subdivided into 20 cantons, and 81 communes. Pop. (1852), 1,422,065.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by depts. Oise and Aisne, E. Marne and Aube, S. Yonne and Loiret, and E. Seine-et-Oise; greatest length, N. to S., 65 m.; average breadth, 40 m.; area, 2154 sq. m. The surface consists of extensive plains, occasionally diversified and broken by gentle hills. Beautiful and extensive forests occur, the largest of which is that of Fontainebleau. Many of the slopes are covered with vineyards, but the wine produced is of very indifferent quality. About two-thirds of the surface are arable, and mostly devoted to the culture of the ordinary cereals, of which the quantity raised far more than suffices for the home consumption. Hemp is also grown to a considerable extent; and in some districts pease and beans, haricots, potatoes, carrots, and beet-root are grown on a large scale. In the part of the department nearest the capital, a considerable extent of ground is occupied with villas and gardens. There are few natural pastures, but large artificial meadows have been formed in every quarter, and supply food to vast numbers of cattle and sheep, the latter yielding large quantities of excellent wool. Building-stone, pavement, and millstones, alabaster, gypsum, and potters'-clay are extensively worked. The principal manufactures are linen and cotton prints, iron and steel ware, wax-candles, leather, paper, pottery, and glass. The trade is important in corn, flour, fruit, cheese, eggs, wool, hemp, cattle, leather, wood, and charcoal. The department is divided into five arrondissements—Melun (the capital), Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, and Provins; subdivided into 29 cantons, and 527 communes. Pop. (1852), 345,076.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Oise, E. Seine-et-Marne, S. Loire, S.W. Eure-et-Loir, and N.W. Eure; greatest length, N. to S., 60 m.; average breadth, 43 m.; area, 2141 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified, and in many parts is much broken by hills, which, however, do not attain any great elevation. Nothing can be more pleasing than its general aspect, presenting everywhere a succession of cultivated fields and inclosures, magnificent forests, noble parks, smiling villages, splendid chateaux, and innumerable villas. The department belongs entirely to the basin of the Seine, which traverses it in a very winding course S.E. to N.W., draining the greater part of it directly. The only other river deserving of notice is its tributary the Oise. The soil is, for the most part, fertile in all kinds of corn and fruit, and is under good agricultural management. The banks of the rivers are covered with fine meadows and pastures. The grain raised leaves a surplus after satisfying the home consumption. About two-thirds of the surface are arable, but no small portion of it is appropriated by walled parks and other inclosures. More than one-eighth is under wood, the greater part of which grows in the extensive forests of St. Germain, Rambouillet, Ivelines, Dourdan, Senart, &c. Garden-crops are cultivated extensively, to supply the wants of the metropolis; and all the ordinary, and even many of the finer fruits, as figs, apricots, and peaches, are successfully raised in the open air. The cows are generally of good breeds, and the sheep yield much excellent wool. Poultry are reared on a large scale; game abounds, and fish are plentiful. The only metal of any importance is iron; but there are fine quarries of gypsum, building-stone, mill-stones, and pavement, and extensive beds of porcelain and potters'-clay.

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Manufactures of cotton and linen prints, hosiery, firearms, porcelain, paper, cordage, and chemical products, &c., are carried on. The principal trade is connected with the supply of the metropolis, and consists in corn, wine, fruit, vegetables, hay, cattle, swine, poultry, &c. The department is divided into six arrondissements—Versailles (the capital), Mantes, Pontoise, Rambouillet, Etampes, and Corbeil; subdivided into 36 cantons, and 683 communes. Pop. (1852), 471,882.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, a dep. France, bounded, N. and W. by the English Channel, S. the embouchure of the Seine and dep. Eure, and E. Oise and Somme; greatest length, E. to W., 66 m.; average breadth, 37 m.; area, 2298 sq. m. The coastline measures about 75 m., and no less than 16 harbours are counted in it, but the only one of importance is that of Le Havre. A considerable part of the coast consists of bold chalky cliffs, varying in height from 150 ft. to 750 ft., and presenting a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. The department, taken as a whole, is not remarkable for its fertility. Considerable tracts along the coast are covered with sand or occupied by swamps, and many parts of the interior are so intersected and broken by hills as to be much better adapted for pasture than for the plough. Accordingly, there are few departments of France in which the rearing of cattle and management of the dairy are better understood. In the S. of the department a considerable extent of the surface is occupied by forests. The principal river is the Seine, which winds along the S. in a very sinuous course, and drains a considerable part of the surface; but there are numerous other streams, of which only the Lezarde and the Bresle are navigable, which proceed directly to the coast, and drain the N. and W. The climate varies much in different localities. Along the sea-coast, and in many of the valleys, it is in general cold and moist, and the winters are usually long and rainy. The swampy districts along the shores, and particularly the lower banks of the Seine, are unhealthy, and fever and ague are very prevalent. Considerably more than one-half of the surface is arable, and one-ninth is under wood. A good deal of hemp and flax is grown. Orchards also are very general, and much excellent cider is made. A great part of the land is farmed by the owners, under the name of *cultivateurs-propriétaires*. Both they and the farmers who cultivate the lands of others are generally in good circumstances. Iron is found in small quantity, and there are some indications of coal; but the only valuable mineral returns are obtained from the quarries of marble, building-stone, and pavement. There is also good potters'-clay. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and are actively and successfully carried on in almost every district of the department. Among others may be mentioned the cotton and linen fabrics of Rouen; the numerous tissues, cotton-mills, sugar-refineries, and tanneries of Le Havre; the woollen, serge, and blonde of Neufchâtel; and the lace, and delicate coat, bone, and ivory articles of Dieppe. There are also numerous glass-works, dye-works, potteries, and chemical-works. The fishing, particularly of herring and mackerel, is actively carried on, and the trade is very extensive. The department is divided into five arrondissements—Rouen (the capital), Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, and Yvetot; subdivided into 50 cantons, and 759 communes. Pop. (1852), 762,039.

SEIRKIERAN, par. Irel. King's co.; 5825 ac. P. 1200. SEISTAN, a prov. Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian province Yezd; lat. 30° 30' to 32° N.; lon. 61° to 62° 30' E.; about 100 m. long, N. to S.; and 60 m. broad, E. to W.; area, about 5000 sq. m. The whole territory consists of a basin or plain, having on every side higher grounds, and receiving in its most depressed part the waters of a system of drainage extending over above 100,000 sq. m. The S. part of this plain is all but an utter desert, and on the N. it is little better. In a few places the soil is impregnated with salt. Nearly in the centre of the territory lies the great swamp or Lake Hamoon or Zurrah, the recipient of several rivers, the largest of which is the Helmund. Of the climate of Seistan not much is known, but it is ascertained to be unhealthy. A steady wind blows during the six hot months of the year from N. to S., so laden with saline dust that every fifth person suffers from diseases of the eyes. The soil of the S. desert is for the most part sandy, that of the N., a hard, compact, light-coloured clay, both unfertile. In the few cultivable spots that occur, wheat, rice, and some coarser

grains, cotton, tobacco, water-melons, pomegranates, tamarisks, and mulberry-trees are produced. There are few horses; but camels, sheep, goats, mules, asses, and cattle are more numerous, and constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants. The wild animals include leopards, wolves, otters, jackals, hyenas, foxes, porcupines, hedgehogs, kangaroos, and rats. Wild hogs lurk in the marshes in great numbers, and are said to destroy one-half of the crops. The majority of the inhabitants are Tajiks, but there are also various other tribes. Massive embankments and numerous ruins, the latter widely dispersed over the country, afford evidence of Seistan having been formerly much more densely peopled, and generally in a much more advanced state than it is now. The language used is broken Persian; and the country appears to be divided among a number of petty chiefs, who acknowledge the supremacy of the ruler of Herat.

SEITENDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A vil. prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle and near Walden, burg, with a church, a castle, an infirmary, and several mills. Pop. 1060.—2, (*Mittel, Nader, and Ober*). A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle Schönan; with two churches, a castle, limekilns, and three mills. Pop. 936.

SEITENDORF, or **SEITENDORF**, a tn. Saxony, circle and 27 m. S.E. Bautzen; with a church and manufactures of linen and nankeen. Pop. 2067.

SEITZ, or **KLOSTER-SEITZ**, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle and about 20 m. from Cilli. It has a castle, and a celebrated Carthusian abbey, one of the oldest in Germany. Pop. 2450.

SEIX, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, l. bank Salat, 23 m. S.W. Foix. It contains the ruins of an old castle, and has several fine quarries of marble. Pop. 1689.

SEL, one of the Cape Verde Islands. See **SAL**.

SELARGIUS, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 5 m. N.E. Cagliari, in an unhealthy district. It has some trade in the wine which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2287.

SELATTYN, par. Eng. Salop; 5553 ac. Pop. 1071.

SELAYA, a tn. Spain, prov. Santander, in a valley near Villacariego. It has a handsome palace, a church, court-house, primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1000.

SELB, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, and on a small stream of same name, 25 m. E.N.E. Baireuth; with a castle, manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, cutlery, and earthenware, cotton and several other mills. Pop. 3384.

SELBITZ, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, dist. and 2 m. S.E. Naila; with a church, two castles, one of them in ruins; and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. Pop. 1160.

SELBOE—1, An isl., W. coast, Norway, prov. Bergenhus; lat. 60° N., and lon. 3° 15' E.; about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad; N. side fiord of same name.—2, A vil. and par. Norway, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on the Nea, near its mouth in the Lake of Selboe. There are copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 3200.—The **LAKE**, which receives the Nea, and discharges itself by the Nid into the Trondhjem-fiord at the town of Trondhjem, is a large, irregular, and picturesque expanse, about 18 m. long, by 3 m. broad.

SELBORNE, par. Eng. Hants; 8506 ac. Pop. 1114.

SELBY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town is 14 m. S. by E. York, with which and with Leeds and Hull it is connected by railway; on the Ouse, here navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and crossed by an excellent wooden bridge, which opens to allow shipping to pass. It consists of four principal streets, diverging from a central market-place, adorned with an ancient Gothic cross; and several small streets, paved, and lighted with gas; houses well but irregularly built. It has a magnificent parish church, in different styles, which once formed part of an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in 1063 by William the Conqueror; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Unitarians, Friends, and R. Catholics; a plain townhall and lecture-room, a custom-house, a mechanics' institute, two libraries, and several schools; a building-yard, and flax, shoe thread, oil, mustard, and chicory mills, a rope-work, three foundries, and two tan-yards; and a trade in agricultural produce and the articles of manufacture. The tithes of the abbey, in which the monks stored their grain, still exists. Henry I. was born at Selby. Pop. 5109. Area of par., 5180 ac. Pop. 5340.

SELE [*anc. Silari*], a river, Naples, rises in the Apennines, S. frontiers of prov. Principato-Ultra, flows S. through Principato-Citra, till it receives the Calore or Tangro, then turns W.S.W., and after receiving the Calore or Petra, falls into the gulf about 18 m. S.S.E. Salerno; total course, 45 m.

SELEFKEH [*anc. Seleucia Trachea*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Ithil, r. bank Ghiuk, about 10 m. above its mouth in the N.E. part of the Levant, 55 m. S.S.W. Tarsus. The ruins of the ancient town are still seen covering a large area, but the modern town, though the residence of an aga dependent on the governor of Cyprus, is a wretched place, composed chiefly of earthen and wooden huts.

SELENGA, a river, Central Asia, formed in Mongolia by the junction of several head-streams, which unite about lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 103° E.; where it flows N.E. about 100 m., or to lat. 50° N., where it is joined by various considerable tributaries, thence it proceeds N. and N.E. to Udinsk in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, when it suddenly bends to the N.W., and falls into Lake Baikal, S.E. side, after a course of probably 800 m.

SELENGHINSK, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 131 m. S.E. Irkutsk, on the Selenga, near the S.E. of Lake Gousinoo, in a bleak and arid district. It is poorly built, though it ranks as one of the best towns in Siberia, is surrounded by fortifications, and has three churches, some general trade with Kiachta, and a trade in salt, obtained from springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2579.

SELENIA (CAPE), a promontory, N.E. coast, Asia, Gulf of Anadir; lat. 62° 42' 30' N.; lon. 177° 49' 48" E.

SELENNAK, a river, Siberia, rises in gov. Yakutsk; lat. 62° N.; flows E.N.E. and joins l. bank Indighirka, after a course of about 130 m.

SELHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1042 ac. Pop. 120.

SELIGENSTADT, a tn. Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt; with a church, an old abbey; manufactures of woollens and linens, and several tanneries. Near it is an old imperial palace called Chateau Rouge. Pop. 2624.

SELIGENTHAL, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 4 m. N.W. Schmalkalden; with manufactures of wire, and four mills. Pop. 1163.

SELIGHER, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Tver, about 35 m. long, N. to S.; 10 m. broad; and in some places 16 fathoms deep. It is very irregular in shape, and so deeply indented as to have the appearance of several lakes communicating by narrow channels. It discharges itself into the Volga. It is well supplied with fish. The town of Ostchakov stands on a peninsula at its S.E. extremity.

SELIMNO, or **ISLANDJI**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, at S. foot of the Balkan, on a small affluent of the Tondja, 70 m. N. by W. Adrianople. It is walled; and has three mosques, baths, and manufactures of firearms, woollen stuffs, oil, essence of roses, and one of the largest fairs in Turkey, attended by merchants from Russia, Germany, &c. Pop. 20,000.

SELKIRK, or **SELKIRKSHIRE**, an inland co. Scotland, bounded, N. by Midlothian, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and W. Peebles. Area, 169,280 ac.; of which but a small portion is arable. It is generally hilly, the hills being for the most part ridge-shaped, and rounded on the tops. They vary in height from a few hundred ft. to 2000 ft., and are smooth and green to their summits. The mountains appear to have been originally one large, high bed of graywacke and clay-slate, now cut and subdivided by streams. On the W. side of the county, extensive strata of porphyry are found alternating with slate and granite. Wheat is raised to some extent in the lower districts, and oats, turnips, barley, and clover-hay are cultivated in regular rotation; but the quantity of land under tillage is comparatively small, the dampness of the climate and other circumstances rendering the county altogether more appropriate for pasturage. The Cheviots are now the prevailing breed of sheep, having nearly superseded the black-faced, which are confined to exposed mossy lands. The cattle are chiefly of the Teeswater breed. A considerable number of Highland cattle are also grazed on the hills. Principal rivers—the Tweed, and its tributaries Yarrow and Ettrick. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in various branches of woollen manufactures, which have their chief seat in Selkirk, the capital of the county, and in Galashiels. Selkirkshire returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 9809.

SELKIRK, an anc. royal burgh and market tn. Scotland, cap. co. Selkirk, 32 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. It is well built, and contains some good streets, and many respectable and substantial houses. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; has a neat, plain Established church, Free and U. Presbyterian churches, and several excellent and well-conducted schools; a public subscription-library, a mechanics' institute, and a newsroom. Woollen manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent, and also tanning and stocking-weaving. In former times Selkirk was celebrated for the manufacture of thin or single-soled shoes. Hence the 'Sutors of Selkirk.' Area of par., 4347 ac. P. (1851), 3314.

SELLA:—1, A tn. and com. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Alicante, on the side of a hill. It consists of regularly built houses, arranged in steep, narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets. It has a level and spacious public square, containing the courthouse; a parish church, and two primary schools; manufactures of linen cloth, and some trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1670.—2, A river, which descends from a branch of the Cantabrian Mountains, prov. Oviedo; flows first N., then E., then N.N.E., and after a course of about 36 m., falls into the Bay of Biscay, forming the bay and port of Ribadesella.

SELLACK, par. Eng. Hereford; 1540 ac. Pop. 326.

SELLE, or **CELLE**, a river, France, rises in S.W. of dep. Cantal, flows W.S.W. into dep. Lot, past Figeac and Cabrières, and a little below the latter joins r. bank Lot; total course, 60 m.

SELLES, or **SELLES-SUE-CHER**, a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, here crossed by a fine bridge, 25 m. S.E. Blois. It contains a handsome parish church, and a magnificent chateau, built by Philip of Bethune, brother of the celebrated Sully; and has manufactures of woollens, and a trade in corn, wine, and hay. Pop. 2033.

SELLING, par. Eng. Kent; 2463 ac. Pop. 597.

SELLINGE, par. Eng. Kent; 2055 ac. Pop. 550.

SELLNITZ, or **SELLETZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, l. bank Bila, 5 m. from Brüx; with a church and several mills. Pop. 1398.

SELLYE, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 9 m. from Szeged, on the Drave; with two churches. It suffers much from inundation. Pop. 1043.

SELLYE, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 14 m. S.W. Neutra, r. bank Waag; with a castle, hospital, school, and extensive tile-works. Pop. 2172.

SELMA, a vil., U. States, Alabama, 45 m. W. Montgomery, r. bank river Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee, and Alabama and Mississippi railroads. It has manufactures of iron, including steam-engines, &c., and ships a large quantity of cotton annually. Pop. 1200.

SELMAS, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, within 15 m. of N.W. reach of Lake Urumia. It contains about 1500 families, of whom 200 are Christian.

SELMESTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1590 ac. Pop. 260.

SELOIGNES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Eau Blanche and Oise, near the frontiers of France, 33 m. S.E. Mons. It has manufactures of iron, a foundry, two breweries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1014.

SELSEY, a maritime vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, near the extremity of a somewhat remarkable headland, called Selsey Bill; lat. 50° 43' 48" N.; lon. 0° 48' 30" W. It consists principally of one street of neatly-built houses; with a handsome church, and a place of worship for Bryanites; an extensive fishery is carried on here for prawns, lobsters, crabs, oysters, and cod. Area of par., 4314 ac. Pop. 934.

SELSTON, par. Eng. Notz; 2330 ac. Pop. 2101.

SELTSCHAN, or **SEDLICZANY**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, on the Czdilina; with a deanery church. P. 1698.

SELTZ [anc. *Salatio*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, l. bank Rhine, 29 m. N.E. Strasburg. It has a handsome Gothic church, a cotton-mill, oil-works, and some trade in hemp and flax. Pop. 2157.

SELUNE, a river, France, rises in S.W. frontiers of dep. Orne; flows W.N.W. across the S. of dep. Manche, and after a course of 50 m., of which 9 m. when favoured by the tide are navigable, falls into Bay of Mont St. Michel, where it forms a common estuary with the Lee.

SELVA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Tarragona. It has well-

formed and paved streets, two churches, a primary school, two suppressed convents, considerable manufactures of earthenware, a distillery, and several oil-mills. Pop. 3879.—2, (*de Mar*), A seaport tn. Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Gerona, on the Mediterranean; with a church, a primary school, and a harbour, at which some import and export trade is carried on. Pop. 752.—3, A tn., near the centre of Isl. Majorca, 18 m. N.E. Palma. It is well built; and has a church, a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 3915.

SELVE, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, S.E. of isl. Osero. It is of very irregular shape, and about 4 m. long. It forms a single parish, and has a village of same name, in which the greater part of the inhabitants reside. They are chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. 1325.

SELVI, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the Rusita, 90 m. W. by S. Shumla. Pop. 2500.

SELWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2219 ac. P. 489.

SEM, a river, Russia. See SEM.

SEMAO, or **SMAO**, a small insalubrious isl. Indian Archipelago, off S.W. extremity of Timor, near Coopang Bay; lat. (S. point) 10° 20' S.; lon. 123° 21' E.; about 25 m. long, by 10 m. broad, moderately elevated, and separated from Timor by a narrow strait. The principal articles of trade are wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds'-nests.

SEMD, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg, near Umstadt. Pop. 1146.

SEMENDRIA, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe, cap. of Servia, r. bank Danube, at the junction of the Jessava, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the residence of a bishop. It was taken by the Turks in 1438, and re-taken several times by the Hungarians and Turks, ultimately remaining in the hands of the latter. Pop. about 12,000.

SEMENOOD, or **SAMANTU**, a tn. Egypt, l. bank Dami-etta branch of the Nile, 45 m. S.W. Damiatta. It is a place of some extent, with the usual bazaars of the large towns of Egypt; and is famous for its pottery, which is sent to Cairo. Here are the mounds of Sebennytus, the city of Sem, the Egyptian Hercules.

SEMENTOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Nijne-Novgorod; with a church, manufactures of various articles in wood, and some general trade. Pop. 1000.

SEMER, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1248 ac. Pop. 558.

SEMIDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 8 m. from Coimbra, on the slope of a mountain of the same name, the crest of which is occupied by the sanctuary of Senhor-da-Serra, a noted place of pilgrimage for many centuries. In the town is a celebrated convent of Benedictine friars. Pop. 2030.

SEMIIL, **SEMILE**, or **SEMILOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 23 m. N.E. Bunzlau, on the Iser, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a castle, church, chapel, and school; and has manufactures of fine paper, and a distillery. P. 1716.

SEMINARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 2 m. S.E. Palma. It has three churches. Pop. 4280.

SEMPITALATINSK, or **SEMPOLATINSK**, a tn. and fort, Siberia, gov. and 400 m. S.S.E. Omsk, r. bank Irtysh. It forms part of the military line which has been formed on that river, and owing to its encroachment has changed its site four times since it was first erected in 1718. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with the Kirghizes and the Khanates of Tashkend and Kashgar. Pop. (1850), 7593.

SEMISOPOCHNOI, or **ISLE OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS**, belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of the Kryci or Rat Islands, about lat. 51° 59' N.; and lon. 179° 45' 57" W. It is of a circular form, about 30 m. in circuit, and has a mountainous surface, with summits 800 ft. in height, on which in summer the snow lies in bands. One of the mountains emits smoke. The aspect of the N. and E. sides is wild and desolate; that of the S. and W. is more pleasing, presenting several green spots. The channel between this island and Goreloy, about 45 m. broad, and not subject to tide-races, is the best for crossing the Aleutian chain.

SEMJEN (Er), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, in a fertile district, about 9 m. from Körvtelyes; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1615.

SEMLY, par. Eng. Wilts; 2945 ac. Pop. 699.

SEMLIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 26 m. N.W. Voronej, on the Semlianka; with some trade. P. (1851), 2898.

SEMLIN, or **ZEMLIN** [Hungarian, *Zimony*], a frontier tn. Hungary, Syrmia, regimental dist. Peterwardein, almost opposite Belgrade, at the confluence of the Save with the Danube. It stands on a tongue of land formed by the two rivers, is not fortified, but surrounded by a stockade, and consists of the inner town and a suburb called Franzenthal. The former contains some good houses, and has some of its principal streets paved with rough stones, but the town as a whole has a very mean appearance, and even in its better part looks empty and melancholy. The quarter nearest the Danube, built on the slope of a hill, called Zinkaberg, from having been originally inhabited by gipsies, is a mere assemblage of mud-huts, thatched with reeds and built along lanes, which from the deep ruts made in them by torrents of rain, are rather ditches than streets. The Zinkaberg is crowned with the ruins of the castle of John Hunyad, to whom Christendom was mainly indebted in the 15th century for its deliverance from the Turks. The inhabitants carry on an important transit trade, receiving from Turkey chiefly cotton, linen-yarn, saffron, honey, lamb-skins, and tobacco-pipes; and sending into it cloths of different kinds, porcelain, glass, &c. Near it is the quarantine station of Contumatz, the most important lazaretto on the Turkish frontier. **Pop.** 10,200.

SEMOY, or **SEMOIS** [Latin, *Semarus*], a river, rises in Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, near Arlon, proceeds E. through the S. of prov. Ardennes, and passes Cligny and Bouillon, enters prov. Namur, and proceeds into the French territory, and joins r. bank Meuse, after a course of about 110 m., of which about 46 m. are navigable.

SEMPACH, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.W. Luzern, E. shore of Lake Sempach. It is walled, flanked with towers in a very ruinous condition, and is poorly built. Its only claim to notice is derived from being the scene of the second great battle which the Swiss gained over their Austrian oppressors, who left on the field 600 nobles, including their leader, Duke Leopold, and more than 2000 common soldiers, though the whole force, opposed to them did not exceed 1400. **Pop.** 1007.—The LAKE, 1530 ft. above sea-level, and 160 ft. above that of the Lake of Luzern, is about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad; and is embosomed by hills, and well supplied with fish.

SEMPERINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3480 ac. **Pop.** 595.

SEMPST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne and the Brussels and Antwerp railway, 11 m. N.N.E. Brussels; with a brewery, two mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and flax. **Pop.** 2524.

SEMPTE, or **SCHINTAU**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 16 m. W. Neutra, on the Vaag; with a church, a strong castle, which figures in the Turkish wars; and a trade in corn and wine. **Pop.** 1157.

SEMUR, or **SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS** [anc. *Sinemurum*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on a rock of granite, bathed on three sides by the Armançon, here crossed by two bridges, 37 m. N.W. Dijon. It is in general well built; has a handsome Gothic church, a court of first resort, a public library, communal college, and agricultural society; manufactures of common woollen cloth, serge, and druzget, several tanneries, worsted, cotton, bark, and fulling mills; and a trade in corn, wine, honey, hemp, wool, horses, and cattle. **Pop.** 4057.

SENA, or **SENNÁ**, a tn., E. coast, Africa, about lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 35° 38' 8" E.; in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique (*which see*).

SENAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Milan; with a church, and a summer-residence of the archbishops of Milan. **Pop.** 2004.

SEND, par. Eng. Surrey; 5162 ac. **Pop.** 1555.

SENDENHORST, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 12 m. S.E. Münster. It is well built; has six churches and chapels, and a castle, and a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 1468.

SENDRE, a river, France, rises in S.W. of dep. Charente-Inférieure; flows N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic, opposite the S.E. extremity of isle of Oleron; total course, 50 m., of which about 18 m. are navigable.

SENECA, a vil. and township, Canada West, dist. Niagara, on the Ouse or Grand River, here crossed by a bridge, about 55 m. S.S.W. Toronto. The township contains the two distinct villages of Seneca and Caledonia. The latter, the more important of the two, situated 1 m. above the other, has

an Episcopal and a Free church, two common and two private schools, a tannery, and several saw and flour mills. The former has also several large mills, a carding-machine, and a cloth-factory. **Pop.** township (1852), 3636.

SENECA, a lake, U. States, New York, 168 m. W. Albany, 40 m. long, N. to S., by 2 m. to 4 m. broad; 430 ft. above sea-level; and in some parts 560 ft. deep. Steamers ply on it. It empties itself at its N.E. angle by the river Seneca, which, flowing N. and E., receives the waters of lakes Cayuga, Canadawaga, Owaseo, Skaneateles, Onondaga, and Oneida, then turns N.W. and joins the Oswego river, after a course of 60 m. At the villages of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, there are falls affording excellent water power.

SENECA FALLS, a vil. U. States, New York, 162 m. W. by N. Albany, on the Seneca; with manufactures of cotton goods, iron, and paper; a boat-building yard, and numerous flour and saw mills. Near it gypsum abounds. **Pop.** 3045.

SENEFFE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. E.N.E. Mons; with a large church, two schools, a glass-bottle manufactory, a distillery, brewery, salt-refinery, tannery, and hat-factory. **Pop.** 3853.

SENEGAL, a large river, W. Africa. *See* **SENEGAMBIA**. **SENEGAL**, a French colonial dependency, W. Africa, Senegambia, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, comprising also the island of Goree, Albulda on the bank of the Gambia, and the other stations S. of Cape Verd. The exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet-woods, and gold-dust. Imports—manufactured goods, wines, spirits and provisions. Senegal is governed by a superior naval officer, who resides at St. Louis, the seat of the chief judicial court. A lieutenant-governor is stationed at Goree. The French first settled here in 1637. It was taken by the English in 1756; re-taken by the French in 1779; and subsequently held by the English till the peace of 1814. **Pop.** (1849), 14,876.

SENEGALIA, a tn. Papal States. *See* **SINIGAGLIA**.

SENEGAMBIA [French, *Senegambie*], an extensive region of W. Africa, lying between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Such at least would be its extension if the application of the name were determined by its derivation. But the name Senegambia has been brought into use chiefly by French writers, who, affecting to have extensive national claims to territory in W. Africa, have gone on enlarging continually the application of the name, which is more properly given to their own settlements, and understand by Senegambia, the whole country from the Senegal S. to Sierra Leone, Cape St. Ann, or even to Cape Palmas. Such nomenclature, however, founded neither on physical features nor on political divisions, serves no useful purpose. Convenience suggests that the name Senegambia should be confined rather to the region around the Gambia, and embraced by the Senegal on the N. and E., and by the sea on the W. as far S. as the 10th parallel of latitude, where the sources of the Senegal approach nearest to the sea. About this line begins the country dependent on or allied with the British colony of Sierra Leone; S. of which again is the independent state of Liberia, neither of which can be combined, on any sound principles of grouping, with the countries farther N.

Boundaries.—The source of the Ba-fing or Black River, which is considered as the main branch of the Senegal, is situate in lat. 10° 16' N.; lon. 11° W.; or about 140 m. in a direct line from the sea-coast. Thence the river flows some distance E., turns N.E. and N., and at last, after running W. some hundreds of miles in a very winding course, it descends to the sea in a S.S.W. direction; the length of the stream, measured along all its windings, exceeding probably 1000 m. It thus nearly encircles a very ample region, through which flows the Gambia, first from S. to N., and then to the W., in a tortuous course like the Senegal, but within narrower limits, though with a more copious stream. S. of the Gambia again are the rivers Cazamansa, Jéba or Injéba, the Rio Grande, Rio Nunez, and Pongas, though this last may be considered as belonging to or forming the natural boundary of Sierra Leone. The region thus marked out, S. and W. of the Senegal, has a length from N. to S. of about 400 m., with an average width of 300 m.; but as the upper course of the Ba-fing is known only at a few points, and as

the position assigned to it depends entirely on estimates of an imperfect character, the E. limit of Senegambia is so far uncertain.

Mountains, Valleys, &c.—The physical features of a country so imperfectly explored as Senegambia, cannot be described with any accuracy of detail. The observations at once certain and instructive, relating to its nature and conformation, lie within a narrow compass. The W. or maritime portion of the country is a low, flat, and to a great extent, swampy plain, nearly 150 m. wide, under the 10th parallel, and increasing N. towards the Senegal to a width of 200 m. E. of this is a hilly or mountainous country, in which the principal valleys seem all to run from S. to N. The statements made respecting the height of these mountains are always vague, and often rest merely on hearsay. The mountain of Mouminia, lat. $11^{\circ}4'N.$, is reported to be covered with snow in winter, and M. Heeuard, a recent traveller (1851), undoubtedly meant to convey his belief of its great height, when he remarked that he found on it in June no snow, but abundance of magnetic iron-ore. The same traveller seems to have believed that Timbo, the capital of Fouta-Jallon, stands at a great elevation. But this opinion receives no confirmation from the accounts given of the fall of the Scarries, Rokelle, and other rivers near Sierra Leone, which descend with a moderate course from the heights of Fouta-Jallon. Besides, Major Laing, in estimating the height of Mount Loma, the source of the Joliba, at 1600 ft., seems to render it improbable that the rivers flowing W. with a comparatively short course, should spring from a much greater height. From Falaba, whence he saw Mount Loma, he could also descry the mountains of Fouta-Jallon, and he does not appear to have been struck by, nor even to have suspected, their superior elevation. It is natural to suppose that the inhabitants of an elevated region liable to winter snow would, under the tropics, differ totally in habits and constitution from the people dwelling in the plains. But it does not appear that in Senegambia nature marks out the definite limits of race, or offers any impediment whatever to continual migration from the hill to the plain and back again. The plateau of Fouta-Jallon, Jallon-ké-du, Kouka-du, and Bambock, may therefore be assumed with probability to have a moderate general elevation of 1200 ft. or 1500 ft., while the summits of the mountain-chains, which are not numerous, attain perhaps at the utmost an absolute height of 6000 ft.

Rivers.—The Senegal, the mouth of which is in lat. $15^{\circ}48'N.$, but which in its course through Fouta-Toro, advances a degree farther N., has its chief sources (those of the Ba-fing) in lat. $10^{\circ}16'N.$; while the sources of the other rivers S. of the Senegal on the coast, are situate N. of that parallel. The Ba-fing runs at first E., then N. by Timbo, and afterwards N.E. and N.W. From the opposite or W. side of the mountain in which it rises, springs also the Téné or Falemé, the second great branch of the Senegal, which runs N. in a more direct course till it joins the Ba-fing in Galam. The latter receives on its E. side the Kakora or Dangerous River, and the Ba-Wullima or Red River, both large streams. The Senegal is navigable up to the cataracts of Félou in Kasson, about 700 m. from its mouth. Above those falls it again assumes the appearance of a great river, but its capabilities are not practically known. The Senegal is much wasted in the lower part of its course by the numerous marigots or drains which carry its waters through the adjacent plains; and its mouth is dangerously barred, so as to be at most seasons accessible only for small vessels. The Gambia (lat. $13^{\circ}30'N.$) is reported to have its source in the mountains of Badé, in lat. $11^{\circ}25'N.$; lon. $11^{\circ}15'W.$ It flows at first towards the interior, like the Ba-fing, but winds round quickly, and within 60 m. of its fountains flows W. to the sea. It appears, in its lower course, a greater river than the Senegal, and is navigable 300 m. up for vessels drawing two fathoms. The falls at Baracunda may be ascended during the floods, and the Gambia has in fact been navigated in boats to a distance of 500 m. from its mouth, and till, from the wildness and depopulation of the adjacent country, its further exploration promised little advantage. The same mountain which gives rise to the Dima or Gambia, also sends forth to the W. the river Cumba or Koli, which is supposed by some to form the Rio Grande, in lat. $11^{\circ}30'N.$, though the native accounts seem to identify it rather with the Jéba or Injéba, a few miles N. of the Rio Grande. These two rivers, however, are usually considered

by seamen as only deep inlets or arms of the sea, and as owing but little of their magnitude to fresh-water supplies. The river Cazamansa, which flows between the Gambia and the Jéba, is altogether a river of the plains, and highly characteristic of this region, being fed wholly from marshes, inundated plains, or by the outpourings of the neighbouring rivers. It may be ascended in large boats 120 m. In general, it may be observed, that in Senegambia below the hills, where the rivers flow from E. to W., the country is perfectly level, and during the floods all the rivers quitting their channels flow over the plains, and become connected one with the other by means of canals or marigots, some of which remain still navigable when the floods have subsided, and thus facilitate to the natives communication across the country. These marigots are so numerous, that Senegambia, towards the sea, may be compared to a chain of islands separated by narrow channels.

Geology.—As the highland or E. portion of Senegambia has been visited at only a few points, its geological constitution is known but imperfectly. Yet it seems certain that granite in its various forms constitutes the base of the mountain-chains, and shows itself in all the small hills diversifying the banks of the Senegal, from Galam up to Bambock; while farther S., volcanic rocks frequently break through and cover the granite, the hill-tops being often crowned with basalt, and the loftier mountains owing their superior elevation to the mass of trachyte accumulated upon them. The valleys of the primitive rock seem to strike generally S.E. to N.W. The direction of the volcanic bends has not yet been clearly pointed out. In obvious connection with these is the iron-stone or ferruginous rock, profusely strewn over the hills in Fouta-Jallon, and neighbouring districts. Lower down than the iron, on the outer edge apparently of the volcanic influence, imbedded in a loose friable earth, lies the gold grain, for which in early times Guinea was so famous. Bambock, towards the N., between the Falemé and Ba-fing, and Buré in the E. slope, are the districts most famed for their gold-mines. The level plains towards the coast are formed, as might be expected, from the detritus of the hills, mixed with sand.

Botany.—The vegetation of Senegambia is known accurately only on the coast. On the Lower Senegal, the soil, so far as the inundation reaches, teems with abundance. Beyond that line extends a dry sandy desert, in which the cactus, acacia, and various thorny plants of the Sahara overspread the plains, and this desert aspect, narrowing as it goes S., reaches nearly to the Gambia. Farther S., and wherever the coast, broken into islands, is intersected by numerous marigots, the mangrove and palms occupy the shores. Behind them may be seen the gigantic baobab (*Adansonia*) and bentang (*Eriodendron*), the African teak, and other large timber. But the dense forest of great trees commences at some distance from the coast at the foot of the hills. It is above the limits of these forests apparently that the shea or butter-tree is first met with. This, with the ceiba-palm, characterize the hilly region. Farther S., perhaps beyond the limits here assigned to Senegambia, the cam-wood makes its appearance. The cultivation of the soil, throughout the whole region, varies much more from the civilization of the people than the gradations of climate. Fertile tracts, well situated, often lie as wilderness, while less favoured spots yield abundantly. Rice, maize, and other grains, with bananas, manioc, and yams are cultivated equally on the hills and plains. Tracts may be found, particularly round the villages of the Mahometan Mandingoes, exhibiting a state of cultivation which would be thought admirable even in Europe. The orange, citron, and other fruits introduced by the Portuguese in the 15th or 16th century, are now extensively cultivated in the hills. In some parts of Fouta-Jallon the oranges are not eaten by the natives, but reserved wholly for strangers.

Inhabitants.—As Senegambia is a region arbitrarily marked out by geographers only by a physical line, it presents no unity nor systematic arrangement of population. There exists little or no relation between its limits and those of the various nations which, wholly or in part, lie within it. These nations are of many races, which do not always admit of being accurately discriminated. We find, separate or mixed together, Yoloofs, Sérères, Foolaahs, Mandingoes under many denominations, Feloops, Tyabés, and Bissagoes. Each of these

again is often divided into several kingdoms or independent communities. This extraordinary mixture and complication of different races, or at least of different languages, is the most remarkable phenomenon of Western and Central Africa. In



NATIVES OF SENEGAMBIA.

From Rafflenel, *Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale*.

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| 1. Mandingo of Wollé—war costume. | 3. Female Griot of Bondou—ordinary costume. |
| 2. Griot of Bondou—costume of ceremony. | 4. Foolah Woman. |

attempting to describe the distribution of these races in Senegambia, the simplest course will be to proceed up the Senegal E. and S., and then turning W. to the coast, to consider the nations embraced in this circuit. The Senegal has on the r. or N. bank the desert tribes of the Moors, as they are commonly called, namely, the Trarzas, Darmankir, Braknas, Dowish, &c., who are all probably of Berber origin. S. of the river, which here separates the black from the white race, towards the sea, are the Yolofo, negroes of the deepest black, in several kingdoms. They extend S. to the river Salum, which divides them from the Mandingoes of the Gambia. Above them, 100 m. from the sea, are the Foolahs or Peules (Peule is probably the correct plural of Foolah), in Foota-Toro. Still higher up the river, in Galam or Kajaaga, are the Serracolets, in several different castes or families, of widely different character and manners. These people are jet black and shine like polished ebony. But their neighbours the Foolahs are not negroes; to brown complexions they join good features, and sometimes long hair. They are remarkable for cleanliness, religious zeal (they are generally Mahometans), equestrian habits, and attachment to pastoral life. Above Galam begin the Mandingo countries, Bondou, W. of the Falemé, and between this river and the Ba-fing, Bambock. Beyond the Ba-fing the mixed population of Kaarta and Kasson bounding Senegambia is chiefly Mandingo, but farther S.E. lies Foola-du, where the Foolahs possess a large territory surrounded on all sides by Mandingoes. Proceeding up the Ba-fing from Bambock, we arrive in Jallon-ké-du, or Red-man's Land, a Mandingo name which seems to point to the Foolahs, or possibly to a branch of the Mandingoes themselves, who are not uniformly black and coarse-featured. And from this country, near the sources of the Gambia, lat. 11° 25' N., the Mandingoes extend to the sea-coast on the W. 400 m., while on the E. their domain is almost equally extensive, for the Bambarras are of Mandingo race. Towards the S.E., and along the highland (Kong), it is not easy to assign their limits, but it is certain that branches of them (the Deys and Veys) approach the coast in Liberia, while others occupy (in Gaman) the elevated interior of Ashantee. Above Jallon-ké-du is Foota-Jallon, where the Foolahs have established a comparatively powerful empire. Their capital, Timbo, near the sources of the Ba-fing and Falemé is not above 180 m. from Sierra Leone. If we turn from Timbo W. to the coast, passing through a belt of dense forest, we find the plains generally occupied by Mandingoes under a variety of names, among which that of Sozè or Súsú

predominates. Yet the W. ranges of mountains, in lat. 11° to 12°, are said to be occupied by a people called Tyabés, completely wild and savage, and having a peculiar language. There is good reason, nevertheless, for believing that the Tyabés are of the same race as the Bullons near Sierra Leone. At the mouth of the Cazamansa dwell the Feloops, a barbarous race, around whom are several other nations (Fogni, Ziguishé, &c.), of kindred origin and language, all alike noted for turbulence, predatory habits, and habitual intoxication. The comparative barbarity and debasement of the coast tribes may be generally ascribed to the abundance of palm-wine. The plains of the interior, from the Yolofo and Foolahs in the N., to the 6th parallel probably in the S., are possessed by Mandingo communities. The same people occupy the coast in Barra, at the mouth of the Gambia. The pagan Mandingoes, styled by the Mahometans, Soninkés, that is, brandy-men or drunkards, still form the majority. But Mahometan settlements of Mandingoes and Foolahs are rapidly increasing near the coast, and invariably bring with them superior industry, sobriety, and instruction, for every village has its school. All over Senegambia are to be found the Griots, who appear to be a distinct people, and the hereditary professional buffoons, minstrels, and improvisatori of the country.

Government.—The Yolofo are ruled by hereditary chiefs, who may be styled kings. Among the Foolahs, the Almany (Al-Imám) is at once sovereign and high-priest, and, if well versed in the Koran, he can, by means of it, exercise an almost despotic power. The Mandingo chiefs are generally controlled by councils of elders, and also by popular assemblies; but the aristocratic element seems to prevail over the democratic in most of their republics. The Feloops and other barbarous tribes on the sea-board, seem to have no further plan than is absolutely required for defence or for plans of pillage. Each village is independent of its neighbours; and sometimes even each house in a village is fortified and fenced off as securely as possible from those around it. The rule of succession among all these nations generally follows the female line, that is, the inheritance goes to the sister's son, though in some communities the brother is allowed to have a prior title.

European Settlements.—In the middle of the 15th century (1452), the Portuguese reached the Senegal, and opened a friendly communication with one of the Yolofo kings. But the comparatively humble trade of that part of Guinea does not seem to have satisfied them, and without making permanent settlements on it, they hurried farther S. in prosecution of their discoveries. With the voyage of Jobson in 1620, the English may be said to have begun the exploration of the Gambia, though their traders were on the coast 30 or 40 years earlier. The trade of the French in the Senegal may in like manner be dated from Brue's voyage in 1697. The French have at present factories not only on the Senegal, but also on the Gambia, Cazamansa, and Rio Grande. They aim, however, at no colonization nor acquisition of territory beyond what is absolutely necessary for the security of their mercantile establishments. St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia, and Macarthy's Island, about 150 m. higher up, are the chief English factories in Senegambia. (See GAMBIA.) The Portuguese still retain small factories on the rivers Cazamansa and Jéba. But it is to the Gambia that the Mandingoes, the great traders of W. Africa, chiefly resort. Gold-dust, ivory, skins, fine woods and timber were formerly the chief productions, but it has been discovered of late years that the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), called by the French *niatché de terre*, yields abundance of fine oil, and the increasing cultivation of this article, chiefly by the Mandingoes, now begins to support an important commerce, which will probably produce several sensible effects on the civilization of W. Africa.—(Leyden's *Africa*; Mollin, *Voy. dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique*; Rafflenel, *Voy. dans l'Afrique Occidentale*; Heecquard, *Voy. sur la Côte et dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique Occidentale*, Paris, 1853; &c.)

SENEGHE, or SENEGUI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Aristanò, 9 m. S.E. Cagliari; with mines of lead, copper, and iron. Pop. 1846.

SENERCHIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, N.N.E. Campagna; with a church and four chapels. P. 1450.

SENFTEMBERG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on the Black Elster; with a castle, and a German and Wendish church. Pop. 1402.

SENFTENBERG, or ZAMBERG, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 28 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz; with a castle, church, hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2904.

SENHORIM, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, about 12 m. from Viseu. Pop. 1506.

SENIIVINE ISLANDS, a group of the Carolines, Pacific Ocean; lat. 6° 43' to 7° 6' N.; lon. 158° to 158° 30' E. They furnish abundant supplies for the refreshment of whalers. They produce about 500 lbs. of tortoise-shell annually. This is the only article of merchandise, except trepang, which can at present be procured beyond the immediate wants of visitors, although many other valuable commodities might be very easily added. Principal island, Pouinipet (*which see*).

SENIGA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, 7 m. S.E. Verolanova; with four churches. Pop. 1970.

SENIO, a river, Italy, rises on N. slope of the Apennines, W. of Palazzolo in Tuscany, enters the Papal States, flows N.E. past the town of Ravenna, and about 12 m. below falls into r. bank Po-di-Primaro, after a course of about 55 m.

SENJARY (Novoi), a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Poltawa, r. bank Vorskla; with five churches; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 3750.

SENJEN, an isl. Arctic Ocean, N.W. coast, Norway, prov. Nordland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; length, N.E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth, about 28 m. It is very irregular in shape, and the coast on the W. and N. consists of an almost continuous series of deep narrow creeks and bold projecting headlands. The interior is mountainous, and the surface is covered chiefly with moss, on which, during the summer, the Finns depasture herds of reindeer.

SENLIS [anc. *Augustomagus*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, 30 m. S.E. Beauvais. It is in general well built, but many of the streets are narrow and winding. It has an ancient castle, flanked with two round-towers; a cathedral, said to have been founded by Charlemagne; a public library and theatre; and cotton-mills, tanneries and bleachfields. Near it are excellent quarries and limekilns. Pop. 5186.

SENMANAT, a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 12 m. from Barcelona, on a height. It has a parish church, two primary schools, some manufactures of cotton, and a trade in wine, oil, and dairy produce. Pop. 1417.

SENNÄ—1, A tn., E. coast, Africa. See SENÄ.—2, A tn. Persia. See SINNA.

SENNAR, a state, with cap. of same name, on the Nile or Bahr-el-Azrek, between the parallels of 12° and 15° 45' N., and now, in the political language of Egypt, to which country it is subjected, forming part of Nubia. In lat. 15° 37' N., is situate the junction of the two great arms of the Nile, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, the tract between which, increasing S. to a width of two or three days' journey (50 m. or 60 m.), is called by the Arabs the Island of Sennar; the name given to it by the indigenous population is Hîi. The towns or villages lie chiefly along the banks of the Blue River or Bahr-el-Azrek, and are tolerably numerous from the 13th parallel downwards for a distance of 200 m. From that limit, or perhaps in some places a little farther S., the island is all nominally subject to Sennar. E. of the Blue River this dominion reaches to the forests which encircle Abyssinia. The little communities that spring up in sequestered situations, between these forests and the Abyssinian highland, are sometimes claimed by the one state, sometimes by the other. But their allegiance, equally unprofitable and uncertain, is rarely enforced. On its W. side the island of Sennar is a wilderness, the only permanent inhabited places on the White River being Hellet-el-Ais, a poor hamlet at the ferry, on the road to Kordofan; and, lower down, Manjera, a Turkish station for hewing timber and building boats. The authority maintained over the wandering Arab or Ethiopic tribes, is a matter rather of might than right, and depends less on prescription or convention, than on the actual power and vigour of the government. The Turco-Egyptians, whose head-quarters are at Khartoom, at the N. point of the island of Sennar, have exacted submission from the tribes of Taka, E. of the Atbara, and also held in subjection Kordofan, in the W., where they keep a strong garrison in the chief town, Obeid.

Rivers.—The Blue and White rivers do not appear to receive N. of lat. 12°, any notable tributary streams from the tract lying between them. But as the whole country visibly slopes W.,

it is probable that some rivulets flow into the White River, the ordinary width of which, nearly 2 m., increases in some places below El Ais, during the floods, to 8 m. or more. The Blue River is joined, within the limits of Sennar, by the Dender; and, lower down, by the Ra'ad (lightning) or Shimfa, as it is called by the Abyssinians, in whose territories both these streams rise. They are both great rivers in the rainy season; this once over, the Ra'ad stands in pools. But the all-important river of the country is the Bahr-el-Azrek or Nile, as it is here called. The villages and settled population of Sennar are nearly all on this river, the ordinary width of which varies from 500 to 1000 yards.

Geology.—The territory of Sennar is collectively a great level plain, from which masses of rock protrude only at wide intervals, and to no great elevation. W. of the town of Sennar, however, about 10 or 12 hours distant, are the mountains Moia, Mandera, and Segadi, apparently extending as a chain from S. to N., but in reality disconnected. Granite is the prevailing rock, associated with micaceous schist and greenstone. The red granite of Segadi is in the finest possible condition, and superior to that of Syene. Jebel-Moia, the largest and loftiest of these hills, may have an elevation of 1200 ft. above the plain, and a length of some miles. Baboons are the only inhabitants of the bare rocks; apes, parrots, and guinea-fowl tenant the woods at their feet. The ebony-tree grows round Jebel-Moia; the sycamore-fig round Segadi. The plain of Sennar, for some distance above Khartoom, exhibits only a sandy soil, apparently mixed with deposits from the river. But from Messelemiah up, its character changes entirely; and the level flat, now higher above the river, which has contributed nothing towards its formation, becomes a deep bed of argillaceous marl, containing calcareous concretions in great quantity. Over its surface are scattered boulders of granite, and fragments of greenstone, in great number; of the latter are made the mills of the country, of which every house has one. The plain is covered with a black mould, the result of decomposition. The argillaceous soil is retentive of water; and when refreshed by rain (for these rich plains are nowhere reached by the waters of the Nile), becomes exceedingly fertile. But in the dry season it has an aspect of the most dismal sterility; no trees, little herbage, and the naked ground cracked and gaping in all directions with the burning heat.

Vegetation.—The lines of thick wood which extend along the banks of the Nile, below the junction of its two great arms, continue along the Blue River above the junction. But trees in this climate hardly embellish the face of nature. Their scanty, thin foliage, that of the *Acacia Senegalensis* excepted, affords little shade. With the species just named are associated the *A. Seyal*, *A. Nilotica* or *Sunt*, producing gum; *Balanites Egyptiaca*, *Ehmannia spina Christi*, and *Sodada decudua*, this last quite leafless, and though in size arborescent, presenting only a bunch of slender boughs. Above Khartoom the palms increase in number. The Doûm and date palms are seen towards Sennar; but more characteristic of the climate are the Dileb palm and the gigantic baobab, which latter and the tamarind making their first appearance at Kalam, increase S., till two days' journey above Sennar they shade the lounging-place of every village. The plain around Sennar is destitute of trees, but $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town is a large orchard of lemon-trees, planted by an opulent merchant in the last century. It is private property, fenced with thorny bushes, but forms an agreeable object. This naturally prolific plain rarely presents to view the luxuriant vegetation which might be expected so near the equator. As soon as the rain falls, the arid and dreary waste becomes a sea of mire, and on this, without any preparation, is sown the *durra* (*Sorghum vulgare*), the characteristic produce of Sennar, which may indeed be regarded as the native country of *durra*. In three months and a half, or about the end of October, the whole plain, far and wide, waves with the ripe grain, and the harvest is gathered. Such is the rude and simple agriculture of this once very populous country. Below Messelemiah, where the river here and there rises above the bank, and irrigation is practised, the crops are somewhat earlier. Near Khartoom, the extensive inundated tracts on the Bahr-el-Abiad are sown, on the retirement of the floods, with kidney-beans, and afterwards with *durra*. In the latitude of Sennar the chick-pea (*Cicer*) takes the place of kidney-beans.

Climate.—Though the limit of the tropical rains is marked in maps in lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$ N., yet in truth, about the Nile those rains can hardly be said to reach beyond the 15th parallel. At Khartoom, in lat. $15^{\circ} 37'$ N., rain falls only every second or third year, and droughts of long continuance are not infrequent. Even higher up, where the rain never wholly fails, it is still but scanty. But on the marly plain of Sennar, three or four heavy showers, such as fall only within the tropics, are enough for the *durra*. The rains seem to be occasioned by E. winds, though winds from some S. point prevail during the wet season, which ordinarily begins in July and continues for two months. The Nile swells fitfully in May; begins to rise steadily in June, and attains its greatest height early in September. Immediately before, and at times during the rains, the heat is insupportable, the thermometer in a tent rising to 119° Fah., while the humid air resembles a steam-bath. Then come the deadly fevers and dysentery, which are most fatal on the argillaceous plain. Sandy spots near the river and places on the verge of the rains, as Khartoom, are thought to be comparatively exempt from disease; but in truth there is no safety in the neighbourhood of Sennar. The *ferentit*, or guinea-worm, another plague which comes with the rains, and is attributed to the use of rain-water, is more frequent S. of Sennar. The plague of Egypt never penetrates into Nubia, but in the latter country the small-pox is equally destructive. In winter the thermometer often falls to 60° , and the atmosphere is so free from humidity, that meat will dry without decomposing.

Zoology.—The horse, ass, and camel all suffer severely from the rainy season in Sennar. The cattle are small and ill-conditioned, the sheep tall and without wool. The dog of the country appears to be a degenerate greyhound, and is very subject to hydrophobia. The wild animals are not many. The elephant and rhinoceros, the giraffe, zebra, and antelopes, keep to the woody fastnesses of the Abyssinian frontier, or to the forests of the south, and rarely approach the inhabited banks of the river. The hippopotamus, however, and crocodile, are very numerous, as well as the large sand-lizard, which is often mistaken for a crocodile. The *marafin* (hyaena) enters the villages by night and devours the dead. The *simbara* (a heron) sits on the roof of every house. Apes and green parrots give life to the woods, and wherever rocks rise above the plains, they are peopled by baboons. The cynocephalus, the ape deified by the ancient Egyptians, is still found, though not frequent, in the woods of Sennar. Here also dwells the ibis, which migrates N. in summer. The same woods are visited in April by a small linnet-like bird (*Zerzur*), which comes in immense clouds, darkening the air like locusts. They are caught in nets, and sold 100 for a penny. The *suretah* or fly that attacks cattle, does not come nearer than within two days' journey of Sennar; mosquitoes, however, are troublesome. The pastoral tribes of Sennar move N. with their herds in May, and return in September.

Inhabitants.—The population of Sennar is of a very mixed character, and as yet no traveller has succeeded in the attempt to point out distinctly the aboriginal race. According to Cailliaud there are six classes, commonly and readily distinguished:—1, the Assari (yellow), of manifestly Arab origin; 2, Hamar (red), mulattoes one remove from the preceding; 3, Azrek (blue), darker than the Hamar, and including the people called Funge; 4, the Akhdar (green), and 5, Elkak Falololu, both very dark and little removed from 6, the Sudan (blacks) or Nubah, unmixed negro slaves, recently imported. In this enumeration, the existence of a once dominant white race, distinct from the Arabs, seems to be wholly lost sight of, and yet it cannot be thought doubtful; for the continuance of a separate independent state, under one name or another, from the earliest ages, supposes a stable united nationality, which could not have been maintained merely with such fluctuating and foreign elements as nomads or servile tribes. The descendants of the ancient masters of the land are now probably to be found among the darker and degraded classes, their mixture with the negro and slave population being hastened by subjugation and oppression. The pastoral tribes of the island are the Aelt and Haraza (perhaps Kherexa). On the R. bank of the Nile are the Jahlin, the Kawalah (between the Ra'ad and Dender), the Refoa and Dobena.

Character.—The better classes in Sennar have generally handsome features and well-proportioned statue-like figures.

Their dark-brown complexions and rather thick lips, alone betray some distant consanguinity with the negroes. Graceful and dignified in carriage while young, their bodily vigour is soon undermined by the climate and bad habits. The men grow decrepid rapidly in declining years, and the women, on whom devolves all the drudgery of domestic life, become frightfully ugly almost as soon as the first bloom of youth has passed away. The *ferda* or toga generally worn, admits of being gracefully folded in a variety of ways. The elaborately frizzled hair and the elegantly made sandals of the people of Sennar, exactly represent the fashion of ancient Egypt, as painted on the tombs. The houses of Sennar at the present day are built of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with *halfa* (a grass), *durra*-straw, or reeds, the material used varying with position in respect of the rains. Formerly there were many houses of two stories in Sennar, but few of them now remain; still, however, in amplexness of scale, in the skilful construction of the doorways, and in many other particulars, the architecture of Sennar is much superior to that of the surrounding countries. Scattered among those rectangular houses, and far more numerous, are the clay and straw built huts of the black population, of the various shapes and denominations belonging to the different races. The social condition of Sennar, while it subsisted as an independent state, was very singular. Slavery, as well as *durra*, seems attached to the soil. Every man of every condition was an abject slave—the slave either of a private master or of a despotic king. Nor did the despot himself enjoy the security of freedom, but was always liable, in case of popular discontent, to arbitrary condemnation, and though only intrigue or popular tumult could bring about his death, yet he always had the royal executioner at his side as an officer of his household. Of the 31 kings of the Funge who reigned in Sennar from 1504 till the Turkish invasion in 1822, 14 died in the course of nature; 15 were formally executed; one perished in a popular commotion, and the last was killed by the Turks. More than half of the population of Sennar are negro slaves. The wants of life here are but few, and these are supplied almost wholly by slave-labour. The work of the fields is all done by slaves. In the best days of Sennar the soldiers were all negro slaves—either Nubah from Kordofan or from the S., or else Goujara (who seem to be a military caste) from Darfur. The upper classes in Sennar spend a life of utter indolence and idle dissipation. All classes love intoxication, and drink either *merisa* (an inebriating beer made from *durra*), or brandy distilled from it. In their food also they show vitiated appetite and taste. They eat with little scruple whatever offers, nor, though Mahometans, do they refuse pork or the entrails of camels, sheep, or cattle. But their favourite dish is liver, which, as well as other intestines, they devour raw, seasoned with gall, or with an acrid sauce made from the lea of ashes. Yet though dissolute and idle, they do not want for ingenuity, and have a large share of traditional art. They can amputate and perform some other more difficult surgical operations. They practise inoculation with the small-pox, but esteem it lightly. Their own wants they can supply perfectly, and are eminently skilful as weavers, goldsmiths, curriers, potters, &c. In short, Sennar is in Ethiopia as eminent for superior workmanship, as London and Paris are in Europe. The property of land is here absolute, and not resumable by the sovereign, as is generally the case throughout Africa. Though the state obeyed one sovereign, it admitted many systems of law, and still at the present day the great number and variety of local jurisdictions, laws, and usages, prove the original mixture of the population. The people of Sennar, though subdued by the Mahometans, can hardly be said to have been converted by them. They have indeed forgotten Christianity, but while professing the faith of the Koran, they observe hardly any of its precepts. They rear and eat pork; they neither wash nor pray, and most of their villages are without mosques.

History.—The popular traditions of Sennar represent that country as the original seat of the Macrobi, whom Herodotus mentions as the most remote of the Ethiopians, and as a people whose gold provoked the cupidity of Cambyases. The same historian also speaks elsewhere of the Automoli (emigrants) or Egyptian soldiers, who, deserting Psammeticus, marched S. and settled in Ethiopia above Merge. These emigrants were evidently the Sebridae or Sembridae (immi-

grants in the language of the country) of later writers, and a careful comparison of the original testimonies will prove that the island of Sennar was the country occupied by the Egyptians. The Table of the Sun, described by Herodotus as a Macrobian singularity, was in fact a festival of ancient Egypt which had grown obsolete in his day. The Egyptian settlement seems to have risen superior to Meroë, and to its influence may be traced those imitations of ancient Egyptian art, all of comparatively recent date, which are now scattered over the plains of the latter country. As Christianity spread up the Nile, carried by Egyptian or Jacobite priests, it was soon received by the descendants of the Egyptians, and in the 10th century the most flourishing state in Ethiopia was the Christian kingdom of Alwa, on the Blue River, with Soba for its capital. The ruins of Soba may be now recognized about 15 m. above Khartoom, on both sides of the river, but chiefly on the r. bank, and among them have been found, besides fragments of sculpture, some inscriptions also, in an unknown language, but in Greek, or rather Coptic, characters.

The Funge.—It was about the middle probably of the 15th century that the Funge (Funj, Funeh, or Funnay), advancing from the S. interior of the island, made themselves masters of the Blue River. Their fifth king, Omar, son of Adelan, having embraced Islam (1504), is now recorded as the first of the dynasty, his four predecessors being omitted from the lists. Their capital at first was Dekin, which still exists (in about lat. 14°, on the l. bank of the Blue River), nor can we state precisely when Sennar was founded. From these accounts it may perhaps be inferred, that when the Mahometans first got the better of the Christian population, the Jahlin Arabs, profiting by the revolution, usurped the supreme power, but that the national party rallying its forces in the S., returned after a little time, and under the name of Funge (mountaineers?) re-occupied the country. As to Bruce's story of the descent of the Shilluks down the White River, it may be easily shown to be on many accounts inadmissible.

The Turks in Sennar have fixed their head-quarters on the tongue of land between the mouths of the two great rivers, where they have built Khartoom (*which see*). The force maintained by the Turks, and stationed chiefly at Khartoom, and at Obeid in Kordofan, consists of 4000 infantry and 1200 cavalry. Their rapacity and oppression have extinguished native industry. The people have emigrated in great numbers, and the banks of the Blue River, once so populous, now exhibit everywhere proofs of ruin and desolation.

Towns.—The town of Sennar (lat. 13° 34' N.; lon. 33° 30' E.); which, from the descriptions of Poncet (1699), Bruce (1772), and of Caillaud (1822), would appear to have been comparatively large and well built, now lies for the most part reduced to ruins. Its population has fallen from 30,000 to perhaps less than 4000. The king's palace, of well-burnt brick, has nearly all fallen to the ground, and has contributed materials for the erection of the Turkish governor's house. The situation of Sennar, in the midst of a vast monotonous plain, which represents successively a parched desert, a quagmire, and a field of *durra*, is dreary in the extreme. The only agreeable object near the place is the grove of lemon-trees already mentioned. There is also a well-built mosque in the town. The villages on the Nile below Sennar are still numerous, though generally of mean construction; the most important of them are Dekin, the ancient capital, about 24 m. below Sennar; Wad Medineh (14° 25'), now nearly as large as Sennar; Messeleimah, 20 m. lower down, the chief market and place of trade on the river; and Kalamin, where some manufactures have been established under the protection of the Egyptian government.—(Poncet's *Journey to Abyssinia* (*Lettres Edifiantes*, tom. ii.); Bruce's *Travels*; Caillaud, *Voy. à Meroë*; Brocchi, *Osservazione nell' Egitto, Nubia, &c.*; Lepsius, *Briefe aus Egypten*, &c.)

SENNE, a river, Belgium, rises in prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Mons; flows N. across prov. Brabant, past Brussels and Vilvorde, enters prov. Antwerp, and joins l. bank Dyle, about 4 m. N.W. Malines; total course, about 60 m., a great part of which is canalized.

SENNE I., and SENNE II., or BRACKWEDER SENNE, and HERPER-SENNE, two adjacent vils. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 4 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. (Senne I.), 1654; (Senne II.), 922.

SENNEN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2300 ac. Pop. 652.

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SENNFELD.—1, A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, about 4 m. S.S.W. Osterbücken; with a church. P. 1070. —2, A vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 2 m. E.S.E. Schweinfurt, on a small lake of same name; with a church, a mill, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 819.

SENNEHEIM, a tn. France. *See* CERNAY.

SENNIF, or SUK-EL-JUMAH, a market tn. Arabia, Yemen, in a well-cultivated valley, about 100 m. N. by E. Mocha. It consists of a number of conical straw-huts, and a large barn-like building, in which the sheikh resides; and has a well-frequented market. In the valley wheat, millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), and barley grow luxuriantly; and Indian corn and indigo are partially cultivated. Pop. about 1000.

SENNOI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.N.W. Moliyev, on a lake of same name. It contains a united church, a Franciscan monastery, and a synagogue. P. (1851), 4369.

SENNORI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 8 m. N.E. Sassari, in a tolerably healthy district. Pop. 1620.

SENNWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. S.S.E. St. Gall, on an acclivity above a small lake. It has a church; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle rearing, and the transport of goods. Pop. 2726.

SENONCHIES, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 20 m. from Dreux. It has manufactures of steam-engines, and near it are blast-furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 1295.

SENONES [anc. *Senonia*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 29 m. N.N.E. Epinal; with manufactures of bombazine, calico, and cotton embroidery. Pop. 2352.

SENONOIS (LE), a dist. France, which formed part of prov. Champagne, and had Sens for its capital. It is now included in depts. Aube and Yonne.

SENBORBI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 18 m. N.N.E. Sassari. Pop. 1063.

SENOU-DEBOU, a large vil. Senegambia, Bondou, l. bank Falemé; lat. 14° 22' N.; lon. 12° 20' W. It has a fortress, forming a remarkable specimen of negro architecture.

SENS [anc. *Senones*, or *Agedincum*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, finely situated r. bank Yonne, 31 m. N.N.W. Auxerre. It is surrounded with old walls, partly of Roman construction, and is entered by eight gates, several of which are of very ancient date. The houses are in general well built, and the streets are regular and spacious, and kept remarkably clean, by currents of water which circulate through the town. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine specimen of early and pure Gothic, resembling that of Canterbury, and possessed of some remarkably fine painted glass; the church of St. Savinien, with a crypt, supposed to date from the 11th century; and the public library, containing 6000 volumes. The manufactures consist of serges, druggert, wax-candles, glue, phosphorus, and cutlery, particularly razors. There are also copper and iron foundries, cotton-mills, and tanneries. The trade is in corn, flour, wine, hemp, wool, wood, charcoal, leather, &c. Sens is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a communal college, with a good museum. Pop. 10,042.

SENSBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, between two small lakes, with a church, and courts and offices for the circle. Pop. 2344.

SENSENFABRIK, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Neuenburg. It owes its name to an extensive manufactory of scythes and sickles, of which about 80,000 are annually made.

SEO-DE-URGEL, an episcopal city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 67 m. N.E. Lerida, in a plain among the Pyrenees, between the rivers Balira and Segre. It was a fortified town, but four gates are all that remain of its defences. It has tolerably straight, but badly paved streets, an ancient cathedral, a courthouse, prison, episcopal palace, a nunnery, civil, military, and founding hospitals, an orphan asylum, a college, a grammar-school, and a primary school. Its manufactures are knives, locks, nails, tools, earthenware, woollen and linen cloths, and there are several flour-mills. It was sacked by the French in 1792. Pop. 2899.

SEON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, l. bank Aa, 6 m. S.E. Aarau. It contains a cotton-mill, and on the Landsberg, hard by, are the remains of an old castle. P. 1475.

SEPHTON, par. Eng. Lancaster; 21,168 ac. P. 7228.

SEPINO, or SUPINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Samio, 10 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. It has four churches, a handsome con-

vent and hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth and paper; and near it are the ruins of the ancient Sepinus, which was one of the principal towns of the Samnites. Pop. 3400.

SEPITA, or ZEPITA, an Indian vil. Bolivia, dep. and 75 m. N.W. La Paz, near the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, at 12,870 ft. above the sea. It contains two churches; and with the surrounding district, a pop. of 3700.—(Castelnau.)

SEPOLCRO (SAN), or BORGIO-SAN-SEPOLCRO, a tn. Tuscany, 11 m. N.E. Arezzo, l. bank Tevere. It is walled and otherwise fortified, entered by four gates, and well built; streets generally spacious, intersecting each other at right angles. It is the see of a bishop; and has a court of justice and several public offices, a cathedral, and five other churches, all handsome and richly decorated; several monasteries, an elegant townhouse, a diocesan seminary, a theatre, and two hospitals. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. Pop. (1852), 3415.

SEPSI-SZENT-GYÖRGY, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Haromszekér-stuhl, 18 m. N.E. Kronstadt; with three churches and two acidulated springs. Pop. 2395.

SEPT-FRÈRES. See SEVEN BROTHERS.

SEPT-ÎLES (LES), or SEVEN ISLANDS, a group of uninhabited isls. France, in the English Channel, off N.W. of dep. Côtes-du-Nord. They lie near each other, and furnish very insecure anchorage. Les Moines, the principal island, is defended by seven batteries; and has a revolving light 97 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. There is also a battery on Bonneau.

SEPTER, or SIEBENDORF, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Klausenburg, about 9 m. from Tekendorf, in a mountainous district; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 1000.

SEPTIMER, a pass of the Alps, in the S. of can. Grisons, leading from the valley of Ober-Halbstein on the N., into that of the Bregaglia on the S. It is 7609 ft. high, was used in the time of the Romans, and was long the principal pass through the Grisons into Italy, but is much less frequented since the opening of the passes over the St. Bernard and the Splügen.

SEPTMONCEL, a vil. and com. France, dep. Jura, on a height among the mountains of the Jura, 16 m. N.W. Geneva; with manufactures of hosiery, toys, the cutting and imitation of gems, and a considerable trade in cheese and timber. P. 2750.

SEPUVEDA [Latin, *Septem Publica*], a tn. Spain, prov. Segovia, 62 m. N. Madrid, at the confluence of the Duraton and Castilla. The old town, surrounded by walls considerably decayed, stands on the summit of a hill, and outside there is nearly an equal number of houses scattered about without any order. Its ancient citadel, with its well-preserved towers, is incorporated with the wall. It has a small courthouse, a prison, a foundling hospital, an hospital for vagrants, granaries, a theatre, a promenade, and two elementary schools; and at one time it had 15 parish churches, now reduced to three. Frieze and linen cloths are made; and there are a fulling and five flour mills, two tanneries, and seven roperies. It was recovered from the Moors by the Conde Fernan Gonzalez in 913, who granted it municipal rights. These *Fueros de Sepulveda*, from their well-considered provisions and precedence in point of time, became the models of many of the earliest charters of Spanish cities. Pop. 1760.

SEQUATCHIE, a river, U. States, rises in Tennessee; flows S.E. past Madison, and on the frontiers of Alabama joins r. bank Tennessee, after a course of about 70 m.

SEQUILLO, a river, Spain, rises between provs. Palencia and Leon; flows first S.W. past Medina-de-Rioseco, and after a course of 80 m., joins l. bank Valderaduey.

SER AND MER, two peaks, Himalayas. See MER AND SER.

SERA, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, Mysore, the former 92 m. N. by E. Seringapatam; lat. $13^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 58' E.$ The houses generally are no better than huts, composed of red earth, and roofed with tile. Adjoining the town is the fort, of which the outer ditch and ramparts inclose a sort of pettah. The citadel contains the remains of the palace, and is one of the most regular works in India of native construction; it is surrounded with a wet ditch, and remarkably fine glacis. To the N. of the fort is a noble reservoir, for the irrigation of the adjacent lands.

SERAHAN, a vil. of W. Tibet, dist. Kunawar, on an open glade of considerable extent, 44 m. N.E. Simla. It is approached through a beautiful forest of oak and pine, and con-

tains the summer-residence of the Baschir rajah, beautifully situated on the N. slope of a mountain range, at the height of 7000 ft. above sea-level. The village, though small, has a good deal of cultivation in its vicinity.

SERAI, or SERAJEVO, a city, European Turkey. See BOSNA-SERAI.

SERAIJEVO, a tn. Bosnia. See BOSNA-SERAI.

SERAIN, or SEREIN, a river, France, rises in the mountains of Côte-d'Or; flows N.N.W. into dep. Yonne, passes Chablis, and joins r. bank Yonne; total course, about 60 m.

SERAIING, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Liège, r. bank Meuse, here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, communicating with Jemeppe. The very extensive iron and machine works of Cockerel, employing above 2000 hands, are established here in the old palace of the prince-bishop of Liège, and there is also a magnificent glass and crystal work occupying the buildings of an old abbey. Near it several coal-pits are in operation. Pop. 4857.

SERAMPOR, or SERAMPOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank Hooghly, 12 m. above Calcutta. It extends about a mile along the banks of the river, is built in the European style, and is kept remarkably clean. It formerly belonged to the Danes, who sold it to the British government in 1845. Serampore was the head-quarters of the first missionaries sent from Europe for converting the natives of Hindoostan to the Christian religion. The mission has since been removed to Calcutta. Pop. (town and vicinity), about 13,000.

SERANG [properly CERAM], a tn., isl. Java, prov. and 7 m. S. Bantam, on the Tji-kandi, and at foot of Mount Goomang-Karang. Its salubrity has made it the capital of the Bantam residency. It has a battery, barracks, hospital, and prison; and is adorned by a mosque and a fine market-place.

SERANGANI ISLANDS, two considerable isls. of the Philippines, off S. extremity, Mindanao; about lat. $5^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $125^{\circ} 32' E.$ They lie E.N.E. and W.S.W. of each other, and the most E., which is by much the lowest, has a hill on its S. end. The largest, named Hummock Isle, is about 30 m. in circumference, and the next about 25 m.; there are other smaller islands belonging to the group. The larger islands produce most of the tropical fruits, but the principal article of export is bees'-wax.

SERAVALLE, a vil. and par. Tuscany, 25 m. N.W. Florence; with two churches, an old castle, an hospital; and a trade in wine, oil, and chestnuts. Pop. 1687.

SERAVEZZA, a tn. and par. Tuscany, 50 m. W.N.W. Florence; with a beautiful church of three naves, surmounted by a dome; another ancient church, belonging to a convent; a school, and an hospital; extensive marble-works, manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth, and dye-works and tanneries. Pop. 1871.

SERAWATTY ISLANDS. See SERWATTY.

SERAYOE, a river, Java, provs. Baglen and Banjoemas; it flows W.S.W., and falls into the Indian Ocean, E. from Tjilatjap. Its mouth is encumbered by a bar, on which a heavy sea is always breaking; but within the bar it is navigable for the boats of the country for about 30 m.

SERCHIO, a river, Italy, rises on the frontiers of Modena; flows S.E. through the duchy of Lucca, and falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of above 50 m. Its principal affluent, which it receives on the left, is the Lima.

SERDOBA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. of gov. Saratov; flows N.W. past the town of Serdobsck, and after a course of about 70 m., joins l. bank Choper.

SERDOBOL, or SORDOEVALA, a tn. Russia, princip. Finland, at the N. extremity of Lake Ladoga, 88 m. N.E. Viborg. It is very poorly built; has a church, and a considerable trade in game, furs, deals, fish and butter, sent to St. Petersburg; and in linen, hemp, flax, and articles of manufacture obtained in return. Pop. 1200.

SERDOBSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 108 m. N.W. Saratov, on the Serdoba, in a very fertile district. It has a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1842), 3258.

SERED, a river, Austria, rises near Markopol, on the N.E. frontiers of Galicia; flows almost due S. past Tarnopol, and joins l. bank Dniester, about 30 m. above Chotytn; total course, about 100 m.

SEREGELLYES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg; with two churches and a castle. Pop. 2357.

SEREGNO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. N. Milan; with a handsome church, several charitable endowments, and an important annual fair. Pop. 4246.

SEREJA, a river, Russia, rises near the centre of gov. Nijnei-Novgorod; flows W.S.W., and after a course of about 90 m., joins r. bank Tioska, on the frontiers of Vladimir.

SEREM, a small tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank Vouga, 10 m. from Aveiro. It has an annual fair, and is famous for its oranges. Pop. 1300.

SERENA (LA). See COQUIMBO.

SERENKEM, or FORMOSA, a tn. Brazil. See FORMOSA.

SERES, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 35 m. N.E. Salonica, on a ridge overlooking a large and fertile plain of same name, about 20 m. from the Gulf of Contessa. It is surrounded by embattled walls, flanked with towers, and inclosing a much larger space than is actually occupied with houses; its well built, is the residence of a pasha, and the see of a Greek archbishop; and has 10 mosques, several Greek churches, public baths and spacious bazaars, considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and an important trade chiefly in the cotton and tobacco of Macedonia, for which it is the great emporium, and in corn and fruit. Pop. about 25,000.

SERETH, or SIRETH, a tn. Austrian Galicia, circle Bukovina, r. bank Sereth, 25 m. S.S.E. Czernowitz. It is a very ancient place, inhabited chiefly by Moldavians, Germans, and Jews; and has three Greek churches and a synagogue. P. 4000.

SERETH (Latin, *Ararus*), a river, Europe, rises in a branch of the Carpathians, on the E. frontiers of Austrian Galicia; flows first N. and then S.E. through Bukovina, passing the town of its own name, enters Moldavia, flows S. parallel to the Pruth, forms part of the boundary between Moldavia and Walachia, and after a course of about 300 m., joins l. bank Danube between Brahamlow and Galatz. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Suczava, Moldava, Bistritz, Trotus, Putna, with its affluent the Milkov; the Rimmik, and the Buseo; and on the left, the Birlat and Sogurlui.

SERGATSCHE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 79 m. S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, on a small affluent of the Piana. It contains two wooden churches, and has some manufactures and general trade. Pop. (1849), 3035.

SERGIEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 219 m. N.W. Orenburg, r. bank Sok, near its confluence with the Sourgout. It stands on a lofty height, in a district abounding with thermal sulphur-springs. P. (1849), 1455.

SERGINSKOI (NIJNEI and VERKHNOI), two nearly-adjacent vils. Russia, gov. Perm, on the Serga, E. Krasno-Oufmsk. It has iron-works, which have no difficulty in obtaining abundant supplies of ore, but cannot be carried to a great extent from want of fuel. Pop. 2900.

SERGIPE, or SERGIPE-DEL-REY, a maritime prov. Brazil; lat. 10° 30' to 11° 32' S.; bounded, N. by provs. Alagoas and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the São-Francisco; E. the Atlantic; and S. and W. Bahia; area, 40,484 sq. m. The coast-line, which stretches about 110 m., is low and sandy, but is occasionally broken by low hills covered with wood. At a considerable distance inland the ground rises into mountains, which traverse the prov. E. to W. The only rivers of any consequence, besides the São-Francisco, are the Vaza-Barris, the Sergipe, and Cotindiba. In the N.W. there are various lakes, which communicate with the São-Francisco, abound in fish, and are frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl. The province is subject to long and severe droughts, by which many districts are so completely parched, that the animals die of thirst. As a whole it is by no means fertile. The leading crops are cotton, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax; and many mules, horses, and cattle are reared. The woods are of comparatively small extent, but furnish good timber and dye-woods. The ipe-

cacuanha and quinine are of the best quality. The higher grounds seem well adapted for coffee, but the cultivation of it is neglected. The minerals do not include any of the precious metals, and seem confined to rock-crystals, limestone, and saltpetre. For administrative purposes Sergipe is divided into five comarcas—Estância, Laranjeiras, Santo-Amaro, São-Christovão, and Villanova-de-Santo-Antonio; subdivided into 17 districts. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and appoints one senator. The provincial assembly, consisting of 20 members, holds its sittings in São-Christovão. Pop. 175,000.

SERGIPE, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-Tabanga, prov. Sergipe; flows E. between the ridges in a direction parallel to that of the Cotindiba, enters the low grounds, and joins l. bank Itapirang, or Vaza-Barris, about 8 m. from its mouth. Its chief affluent is the Paramopama, which joins it close to the town of São-Christovão. Up to this point, the Sergipe is navigable by sloops. Canoes go up as far as the serras.

SERGIPE-DEL-REY, tn. Brazil. See CHRISTOVÃO (SÃO-).

SERIATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 1 m. E. Bergamo, on the Serio, here crossed by a bridge; with several auxiliary churches, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 2194.

SERIDO, a riv. Brazil, rises in the Serra-dos-Cairiris, prov. Parahiba, enters prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, proceeds N.E., passes the town of Villanova-do-Principe, up to which it is navigable by barges, and 30 m. below joins r. bank Piranhas, after a course of 120 m.

SERIGNAN, a tn. France, dep. Herault, 6 m. from Beziers; with several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 2093.

SERINA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, about 10 m. N. Zogno; with a church, and manufactures of ironware, and particularly of common iron-lamps, which have an extensive sale in many parts of Italy. Many of the females are employed in spinning fine worsted. Pop. 1163.

SERINAGUR, SERINAGUR, or CASHMERE, the cap. of Cashmere, chiefly on r. bank but partly also on l. bank Jaijum, here crossed by seven bridges, upwards of 5000 ft. above sea-level; lat. 34° 5' N.; lon. 74° 41' E. It extends



SERINAGUR.—From the Hon. C. S. Harlinge's Recollections of India.

about 4 m. along the river, which, with its windings, and the numerous vessels plying upon it, has a very picturesque appearance; is surrounded by walls and ramparts of no great strength, and defended by an ill-constructed fort, situated on a height so commanding that it might easily be made impregnable; and consists for the most part of a mere labyrinth of narrow dirty lanes, and very indifferent houses of unburnt bricks and timber, generally of two or three stories, but often dilapidated and almost ruinous. Some detached houses of a better class, surrounded by a wall and gardens, communicate by a canal with a beautiful lake, immediately E. of the town. Few of the public buildings deserve much notice. One of the oldest is a tomb of an octagonal form, built of brick, with walls from 7 ft. to 8 ft. thick, and surmounted by a dome deficient in beauty, but remarkable for strength and solidity. A

more celebrated edifice is the Jama Musjid or great mosque, of such extraordinary dimensions, that the natives represent it as capable of containing 60,000 persons. It is built of stone below and brick above, is surrounded and partly supported by massive wooden pillars, and terminates in a rude dome and spire, also wooden. Another mosque, entirely of timber, is in a very singular style of architecture, somewhat resembling the Chinese. Serinagur was once celebrated for manufactures of shawls, paper, leather, firearms, and attar of roses. These and all its other sources of prosperity were destroyed during the domination of the Sikhs, but in consequence of its overthrow may be expected to revive. The population was estimated, in the early part of the present century, by Elphinstone, at 150,000 to 200,000; by Moorcroft (1823), at 240,000; and by Von Hügel (1845), at not more than 40,000. This great decrease has been caused by war, pestilence, and oppression.

SERINAGUR, a tn., N. Hindoostan, former cap. prov. Gurhwal. 38 m. E.N.E. Hurdwar; lat. 30° 11' N.; lon. 78° 44' E.; in the centre of a valley. It was formerly of much greater extent than it now is, having been encroached upon by the river Alacananda, besides being reduced by earthquakes. It has long been in a ruinous condition.

SERINGAPATAM, a celebrated tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Mysore, of which it was at one time the cap., 245 m. W. by S. Madras; lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 76° 44' E.; on an island formed by two branches of the Cavery, about 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad—the town occupying about a mile at the E. end of it. It is generally ill built, and the streets narrow, crooked, and dirty; but the principal bazaar is straight and spacious, and there is a good road under the ramparts encircling the city. The houses are white-washed externally, have tiled roofs, and generally a low second story. The palace, formerly extensive, is now in a ruinous condition. The most striking of the other public buildings are the great mosque, and the pagoda of Sri Ranga, the arsenal, and the cannon-foundry. In the centre of the island, on an eminence, stands what may be considered a suburb of Seringapatam, although a separate town. It is called Shuton Ganjam, and is large and well built, having wide streets lined with trees, and intersecting each other at right angles. In a garden adjoining, is the mausoleum of Hyder himself, his wife, and Tippoo Sultaun. The fortress occupies the W. extremity of the island, and is an immense mass of building injudiciously constructed. It was the work of Tippoo Sultaun, assisted by French engineers, and was three times besieged by the British, first in 1791, and afterwards in 1792 and 1799. On the last occasion the fortress was carried by assault, Tippoo himself being slain while fighting desperately, together with 8000 men.

SERINGHAM, an island, Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, opposite to the town of Trichinopoly, where it is formed by two branches of the Cavery. At the W. extremity of the island, and at a short distance from the bank of the Coleroon, is a celebrated pagoda, composed of seven square inclosures, with walls 25 ft. high and 4 ft. thick. Each inclosure has four gates facing the cardinal points, and crowned by lofty towers, and the whole space inclosed by the outward wall is about 4 m. in circuit. Within this area, besides the temple itself, a vast pile with a gilded gaudy cupola, are several regular and handsome streets, containing choultries, small temples, shops, and dwellings of the Brahmins. Europeans are not permitted to penetrate beyond the fourth inclosure, but the arch of the great choultry, which they are allowed to ascend, commands a good view of the whole. About half-a-mile from Seringham, and nearer the Cavery, is another pagoda of less extent, but considerable splendour. The whole island is well wooded and carefully cultivated, but the Brahmins derive their chief revenue from the offerings of immense numbers of pilgrims.

SERINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 6 m. S.E. Avellino, on the Sabbato. It consists of a number of distinct vills., and has several churches, an abbey, monastery, nursery, hospital, and manufactures of articles of ironware. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Sebastia. Pop. 8000.

SERIO, a river, Austrian Italy, issues from two lakes in the N. of prov. Bergamo; flows S., passing a little to the E. of the town of Bergamo, passes Crema, and about 8 m. below, joins l. bank Adda, after a course of about 70 m.

SERK, one of the Channel Islands. See SARK.

SERLE, a coral isl., S. Pacific Ocean, the highest in the Low Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 18° 21' S.; lon. 137° 2' W. (n.); and about 7½ m. long, and 2½ m. broad. The lagoon which it incloses is very narrow, and apparently shallow, with several islands in the middle, but is without the smallest opening. There are some clumps of trees on the island. Inhabitants few.

SERMATTA, the largest of the Serwatty Islands, Indian Archipelago, off E. end, Timor; lat. (E. end) 8° 25' S.; lon. 129° 37' E. It is about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad; lofty, mountainous, and precipitous towards the sea; and has only a few inhabitants, who cultivate roots and a little rice.

SERMIDE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Mantua, r. bank Po; with a court of justice, several public offices, two churches, manufactures of leather, dye-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 5330.

SERMIONE, or **SIRMIONE**, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Brescia, on a peninsula which juts out into Lake Garda. It has a church, and near it are the remains of a villa, which belonged to the poet Catullus. Pop. 788.

SERNACHE, two places, Portugal.—1. (*dos Alhos*), A tn. and par., prov. Douro, 4 m. from Coimbra. Pop. 1300. 2. (*do Bom-Jardim*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Baixa, about 50 m. from Crato. Pop. 1816.

SERON, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 29 m. N. Almeria. It has two squares, each provided with a public fountain; a courthouse and prison, a granary, a primary school, several hermitages, and a parish church. The neighbourhood abounds with iron, lead, and copper, and in numerous places there are indications of ancient works for smelting these ores; at present there is only one iron-work, and one of lead. In 1845, a vein of nitre was discovered in the suburb of Angosto, and three works have been since erected there. There are also quarries of white marble, and of gypsum and lithographic stones, which bear a comparison with those of Munich. Linens, serges, and blankets in considerable quantity, and earthenware are manufactured; and there are one oil and 23 flour mills. Pop. 5461.—2, A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Soria; with a townhouse, primary school, and church. Pop. 900.

SERONGE, a tn. Hindoostan, Scindia's dominions, 142 m. S. Gwalior; lat. 24° 5' N.; lon. 77° 41' E. It is large and open, and appears to have enjoyed a higher state of prosperity formerly than now. The bazaars are built of stone, on an elevation of 4 ft. above the street. A large caravansary still remains, having a double row of pillars, and walled all round.

SEROOSKERKE, a vil. Holland, prov. Seeland, isl. Walcheren, 3 m. N. Middelburg; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 892.

SEROS, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. S. Lerida, r. bank Segre. It has two squares, a courthouse, an ancient palace of the dukes of Medina Celi, a portion of which is used as a prison; a primary school, and a church; manufactures of flax and hempen stuffs, and a flour and three oil mills. P. 2230.

SEROWITZ, or **SZEROWICZ**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. S.E. S. Tabov; with an old ruinous castle, a church and hospital, a saw and a worsted mill. Pop. 1612.

SERPA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on an isl. near l. bank Amazon, 240 m. S.W. Santarem. It was founded by a colony of converted Indians, transported, in consequence of attacks by their savage neighbours, first to the banks of the Abacaxi, and then to the island where they now live at peace with all their neighbours, collecting cacao, sarsaparilla, and cloves, and cultivating some cotton, coffee, and tobacco.

SERPA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 16 m. S.E. Beja, about 2 m. from l. bank Guadiana. It is walled, has five gates, is tolerably well built; contains an elegant chateau, with fine gardens; two churches, Latin school, and hospitals; and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly contraband, with Spain. Pop. 4600.

SERPENT, a river, British America, formed by a chain of lakes considerably N. of Lake Huron; flows W.S.W. for many miles, and falls into the N. channel of Lake Huron, about 30 m. W. of the Hudson Bay Company's settlement of La Cloche.

SERPENT ISLAND, or **ADAST**, a small isl. Black Sea, about 30 m. S.E. the N. mouth of the Danube; lat. 45° 15' 30' N.; lon. 30° 14' 12" E. (n.)

SERPENTARIA [anc. *Belerides Insule*], a small group of islets, off S.E. coast, isl. Sardinia. The largest, supposed to be the ancient Collobades, about 2 m. long, by nearly 1 m. broad, is a flat mass of granite, with steep sides. On the highest part of it is a tower, now used as a prison.

SERPENTIN, or **SHAT-EL-HIE**, a river, Asiatic Turkey, which branches off from the Tigris in the lower part of its course, at Koot-al-Hamarah; flows S. for about 100 m., and joins I. bank Euphrates, by several mouths, near Arja, about 60 m. above Korna.

SERPHO, an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 70 m. S.E. Athens; lat. 37° 15' N.; lon. 24° 30' E. It is nearly of a circular shape, 7 m. diameter, and 30 m. circumference. It has a mountainous surface, and is so extremely rugged and steep, as to be unfit for culture, its products being principally confined to saffron and hay; but it possesses valuable veins of magnetic-iron. It has two villages, one of the same name, with a tolerable port. Pop. about 1000.

SERPINS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, about 10 m. E. Coimbra. Pop. 1114.

SERPUCHOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 57 m. S.S.W. Moscow. It consists of three distinct parts, one of which, called the Fort, is seated on a height surrounded by dilapidated walls. It contains 18 churches or chapels, and a quarantine establishment; and has manufactures of sailcloth and leather, especially the latter; tile-works, paper-mills, a trade in corn, cattle, hemp, linen, tallow, wax, and timber; and two important annual fairs. Pop. (1850), 12,195.

SERRA, several places, Naples, particularly:—1, (*Capriola*), A tn., prov. Capitanata, N.W. San Severo, on a hill between the Fortore and Saccione. It has eight churches, two convents, an hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 4000.—2, (*di San Stefano del Bosco*), A tn., prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 11 m. S.E. Monteleone, near I. bank Ancinale; with two churches, a Carthusian monastery, and two saw-mills. About 1 m. S.W. is the strong castle of Stefano-del-Bosco. Pop. 5000.—3, (*Monacese*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.S.W. Chieti, on a lofty height near I. bank Alento; with two churches and an hospital.

SERRA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near the top of Mount Giovi, above I. bank Rieco. It is poorly built, but has a finely-situated church. Pop. 2329.

SERRADILLA (La), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and N. Caeres; with a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, a palace, formerly belonging to the nuns; a church, and a convent of Augustine nuns. Near it are several hermitages. There are manufactures of linens, an oil and eight flour mills. Pop. 2355.

SERRAMANNU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 16 m. N.N.W. Cagliari, I. bank Mannu, on the plain of Ippis, which, though fertile, is very unhealthy. It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1823.

SERRANOS, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to São-João-d'El-Rei; with a church, built of stone, and a parsonage.

SERIKASTRETTA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 6 m. N.N.E. Nicastro, at the extremity of a valley, r. bank Lamato. It has seven churches, and quarries of a stone which resembles marble. Pop. 3200.

SERRAVAL, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Genevois, 6 m. S. Thones; with a church, a trade in timber, and a gypsum-quarry. Pop. 1732.

SERRAVALLE, two places, Austrian Italy:—1, A tn., gov. Venice, prov. and 24 m. N. Treviso, on the Meschio. It contains an extensive market-place, a cathedral and several other churches, two nunneries, an educational establishment, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollens, silks, and paper; and a trade in wine, corn, and honey. Pop. 5350.—2, A vil. and com., gov. Milan, prov. and 2 m. N.W. Ostiglia, I. bank Po; with two churches and three chapels. Pop. 1697.

SERRAVALLE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Genoa, I. bank Serpiva, here crossed by an ancient and handsome bridge of six arches. Its former walls were demolished recently; many of the buildings have been much improved, and the town has assumed a modern appearance. In its centre is a square, in which the parish church stands; and on a neighbouring height there is a Capuchin convent. Pop. 2234.

SERRAVALLE-DI-SESIA, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Biella, r. bank Sesia. It has a handsome church. Pop. 1023.

SERRE, a river, France, rises in N.W. of dep. Ardennes; flows W.S.W., enters dep. Aisne, and joins I. bank Oise, a little below La Fère; total course, about 40 m.

SERRE (Le), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, S.S.E. Campagna, near r. bank Calore. Pop. 2400.

SERREJON, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Caeres, on a rugged height above r. bank Tagus; with a church, a courthouse, endowed school, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and wheat. Pop. 1095.

SERRENAGUR, or **SIRRENAGUE**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 130 m. N.N.E. Nagpoor. The Nagpoor rajah's troops were defeated here in 1813.

SERRENTE, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 17 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1515.

SERREY, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Pers, which issues from Lake Duschna, and falls into the Niemen, 40 m. N. Grodno. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Many of the inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 1094.

SERRIÈRES:—1, A tn. France, dep. Ardeche, r. bank Rhone, 41 m. N. Privas; with a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 2028.—2, A vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, 13 m. W. Annecy. Pop. 1118.

SERRITO, or **JAGUARÃO**, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 75 m. S.W. Rio-Grande; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (dist.), 3000.

SERRO, or **VILLA-DO-PRINCEPE**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, situated partly on the N. acclivity and partly on the summit of a hill, nearly 3000 ft. above sea-level, 140 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; the principal streets, which are ill-paved, extending horizontally along the hill from E. to W., and crossed by a few minor streets, which are short and steep. The houses being almost all white-washed, and provided with a garden behind, have a pleasing appearance when seen from a distance; but they are in general poorly built. There are five churches, none of them of much architectural merit; and an old *intendencia*, outside the town, which has been converted into an hospital. The soil of the district is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, sugar, and millet. Gold of fine quality, and precious stones, including diamonds, are found within it. A great fall of meteoric stones, preceded by a loud noise, took place here in 1843, and broke almost all the tiling of the houses. The shower lasted about a quarter of an hour, and some of the stones weighed from two to three pounds. Pop. (tn.), 4000; (dist.), 28,679.

SERT, or **ISERD**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 90 m. E. Diarbekir, in the midst of a large undulating plain, without a single tree. It is about 2½ m. in circuit, inclosed by a wall of stone and lime, with round and square bastions, but destroyed in many places, and without any ditch. A great part of the space inside the wall has no buildings, and the city is said not to contain more than 1000 houses of Kurds, Armenians, and Nestorians. There are three large mosques and several small ones, two churches, five baths, and one caravansary. In the vicinity of the town melons, cucumbers, &c., are extensively cultivated. Pop. about 3000.

SERVAN (Str.), a seaport, France. See MALO (Str.)

SERVIA [Slavonic, *Serbia*; German, *Serbien*; French, *Servie*], a principality, Turkey in Europe, forming anciently a part of Moesia; lat. 42° to 45° N.; lon. 19° 20' to 22° 50' E.; bounded N.W. by the Save, separating it from Austria; N. and N.E. the Danube, separating it in the former direction from the Banat of Hungary, and in the latter from Walachia; E. Bulgaria; S. Mounts Argentaro or Egrissu, and Gliubotin, forming a continuation of the Balkan, and separating it from Macedonia; S.W. Albania; and W. Bosnia, from which it is separated towards the S.W. by the Ibar, and towards the N.W. by the Drin; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 240 m.; breadth, in the S. about 95 m., and in the N. about 160 m.; area, roughly estimated at 20,000 sq. m. The surface has a general slope towards the N., but is on the whole very mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of three great mountain-chains—those of the Carpathians in the N.E., of the Balkan in the S.E. and S., and of the Dinaric Alps in the W. The summits are often below 2000 ft., and seldom exceed 3000 ft., except on the frontiers,

where a height exceeding 4000 ft. is attained. Many narrow and several wide valleys stretch between the mountain-ranges, and in the flatter parts of the principality, particularly near the centre, along the banks of the Morava, and in the N., along the banks of the Save and Danube, some considerable plains occur. In the S. the prevailing rocks are composed of gneiss and micaceous and chloritic schists, with occasional outbursts and intermixtures of granite, sienite, porphyry, and serpentine. The cretaceous system is very largely developed both in the E. and W., and occupies the far larger part of the surface. Tertiary and alluvial formations occur partly in the S., and more extensively both in the centre, on the banks of the Morava, and in the N.W. on those of the Save. The minerals include argentiferous copper, lead, and iron. The first occurs particularly in the N.E., and was long extensively worked at Maidanpek, where it at one time employed 23 furnaces; the second occurs also chiefly in the N.E., at Tanda and Lonka, where are seen many ancient mines of galena worked in veins between the sienite and mica-schist, and it has also been partially worked in the W. and S.W.; iron is pretty generally diffused, but is not often workable. In ancient times silver was worked in the N.E. at Kothania, and there are still some gold-washings on the banks of the Timok and Pek. The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts, and very mild in the valleys and plains, especially those open to the S., and sheltered by hills in the N. In spring the trees put on their leaves from the 15th to the 30th April. The winter temperature ranges from 6° to 14° Fah., and in extraordinary seasons has sunk to -2° and -6° Fah. Changes of temperature are both frequent and great. Vegetation is vigorous, both in the mountainous districts and in the lower grounds, the former being generally covered with forests of excellent timber-trees, among which, where the elevation is not very great, the walnut is conspicuous; and the latter being generally covered with a fertile soil, well adapted for the ordinary and several of the finer fruits, for the vine, for cotton in the warmest spots, and for tobacco, rice, maize, hemp, flax, and the common cereals, in almost every quarter. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives the drainage partly directly, and partly by the frontier rivers Save, augmented by the Drin and the Timok; but most of all by the Morava, which, besides flowing in a main stream from the centre of the principality N. to the Danube, receives two large branches under the names of the E. and W. Morava, and is fed by numerous affluents in the whole line of its course. Many of these streams might be turned to valuable account both for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, but almost every branch of industry is in a backward state. Trade, which has the assistance of great navigable rivers, ought to be extensive, but the advantages offered by nature are too often frustrated by injudicious regulations, and as yet the most important article of export is hogs, which grow up in vast numbers, almost without care or expense, on the mast of the forests. Servia, while acknowledging the supremacy of the Porte, and paying it an annual tribute of £200,000, is governed by its own prince, and virtually independent. In form the government is an hereditary monarchy, in which the prince or *hospodar*, acts in conjunction with a senate or *skupochtina*. For administrative purposes it is divided into 19 districts or *hahija*, subdivided into lordships or *kneschina*, and communes or *sresouc*. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of Serbes, who are of Slavonic extraction, speak what is considered the softest of all the Slavonic dialects, have good physical forms, somewhat stouter but less elegant than those of the Greeks, are less remarkable for intellect than for firmness, courage, benevolence, and generosity; and are in general ardently attached to the Greek church, which has three archbishoprics and numerous convents within the principality. Belgrade is nominally the capital, but the prince and leading authorities reside and hold their courts in Kruchovatz or Krukovatz, otherwise called Aladjahissar; other principal towns are Semendria, Nissa, and Pristia.

Austria had gained possession of the N. part of Servia by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, but the whole returned to Turkey by the peace of Belgrade in 1739. In 1801, the severity and various abuses of the Turkish governors caused an insurrection, headed by George Petrovitch, better known as Kara or Tserny George, Black George. Aided by Russia,

he obtained important concessions, and Servia was placed under its own internal management, and a Russian protectorate, in 1806. In 1808 George was formally recognized by both the Porte and Russia as *knez* or prince, and the synod or assembly of the states, removed from Semendria to Belgrade, drew up a new constitution. In the war which broke out between Turkey and Russia in 1809, George and his Servians strenuously supported the latter, but met with a rather ungrateful return. Napoleon's invasion in 1812 naturally made Russia desirous to be able to meet it with her whole forces, and she therefore hastened to conclude peace with Turkey, on terms in which the interests of her Servian ally were rather unscrupulously sacrificed. The Turks were to treat the Servians mildly, and proclaim a general amnesty; but the Servian fortresses erected during the war were to be dismantled, and the others given up. The Servians, greatly irritated, endeavoured by negotiation to obtain some modifications of the treaty, and in 1813, when this failed, resumed the war. The Turks proved victorious, but used their victory with a barbarism which provoked a new insurrection, headed by Milosh Obrenovitch, who, by a treaty in Dec. 1815, secured a kind of independence to Servia, only modified by a Turkish supremacy. Milosh governed the country with considerable vigour, not unmixed with severity, and in 1827 was declared by a general assembly hereditary prince. He also caused a new constitution to be drawn up; but in 1835, when it was attempted to give practical effect to it, Austria, Russia, and Turkey all united in opposing it, on the ground of its liberality, and succeeded in substituting for the popular a strong aristocratic element. The senate in which this element was embodied proved too strong even for Milosh, who had incurred its displeasure. He was accordingly obliged to abdicate in 1839, and was succeeded by his son Milan, who dying a few days after, made way for his brother Michael. In consequence of a new insurrection, which he endeavoured in vain to suppress, he was obliged to flee, and an assembly of the people in 1842 conferred the sovereignty on Alexander Petrovitch, a grandson of the Black George mentioned above. He took the name of Alexander Georgevitch, and though he had many intrigues, both foreign and domestic, to contend against, more especially on the part of Russia, who found him a less obsequious tool than Milosh and his descendants, he has (1854) managed to maintain his position, and distinguish himself by a prudent and enlightened administration. Pop. estimated at about 900,000.

SERVIAN, a vil. France, dep. Hérault, 7 m. from Beziers; with an ancient castle, and a brandy-distillery. P. 1933.

SERWATTY, or SERAWATTY ISLANDS, a chain of isls. S. Pacific, between the N.E. extremity of Timor, and the S.W. end of Timor-Laut; they lie nearly in a straight line, on the parallel of 8° 20' S., and between lon. 127° 50' and 129° 0' E.; and are five in number, namely, Lettee or Letti, Moa, Lakor, Suan, and Sermatta (*which see*).

SESHEKE, a tn., S. Africa, on river of its name; lat. 17° 26' S.; lon. 26° 50' E. At the town the river flows S. by E., and has a breadth of 400 yds. to 500 yds. It overflows its banks annually, inundating the country to the extent of at least 15 m. from its usual channel. Above the town are a series of rapids, and about 80 m. below there is said to be a waterfall. The natives are reported to have ascended the river for 400 m. above the town.—(Livingston and Oswell's *Journey* in 1851, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

SESA, a river, Sardinian States, which descends from the S. side of Mount Rosa, in the Pennine Alps; flows first E.S.E. to Varallo, then S.S.E., passing near Vercelli, and joins l. bank Po, by two branches about 5 m. below Casale; total course, nearly 100 m. A canal leaving the Sesia near Vercelli, and terminating at Ivrea, connects it with the Dora-Baltea. It is subject to frequent inundations.

SESKAR, or SEKIJAR, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, about 50 m. W. Cronstadt. It consists chiefly of a limestone-hill, partially covered with soil, but has good roads, where vessels of war can anchor in safety; a large quarantine establishment, and a lighthouse erected on its N.W. extremity.

SESKINAN, par. Irel. Waterford; 16,983 ac. P. 2585.

SESMA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, on the side of a hill, 32 m. S.W. Pampluna; with a handsome church with a lofty tower, a primary school, manufactures of articles in esparto, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1090.

SESSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 17 m. E. Gaeta. It is poorly built, but is the see of a bishop; has a handsome cathedral, five parish churches, several convents, a seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and several other beneficent establishments, and a very important weekly market. It was founded by the Ausoni-Aurunci, and afterwards became a flourishing Roman colony, under the name of Suessa-Aurunca. Numerous Roman remains still exist in the town. P. 4000.

SESSAY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3666ac. P. 1086.
SESTINO (Latin, *Sentinum*), a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. Arezzo, between the Foglia and the Semino, each of which is here crossed by a bridge, 51 m. E. Florence. It contains a church, a school, and a very ancient castle; and has a trade in chestnuts and wood. Pop. 2274.

SESTO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. and 6 m. N.W. Florence; with a church, a school, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 3705.

SESTO, several places, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, particularly—1, A vil. and par., prov. and 6 m. N.W. Cremona, with a castle and a church. The district is famous for its flax. Pop. 2052.—2, (-*Calende*), A vil. and com., prov. Milan, on S. extremity of Lake Maggiore, where the Ticino issues from it. It has two churches, manufactures of linen and glass, a weekly market, a small harbour, and a considerable trade. The situation is unhealthy. Pop. 2317.—3, (-*de Monza* or *San-Giovanni*), A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Milan, on the Lambro, and on the railway to Monza. It contains two churches. Pop. 3179.

SESTRA, a river, Russia, gov. Tver, an affluent of the Dubna; total course, 60 m. A canal between it and the Ister, is intended to connect the Volga and Moskwa.

SESTRABEK, a market tn. Russia, gov. and N.W. St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland. It has extensive iron and other government works, at which anchors, firearms, and various articles in iron, copper, and brass are manufactured.

SESTRI, two places, Sardinian States, div. Genoa:—1, (-*de Levante*), A seaport tn., prov. Chiavari, on the gulf and 28 m. E.S.E. city of Genoa. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula, defended by two castles, which occupy its highest summits, and by two batteries almost on a level with the water. The E. side of the peninsula forms a small and not very secure harbour, overlooked on one side by the ruins of an ancient castle, and the other by a Capuchin convent. The principal edifices are eight parish churches, one of them large and handsome; an old convent, now used as a school; and an hospital. The coasting trade is considerable, and there are quarries of marble. Pop. 4346.—2, (-*di Ponente*), A seaport tn. on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Chiaravanna, 5 m. W.N.W. Genoa, on a terrace, among gardens, which both rise behind it and slope down to the shore. It has five churches, two convents, and two handsome villas. Pop. 7277.

SESTU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N. Cagliari, on a fertile but unhealthy plain. Pop. 1181.

SETCHEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 780 ac. Pop. 96.

SETE-LAGOAS, a collection of lakes, Brazil, and so called from their number—seven. They are situated on the N. top of the Serra-da-Melgueira, prov. Mato-Grosso, in lat. 13° S., are of considerable depth, and are the sources of the Paraguay.

SETENIL-DE-LAS-BODEGAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 71 m. E.N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete, here called the Guadalporcun, and crossed by two bridges. It has a church, courthouse, and primary school; several oil and flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1871.

SETIF [anc. *Sitipha*], a tn. Algeria, prov. and 69 m. E.N.E. Constantine, on elevated ground, in the midst of beautiful and highly cultivated plains; with a military chapel, several brick and tile works, and two corn-mills. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 500.

SETIGNANO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, 4 m. from Florence; with a large and handsome church. Pop. 1209.

SETSCH, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 11 m. S.W. Chrudim; with a castle, a very ancient church and school, and manufactures of muslin and cotton. Pop. 1035.

SETTA, a tn., W. Africa, Dahomey, about 30 m. N.N.E. Abomey. It is surrounded by a clay-wall, about 7 ft. high and 3 ft. thick; and has manufactures of earthenware. The soil of the surrounding district is a rich clay-loam, and various kinds of corn are grown in abundance; ginger is also cultivated. Pop. about 9000

SETTALA [anc. *Septara*], a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. E. Milan, in a large and fertile plain, between the Adda and the Lambro. It has a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1184.

SETTEFRATI, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 13 m. E.S.E. Sora, on a hill. It consists of two villages situated close to each other, and containing four churches. P. 3100.

SETTENEX, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, not far from Faverges. It has iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity; and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 1060.

SETTIMO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Milan; with a church. Pop. 1852.

SETTIMO (PIEVE DI-SAN-GIULIANO *l.*), a vil. and par. Tuscany, about 5 m. W. Florence, in the centre of a beautiful plain near l. bank Arno. It has a large and ancient church, and manufactures of refined wax. Pop. 1850.

SETTIMO-TORINESE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. N.N.E. Turin, on the Sangal, near l. bank Po. It is an ancient but well-built place; and has a church and a public school. Pop. 3115.

SETTIMO-VITTONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. N. by W. Ivrea, on a hill near l. bank Dora-Baltea. It has a court of justice, a number of handsome houses lining the public road, and five churches. Pop. 1651.

SETTIMU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N.E. Cagliari, on an unhealthy plain. Pop. 1340.

SETTINGIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 5 m. W. Catanzaro, on a little hill. The chief employment is the rearing of silk-worms.

SETTLE, a market tn. England, co. and 49 m. W. by N. York, on the Ribble, at the foot of a limestone-precipice, which rises immediately behind it to the height of 200 ft., and on the railway from Leeds to Lancaster. It consists of one principal and several minor streets, substantially built, but not well kept; and has a district church, in the later English style; a handsome townhall, with courthouse; assembly-rooms, subscription-library, and newsroom attached; Friends', Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a classical and mathematical academy, a national school, several large cotton-factories, a ropery, and paper-mill; a weekly market, and several important cattle-fairs. Pop. (1851), 1976.

SETTRINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5540 ac. Pop. 825.

SETUBAL, a tn. and seaport, Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near r. bank Sadao, which here falls into a bay of same name, and forms a capacious harbour, 20 m. S.E. Lisbon. It stands in a fine valley, is surrounded with walls partly in a ruinous state, and of no use for defence, as they are completely commanded by adjoining heights. On some of these, however, a castle and two forts, constituting the real strength of the place, have been erected. The houses in general are well built, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill cleaned. The principal buildings are four churches, two superior schools for classics and science, and two hospitals. The harbour, though large, is difficult of access, being much encumbered by sandbanks; but the trade is very considerable, and gives the town, in respect of commercial importance, the first place after Lisbon and Oporto. The principal exports are corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and salt; the last most extensively. Setubal is a place of very great antiquity, some Portuguese authors gravely ascribing its foundation to Tubal, the fifth in descent from Noah. It suffered very much from the great earthquake in 1755. There are a number of ancient remains in its neighbourhood. Pop. 15,201.

SETZDORF, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, about 25 m. from Zukmantel; with manufactures of potash, several bleachfields, a saw and other mills, and numerous limekilns. Pop. 1810.

SEULINGEN, a vil. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, bail. and near Duderstadt; with a church and a market. P. 1300.

SEURRE [anc. *Seurregium*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, in a magnificent plain, l. bank Saône, here navigable, 24 m. S. Dijon. It has a handsome townhouse, an ancient church, and a chateau, surrounded by a park, which furnishes an excellent promenade; manufactures of shawls building-docks, at which numerous barges are constructed; tanneries, oil-works, and mills; and a considerable trade in corn, hay, wood, charcoal, and common wine. Pop. 3067.

SEVERN, after the Thames, the largest and most important river in England, formed by the union of two small streams, the Havren and Clewedog, which descend from the W. side of Mount Pinlunnon, and unite at Llanidloes, in the S. of Montgomeryshire; flows N.E. through the E. part of that county, past the towns of Newton and Welshpool to the W. borders of Shropshire, and then E. to Shrewsbury, which it nearly encircles. From Shrewsbury, a little below which it receives the Tern on the left, it flows circuitously S.E. through Coalbrookdale, past Bridgnorth to the N.W. frontiers of Worcestershire, which it enters at Bewdley, and then proceeds nearly due S. through that county, passing the town of Worcester, and receiving the Teme on the right a little below it. At Tewkesbury, on the borders of Gloucestershire, where the Upper Avon joins it on the left, it begins to flow S.W., passes the town of Gloucester, makes several remarkable windings, begins to become a great tidal river, and, after forming a broad estuary, in which it receives the Wye, a little below Chepstow, on the right, and the Lower Avon, about 8 m. below Bristol, on the left, falls into the Bristol Channel. Its whole length is about 210 m., and its basin has an area of 8580 sq. m. It begins to be navigable at Welshpool, about 178 m. above its mouth, and 225 ft. above sea-level. Vessels of 30 tons can ascend to Coalbrookdale, of 60 tons to Bewdley bridge, of 80 tons to Worcester, and of 110 tons to Gloucester. Below the last its navigation was much impeded by shoals and windings; but the inconvenience has been removed, and a great additional advantage gained by the construction of a canal from Gloucester to Berkeley-pool, from 70 ft. to 90 ft. wide, and 15 ft. to 18 ft. deep, and fit, consequently, for vessels of 350 tons. The other canals are the Thames and Severn, with a Stroudwater branch, bringing these great rivers into direct communication; the Gloucester and Ledbury, the Worcester and Birmingham, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, opening into the Birmingham and Liverpool junction; the Shropshire, and the Shrewsbury. The traffic of the Severn, which has always been important, has in recent times been greatly developed by railroads, which have enabled it to command a large share of the commerce of Birmingham and other large towns in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, &c. The fish of the Severn include numerous varieties, but the fisheries are not of much importance. Salmon, once abundant, have become scarce. In the commencement of its course the valley of the Severn is narrow, but below Llanidloes it gradually widens out, forming vales celebrated for their beauty and fertility. Below Gloucester the banks become so low, that destructive inundations have not unfrequently occurred. These have been partly caused by one of the most remarkable features of the river, its bore, which brings in the tidal wave with a loud noise, and a head of 4 ft. or 5 ft. Another very remarkable feature, closely connected with the former, is the height of the tides, which at the mouth of the Avon sometimes exceed 48 ft., and at Chepstow attain even 60 ft.

SEVERN, several rivers, N. America:—1, U. States, Maryland, on an affluent of the Chesapeake, a little below Annapolis.—2, U. States, Virginia, falls into Chesapeake Bay; lat. 37° 23' N.; lon. 76° 27' W.—3, British N. America, falls into Hudson's Bay; lat. 56° N.; lon. 88° W.—4, Upper Canada, runs from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron.

SEVERN-STROKE, par. Eng. Worcester; 3269 ac. Pop. 726.

SEVERNDROOG—1, A small rocky is. Indian Ocean, on the Concan coast, Hindoostan; lat. 70° 46' N.; lon. 73° 15' E. Being considered healthy, it has been selected as the site of a convalescent hospital for the European garrison of Bombay. It was formerly the stronghold of a celebrated Mahratta pirate, and was captured by the British in 1756.—2, A strong hill-fort in the Mysore territory, 20 m. W. by S. Bangalore; lat. 12° 53' N.; lon. 77° 20' E. The base of the rock on which it stands is 8 m. or 10 m. in circumference. From this base a prodigious mass of granite rises perpendicularly to an immense height, and nearly precipitous, on

which are the fortifications. This stupendous fort, however, is no less notorious for its pestilential atmosphere than for its great size and strength.

SEVERNOI-DONETZ, a river, Russia. See DONETZ.

SEVERO (SAN), a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 39 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. It is a large and tolerably well-built town; and contains a cathedral, three parish churches, four monasteries, a nunnery, seminary, and hospital. In 1053 Robert Guiscard gained a signal victory here over Pope St. Leo, who was taken prisoner. Pop. 16,640.

SEVESO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, on a torrent of same name. It has a parish church and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1839.

SEVILLE [Spanish, *Sevilla*], a prov. Spain, Andalusia, which, together with those of Cadiz and Huelva, constitute what was once the kingdom of Seville. It is bounded, N. by prov. Badajoz, E. Cordova, S. Malaga and Cadiz, and W. the Atlantic Ocean and Huelva; area, 5300 sq. m. In summer the climate is excessively warm, the thermometer ranging from 89° to 100° in the shade; and in winter the cold very rarely descends to the freezing point; even in the morning and at mid-day, it is in general not lower than 48° to 60°, so that frost and snow are almost unknown. The greater part of this province consists of plains of great fertility, which produce all kinds of cereals, seeds, vegetables, oranges, and other fruits; wine, oil, liquorice-wood, tobacco, hemp, and flax; but it has also hills of considerable elevation, the highest peaks of the Sierra Morena being within its limits, as well as the Sierra of Ronda. Considerable numbers of sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, goats, swine, and horned cattle are also reared, but above all, horses. The province is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Guadalquivir, and it is besides watered by the Genil, Corbones, Guadaira, and other streams. Among its mineral treasures are iron, silver, lead, and copper; and coal is found in the Sierra Morena, limestone in that of Ronda, and plastic clay in the basin of the Guadalquivir. As this is eminently an agricultural province, and the inhabitants in general obtain readily the necessities of life, and even some of its luxuries, manufacturing industry has not hitherto flourished here, being confined chiefly, with exception of the silk fabrics of its capital, to coarse woollens, ordinary linens, napery, earthenware, cast-iron, soap, extract of liquorice, leather, and brandy, as well as oil and flour mills in considerable number. The chief articles of export are wheat, barley, oil, olives, wool, oranges, liquorice-wood, soap, and copper. Education is here in a state of shameful neglect, the number attending the primary schools being only 1 in 29. Pop. 420,000.

SEVILLE [Spanish, *Sevilla*; Italian, *Seviglia*; the *Hispalis* of the Romans], a city, Spain, cap. above prov. and once



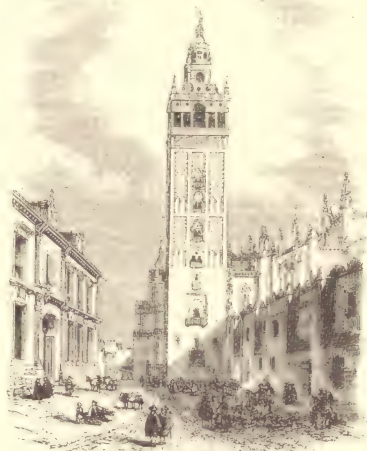
PLAZA-DE-LA-CONSTITUCION, SEVILLE.—From Chapay, L'Espagne.

cap. of Spain, the chief city in Andalusia, and the see of an archbishop, 242 m. S.W. Madrid, and 62 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, l. bank Guadalquivir, which flows along the arc of its irregular circumference. The city proper is about 5 m. round, but if the suburbs are included the circumference is more

than 10 m. The former is inclosed in Moorish walls, which towards the gate of Cordova are the most perfect in Spain, and they have 166 towers and 15 gates. The winter here being very wet, the lower part of the town is often flooded by the river, but the streets are provided with *malecones*, a sort of hatches which are then shut down and keep out the water. The houses are in general three stories, and elegantly and substantially built of baked brick, with thick walls and good internal arrangement. The long ascendancy of the Moors in this part of Spain, is in great measure the reason why the squares are small, and many of the streets narrow and crooked. Wider streets, however, are gradually taking the place of these, and in some quarters, there are many that are both long and broad. Most of them are paved with pebbles, and a few with flags, a yard broad. The two parallel streets de-la-Sierpe and Francos, are the Bond and Regent streets of Seville, and that of Genoa the Paternoster Row. In the heart of the city is the great square, Plaza-de-la-Constitucion—the forum, the place of gossip and of executions. It is very Moorish and picturesque with its balconies and its arcades, under which are the jewellers' shops; and it contains a fountain, perhaps the best in the city. Altogether, Seville contains about 80 public fountains, rather scantily supplied with water, but there are, besides, numberless others in public institutions, suppressed or existing convents, and private houses, and all are supplied from two sources, the Caños-de-Carmona, a Moorish aqueduct of 410 arches, constructed in 1172; and the Fuente-del-Arzoobispo, about 1 m. E. from the city, to which it is brought in a subterranean conduit. In the street de-la-Cuna was accidentally discovered a subterranean Roman aqueduct, which still flows full of fresh water. The following comprise the most interesting and important of the public edifices and institutions.

Religious Establishments.—Seville always abounded in temples, first those erected to the heathen deities by the Romans, traces of some of which still remain; then the Christian churches, which continued during the Moorish ascendancy, when beside them rose not only the temples of Islamism, but Jewish synagogues. After the re-conquest these were converted into R. Catholic churches. Other religious establishments were also multiplied to such an extent that, at no very distant date, there were 73 monastic institutions, while, at the same time, the whole city did not contain more than one free school. The cathedral, a solemn and grandiose fabric, is the largest and finest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astarte, Salambo, and Mahomet. The original mosque, on whose exact quadrilateral form, 398 ft. E. to W. by 291 ft. N. to S., it is built, was pulled down at the beginning of the 15th century, and the cathedral which rose in its stead was completed in 1519. Outside, as well as internally, it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoiliations—Campana, Murillo, Vargas, the Herreras, and other painters of the Seville school, and Montañez, Roldan, Delgado, and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn this gorgeous structure. It consists of five aisles, the two at the sides railed off for chapels; the centre nave is magnificent, and of amazing height, being 145 ft. at the transept-dome. Altogether there are 93 windows in the building, of which the painted ones are among the finest in the kingdom. At the west end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando, son of Columbus. One of the most remarkable objects in Seville is the Giralda [from *girar*, to turn], or great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral, from which the muezzin summoned the faithful to prayers. This belfry, unique in Europe, was built in 1196 by command of Abu Jusuf Yacub. The original tower was only 250 ft. high, the additional 100, being the rich fligree belfry, was added, in 1568, by Fernando Ruiz, and is elegant beyond description. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night, and then seems to hang like a brilliant chandelier from the dark vault of heaven; the pinnacle is crowned with El Girandillo, a female bronze figure of Faith, holding the *labarum*, or banner of Constantine. Although it is 14 ft. high, and weighs 2800 lbs., it veers with the slightest breeze. Below the Giralda is the Patio-de-los-Naranjos, court of orange-trees, with the original fountain at which the Moslem once performed his ablutions. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Soult's short rule. Among

the most interesting that survive, are the San Lorenzo, containing some fine works by Montañez; San Clemente, with splendid roof, and a plateresque high-altar, by Montañez; the magnificent church of San Pablo; San Pedro, with its Moorish tower; San Juan-de-la-Palma, formerly a mosque; San Isidore, which, among other fine pictures, contains El Transito, the



LA GIRALDA, SEVILLE.—From *España Artística y Monumental*.

master-piece of Roelas; Sta. Maria-la-Blanca, a synagogue prior to 1391; San Salvador, a collegiate church; San Vicente, founded in 300, &c. Of the numerous convents, some have been demolished, and others converted into barracks, manufactories, hospitals, warehouses, theatres, &c.; about 20, however, are still occupied, each by a small number of nuns, and a few of them possess some valuable paintings and sculptures.

Educational Establishments, Museums, &c.—The Jesuits having been expelled from their convent, built in 1565–79, by Charles III. in 1767, it was assigned to the university. The university contains fine pictures and sculptures, and there have been recently added to it museums of chemistry, physics, mineralogy, and zoology, and a botanic garden; within the last few years also the library has been increased from 12,000 to 66,000 vols. The aggregate number of students who matriculated in 1847–8 in philosophy, jurisprudence, theology, and medicine, was 1184. There are besides, several colleges, various free schools, a normal school, 123 private schools, several seminaries or colleges for girls, one of them for young ladies of noble birth; an academy of mathematics, a nautical college, academies of commerce, of medicine and surgery, of the fine arts, of jurisprudence and legislation. Besides the university library, there is the Columbine library, attached to the cathedral, and founded by Fernando, son of Christopher Columbus, consisting of 30,000 vols., the most valuable collection of books in Seville, and one of the best in Spain. In addition to the numerous works of art distributed among the public institutions, especially the cathedral, the university, and the Caridad, a national museum has been formed, into which have been gathered the pictorial treasures of the suppressed convents, as well as some pictures from other towns in the province. It contains specimens of all the different schools, but is, of course, richest in the masters of the great school of Seville. There are two theatres, and a handsome Plaza-de-Toros or bull-ring, outside the walls—the latter affording accommodation for 12,000 to 14,000 spectators. Bull-fights are the favourite amusement of the city, which furnishes the best masters of the art, as Andalusia supplies the

best animals; and the city is likewise well supplied with promenades.

Charitable Institutions.—Seville has always been famous for its benevolent institutions; in 1558 it contained 76 hospitals, but the number was much reduced afterwards, on account of their vicious administration, and other causes. Among those that survive are the Hospital-de-la-Sangre, founded in 1546, a magnificent edifice, the grand façade of which, combining the Doric style below with the Ionic above, is 200 yards in extent; originally destined for women, it is now occupied by the sick poor of both sexes, with a division for the insane; in 1848 there were admitted 3432 patients, and the daily average of inmates is 280 to 300: the Hospital-de-San-Hermengildo, a Gothic structure, founded in 1453, and intended chiefly for the cure of wounded persons: the Hospital-del-Señor-San-José, or foundling hospital, founded in 1558; the number of children admitted yearly is about 680, and half that number die annually: the Hospital-de-la-Caridad, founded in the 17th century by Don Miguel Mañara; in its elegant church are some of the finest creations of Murillo and Valdes, and in the courts are two exquisite marble-groups, representing Mercy and Charity surrounded with children: an asylum for aged priests, and a house of refuge, besides various other benevolent institutions.

Military Establishments.—The cannon-foundry, whose façade is adorned with a majestic portico, was founded in 1565. This establishment is unique in Spain, and was formerly one of the best in Europe; indeed, it is said that the bronze-guns made here are not surpassed anywhere. There is also a manufactory of saltpetre, one of muskets, another of fireworks, an arsenal and an armoury, several barracks, and a military hospital.

Prisons.—Until recently this city was wretchedly provided with prisons, but now it can boast of one which is perhaps the best in Spain, in the suppressed convent Del Populo. In 1848 it afforded ample accommodation to 683 prisoners, and the daily average number is 250. There is also a house of correction for young persons, and a national prison for galley-slaves called Presidio-Peninsular, established in 1838, in the Augustine convent outside the city, containing about 1200 prisoners, sentenced by the different tribunals in the Peninsula, as well as those of the Havana and Majorca. It is well managed, and altogether a model of establishments of this nature. Some of the prisoners are employed on the fortifications of Cadiz and the Trocadero, the mines of Pedroso, and the highroads, and others in various trades and manufactures within the buildings.

Clubs, Societies, &c.—The Casino is a club, the members of which belong to the *élite* of the city. There is also a military casino, philharmonic society, society of equitation, tribunal of commerce, board of commerce, college of advocates, academy of *belles-lettres*, two societies for the encouragement of agriculture and the industrial arts, insurance companies, &c. The following buildings also are deserving of particular notice:—The Casa-Lonja or exchange, built by Philip II. at the suggestion of the Archbishop of Seville, to prevent the desecration of the cathedral, which was used by mercantile men as a place of rendezvous. In the upper floor are the *Archives of the Indies*, that is, of S. America, which were collected here by Charles IV. in 1784, from Simancas and other archives scattered through Spain. The Lonja was scarcely begun before real commerce departed. The Casas-Capitulares or town-house, a fine specimen of plateresque architecture, but unfinished and unequal. The Matadero or shambles, a fine building of the kind, paved with large Algeciras flags, and kept very clean. The Alhondiga or public granary, a sumptuous edifice, built by the Moors, with a large court, on the right side of which are ranges of piazzas, where the traffic in grain is carried on. The custom-house, built in 1792, with both façades of the Composite order. The Atarazas-de-Azogues or warehouse, where is stored the produce of the government quicksilver-mines at Almaden, as well as those wrought by private enterprise. The Casa-de-Monedas or mint, where coining, however, has ceased, the machinery having been transferred to Madrid. The Audiencia or high court of Seville, of which the statistical tables for 1844 give 4094 trials in a jurisdiction over 1,140,935 souls, or about one in 279. The archiepiscopal palace, commenced in 1664, whose façade

forms an angle nearly opposite the Giralda. Many of the paintings and sculptures it contained were carried off by Soult, who resided in this palace during the French occupation of Seville. The Alcazar, built in the 10th and 11th centuries for Abderrahman, and restored in 1364 by Don Pedro, with the aid of Moorish workmen; it occupies the site where stood the palace of the Roman prætor. Here Charles V. was married to Isabella of Portugal; and here Philip V. resided in morbid seclusion for two years, amusing himself with fishing in the pond. The gardens, which were laid out by Charles, are perhaps the most curious in Europe.

The most remarkable public monument is the Tower of Gold, I. bank of the Guadalquivir, a beautiful ancient structure, attributed by some to the Romans, and by others to the Moors. The object for which it was erected is unknown, but it figures much in the history of Pedro I. of Castile. Here his treasures were placed under the custody of Samuel Levi, a Jew, who died in consequence of the tortures to which he was put by Pedro's brothers, in order that he might disclose where the hoard was concealed.

There is a small and insufficient quay, and a dock-yard, where the first steam-boats were built in Spain. A rude bridge of boats stems the Guadalquivir. An iron bridge, on the plan of the Pont-de-Carrousel at Paris, was commenced in 1845. There are few Roman but a great number of Moorish antiquities. Outside the walls is a square platform, which marks the site of the Quemadero or burning-place of the Inquisition. Seville contains 28 parishes and 10 suburbs; one of the latter, the Triana, on the opposite bank of the river, is the abode of gipsies and smugglers. In the Jews' quarter, a labyrinth of lanes, stands the house of Murillo, who was a native of Seville.

Manufactures.—The Fabrica-de-Tabacos, where the tobacco is made into snuff and cigars, covers a quadrangle of 662 ft. by 524 ft., and has 28 internal courts. A moat surrounds it in order to prevent cigars from being smuggled out. In 1849, 4542 persons, nine-tenths of them women, were employed in this establishment; and in 1847 the produce in cigars and snuff amounted to 2,736,446 lbs. A good workwoman can make in a day from 10 to 12 bundles of 50 cigars each. There are also manufactures of earthenware, crystal, machinery, extract of liquorice, leather, soap, cotton-thread, worsted, linen, and silk fabrics. The different trades dwell in streets appropriated to themselves. The circumference of Seville being situated about 70 m. from the mouth of the river, which it is difficult for vessels above 200 tons burden to ascend, as well as its proximity to Cadiz, are unfavourable to the extension of commerce. Accordingly, the great majority of vessels trading here are coasters, except in the months of October, November, and December, when oranges are shipped for Britain, France, and Belgium. On the average of the years 1844 and 1845, 1386 vessels of 59,089 tons entered the port, and 1294 of 52,459 cleared out. The imports consist chiefly of yarn, wrought and cast iron, tin-plate, fine ironmongery, delft, fine cloths and linens, some silk-stuffs, cotton-mixtures, drugs, &c.; steel, crystal, dried cod, building-timber, Flanders cheese and butter, &c.; and the principal articles of export are quicksilver, lead, copper, olive-oil, wool, oranges, liquorice, cork, and occasionally grain.

History.—Seville was called Hispal by the Phenicians, who settled there, and Hispalis by the Romans, of which the Moors made Ishbilliah, whence Sibia, Sevilla. It was captured B.C. 45 by Julius Cæsar, who made it his capital, and gave it the title of Romula, or Little Rome. Seville was the capital of the Goths until the 6th century, when Leovigild removed to Toledo, as being more central. It surrendered to the Moors at once, after the defeat of Don Roderick on the Guadalete, and it continued its allegiance to the caliph of Damascus until 756, when Abderrahman established at Cordova the western caliphate of the Beni-Umeyyah family, to which Seville remained subject until 1031, when that dynasty was overturned, and with it the real dominion of the Moor. Seville surrendered to Ferdinand of Leon and Castile, on November 23, 1248, and he divided the houses and lands among his soldiers. It continued to be the capital of Spain until Charles V. removed the court to Valladolid. The discovery, however, of the New World, raised Seville to more than its former splendour; it became the mart of the golden colonies and the residence of princely foreign merchants.

But the French invasion, and the subsequent loss of the Transatlantic possessions, have again greatly injured its prosperity. It surrendered in 1810 to Soult, who exercised great cruelties and extortion. Torenio estimates the French plunder at £6,000,000 sterling. In 1813 he was forced by the British to evacuate. In 1843 it was besieged by Espartero for nine days, when it capitulated. Pop. 100,498.

SEYINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 832 ac. Pop. 104.

SEVRE (La), two rivers, France, which give name to dep. Deux-Sèvres. The one, called Sèvre-Nantaise, rises about 4 m. W. Secondigny, dep. Deux-Sèvres, proceeds N.W. through this dep., enters dep. Loire-Inférieure, and joins l. bank Loire at Nantes; the other, called Sèvre-Niortaise, rises in the S.E. of dep. Deux-Sèvres, near Chenay, takes a circuitous course, on the whole W., passes St. Maixent and Niort, and after forming the boundary between Vendée and Charente-Inférieure, falls a little below Marans into the Pertuis de Breton, in the Bay of Biscay, about 9 m. N. of La Rochelle. The course of the Sèvre-Nantaise is about 80 m., of which 12 m., beginning at Monnières, when favoured by the tide, are navigable; that of the Sèvre-Niortaise is about 96 m., and is not only itself navigable for 45 m., though numerous banks and windings make the navigation difficult, but receives two navigable tributaries—the Antise and Vendée, both on the right.

SEVRES [anc. *Villa Sæara*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N.E. Versailles, l. bank Seine, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of china, which bears its name, and in which the art in all that relates to fineness of ware, elegance of shape, and beauty of design, is carried to the utmost perfection. The building in which the manufacture is carried on is a huge regular pile of building, without any decoration, but contains a complete and curious porcelain museum, in which specimens of the ware of all countries and periods are regularly arranged and exhibited. Sèvres has also important manufactures of colour, enamel, and glass, both plain and painted. In the vicinity are vast subterranean cellars or caverns, in which the wine kept is said to acquire a very superior quality. Pop. 4891.

SEVRES (Deux-), a dep. France; bounded, N. by Maine-et-Loire, E. Vienne, S.E. Charente, S. and S.W. Charente-Inférieure, and W. Vendée; greatest length, N. to S., 65 m.; average breadth, 26 m.; area, 2315 sq. m. This dep. is traversed S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills, forming a ramification of the Cévennes, which divides it into two principal basins, the one sloping S.W. and drained by the Sèvre-Niortaise, and the other sloping N.E., and drained chiefly by the Thouet, which is a tributary of the Loire. The chain proceeds almost in a straight line till it reaches the centre of the department, when it widens out, and on approaching the N. occupies nearly the whole surface, forming an extensive plateau, much broken by hills and ravines, down which almost innumerable streams descend. The principal rivers are the Sèvre-Niortaise and Mignon, both navigable, the Thouet, Argenton, Dive, Antise and Boutonne; and there are no fewer than seven navigable canals. There are no proper lakes. About two-thirds of the whole surface are arable, and the soil is generally fertile. All kinds of cereal and leguminous crops are grown in abundance, also hops, and a little hemp. Apples, pears, and stone-fruit are plentiful. A considerable extent of surface is occupied by the culture of the vine, but the wine produced is generally of second-rate quality. The forests, consisting chiefly of hard-wood, cover about 90,000 ac. The minerals include iron and a little coal, and there are good quarries of limestone, building-stone, millstones, and pavement. Beautiful rock-crystals are frequently found. The principal manufactures are linen and cotton goods, serge, flannel, woollen hosiery, gloves, chamois-leather, hats, cutlery, shoes, paper, bone-combs, turnery, and confectionary. The trade is in corn, clover and lucern seed, mustard, wine, brandy, mules, horses, fat and lean cattle, &c. The department is divided into four arrondissements—Niort (the capital), Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay; subdivided into 31 cantons, and 315 communes. Pop. (1852), 323,615.

SEWAN, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, 66 m. N. Patna; lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 75° 58' E. In this vicinity an inferior sort of crockery is made from a species of black potters'-marl.

SEWAN, a lake, Russian Armenia. See GÖRTSCHE.

SEWESTAN, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan; lat. 29° 30' to 30° 30' N.; lon. 67° 20' to 69° 45' E. It appears to be

a flat dry plain of hardened clay; its natural defects being, in some places, corrected by streams from the hills. It is crossed, throughout its whole extent E. to W., by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar. The climate is excessively hot; Sewee or Sebee, one of its few towns, being proverbially compared, on this account, to the infernal regions.

SEXBERUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, W. from Leeuwarden; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 934.

SEYBO, a tn., isl. Hayti, republic and 52 m. E. Santo-Domingo, on a small river.

SEYBUSCH, or ZYWIECZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, on the Sola, 41 m. S.W. Cracow. It is indifferently built, and the houses are very much huddled together. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an important annual fair, mostly for yarn and cattle. Pop. 2952.

SEYCHELLES, an extensive group of isls. Indian Ocean; lat. 3° 40' to 5° 35' S.; lon. 55° 15' to 56° 0' E. They are 30 in number, but little more than the half deserve the name of islands, the remainder being mere rocks. The principal island is called Mahé (*which see*). This archipelago rests on an extensive bank of sand and coral, which entirely surrounds it. All the islands, except two of coral, situated at the edge of the soundings, are of granite, huge blocks of which, generally piled up, as it were, in a confused mass, form their peaks; seldom cultivated, but always covered with verdure. The harbours among the Seychelles are numerous, and as they are never visited by tornadoes, they may be considered as perfectly safe at all times. The climate is warm, but equable and salubrious: mean temperature, 70° to 72°. Not liable to abrupt changes of atmosphere, the Seychelles are exempt from those diseases so common to other tropical regions. The principal productions of these islands are cotton, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco, maize, rice, and fruits and vegetables of every species found within the tropics. The timber being much esteemed for ship-building; and finer woods for cabinet purposes are also abundant. Bullocks, fish, turtle, and guinea-fowl are abundant. The manners and customs prevailing amongst the proprietors and better classes in these islands are essentially French. They are R. Catholics in name, but in reality profess no religion. Cards, billiards, and dancing are their amusements; of the former the men are passionately fond, and the women are devoted to the latter. They are indolent, ignorant, and avaricious, their charges being invariably exorbitant.

The Seychelles were first partially explored by M. Lazarus Picault in 1743, about which time a few settlers of French origin established themselves on the largest island, Mahé, with the view of taking turtle. To these, several families from Bourbon and Mauritius were soon added. In 1794, the British took possession of the islands, and at the peace of 1814, they became a dependency of Mauritius. Pop. 6682.

SEYDA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, in the midst of a forest; with a church, manufactures of linen, several mills, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1069.

SEYDORF, a vil. Prussia, Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle and near Hirschberg; with two churches and two mills. Pop. 1098.

SEYER ISLES, a cluster of small isls., 28 m. off W. coast, Malay Peninsula; lat. 8° 41' N.; lon. 97° 36' E. (a.) The largest is about 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad. A variety of fruits, vegetables, and roots grow here spontaneously.

SEYMOUR, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck river and railway, 35 m. S.S.W. Hartford. It has four churches and a bank; manufactures of cars, tools, and paper; a power-loom silk-factory, and one of the largest copper-rolling mills in the U. States. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the great water-power furnished by the river. Pop. 1677.

SEYNE [anc. *Sedena*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. N. Digne, inclosed by ramparts, and defended by a citadel, which, however, is not strong, being commanded by the surrounding heights. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses, mules, and cattle. Pop. 1384.

SEYNE (La) [anc. *Seyna*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Var, 4 m. S.W. Toulon. It is agreeably situated, and generally well built; has a small harbour, which is much frequented by the neighbouring coasters; builds some vessels, and has a considerable trade in fish. Pop. 4582.

SEYNY, a tn. Russian Poland, 36 m. N.W. Grodno; with a Dominican cloister, the confessional of which is in such repute as annually to attract above 10,000 penitents. P. 516.

SEYSSEL, a tn. partly in France, and partly in the Sardinian States, on both sides of the Rhone, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by a stone bridge. The part on the Sardinian side is in div. Savoy, prov. Genevois, and has a seam of red ochre, which is largely worked and exported. Pop. 1317.—The French part is in dep. Ain, 15 m. N.N.E. Belley, and has a considerable trade in wine and salt.

SEZANNE [anc. *Sesannia*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, 35 m. S.W. Chalons. It has an ancient parish church, manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, serge, leather, earthenware, wax-candies, vinegar, and brandy; and a trade in honey and wax. Pop. 4453.

SEZEMECZ, or CZEZEMICZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 9 m. N.N.E. Chrudim; with a church, townhouse, school, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1532.

SEZINCOTE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1413 ac. Pop. 111. SEZIKJAR, or SESKAR, a small isl. Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, about 50 m. W. Cronstadt. It consists chiefly of a limestone-ridge, on which the Russian government has established a quarantine for vessels coming from the Mediterranean. A lighthouse has also been erected upon it.

SEZZA, or SEZZE [anc. *Setia* or *Setinum*], a tn. Papal States, 18 m. S.W. Frosinone, on a height near the Pontine Marshes, and consequently unhealthy. It is the see of a bishop, but is an ill-built place. Near it are remains of a temple of Neptune. The wine of the district, once celebrated, is now indifferent; but it still boasts of its fruit, particularly figs. The also also is common. Pop. 6000.

SEZZA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 9 m. S.S.W. Alessandria; with a court of justice and a church. P. 2585.

SFAITLA, or SPAITLA, a ruined city, Africa, about 130 m. S.S.W. Tunis. It stood on a vast plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, and appears to have been a place of consequence. Its streets, which can still be traced, covered an area of about 3 m. in circuit; and among the ruins stand a large temple, and a palace, adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order.

SFAX, or SKAFUS, a seaport tn. Tunis, on the Gulf of Cabes; lat. 34° 44' N.; lon. 10° 40' E. (R.) Its walls, which rise immediately from the sea, inclose 1200 large and 2400 smaller buildings. The streets are good, but filthy, sometimes paved; and the houses, which present a fine appearance, are kept in excellent repair. It has several mosques, of which one is of considerable size. None but natives being permitted to reside in the town, all others must erect their dwellings outside; including about 200 Jewish families, consisting of about 2000 persons, who reside in a suburb of their own, separated from the other parts of the town by a wall and gate. Sfax has extensive markets, where inland productions and European manufactures are sold; they are particularly frequented by caravans from Ghadames. Near the town a series of beautiful gardens commences in the form of a crescent, the longest diameter of which measures 12 m.

SHABATZ, a tn. European Turkey, Servia; on the Save, 44 m. W. Belgrade. It contains several bazaars.

SHABBINGTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 2138 ac. P. 397. SHACKERSTONE, par. Eng. Leicester; 2653 ac. Pop. 466.

SHADADPOOR, a tn. Scinde, 25 m. N.W. Larkhana; lat. 27° 46' N.; lon. 68° E.; in a barren tract, nearly destitute of population.

SHADINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1369 ac. P. 214. SHADOXHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 1932 ac. P. 186.

SHADRINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Perm, l. bank Iset, 220 m. S.W. Tobolsk. It is surrounded by palisades, defended by a wooden fort, and has a church, manufactures of leather and soap, and some general trade. Pop. 1800.

SHADWELL, a suburb and par. 1½ m. E. by S. London, l. bank Thames. It consists of Upper and Lower Shadwell, the latter along the banks of the river, and occupied chiefly by ship-chandlers, provision-merchants, mast, sail, and rope makers, and other persons connected with the shipping-interest; and has a handsome modern parish church, places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a large parochial school, now conducted on the national system; almshouses, &c. Pop. 11,702.

SHAFESBURY, a mun. and parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Dorset, on the point of a high hill, commanding extensive views, 23 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. It consists for the most part of four principal streets, very irregular, and not well kept; houses of stone and brick, indifferently built. The town is lighted with gas, but is poorly supplied with water. There are four churches, and meeting-houses for Wesleyans, Independents, and the Society of Friends; a townhall, a blue-coat and two national schools, an hospital, some almshouses, and several other minor charities. There are no manufactures here but that of shirt buttons, which has greatly declined of late years. The present trade of the town depends principally on its weekly market, which is well attended. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (mun. bor.), 2503; (parl. bor.), 9404.

SHAH-BANDER, a tn. Persia, prov. Kerman, on the Minau, 14 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf. It has a custom-house. About 1 m. from the town is the fort of Minau, on elevated ground, l. bank of the river. The adjoining country yields large crops of wheat, fruits, and vegetables.

SHAH-BUNDER, a tn. Scinde, on the delta of the Indus, but now deserted by the channel of the stream; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 67° 46' E.

SHAHABAD, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal; lat. 24° 33' to 25° 43' N.; lon. 83° 10' to 84° 50' E.; bounded, N. by the Ganges, which separates it from dists. Ghazipur and Sarun; E. and S. by the river Sone, which divides it from Patna, Bahar, and Palamow; and W. by the Caramassa, parting it from Mirzapoor and Benares; length, N.E. to S.W., 117 m.; greatest breadth, 52 m.; area, 3270 sq. m. Its N. portion is plain, but nowhere a dead level; in the S. are rugged hills, rising into a table-land, and broken by passes easy of defence. The soil is generally fertile, especially near the Ganges. At least half of the surface is under culture, producing rice, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, oats, indigo, hemp, tobacco, fruits, &c.; in some parts soda effloresces on the earth. Sandstone used for building, millstones, slate, limestone, alum, iron pyrites, and potters'-clay are plentiful; and near the river Xoyel is a diamond-mine. Soap, paper, cotton cloths, oils, salt, and vitriol are made; and the exports comprise jewellery, household utensils, timber, cattle, indigo, some of the foregoing products, and raw silk, cloths, &c., sent S. into the Mahratta country. The district is noted for good roads; but also for depredations. Principal towns—Arrah (the cap.), Buxar, and Sasseram. Pop., chiefly Hindoos, 1,600,000 —(*Bengal and Agra Gaz.*; *Trigon. Sur. of India*).

SHAHABAD, a decayed tn. Cashmere, 5600 ft. above sea-level, in a long narrow valley; bounded N.E. by a ridge of green hills, several miles in length. It was formerly a favourite residence of the Mogul emperors, but is now ruinous and neglected; although it has still a bazaar and a few shops, at which provisions, coarse cloth, and very fine honey are sold. The valley in which it is situated has in some places a width not exceeding 1000 yards, and is said to be very rich in iron and copper. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its fruits, especially apples; and for its wheat, considered the finest in Cashmere.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, the district forming a part of Rohilcund, Bengal presidency; lat. 27° 30' to 29° N.; lon. 79° to 80° 40' E.; bounded, E. by Oude, N. and W. the dists. Bareilly and Budaon, and S. that of Furruckabad. Area, 2483 sq. m. It is a level plain, watered by the Doah-Gurra and Ramganga, rivers flowing S. to the Ganges, which forms its S. limit. About four-fifths of its surface are cultivated, or capable of culture.—The town, lat. 27° 52' N.; lon. 79° 48' E., 50 m. E. Bareilly, has a castle, and several mosques. Pop. about 50,000.

SHAHNOOR, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 40 m. S.E. Darwar; lat. 14° 59' N.; lon. 75° 26' E. It is inclosed by a wall and ditch. No buildings of any note now remain except the palaces, and these are in ruins.

SHAHZADABAD, a large tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and about 34 m. N.N.W. Allahabad; with a spacious *serai*, for the accommodation of travellers.

SHAKAPORE, a tn. Scinde, on the great route from Cutch to Hyderabad; lat. 24° 34' N.; lon. 68° 26' E. About 1 m. N.E. the town are the ruins of a large city, built of excellent burnt brick, and still in such a state of preservation that the walls and bastions are plainly discernible.

SHAKOK, an isl. China. See CHUENPEE.

SHALBOURNE, par. Eng. Berks and Wilts; 3805 ac. Pop. 248.

SHALDEN, par. Eng. Hants; 1509 ac. Pop. 200.

SHALFLEET, par. Eng. Hants; 6623 ac. Pop. 1245.

SHALFORD, two pars. Eng. i.—1, Essex; 2455 ac. Pop. 816.—2, Surrey; 2590 ac. Pop. 1175.

SHALSTONE, or SHALDESTONE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1320 ac. Pop. 247.

SHAMACHI, SCHAMACHI, or SCHEMACHI, a gov. and tn. Transcaucasian Russia. The government is one of the three into which Transcaucasian Russia is now divided. It lies in the S.E., bordering on the Caspian, and comprehends the independent lordships of Shirwan, Baku, Talysh, Karabagh, and Seheki. Area, 16,895.52 geo. sq. m.—The town, named New Shamachi, is cap. of the government. It lies on the Aksu, 210 m. E.S.E. Tiflis; and was once a large and flourishing place, but suffered so much in the wars between the Russians and Persians, that it was almost deserted. It has again begun to recover, and has a population estimated at about 7000. Old Shamachi, situated to the N. of New Shamachi, was once still more important, and was a great emporium for the trade between Persia and the north. It was sacked by Nadir Shah, and has not now a house standing among its heaps of ruins.

SHAMLEE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, dist. and 53 m. N. Delhi; lat. 29° 27' N.; lon. 77° 8' E. It is about 2 m. in circumference, and contains many handsome houses, with a large bazaar, and the remains of a mint.

SHAMO, a desert, Asia. See Gobi.

SHANAGOLDEN, par. Irel. Limerick; 4183 ac. Pop. 1912.

SHANBOGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1802 ac. Pop. 416.

SHANCOUGH, par. Irel. Sligo; 5441 ac. Pop. 709.

SHANDRUM, par. Irel. Cork; 13,451 ac. Pop. 3069.

SHANG-YUEN, a tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, on the Hwuychow, about 68 m. W.S.W. Ningpo. It is a large and important place, containing a pop. of at least 100,000.

SHANGHAI, a large seaport tn. China, the most N. of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the treaty of June 26, 1843. It is situated in prov. Kiangsoo, 1 bank Woosung, about 14 m. from its mouth, 150 m. S.E. Nankin; lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 121° 30' E.; in a wide plain of great fertility. It is inclosed by a high thick wall about 4 m. in circuit, with five or six gates; but the area within is by no means densely occupied with buildings. The streets are narrow, and ex-

ornaments, pictures, bronzes, specimens of old porcelain, and other curiosities. Large warehouses for storing goods, ice-houses, granaries, and temples are numerous; but neither these, nor the public buildings, present any remarkable features. There is here, however, what is not known to exist in any other Chinese city, namely, a public promenade, called by Europeans the 'Tea Garden.' It occupies a square of a regular form, planted with trees, and studded with kiosks in rock-work. The sides of the garden are lined with splendid shops, either eating-houses or tea-shops, filled with people. The vast increase of importance and prosperity which Shanghai has derived from being opened to European commerce, is made apparent by the number of foreign vessels, chiefly British and American, which are now seen at anchor here, mingled with the native junks, loading with teas and silks, in exchange for the produce of the manufactures of their respective countries. Shanghai is connected by water-communications with one-third of China; and there is, therefore, considerable internal as well as external trade. In the inland navigation alone there are 5400 vessels employed; in addition to these are 7000 that go to sea, besides innumerable boats and barges employed in fishing and in conveying passengers and goods. The principal imports are sugar, sappan-wood, dye-stuffs, canes, trepang, sharks'-fins, and birds'-nests. The aggregate value of imports in British ships for 1845, was £1,082,207; exports, £1,259,091. The inhabitants are represented as gentle and benevolent towards strangers. The city was taken by the British on 19th June, 1843. The pop. has been variously estimated from 120,000 to 300,000. (*Martin's China; Middle Kingdom; Nautical Magazine; Athenæum; &c.*)

SHANTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1590 ac. Pop. 55.

SHANKILL, four pars. Irel. i.—1, Kilkenny; 6489 ac. Pop. 1753.—2, Antrim; 15,403 ac., including part of Belfast. Pop. 103,000.—3, Armagh and Down; 6222 ac. Pop. 9342.

—4, Roscommon; 6611 ac. Pop. 1721.

SHANKLIN, par. Eng. Hants; 802 ac. Pop. 355.

SHANLIS, par. Irel. Louth; 2038 ac. Pop. 428.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, if not of the United Kingdom, properly speaking only commences its course when it begins to issue from the S. extremity of Lough Allen, but is generally considered to rise at the foot of Mount Kuilkeagh, in the N.W. of co. Cavan, and to perform the first of its course as a tributary of the lough by flowing S.W., and joining it on its N.E. shore. On issuing from the lough it flows circuitously, though its direct course is nearly S., passing the towns of Leitrim, Carrick, and Lanesborough, and expanding in several lakes, of which the largest is Lough Ree. On issuing from this lough, a little above Athlone, it flows S.W. with several large windings, receiving its most important tributary, the Suick, on the right, and a little farther down the less important Brosna on the left, and then expands into the long and irregularly-shaped Lough Derg. On leaving this lough at Killaloe it flows S.S.W. to Limerick, where, beginning to form a large tidal river, with several remarkable expansions, it flows W.S.W. and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, between Loop Head in co. Clare on the N., and Kerry Head in co. Kerry on the S. A little above Limerick it receives the Mulkerna, and considerably below the Maig and the Deal, which all join it on the left, and the Fergus on the right. The whole length of the Shannon, including its upper part, and the length of its lakes, is 225 m.; its whole fall is 345 ft.; but of these more than a half occur before it enters Lough Allen, though it has then performed only 11 m. of its course. Its navigation properly begins in the lough, and has



SHANGHAI.—After Camille Boreat.

tremely filthy, and the houses, mostly of brick, poorly built. On penetrating into the interior, the number of warehouses diminishes, activity disappears, and large gardens surround the houses. In the outer and busier parts of the town, however, the scene is very different. Here the shops are numerous, and the bustle of trade and commerce is very great. The merchandise which most attracts the notice of a stranger, is the silk and embroidery, cotton and cotton goods, porcelain, ready-made clothes lined with beautiful skins and furs, bamboo-pipes 6 feet long, and numerous shops for selling bamboo

thus a development of 114 m., but unfortunately meets with numerous obstructions from tortuous windings, shallows, rocks, and even rapids. Of the last the most serious occur between Castle Connel and Castle Troy, and have been obviated only by cutting a canal. Below Limerick the navigation is practicable for vessels of 400 tons. By means of improvements, executed at the cost of above half a million sterling, the navigation is opened for traffic throughout the whole length, from the upper extremity of Lough Allen to Limerick; and the commercial importance of the whole river has been materially

increased by the Grand and Royal canals, which give a direct communication to Dublin, and also a communication S. into the basins of the Barrow and Suir. The tide rises in springs 17 ft. or 18 ft., and in neaps about 14 ft. Near the mouth of the estuary, where it is broadest, the rate of the velocity does not exceed 1 m. per hour; but farther up becomes much more rapid, and has almost the appearance of a *bore*. Partly in this respect, but much more in the direction of its course, the magnitude of its volume, and other general features, the Shannon presents some striking resemblances to the Severn. It contains several varieties of fish, but its most important fishery appears to be that of eels.

SHANNONVILLE, a flourishing vil. Canada West, on the Salmon River, co. Hastings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Bay of Quinté, and 21 m. from Kingston, with which it has communication by steam-boat and stage; it lies in a fine grain-district, and has several large flour, grist, and saw mills, and two Protestant churches. Pop. (1852), 500.

SHANRAHAN, par. Incl. Tipperary; 2,4923 ac. Pop. 6219.

SHANSEE, an inland prov. China, bounded, E. by Petchelee and Honan, S. Honan, W. Shense, and N. Mongolia and the Great Wall; lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$ to $40^{\circ} 50'$ N.; lon. $110^{\circ} 8'$ to $114^{\circ} 40'$ E.; area, 55,268 sq. m. This province is the original seat of the Chinese people, and many of the events recorded in their ancient annals occurred within its borders. Its rugged surface contrasts strikingly with the level tracts in some of the surrounding provinces, although the lowland parts of it are represented as being well cultivated and terraced. The rivers, which are almost all tributaries of the Yellow River, are numerous, but not large. The Tan-ho, the largest of these streams, is about 300 m. long, and falls into the Yellow River, near the S.W. corner of the province, after draining the central part. The N. contains some of the favourite imperial hunting-grounds; and the inhabitants find sources of wealth in the coal, iron, cinnamon, copper, marble, lapis-lazuli, jasper, salt, and other minerals, which it affords. The principal grains are wheat and millet, besides a great variety of vegetables, with grapes and other fruits. Besides Tae-yuen-foo, the capital, there are several populous towns in the province. Pop. 14,004,210.

SHANTUNG, a maritime prov. China, bounded, N. and W. by Petchelee; S.E. the gulf of Petchelee and the Yellow Sea; and S. Kiangsoo and the Yellow River, which divides it from Honan; lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ to $38^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. $114^{\circ} 10'$ to $122^{\circ} 35'$ E.; area, 65,104 sq. m. The greater portion of this province is level, but the peninsular parts of it are hilly, some of the summits rising too high to admit of cultivation. The shores are generally bold, and full of indentations; some of which are excellent harbours, but there is no considerable seaport town along the entire coast; and though the province is intersected by several rivers, none of any size within its limits discharge into the sea, and the waters are shallow on each side of the peninsula. The inland navigation, however, augmented by the grand canal which traverses the W. part of the province N.W. to S.E., affords great trading advantages, and the transit trade is extensive. Drugs, and vast quantities of vegetables, are exported; and felt-caps, carpets, and some coarse hempen cloths are manufactured. The province is over-peopled, and the great proportion of the people are very poor; still they appear to be very contented, and attach peculiar importance to this province, on account of its being the birth-place of Confucius, and his disciple Mencius; and also because it contains the Tai-shan, or Great Mount, which forms a favourite resort of devotees from amazing distances. Its capital is Tse-nan-foo. Pop. 28,958,764.

SHAOU-HING-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, on an affluent of the Hwuy-chow, 20 m. S.E. Hiang-chow; lat. $36^{\circ} 9'$ N.; lon. $120^{\circ} 29'$ E. It is walled and fortified, and encircled by a canal, which forms a kind of moat. The space inclosed by the walls is from 3 m. to 4 m. in circuit, but is not all occupied by buildings. The houses on the sides of the canal are mean, but within the town have a better appearance. The trade in all the common necessities of life is extensive, and tea is largely grown on the neighbouring hills. Pop. about 270,000.

SHAP, a t. and par. England, co. Westmoreland, near the summit-level of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 15 m. N. by E. Kendal. It consists chiefly of one long street, on the

road between Penrith and Kendal; and has a parish church, and a much-frequented mineral-spring, resembling that of Harrogate. Area of par., 27,770 ac. Pop. 1009.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney isls. Scotland, between isls. Stronsay and Pomona. It is of irregular form; about 7 m. long, and 5 m. broad; area, 6270 ac., of which not more than 750 ac. are arable. The surface is in general low, and comparatively even, but rises to a considerable elevation towards the centre. Along the shore the soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of grain, but inland it is sterile and unproductive. Pop. 899.

SHAPWICK, two pars. Eng. :—1, Dorset; 3670 ac. Pop. 444.—2, Somerset; 3781 ac. Pop. 416.

SHARDLOW, a vil. and township, England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Derby, on the Trent and Mersey canal, which, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below, joins the Trent, here crossed by a bridge of five arches. It has a handsome Established church, places of worship for the Baptists and Methodists, a national school, and several large malting-establishments, and warehouses for the trade of the canal. Pop. 1121.

SHARESHILL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1985 ac. Pop. 540.

SHARK BAY, a large bay, S.W. coast of Australia; about lat. 25° S.

SHARNBROOK, par. Eng. Bedford; 2880 ac. P. 888.

SHARNFORD, par. Eng. Leicester; 740 ac. Pop. 611.

SHARON, or **DAVIDTOWN**, a vil. Canada West, co. York, about 40 m. N. Toronto. It stands in a fertile tract; but is chiefly remarkable as the adopted residence of a peculiar sect who seceded from the Friends, and have erected two singular buildings, one of them said to be in imitation of the Jewish temple, and curiously arranged and decorated.

SHARON SPRINGS, a vil., U. States, New York, 49 m. W. by N. Albany, on an eminence surrounded by numerous interesting caverns. It has two springs, the one impregnated with magnesia, the other with sulphur; they are both much used for their exhilarating and invigorating qualities.

SHARRINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 863 ac. P. 262.

SHARY, a considerable river, Central Africa, flowing from the S., and falling into Lake Tchad by several mouths. It forms an extensive delta, and at Showey, where its different outlets diverge, is said to be 650 yards broad in the dry season, having previously thrown off three considerable branches.

SHASTE—1, A tn., U. States, California, cap. co. Shasté, near r. bank Sacramento, 150 m. N.E. San Francisco. Near it are numerous gold-mines and some salt-springs. Pop. 1000.—2, A peak of the Cascade range, in N. California; lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ N.; lon. 122° W.; height, about 1400 ft.

SHAT-EL-ARAB, the lower course of the river Euphrates from the junction of the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. See **EUPHRATES**.

SHATZK, a tn. Russia. See **CHATSK**.

SHAWZG-PRIOR, par. Eng. Devon; 8707 ac. Pop. 554.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, par. Eng. Berks; 1989 ac. Pop. 653.

SHAWWANGUNK, a township and vil., U. States, New York, 74 m. W. by S. Albany, on a branch of the Wallkill; with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and a trade in lumber and flour. Near it the remains of a number of mastodons have been found. Pop. 4036.

SHAWBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 7221 ac. Pop. 973.

SHAWELL, par. Eng. Leicester; 1407 ac. Pop. 207.

SHAWL, a tn. and valley, Beloochistan. The town, in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ N.; lon. $66^{\circ} 56'$ E.; also called *Quetta*, 20 m. N.W. the Bolan Pass, on the route into Afghanistan, and 5563 ft. above the sea, consists of 300 houses inclosed by a crenated wall, and clustered around the base of an acropolis or huge mound 70 ft. or 80 ft. in height, on which is the citadel. It has a pretty well-supplied bazaar, and an active trade, being a centre of the traffic between Shikarpoor, Kandahar, and Kelat. It was repeatedly occupied as a military post by the British during the war in Afghanistan. Pop. 2000.—The **VALLEY** in which it stands is a basin about 12 m. in length, by 3 m. or 4 m. in breadth, presenting in most parts luxuriant vegetation very similar to that of Europe, and bounded on all sides by rocky mountain-ranges. Wild sheep, goats, and hogs are plentiful on the hills. Inferior coal is met with. Carpets and blankets are made in considerable quantities. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow for two months, many of the inhabitants emigrate to Cutch-

Gundava. Pop. about 5000; chiefly Afghans and Belooches, with some Hindoos.—(*Bengal and Agra Gaz.*; Masson, in *Bombay Geog. Jour.*, vi. 82; &c.)

SHAWNEETOWN, a vil., U. States, Illinois, r. bank Ohio, 164 m. S.E. Springfield. It has a long paved levee, and exports large quantities of pork and a considerable quantity of tobacco. Coal and iron abound in the vicinity, and the manufacture of salt is extensively carried on. Pop. 1764.

SHAYOCK, or **SHAYUK**, a river of W. Tibet, rises near the Karakoram Pass; about lat. $35^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $77^{\circ} 40' E.$ It flows S.E. for about 110 m., turns W.N.W., receives the Nubra on the right, and after a further course of 180 m., direct distance, falls into the Indus, about 15 m. E. Iskardo.

SHDOOD, a vil. Palestine. See **ASDOUD**.

SHE-PA-KY, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, in a fine and very

fertile valley on the main road between Tsong-gan-hien and Pouching-hien. It is a small but stirring place; and has a considerable trade in rice and tobacco. The nelumbium is also largely cultivated in the low irrigated lands, the underground stem, when cut into small pieces and boiled, forming a common article of food. An excellent kind of arrow-root is also made from it.

SHEBBEAR, par. Eng. Devon; 5827 ac. P. 1151.

SHEIDIAC, a tn. and par. on an isl. and near mouth, river of same name, S.E. coast, New Brunswick. It has a tolerable harbour, and some trade. Pop. 2000.

SHEELIN (Lough), a small lake, Ireland, co. Cavan, about 50 m. N.W. Dublin. It is a beautiful sheet of water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and on an average 2 m. broad. It abounds in fish.

SHEEN, par. Eng. Stafford; 2790 ac. Pop. 395.

SHEEPSHED, par. Eng. Leicester; 5280 ac. P. 3759.

SHEEPSTOR, par. Eng. Devon; 5595 ac. Pop. 126.

SHEEPWASH, a par. Eng. Devon; 1971 ac. P. 525.

SHEEPPY, two par. Eng. Leicester:—1, (*Magna*); 2650 ac. P. 634.—2, (*Parva*); 600 ac. P. 112.

SHEERGOTTA, a tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bengal, dist. Bahar, 80 m. S.W. Patna; lat. $24^{\circ} 32' N.$; lon. $84^{\circ} 55' E.$; on a rising ground, surrounded by the Moorhur. It has a jail and other public buildings.

SHEERING, par. Eng. Essex; 1628 ac. Pop. 514.

SHEERNESS, a seaport and market tn. England, co. Kent, at N.W. point, Isle of Sheppey, on the river Medway, at its junction with the Thames, 35 m. W. by S. London; lat. $51^{\circ} 26' 48'' N.$; lon. $0^{\circ} 44' 45'' W.$ (r.). The town consists of Sheerness proper, and two divisions called respectively Bluetown and Miletown. It has been much enlarged of late years, and is paved and lighted with gas. There are here a spacious chapel attached to the dock-yard, a new church in the Pointed style, and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters, and a synagogue, several reading-societies, and a mechanics' institute. The harbour is safe and commodious, and often crowded with vessels. Sheerness is now a second-class naval establishment, dependent upon Chatham. The wharf fronts the Medway, and the dock-yard, which is surrounded by a brick-wall, is one of the finest in Europe, covering an area of 60 ac. The docks are sufficiently capacious to receive men-of-war of the first-class fully equipped. There is a basin 26 ft. deep, two smaller basins, storerooms,

victualling-storehouse, mast-house, rigging-house, &c. There are also residences for the port-admiral, commissioner, &c., and barracks, containing usually 500 men. Besides the dock-yard business, there is a considerable trade in oyster-fishing, supplying shipping, the corn and seed trade, and in the manufacture of coppers. Pop. 8549.

SHEFEEN, or **SHEFEAN**, an isl., S.E. coast, Africa, in Delagoa Bay. It is about 5 m. long, very narrow, low, and sandy.

SHEFFIELD, a market tn., mun. and parl. bor. England, co. York, pleasantly situated on several acclivities, in a natural amphitheatre, inclosed on all sides except towards the N.E. by wooded hills, at the junction of the Sheaf and Don, on the Sheffield and Don canal, and on the Sheffield and Manchester and the Sheffield and Rotherham railways, 141 m.



1. St. Peter's Church.
2. St. James' Church.
3. St. Paul's Church.
4. St. George's Church.
5. St. Philip's Church.
6. St. Mary's Church.
7. St. John's Church.
8. R. Catholic Chapel.

9. Free Grammar-school.
10. Methodist School.
11. Collegiate School.
12. Mechanics' Institution.
13. Town Hall.
14. Gathers' Hall.
15. Post-office.
16. Theatre.

17. General Infirmary.
18. Sirewbury Hospital.
19. Hollis' Hospital and School.
20. Corn Exchange and New Market.
21. Slaughterhouse and Butter-market, &c.
22. Lincolnshire and Great Northern Railway-station.
23. Sheffield and Rotherham Railway-station.
24. Sheffield and Manchester Goods-station.

N.N.W. London. The site of the town was originally confined to the angle formed by the two rivers, but has gradually extended to a considerable distance along the slopes which rise from them, and, where not densely covered with houses, presents many villas and other detached residences, distinguished both by the elegance of their architecture and the pleasantness of their localities. As a whole, however, the town is both irregularly and indifferently built, consisting, particularly in its older parts, of steep and narrow streets, and brick-houses often of an antiquated and poor appearance. In the more modern parts the streets are both wide and straight, and many of the shops are remarkable for their elegance, though the clouds of smoke rising from the public works cause everything to assume a very dingy hue. Almost all the streets are well paved and well lighted with gas. The communication across the Don is maintained by four bridges, three of them of stone and one of iron; there are also several bridges over the Sheaf, including a large space, forming a part of the Norfolk markets.

The parish, which is co-extensive with the borough, contains 20 churches and other places of worship in connection with the Establishment, and about 26 belonging to Dissenters of

various denominations, of which the most numerous are the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Among the churches the most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the reign of Henry I., surmounted by a central tower and spire, and containing, among other interesting monuments, a bust remarkable as the first production of Chantry's chisel; St. Paul's, a handsome Grecian edifice, with a dome and tower; St. James', with a well-arranged interior, and an E. window containing a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion; St. George's, St. Philip's, and St. Mary's, covered externally with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments, but well arranged within, and consisting of a nave and aisles, separated by ranges of light clustered columns, which support a lofty and richly groined roof. Among the Dissenting places of worship, notice is due to the Wesleyan Brunswick chapel, which has a very imposing appearance; and the R. Catholic chapel, a cruciform building, in the Decorated style, with a tower, terminating in an elegant crocketed spire, 200 ft. high. The other more important buildings are the townhall, a neat and substantial stone structure, with a cupola; the Cutlers'-hall, a handsome Grecian edifice, with a Corinthian portico; the Music-hall, with a good concert-room and well-arranged orchestra; the corn-exchange, a spacious building, with a portico of 16 massive pillars; the new market-hall, with a roof of iron and glass; the assembly rooms, theatre, barracks, public baths; and the Victoria railway-station, with the viaduct immediately adjoining it. The educational and literary establishments are the free grammar-school, the Wesleyan Proprietary grammar-school or Wesley college, occupying a very handsome structure; the collegiate proprietary school, the people's college, the national, British, charity, infant, ragged, and various other schools; the school of design, the mechanics' institution and lyceum, for which complete and even elegant accommodation has been provided; the atheneum, the literary and philosophical society, possessed of a good museum; the medical hall, the public subscription and the mechanics' libraries. The principal benevolent institutions are the general infirmary, the Shrewsbury and Hollis' hospitals, the licensed victuallers' asylum, Deakin's charity, recently founded; and several valuable charities under the management of the cutlers' company. To the other objects of interest already mentioned may be added the cemetery, situated on the slope of a hill about 1 m. from the town, and covering a well-laid-out area of about 14 acres; the botanical gardens, finely situated in the same vicinity; and the park, consisting of about 20 acres of pleasure-grounds, which have recently been thrown open to the public by the Duke of Norfolk.

The oldest staple manufactures are all kinds of cutlery, including knives, scissors, razors, edge-tools, files, and reaping-instruments. In each of these branches great numbers of workmen are employed, and the articles produced are well known and esteemed in all the commercial emporiums of the world. Steel also is made in vast quantities, not only for the supply of the local demand, but of the general market. For this purpose Swedish iron is mostly employed. Another celebrated branch of manufacture is the plating of articles of copper with silver, and in connection with it the process of electroplating has recently attracted considerable attention. A great number of hands are also employed on what is called Britannia-metal, which is made to form a cheap substitute for almost all the articles made more expensively from the precious metals; and by the operation of what is termed *pressing*, the horns and hoofs of animals are converted into many useful and elegant forms. Other leading articles are optical instruments, including especially the grinding of spectacle-glasses; and in the more cumbersome articles of stoves, grates, and fenders, Sheffield holds a decided pre-eminence both in cheapness of price and elegance of design. In connection with the staple manufactures of the town are numerous extensive iron and brass foundries, grinding, tilting, rolling, and slitting mills, &c. The social condition of the workmen is generally superior. They receive large wages, and live for the most part in separate tenements.

Sheffield is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and is certainly of great antiquity. It existed as a town under the Saxons, and is mentioned in Domesday-book as a manor. In 1296, Edward I. granted it a charter to hold a

weekly market and an annual fair; and in the 14th century the mention of the Sheffield 'thwytel' or whittle by the poet Chaucer, who flourished under Edward III., indicates that it had already become noted for its cutlery. In the early part of the 15th century, the domain passed by marriage to the celebrated soldier, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who built in the vicinity of the town a manor-house, which possesses some historical interest as connected with the custody of Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots. A splendid castle, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., was completely demolished by the Parliamentarians during the civil war. The history of the earliest manufacture of Sheffield is involved in considerable obscurity, but there cannot be a doubt that, like many other English towns, it profited essentially by the bigotry of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and was abundantly compensated for the asylum which it afforded to the victims of his persecution, by the industry and mechanical skill which they imported. From the date of their arrival its cutlery acquired new celebrity. Its progress as a town, however, though steady, was not very rapid, and it is only since the middle of the 18th century and during the course of the present century, that it has made its most important advances, and risen to a prominent place among the great manufacturing towns of the kingdom. Its privileges as a mun. and parl. borough were first conferred by the Reform acts, according to which it is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 135,310.

SHEFFIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2488 ac. Pop. 596.

SHEFFORD, two pars. Eng. Berks.—1, (*East*); 1041 ac. Pop. 58.—2, (*West*); 2196 ac. Pop. 523.

SHEFKATIL-SU, a small river, Asia, which forms the boundary between Russia and Turkey, on the E. side of the Black Sea, into which it falls at lat. 41° 55' N.; lon. 41° 45' E. At its embouchure, on its r. bank, is the small Russian fort St. Nikolai, where is a quarantine station.

SHEHR, several places, Arabia:—1, The chief town of a dist. of same name, on the S. coast, extending 1 m. along shore; the sultan's residence, a fortified castle on an eminence near the centre, being in lat. 14° 43' 40" N.; lon. 49° 40' E. The only other large buildings are a few mosques and a custom-house. The town has a triangular shape, and the dwellings are irregularly scattered, but they are tolerably spacious and comfortable. It is a place of much trade. The manufactures are chiefly coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, and implements of war. Provisions may be easily obtained here, but the water is bad. The anchorage is only an open roadstead, with clean sand in 7 or 8 fathoms, 1 m. off shore. Pop. about 6000.—2, A tn., a few miles W.S.W. the town just described; lat. 14° 38' 30" N.; lon. 49° 27' 35" E.; formerly an important place, but now a village occupied by a few fishermen's families. The former population appears to have removed to Süku-l-Basir, a town lying inland about 4 m. N.W., which is said to contain 4500 inhabitants; its mosques may be distinctly seen from the sea above the date-groves, and the valley appears extremely luxuriant; plenty of vegetables, dates, and good water may be obtained here.—3, A popular appellation, in the Mahri dialect, of the lofty range of mountains, abounding with frankincense and other gums, extending from the E. limits of Mahra to Dhofar and Mirbat, which are named in the maps the Mountains of Sejer or Seger.

SHÉIK-SHAIB, an isl. Persian Gulf. See BUSHEAB.

SHEINTON, or SHINETON, par. Eng. Salop; 946 ac. Pop. 138.

SHEKSNA, or CHEKSNA, a river, Russia, issues from Lake Bielo, in the N. of gov. Novgorod; flows S.S.E., past Tcherepovetz, enters gov. Jaroslav, and joins I. bank Volga, E. of the town of Mologa; total direct course, 150 m.

SHELBURNE, a decayed tn. Nova Scotia, founded by some American loyalists after the recognition of the independence of the U. States; at one time contained several thousand inhabitants, but now almost deserted.

SHELDON, two pars. Eng.—1, Devon; 1681 ac. Pop. 177.—2, Warwick; 2514 ac. Pop. 455.

SHELDWICH, par. Eng. Kent; 1896 ac. Pop. 557.

SHELF, a vil. and township, England, co. York, about 3 m. N.N.E. Halifax. It has several Dissenting places of worship; extensive manufactures of fancy-figured fabrics, of

mixed mohair, worsted, and cotton; collieries and iron-works. Pop. 3414.

SHELFANGER, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1719 ac. P. 424.

SHELFORD, three pars. Eng. —1, Notts; 3560 ac. Pop. 775.—2, (*Great*), Cambridge; 1900 ac. Pop. 1038.—3, (*Little*), Cambridge; 1200 ac. Pop. 680.

SHELGHUR, a tn. Afghanistan, 15 m. S.E. Ghuznee. It consists of a fort, with a great number of houses clustering around it, and is inhabited by a commercial tribe of Afghans, called Lohanis. Pop. (vil. and dist.) about 3000.

SHELLAND, par. Eng. Suffolk; 540 ac. Pop. 91.

SHELLEY, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 6 m. S.E. Huddersfield; with places of worship for the New Connexion Methodists and Independents, an endowed school, and manufactures of woollen cloth and fancy goods. P. 1880.

SHELLEY, two pars. Eng. —1, Essex; 600 ac. Pop. 215.—2, Suffolk; 928 ac. Pop. 138.

SHELLIFF, one of the largest rivers of Algiers. It rises among the Mountains of Atlas, in a place called the Seventy Fountains; flows N., then turns W. and N.W., and falls into the Mediterranean near Cape Kulmeta; lat. 36° 15' N.; lon. 0° 22' E. In its course it forms the Lake Titterie. Entire length, about 170 m.

SHELLINGFORD, par. Eng. Berks; 1717 ac. P. 293.

SHELLLOW-BOWELLS, par. Eng. Essex; 457 ac. P. 151.

SHELLEY, two pars. Eng. Worcester:—1, (*Beauchamp*); 2196 ac. P. 560.—2, (*Walsh, or Little*); 468 ac. P. 53.

SHELSELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 809 ac. Pop. 43.

SHELTON, three pars. Eng. —1, Bedford; 1080 ac. P. 124.—2, Norfolk; 1292 ac. P. 208.—3, Notts; 740 ac. P. 119.

SHELTON, a tn. Eng. Staffordshire. See HANLEY.

SHELVIE, par. Eng. Salop; 1285 ac. Pop. 88.

SHEMBEGHEWN, a tn. Burmah, near r. bank Irrawadi; lat. 20° 30' N.; lon. 94° 30' E.; about 290 m. N. Rangoon. It was burnt to the ground in 1826 by the Burmese army while retreating.

SHENANDOAH, a river, U. States, Virginia, after a N.E. course of 140 m., entering the Potomac, a little above its passage through the Blue Mountains at Harper's Ferry. It is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth.

SHENDY, a tn. Nubia, on the Nile; lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 33° 15' E.; remarkable as the modern capital of that tract between the Atbara and the Nile, which was anciently celebrated as the Island of Meröe. Previous to the conquest of these countries by the Turco-Egyptians in 1821–2, Shendy was the residence of the Wed Agib (or Woled Ajib), the dynasty which had long divided with the rulers of Sennar the supreme control of the Ethiopian plain. For it is worthy of remark that the political divisions of Ethiopia which are traceable in the earliest histories, still subsist, though in ruins, at the present day. We may now study in Shendy the circumstances which gave Meröe its importance. It is on the road from Sennar and the gold-countries in the S. to Egypt, and also on that from Kordofan and Darfur to Suakim on the Red Sea. Nearly all the caravans of the country pass through it. Hence, before the Turkish conquest, it was a populous town with 1000 houses, but it is now in decay. The natural limits on the S., between the Wed Agib and Sennar, are formed by the granitic mountain-chain of Ghirre or Guerri, below which is the passage from the desert of Bahiyuda and the E. bank of the Nile. From these heights a lateral ridge of moderate elevation proceeds N.E. at a little distance from the river, and ramifying, incloses some spacious hollows, which, under the influence of the occasional rain, are extremely fertile. By means of water-wheels and artificial irrigation, they might be rendered very productive, and thus we see explained the existence of ancient cities, the ruins of which are now in the desert, at a considerable distance from the river. The chief of these are the ruins of Meröe in lat. 17° 8' N., near the village of Bejrawah, N.E. of which is an extensive plain covered with pyramids. Other ruins (temples, tombs, pyramids, &c.), are situate at Es Sofra and Naga, respectively 9 m. and 20 m. S.W. of Shendy. These remains are hardly anterior to the Christian era, and the chief structures seem all to have been erected by a queen named Kandake. The chief tribes in the Island of Meröe, are the Shekorich (who have some villages on the Atbara), the Jahlin, and the Kowalah.—(*Burckhardt's Nubia*; Cailliaud, *Voy. à Meröe*; Hoskin's *Trav. in Ethiopia*; Lepsius' *Briefe*.)

SHENFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 2397 ac. Pop. 938.

SHENINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1340 ac. P. 437.

SHENLEY:—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Hertford, 6 m. N.W. Barnet; with an Established church, built of flints; a chapel of ease, a place of worship for the Wesleyans, and manufactures of straw-plait. Area of par., 4056 ac. P. 1297.—2, Par. Bucks; 290 ac. P. 493.

SHENSE, an inland prov. China, bounded, N. by the Great Wall, which divides it from Inner Mongolia; E. Shansee and Honan; S.E. Houpe; S. Secheun; and W. Kansoo; lat. 32° to 39° 30' N.; lon. 105° 53' to 111° 10' E.; area, 67,400 sq. m. It is a hilly region, interspersed with many well-watered tracts. The mountains form part of the Peh-ling range, running across the S. districts, and dividing the two basins of the Yellow and Great rivers. In the N. parts of the province the country gradually declines to the E., and although hilly, does not rise into high peaks. Several rivers, of which the Loh and Wu-ting are more than 350 m. long, taking their rise in Kansoo, flow S.E. into the Yellow River; but on account of rapids and falls, their channels are in many places unfit for navigation; the Wei-ho, which has a course of about 400 m., and is the most considerable of all the affluents of the Yellow River, traverses the province W. to E. Se-gan-foo, the provincial capital, was for many centuries the metropolis of the empire. Shense possesses mines of iron, copper, gold, also jasper, porphyry &c. Wheat, millet, and cotton are cultivated; and horses, cattle, goats, and sheep are extensively reared. Rhubarb, musk, wax, red-lead, coal, and nephrite are exported. Pop. 10,207,256.

SHENSTONE, par. Eng. Stafford; 8451 ac. P. 2043.

SHEPHALI, or SHEEPHALL, par. Eng. Herts; 1142 ac. Pop. 242.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a vil., U. States, Virginia, r. bank Potomac, 129 m. N. by W. Richmond; with a considerable flour-manufactory. Pop. 1561.

SHEPPERTON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 1541 ac. P. 807.

SHEPPEY (Isle of), an isl. England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames and entrance to the Medway, having Sheerness at its N.W. extremity. It is between 8 m. and 9 m. long, and about 5 m. broad, and is separated from the mainland merely by a branch of the Medway. The soil is for the most part of good quality.

SHEPRETH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1269 ac. P. 321.

SHEPTON, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*Beauchamp*); 836 ac. Pop. 647.—2, (*Montague*); 2424 ac. Pop. 412.

SHEPTON-MALLER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The former, situated on a slight acclivity at the foot of the E. range of the Mendip Hills, about 4½ m. E. Wells, has tolerably straight, well paved, and clean streets; and houses generally well built of stone. In the centre of the market-place stands a remarkably handsome cross, erected about 300 years ago; it is of an hexagonal form, with a column or shaft 60 ft. high. The church is of mixed Norman and Gothic styles, and has a fine tower 120 ft. high. There are an endowed R. Catholic and Unitarian chapels, and chapels for Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Independents; an endowed grammar, an infant, and day school, two charity schools, and several private seminaries; several almshouses, and a literary and scientific institution. The manufactures of the place comprise silk, velvet, crape, fancy waistcoat-pieces, ribbons, &c., in all of which about 2000 hands are employed. The woollen trade, which was formerly very considerable, has ceased for many years. The corn-market is extensive. Pop. 3885. Area of par., 3572 ac. Pop. 5116.

SHERBORN, a tn., U. States, New York, 92 m. W. Albany; with four churches and an academy. Pop. 2623.

SHERBORNE, three pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 4560 ac. Pop. 674.—2, (*St. John*), Hants; 3885 ac. P. 796.—3, (*Monk, or West*), Hants; 3342 ac. Pop. 581.

SHERBORNE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset. The town, 18 m. N. by W. Dorset, is situated partly on the acclivity of a hill, and partly in the fertile vale of Blackmore, and watered by a branch of the Yeo. It has a very fine cruciform church, recently restored; the tower, a perfect specimen of the Norman style, contains a bell of three tons weight, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. There are several Dissenting chapels; the one belonging to the Independents is a handsome structure, and that of the Wesleyan Connexion, of recent erection, a neat Gothic edifice. The townhall and

savings'-bank are both fine buildings. There are a free grammar, national, and British schools, and a literary institution. The principal manufacture is silk-threading, for which there are three mills, employing about 500 hands. There is also a sewing silk establishment, employing about 100 persons. Pop. (n.). 3878. Area of par., 6467 ac. Pop. 5242.

SHERBOURNE, par. Eng. Warwick; 1110 ac. P. 153.

SHERBROOKE, a tn. Canada East, cap. dist. St. Francis, on the river Magog, 95 m. E. by S. Montreal, by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railway. It is handsomely laid out, with wide streets intersecting at right angles; has many handsome public and private buildings, a R. Catholic and four Protestant churches; and several good schools; and 3 m. off, Bishop's college, of the Protestant diocese of Quebec. There are manufactories of cloths, cottons, ironware, paper, and leather, and also one for the building of railroad-cars. Pop. (1850, 1050; (1852), 2998; (Jan. 1854), about 4000.

SHERBURN, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 13 m. S.S.W. York. It has a fine church, places of worship for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, and a free grammar and hospital school. Area of par., 11,896 ac. Pop. 3754.

SHERBURN, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4630 ac. Pop. 656.

SHERCOCK, par. Irel. Cavan; 8221 ac. Pop. 3481.

SHERE, par. Eng. Surrey; 6396 ac. Pop. 1403.

SHEREFORD, or SHERINGFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 842 ac. Pop. 134.

SHERFIELD, two pars. Eng. Hants.—1, (*English*); 1780 ac. Pop. 312.—2, (*upon-Loddon*); 2236 ac. P. 615.

SHERFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 2236 ac. Pop. 523.

SHERIBON, a prov. and tn. Java. See CHERIBON.

SHERIFF, two pars. Eng. —1, (*Hales*), Salop and Stafford; 6639 ac. Pop. 1010.—2, (*Utton*), York (N. Riding); 9425 ac. Pop. 1530.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 918 ac. P. 49.

SHERMAN-TAR, a tn. Arabia. See ASTABEL.

SHERMANBURY, par. Eng. Sussex; 1911 ac. P. 458.

SHERNBORNE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1300 ac. P. 139.

SHERRINGHAM, a par. England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W. Cromer. It consists of the two distinct villages of Upper and Lower Sherringham, the former containing the parish church, and the latter seated on the cliffs which overhang the sea; and has a paper-mill, and a considerable number of boats employed in the herring-fishery and in taking cod, skate, lobsters, crabs, &c. Area, 2356 ac. Pop. 1374.

SHERRINGHAM, two pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 1780 ac. Pop. 826.—2, Wilts; 1280 ac. Pop. 189.

SHERSTON, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*Magna*); 4280 ac. Pop. 1589.—2, (*Parva*, or *Finckney*); 950 ac. Pop. 175.

SHERWILL, par. Eng. Devon; 4762 ac. Pop. 725.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND, a group of islands in the Atlantic, to the N.E. of the mainland of Scotland; between lat. 59° 51' 18" and 60° 51' 30" N., and lon. 0° 45' and 1° 45' W.; greatest length, S.S.W. to N.N.E., 70 m.; greatest breadth, about 50 m.; area, 880 sq. m. They unite with the Orkneys, from which they are separated on the S. by a channel about 48 m. wide, in forming a Scotch county, and are 90 in number. Of these some are minute islets, only 25 are inhabited, the largest being the following:—Bressa, Whalsey, Fetlar, Yell, Unst, Foula, Papa-Strø, Burra, Meikle-Roe, Fair-Isle, and Mainland. The last-mentioned so far exceeds the others, that at least three-fourths of the whole area of the group belongs to it. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms, and though, for the most part, under 500 ft., attaining in the mural precipice of Foula the height of 1200 ft. above the sea. Their deep creeks and sounds form a succession of noble natural harbours. The interior is not very elevated, only one summit, Roeness Hill, in the N. of Mainland, rising 1476 ft., but is extremely wild and rugged; and but for the almost total absence of wood, which is confined to a scanty supply of stunted birches, willows, and mountain-ashes, would furnish scenery not merely of a varied, but a very picturesque description. The strata consist of a few secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone and conglomerate of the Devonian or old red sandstone formation, and large continuous tracts of gneiss, which extend through the centre of Mainland, form the whole of Yell, and terminate in Unst.

The gneiss often contains beds of blue limestone, which is even occasionally blended with it. Mica-slate is less abundant, but clay-slate forms the principal part of the cliffs on the W. side of the long and narrow promontory on the S. of Mainland. The principal igneous rocks are sienite, serpentine, and granite, the last forming the great mass of Roeness Hill, already mentioned. The only mineral of any consequence is chromate of iron, which occurs occasionally in veins, but more frequently in a detached and concretionary form, and is exported in a crude or partially pulverized and levigated state, to be converted into a pigment, dye, and alloy. The soil, where the surface is flat enough to retain it, is generally mossy, but alluvium of good quality is not uncommon along some of the bays and in the small vales, and a considerable quantity of tolerable land has been made by long culture. The principal crops are black oats, bere, and potatoes. Turnips thrive well, and a good deal of hay is obtained from natural meadows. Its quality, however, owing to bad harvesting, for which the moisture of the climate is made an excuse, is very indifferent. The live-stock, including cattle, horses, and sheep, are of races almost peculiar to Shetland, and are chiefly remarkable for their diminutive size and hardihood. The pony, in particular, is well known, and is not surpassed by any of his own dimensions in any country, and both the milk of the cow and the beef of the ox are of excellent quality. The fisheries are valuable, and include herrings, saithe, cod, ling, and tusk. The last two have long formed Shetland's staple articles of export. The other articles are oil, butter, beef, cattle, ponies, and hosiery. The hosiery consists of various articles made by knitting, and since kelp has ceased to be profitable, may be said to be the only native manufacture. For ecclesiastical purposes Shetland is divided into 12 parishes, and education is so generally diffused that writing and arithmetic are generally acquired, and the art of reading is nearly universal. The people are deficient in stature and strength, but are hardy and patient of fatigue. Their temperament is sanguine, and more versatile than persevering. Among their moral qualities, hospitality and sobriety hold an honourable place. Their language is English, but their Norse origin is unequivocally indicated by their accent, and many of their words, idioms, customs, and superstitions. The antiquities confirmatory of the same origin consist of numerous so-called *burghs* or fortified posts, standing-stones, and tumuli. Lerwick is the only town; and the two chief villages are Scalloway and Hillswick, both on W. coast of Mainland. Pop. 31,078.

SHETLANDS (NEW SOUTH), a group of islands, situated to the S. of Cape Horn, and forming with it the passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; between lat. 60° 32' and 67° 15' S., and lon. 44° 53' and 68° 15' W. The group, forming an archipelago of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation, except a species of moss found upon the rocks near the shore, while the more remote parts, which are mountainous and apparently volcanic, are covered with perpetual ice and snow, was first discovered in 1819, by Mr. Wm. Smith, of the brig *Williams* of Blythe, and shortly after was much visited by whalers, who made a valuable harvest, till by their ravages the number of the animals was much reduced. Among the islands may be mentioned Adelaide, conspicuous by its range of snowy mountains, with a single peak shooting up into the clouds; Bridgeman, consisting chiefly of a volcanic cone, indicating its activity by the smoke issuing from it; Smith, so called in honour of the first discoverer; Saddle, with a peak 1643 ft. high; Coronation or Mainland, the largest of the group; and Desolation, nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, consisting of volcanic precipices, which are evidently the edges of an extinct crater. These islands, owing to fogs and ice, are very dangerous to navigators, and hence Capt. Ross, who visited them in 1842, gives to a small group the name of Danger Islets.

SHETTLESTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark, 3 m. E. Glasgow; with an Established and a Free church, two schools, manufactures of cotton goods, and a large engineering establishment. Pop. (par.), 6564.

SHEVAGUNGA, a tn. Hindoostan, S. Carnatic, 80 m. S.W. Tanjore. It is a large clean place, adorned with noble clumps of bamboos and other trees, but though long the capital of a Hindoo principality, does not possess any ancient edifice deserving of note.

SHEVIOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2627 ac. Pop. 573.
SHIASHKOTAN, an isl. Kurile group; lat. 48° 52' N.; lon. 154° 8' E. It is 12 m. long from N.E. to S.S.W., and lies 8 m. W.S.W. of Charamakotan.

SHIEL (LOCH), a fresh-water lake, Scotland, which separates the co. Inverness from that of Argyle. It is about 15 m. long, but is extremely narrow. It discharges itself by a small streamlet into the sea, near Loch Moidart.

SHIELDS (NORTH AND SOUTH), two tns. England, situated respectively on the N. and S. banks of the Tyne, near its mouth in the German Ocean, and forming the common port of Shields:—1, (*North*), A market tn. and mun. and parl. bor., co. Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. It extends about 1 m. along the river, and consists of an older and a more modern portion, the former with narrow streets and lanes, and the latter with spacious streets and squares, in which many of the houses have a substantial and even elegant appearance. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church, a handsome modern chapel of ease, Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodist, Quaker, Scottish, and R. Catholic chapels; national, British, infant, and other schools; an elegant courthouse in the Elizabethan style, a townhouse, subscription-library, mechanics' institute, theatre, assembly-rooms, commodious baths, and various benevolent endowments, among which the most conspicuous is an asylum for decayed master-mariners, consisting of a semi-quadrangle of nine houses, with a statue of the Duke of Northumberland in its centre. The chief industrial establishments are building-yards, roperies, sailcloth, hat, glove, starch, and tobacco factories; salt-works, a large work for earthenware and stained-glass; numerous iron-foundries, a manufactory for steam-boat engines, and several forges, in which, beside other articles, chain-cables and anchors are manufactured. North Shields unites with Tynemouth in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 8882.—2, (*South*), A market tn., mun. and parl. bor., opposite to North Shields, and communicating with it by a steam-ferry. The older part consists of long narrow streets stretching along or parallel to the river; but the modern part, immediately behind, occupies a higher site, possesses many handsome ranges of buildings, and has on its E. side a kind of suburb containing many pleasant villas. The public buildings and establishments include three Established churches, one of them with a square embattled tower, another with a spire, and the third with a tower and some fine monuments belonging to an ancient chapel whose site it occupies; a U. Presbyterian (Scotch), an Independent, a Primitive Methodist, two New Connexion Methodist, two Baptist, two Presbyterian, and three Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a neat and commodious townhall, situated in a large square near the centre of the town, and partly employed as an exchange and newsroom, while a range of colonnades beneath serves for a market-place; a subscription-library, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, national and other schools, and several benevolent endowments. The chief manufactures are glass, earthenware, extensive alkali and chemical works, cordage, steam-engine boilers, and chain-cables and anchors. Ship-building, once carried on very extensively, has declined, and the more important part of this branch of industry is now confined to the repairing of vessels, for which two patent slips have been provided. South Shields was enfranchised by the Reform Act, and sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 28,974.—The port of Shields, including both the above towns, and by an expansion of the river into a wide bay capable of containing 200 merchant vessels, is of very difficult access, but admits ships of 300 tons to load at its quays; and carries on a very extensive trade, particularly in coals from the numerous and extensive collieries in the vicinity. It has also several vessels engaged in the whale-fishery. In 1851 the registered tonnage of the port was 723 vessels, carrying 165,613 tons. The number of vessels entered was 1628, carrying 200,614 tons; and cleared 2388, carrying 290,651 tons. The port communicates by railway with all parts of the country.

SHIFFNAL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The town, 1½ m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, has an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a small charity school. Area of par., 11,441 ac. Pop. 5617.

SHIKARPOOR, a tn. Scinde, in its N. part, 15 m. from W. bank Indus at Sukkur, and on the high S. route from

India into Afghanistan; lat. 27° 55' N.; lon. 68° 45' E. It stands in a low plain flooded during inundations of the river, and is surrounded by thriving orchards, date-groves, and orange-plantations. Its buildings are very indifferent, and streets narrow and very filthy; it has not a single public edifice worthy of note; and two or three mosques, the bazaar, which extends for ½ m. through its centre, and is roofed with palm-leaves, with some massive residences of opulent Hindoos inclosed by high walls of brick or earth, are the only structures reaching mediocrity. Its trade is, however, very considerable; it is the great entrepot, particularly for banking transactions, between Kandahar and Khorasan on one hand, Marwar and S. Hindoostan on the other, and Kurrahee, at the mouth of the Indus, which forms its port: it has superseded Mooltan in this distinction within the last 200 years. Some cotton goods and loonges or scarfs, esteemed next in quality to those of Peshawar, are made here; and the place has so thoroughly commercial a character, that by far the greater number of dwellings have a shop attached to them. The Scinde canal, from the Indus to Larkhana, passes about 1 m. S. the town. Pop. 30,000, one-third of whom are Mahometans, and the rest chiefly Scindians and Hindoos.—(*Bombay Geog. Jour.*, vol. v.; Barnes, Masson, Conolly, &c.)

SHILBOTTLE, par. Eng. Northumberland; 7704 ac. Pop. 1298.

SHILKA, a river, Siberia, one of the head-streams of the Amoor (*which see*).

SHILLINGFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 1717 ac. Pop. 293.—2, (*St. George*), Devon; 397 ac. Pop. 69.

SHILLINGSTONE, or **SHILLING OKEFORD**, par. Eng. Dorset; 2223 ac. Pop. 503.

SHILTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1595 ac. Pop. 319.—2, Warwick; 1075 ac. Pop. 488.

SHILVODAN-GRANGE, par. Irel. Antrim; 3547 ac. Pop. 1220.

SHIMPLING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 780 ac. Pop. 215.—2, Suffolk; 2698 ac. Pop. 470.

SHIN, a lake, Scotland, in the S. of Sutherlandshire, stretching N.W. to S.W. about 24 m., with an average breadth of about 1 m.; depth, 20 to 30 fathoms. It receives the water of five considerable streams, and discharges itself S.E. by the Shin, which, 3 m. below, forms a beautiful cascade 20 ft. high, and falls into the Kyle of Sutherland.

SHINFELD, par. Eng. Berks; 4514 ac. Pop. 1157.

SHING-KING, a maritime prov. China. *See* LEAO-TONG.

SHINGAY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 754 ac. Pop. 142.

SHINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 935 ac. Pop. 67.

SHINGLEWELL, par. Eng. Kent. *See* IPFELD.

SHINRONE, a vil. and par. Ireland, King's co. 5 m. W. by N. Roscrea, 1 bank Lower Brosna; with an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two Methodist meeting-houses, several schools, and a dispensary. Area of par., 4869 ac. Pop. 1869.

SHIPBORNE, par. Eng. Kent; 1906 ac. Pop. 442.

SHIPDHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.N.E. Thetford; with a large and handsome parish church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and an annual fair. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 4560 ac. Pop. 1769.

SHIPHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 766 ac. Pop. 610.

SHIPKE, a large vil. Himalayan provinces, 1 bank Sutlej; lat. 31° 49' N.; lon. 78° 44' E.; 108 m. N.E. Simla. It consists of a large collection of houses built of stone, with flat roofs, and very much scattered; and has a considerable trade in shawl-wool.

SHIPLEAKE, par. Eng. Oxford; 2692 ac. Pop. 569.

SHIPLEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 7698 ac. Pop. 1277.

SHIPMEADOW, par. Eng. Suffolk; 820 ac. P. 515.

SHIPEGAN, an isl. New Brunswick, near its N.E. coast, at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of a somewhat triangular shape; about 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad; has a tolerably fertile soil; and is inhabited by Acadian French.

SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, a market tn. and par. England, in a detached part of the co. Worcester, situated in co. Gloucester. The town, 25 m. E. by S. Worcester, has a parish church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house, national and other schools; and an excellent local trade, but no manufactures of any kind. Area of par., 1198 ac. Pop. 1825.

SHIPTON, several pars. Eng. :—1, Salop; 1723 ac. Pop. 191.—2, (Bellingey), Hants; 2515 ac. Pop. 308.—3, (upon-Chervell), Oxford; 1220 ac. Pop. 135.—4, (Moyn), Gloucester; 2298 ac. Pop. 403.—5, (Oliffe), Gloucester; 1160 ac. Pop. 241.—6, (Soldars), Gloucester; 1160 ac. Pop. 1050 ac. Pop. 241.—7, (under-Wychwood), Oxford; 11,652 ac. Pop. 2958.

SHIRAZ, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, on a large and beautiful plain, 220 m. S.S.W. Ispahan. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in May, 1853, but previous to that event, though much declined from the splendour which it possessed in early times, when it was the Persian capital, was a place of considerable importance, with a pop. estimated at about 20,000. It was of an irregular form, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and entered by six gates. One of them, forming the principal entrance, opened upon the vast gallery of a very large bazaar, one of the most handsome in Persia, and several streets, though less spacious, had a very respectable appearance. In general, however, the far greater part of them were narrow and winding. The houses, built of brick, seldom possessed any architectural merit. Among the principal buildings were 30 mosques, the only one of which deserving of particular notice was that of Shah-Teherak, one of the most ancient sanctuaries of Shiraz, and set apart as the residence of impoverished descendants of Mahomet; several beautiful mausoleums, including those of the celebrated poets Hafiz and Sadi, both natives of the town; and the Ark, or governor's palace, situated in the midst of a magnificent garden. Shiraz, advantageously situated on the routes from the port of Bushire to Kerman, Yezd, and Ispahan, was the centre of a very extensive trade. It had also considerable manufactures of silk and cotton goods, firearms, sword-cutlery, glass, earthenware, &c. Its lapidaries and enamellers were celebrated throughout all Persia. Its vicinity exhibits the remains of many magnificent buildings, and about 25 m. N.N.E. are the famous ruins of Persepolis.

SHIRBURN, par. Eng. Oxford; 2411 ac. Pop. 250.

SHIRE-NEWTON, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3544 ac. P. 933.

SHIRINKY, one of the Kurile isls.; lat. 50° 10' N.; lon. 154° 58' E.; off S.W. extremity of Poromushir; circuit, about 6 m. It contains a volcanic peak.

SHIRLAND, par. Eng. Derby; 2942 ac. Pop. 1268.

SHIRLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 3560 ac. Pop. 657.

SHIRWAN, or SHIRVAN, a dist. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. Shamachi, on the coast of the Caspian Sea; bounded N. by Daghestan and the peninsula of Apscheron, and S. by the river Kur. It was obtained from Persia by the peace of Gulistan; and is inhabited by Turcomans, Lesghians, Persians, and Georgians. Pop. about 12,000.

SHISDRA, a tn. Russia. See JIZDRA.

SHITTLINGTON, a township, England, co. York, in the valley of the Calder, 6 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, consisting chiefly of the three hamlets of Middle, Over, and Nether Shitlington; with two Wesleyan chapels, woollen manufactures, coke-furnaces, and quarries of good building-stone. P. 1593.

SHITTLINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 5030 ac. P. 1593.

SHOA (Kingdom of), formerly a prov. of Abyssinia, now an independent state, is the E. portion of which is known by the name of Effat. It is situated in the S. part of Abyssinia; lat. 9° to 10° 50' N.; lon. 38° to 41° E.; but its S. and W. boundaries, the former at one time marked by the Hawash, are merely nominal, being from time to time pushed farther and farther into the adjoining countries.

Shoa forms a series of plateaux at least 3000 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by five mountain-chains, chiefly bearing N. and S., with spurs E. and W., with a nearly uninterrupted ascent. The loftiest summit is Mount Metatite, in the vicinity of Ankobar, the capital. It attains an elevation of 11,723 ft. above sea-level, and overlooks a plain of nearly 5000 ft. of absolute height. The mountains are most abrupt and difficult of access, and between them are sometimes formed chasms of a depth that admits the sun but a few hours. Cataracts are met with, some of them 700 ft. high. The rivers, in some cases, descend 6000 ft. in the space of 250 m. In that part of the kingdom called Effat, the hills are more rounded, and their slopes are highly cultivated, yielding large crops of grain, chiefly wheat and barley; of the former of which there are no fewer than 24 different species in Shoa. In the lower and warmer districts, cotton is extensively cultivated. The table-lands of Shoa, are used chiefly as pasture-

grounds, though they have a deep black soil of great fertility. They are destitute of wood, and their climate is cool and healthy, though often extremely cold. The valleys, and more gentle acclivities throughout the whole kingdom, are well cultivated, and productive to an extraordinary degree, every species of crop attaining the most gigantic dimensions. The soil generally consists of decomposed felspar; the large supplies of moisture which this kind of soil requires descending copiously from the mountain-sides. The valleys of Shoa are generally exceedingly beautiful, being finely wooded, and filled with a luxuriant vegetation; but in summer they are insufferably hot, close, and unhealthy; and at the termination of the rains, a fatal fever sets in, compelling all who can to seek a purer atmosphere in the higher regions. Amongst the trees peculiar to this country is the gigantic *Juniperus excelsa*, which attains a height of 160 ft., and a diameter at the base of 4 ft. to 5 ft. in the course of a century. The other principal forest-trees are the yew, *Taxus elongata*, usually about 60 ft. in height; and the *Olea spectabilis*, 60 ft. to 80 ft. in height.

Since the reduction (about 1840) of the savage Galla hordes by which the kingdom of Shoa was frequently attacked, the trade of the country has greatly increased, and a demand for European goods and manufactures has arisen. The resources of the kingdom are great; and its position favourable for opening an intercourse with the interior of N.E. Africa. The nearest port to the E. frontier is Zeila or Zeila, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, distant in a straight line about 150 m., but by the usual route, through Esa-Somali and Hurrur, about 200 m. Some traffic is carried on, also, through Berbera, likewise on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, and distant about 300 m. The principal exports, being the production of the country, are grain, and a coarse but warm and durable cotton cloth, manufactured in large quantities on every farm. To these might be added the productions of the countries around, a few being those of Shoa also, namely, coffee, gold-dust, ivory, precious gums and spices, including ginger; ostrich-feathers, peltry, civet, sulphur, coarse parchment, dye-woods, medicinal plants, hides, sheep-skins, &c. The imports most in demand are broad-cloth, blue and scarlet; bright chintzes of high colours, long-cloth, white shawls, tartans, blank-paper books, well bound; woollen rugs, linens, coloured silk-threads, the deepest blue; glassware, gilt galloon buttons, black-pepper and cloves, amber and coral beads, spectacles and scissors, knives of all sorts, sword-blades and spear-heads, guns and pistols, coloured leather, crimson and green; pewter, zinc, and brass; coloured sheep-fleeces, crimson; padlocks, iron cooking-pots of all sizes, blue silk-cord, thin, and of deepest blue; razors and mirrors, imitation jewellery, ear-rings, &c. The king's duties are 10 per cent. on all exports and imports, while several of the former, including gold-dust, ivory, and sulphur, are royal monopolies. The royal revenues, independent of tribute in kind, are said to amount to about £12,000 or £13,000, accruing chiefly from import duties on slaves, foreign merchandise, and salt. The annual expenses of the state are estimated at about £1500. The few trades of Shoa include working in iron, brass, and silver; tanning, weaving, and making rude earthen utensils. Weekly markets are held at several places in Shoa, where goods of every description are exposed for sale. The principal of these is Ali-Ambah, near Ankobar, the capital; the only other important town is Angolola.

Christianity appears to have been introduced into Shoa in the third century, and continues still to be professed, though in a debased form—mixed up with Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism—by a large number of the inhabitants. The head of the Shoa hierarchy is entitled Aboune, in whom alone is vested the power of ordination; he is appointed by the Patriarch of Cairo, who receives about £1000 at each appointment—a large sum of money in such a country, and rendering the life of the Aboune especially precious. The clergy are very numerous, and form the most enlightened class of the community. They comprise priests, monks, and the corporation of *defteras*; the last of whom supply the scribes, the singers, the masters of ceremony, and the directors of the temporal goods of the church. The priests may marry once; but the monks are tied down by very strict vows. A layman may marry four times, but not a fifth. Churches are numerous, for whoever builds one believes he has pur-

chased pardon for all his sins; but they are buildings of no architectural pretensions, being, like the ordinary houses, circular edifices surmounted by a conical roof. Morality is at a low ebb, and filth and dirt prevail in every dwelling. The bulk of the nation is agricultural, but every Christian subject is compelled, under a penalty, to follow his governor to the field whenever summoned. From the king to the peasant, the costume of the men consists of a large loose web of coarse cotton cloth, enveloping the entire person in graceful folds, but well-nigh incapacitating the wearer from exer-



CHRISTIAN WARRIORS OF SHOJA.—From Harris' Illustrations of the Highlands of Ethiopia.

tion. The sword, the spear, and the buckler are the national weapons; the first, barely 2 ft. long, and rather resembling a sickle than an implement of war, is firmly girded to the loins of every male, and protrudes inconspicuously behind. A cloak of prepared lion, leopard, or ocelot skin is added by the better classes on the journey, or on the way; but shoes or sandals are unknown. Meals are taken twice a-day, and raw flesh forms the grand aliment of life, the most sovereign contempt being entertained for all who employ a culinary process. The bull is thrown down at the door of the eating-house, its head nearly severed from its body, and no sooner is the breath out of the carcass than the raw and quivering flesh is handed round to the banquet. Sour bread, made of teff, barley, and wheat, is eaten with a stimulating pottage of onions, red pepper, and salt. Various inebriating beverages are partaken of, till intoxication, brawling, and fighting ensue. The Christian population of Shoa and Effat are stated at 1,000,000 souls, and that of the Mahometan and Pagan population of the numerous dependencies at 1,500,000.—(Harris, *Highlands of Ethiopia*; Rochet d'Hericourt, *Voy. dans le Royaume de Shoa*.)

SHOAL BAY, a bay, New S. Wales, 345 m. N.W. Port Jackson; lat. 29° 25' S.; it receives the waters of the Clarence. Steamers ply between this bay and Sydney.

SHOALHAVEN, a river, New S. Wales, which flows N.N.E., then E., and falls by a broad estuary into the S. Pacific, 70 m. S.S.W. Sydney. In the upper part of its course it is nearly on a level with the surface of the surrounding country, but afterwards flows through a rocky ravine, about 1500 ft. deep. It is navigable for about 20 m. for vessels of 70 tons to 80 tons.

SHOBDON, par. Eng. Hereford; 3337 ac. Pop. 538.

SHOBRooke, par. Eng. Devon; 3835 ac. Pop. 812.

SHOCKLACH, par. Eng. Chester; 2261 ac. Pop. 358.

SHOELEBURY, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*North*); 2131 ac. Pop. 192.—2, (*South*); 5150 ac. Pop. 158.

SHOLDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 1985 ac. Pop. 430.

SHONA, a small isl. Scotland, W. coast, co. Inverness; lat. (W. point) 56° 49' N.; lon. 5° 43' W.; 3 m. to 4 m. long, 1½ m. broad; scantily covered with heath and wood, but with some beautifully verdant and fertile spots. It contains an excellent and secure anchorage.

SHOODIC, a series of lakes, U. States, in N. of co. Washington, state Maine. The most E. of them, called the Big Lake, is about 9 m. long, and discharges itself by a very rapid stream into Grand Lake, which is a beautiful expanse, 15 m. long, very deep and clear, and well stocked with fish. The other more remarkable lakes are the Sic-la-dob-sis-Pocumcus, Horse Shoe, and Pleasant. Between and through these lakes there is a navigation of nearly 100 m., interrupted only between the Big and Grand Lakes.

SHOPLAND, par. Eng. Essex; 1039 ac. Pop. 61.

SHOREHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 5500 ac. Pop. 1192.—2, Sussex; 1870 ac. Pop. 278.

SHOREHAM (New), a market tn., seaport, par. bor. and par. Eng., co. Sussex, 6 m. W. by N. Brighton, near the mouth of the Adur, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, and on the London and South-coast railway. It consists for the most part of irregular streets and old houses, but has recently been much improved, and is paved and lighted with gas. The principal buildings and establishments are an ancient parish church, presenting an interesting specimen of Norman architecture; Independent and Wesleyan chapels, two endowed grammar, national, and infant schools; an elegant custom-house in the Grecian style, a museum, conservatory, and theatre. The harbour is encumbered by a bar with 14 ft. to 17 ft. water, and was used for some time by the steamers in connection with the above railway. The steamers have been removed to Newhaven, but Shoreham still continues to carry on

an important trade, owing chiefly to its being a warehousing port for timber, and for W. Indian, Mediterranean, African, Russian, French, Dutch, and other produce. In 1851 the tonnage of the port was 103 vessels, of 10,304 tons; the vessels entered were 1007, of 90,982 tons; and cleared 420 vessels, of 25,946 tons. Shoreham has long been noted for its ship-building; and has a productive fishery, and extensive works for making cement. Area of par., 170 ac. Pop. 2590. The bor. returns two members to Parliament; it includes nearly all the rape of Bamber. Pop. 30,553.

SHORKOTE, a tn. Punjab, 58 m. N.E. Mooltan. Near it, on an eminence, are some conspicuous ruins, which, according to a native tradition, mark the site of a town, the sovereign of which was conquered by an invader from the W., whom Burnes supposes to have been Alexander the Great. P. 2000.

SHORNCOTE, par. Eng. Wilts; 485 ac. Pop. 29.

SHORNE AND MERSTON, par. Eng. Kent; 3214 ac. Pop. 984.

SHORWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 3685 ac. Pop. 678.

SHOTLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northumberland; 12,460 ac. Pop. 1227.—2, Suffolk; 2051 ac. Pop. 505.

SHOTLEY-BRIDGE, a tn. England, co. Durham, in the vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone-bridge, 14 m. S.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It has a number of good houses and shops, as well as detached villas, a district church, manufactures of cutlery, two paper-mills, and saline and chalybeate springs.

SHOTSWELL, par. Eng. Warwick; 1860 ac. P. 328.

SHOTTESBROOK, par. Eng. Berks; 1316 ac. P. 123.

SHOTTESHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk; area, 3546 ac.—1, (*All Saints*). P. 537.—2, (*St. Mary and St. Martin*). P. 352.

SHOTTISHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1135 ac. P. 372.

SHOTTS, or **BEKTRAM SHOTTS**, par. Scot. Lanark; 32,000 ac.; rich in coal and iron; contains villages of Cleland and Kirk-o'-Shotts, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 5982.

SHOTWICK, par. Eng. Chester; 3574 ac. Pop. 874.

SHOULDHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1; 3888 ac. Pop. 706.—2, (*Thorpe*); 1430 ac. Pop. 293.

SHOWY, a tn. Central Africa, l. bank Shary, where the delta of that river commences, 20 m. S.E. Lake Tchad; lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 15° 58' E.

SHRAWARDINE, par. Eng. Salop; 1951 ac. P. 185.

SHRAWLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1877 ac. P. 547. **SHREWSBURY**, a market tn. and mun. and parl. bor. England, cap. Shropshire, pleasantly situated on two eminences of a peninsula formed by the windings of the Severn. on the Shrewsbury canal, and on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway, 138 m. N.N.W. London. It is very irregularly built, and consists of several handsome modern houses, intermingled with a much larger number of an inferior description, generally of wood, and often of very picturesque appearance. Part of the ancient walls still remains, and the communication across the Severn is maintained by two bridges, one of them a handsome structure of seven semicircular arches. The other structures and objects deserving of notice are the remains of the castle, which figured much in the wars between the English and Welsh, and is still conspicuous by its keep, though modernized; the abbey church, so called because originally attached to a magnificent Benedictine abbey, and still, though deprived of its original character by alterations, presenting several features of ancient grandeur; St. Chad's church, a handsome circular edifice in the Greek style, with a rustic tower; St. Mary's, of ancient date, with a lofty and finely proportioned spire; two other parish churches, Baptist, two Independent, Wesleyan, Primitive, New Connexion, and Welsh Methodist, Sandemanian, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels; a royal free and richly endowed grammar-school, British, national, and other schools; a spacious and handsome town and shire hall, elegant public rooms, an ancient council-house with richly ornamented wooden gateway, a white-hall equally ancient, a column in honour of Lord Hill, barracks, assembly-rooms, a theatre, a mechanics' institute, a natural history and antiquarian society, with a museum and library; an agricultural society; a public library, an ancient market-house, a lunatic asylum, and a jail and house of correction. The chief manufactures are thread, linen-yarn, canvas, large castings, and other important works in iron, famous brawn, and cakes. As the principal depot for Welsh cloths and flannels, the town commands a considerable trade, and the salmon-fishery of the Severn is valuable. Besides two weekly markets, one of them for corn, there are monthly fairs. Shrewsbury appears to have become a place of importance shortly after the departure of the Romans, and in the time of Alfred ranked as one of the chief cities of England. In the reign of Canute it suffered severely in 1016, for having espoused his cause in preference to that of Edmund Ironside. At the time of the Conquest, William bestowed it with most of the shire on Roger de Montgomery, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and built its strong castle, as well as a wall across the isthmus of its peninsula. Standing on the Welsh frontier, it was often exposed to the incursions of the natives, and became so important as a military station, that Edward I. made it his temporary residence in 1277, removing the courts of king's bench and exchequer to it, and in 1283 assembled a parliament in it. Another parliament met in it under Richard II. in 1397, and in 1403, the famous battle, which issued in the defeat of Hotspur and the Scotch earl of Douglas, his ally, by Henry IV., was fought in its vicinity. During the wars of the Roses, Shrewsbury took part with the house of York, and was the asylum of the queen of Edward IV. when she gave birth to the princes Richard and George, the former of whom, with his elder brother, was afterwards inhumanly murdered by his uncle, Richard III. During the parliamentary war it zealously advocated the cause of Charles I., and suffered severely in consequence, having been taken by storm. Still its loyalty was unsubdued, and it afterwards made repeated attempts in the royal favour. Shrewsbury is a bor. by prescription, and sends two members to Parliament. P. 19,681.

SHREWSBURY, several townships and vils. U. States:—1, Massachusetts, 33 m. W. by N. Boston; with manufactures of clothing, guns, leather, hats, &c. Pop. 1589.—2, New Jersey, 36 m. E. by N. Trenton; with a furnace, tannery, lumber-yard, and several mills. Pop. 3180.—3, Vermont, 54 m. S. Montpelier, on Cold River. Pop. 1268.

SHEWTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2178 ac. Pop. 682.

SHRIVENHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.S.W. Farringdon; with a large church in the Norman style, and several almshouses. Both the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, pass through the parish. Area of par., 8430 ac. Pop. 2165.

SHRONELL, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2806 ac. P. 961. **SHROPHAM**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2678 ac. Pop. 513.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, an inland co. England; bounded N. by Cheshire, the detached part of Flintshire, and a corner of Denbighshire; W. the latter county, and the cos. Montgomery and Radnor; S. Hereford and Worcester; and E. Stafford. Area, 859,520 ac., of which nearly 790,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is extremely varied—in some parts rugged and mountainous, in others comparatively level. The highest summits attain elevations of from 1000 ft. to 1732 ft. above sea-level. The new red sandstone occupies the whole N. portion of the county, and the old red sandstone a considerable part of the S. division. Another portion, comprising about one-fourth of its surface, is composed of the stratified rocks of the Silurian and Cambrian systems. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, lead, limestone, and freestone. Some of the coal-fields are very extensive, and very productive. The soil is various, but generally fertile, and is on the whole well cultivated, although there are extensive tracts of wasteland, and considerable portions of the elevated districts too barren or rugged to admit of cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, pease, vetches, turnips, potatoes, and beans. In the S. and W. breeding and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent. A good deal of cheese is made, and large flocks of turkeys are raised. The manufactures include that of iron to a very great extent, china-ware, carpets, gloves, and flannel. Shropshire returns 11 members to Parliament—four for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, and Wenlock, and one for Ludlow. Pop. 229,341.

SHROTON, par. Eng. Dorset. See **IWERNE-COURTNAY**.

SHRULE, three pars. Irel.:—1, Mayo; 10,862 ac. P. 3004.—2, Longford; 6746 ac. P. 2785.—3, Queen's co.; 982 ac. Pop. 132.

SHUBENCADIE, a river, Nova Scotia, flows through the centre of that peninsula, and after a N. course, enters Mines basin, 45 m. N. Halifax, with which city and its harbour it is connected by a canal, 30 m. long.

SHUCKBURGH, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Lower*); 870 ac. Pop. 160.—2, (*Upper*); 910 ac. Pop. 30.

SHUDY-CAMPS, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2332 ac. P. 396.

SHUHRE-BABIC, a tn. Persia. See **BABABEG**.

SHUJABAD, a tn. Punjab, l. bank Chenab, 30 m. S. by W. Mooltan. It is large, and its lofty and irregular fortifications give it externally an imposing appearance. It has a good bazaar, and manufactures of cottons, and turned wares of a superior kind. It was taken by Lieut. Edwardes in his advance to Mooltan in June, 1848. Pop. 4500.—(*Bombay Geo. Jour.*, ix, 59, &c.)

SHUJANPOOR, a small tn. Punjab, of about 300 houses, 8 m. E. Attock; lat. 33° 53' N.; lon. 72° 25' E. It is remarkable for a splendid serai or place of accommodation for travellers, built near it by one of the Mogul emperors.

SHUMLA, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, in an extensive basin, inclosed by lofty hills of the Balkan range, 185 m. N.N.W. Constantinople. These hills, which present steep faces, particularly on the S. side of the town, and also on the N., facing the valley immediately beyond them, form a kind of natural ramparts, to which much additional strength has been given by a series of outworks, particularly on the E., where the hills, though lower, are from their shape and position well adapted for this purpose. In this way the heights around Shumla form an entrenched camp, which, if at all defended, cannot easily be forced, but which, at the same time, from its extent, requires a very numerous force to defend it. In addition to the fortifications on the heights, the nearer approaches to the town are protected by several strong redoubts and batteries, and also by a citadel, which occupies a very commanding position, and is in excellent repair. Owing to the strength of these works, a regular wall appears to have been considered unnecessary; and the only thing of the kind which Shumla possesses is an earthen rampart and fosse, confined to its E. side. There is little in the town itself to attract much attention. It is for the most part indifferently built; but has a large square, usually the scene of much activity; several handsome mosques, beautiful baths, and the magnificent mausoleum of the grand vizier Djezzar-Hassan-Pasha. The most conspicuous modern build-

ings are two large barracks, a building for the artillery and train, a powder-magazine, and several other magazines and provisions, all erected in the most substantial manner, and on the most approved principles. The principal manufactures are silk-thread and silk-goods, woollen stuffs made into dresses for Constantinople, and leather. The trade in these, and in wine and hardware, is considerable. Pop. 50,000.

SHUNA, a small isl. Scotland, W. coast, co. Argyre, between the larger island Luing and the mainland, from which it is separated by a channel not exceeding 1 m. in width. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about 1 m. in width at the broadest part. It is noted for its slate and limestone quarries.

SHUPEYON, a small tn. Cashmere, at the base of a hill close to the Huripoor or Dumdum river; lat. $33^{\circ} 42' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 45' E.$ The summit of the hill is 7480 ft. above sea-level, and the elevation of the town 6550 ft. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHURDINGTON (GREAT), par. Eng. Gloucester; 383 ac. Pop. 173.

SHUSTER, a city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 170 m. W. by S. Isfahan, l. bank Karoon, here crossed by an ancient bridge about 300 yards long. It is surrounded by a wall of unburnt bricks, flanked by semicircular towers, and washed by an artificial canal on one side, and the Karoon on the opposite. N. from the town and outside of the present walls, are considerable remains of an ancient city, chiefly of unburnt bricks. The r. bank of the Karoon is chiefly of rock, and rises abruptly from the river; it contains numerous excavations, generally in two rows, one above the other. A little to the N.E. of the bridge, rises a bluff hill of sand-rock, on which stands a castle, part of which is very ancient. Shuster contains 10,000 to 12,000 houses, but the number of inhabitants is not supposed to exceed 15,000, having been nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832.

SHUSTOKE, par. Eng. Warwick; 3844 ac. Pop. 544.

SHUTE, par. Eng. Devon; 2738 ac. Pop. 597.

SHUTTINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 980 ac. P. 168.

SHUTUL, a pass, Hindoo Koosh, from Afghanistan to Turkestan. The summit is in lat. $35^{\circ} 33' N.$; lon. $69^{\circ} 8' E.$; and is supposed to be 13,000 ft. to 15,000 ft. above sea-level.

SHYANE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 909 ac. Pop. 151.

SI-AN, or **SI-NGAN**, a large tn. China, prov. Shense, on an affluent of the Hoesi-ho; lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $109^{\circ} E.$ It is surrounded with thick walls strengthened by towers, has a numerous garrison, and is reputed the second city in the empire after Peking. Pop. 300,000.

SI-NING, a tn. China, prov. Kansoo, r. bank river of same name, 118 m. N.W. Lan-choo-foo. It is large, but thinly inhabited, and in several places is almost in ruins. Strangers, such as Tartars, Tibetians, and others, are not received in inns, but are lodged and boarded gratuitously in establishments called 'houses of repose,' where other travellers are not admitted; but as the strangers accommodated in these houses are for the most part engaged in commercial pursuits, the keepers of them are indemnified for their trouble and outlay by receiving a handsome percentage upon everything bought or sold by their guests.—(Hue.)

SI-AKH, or **SI-AK**, a native state, with cap. of same name, E. coast, isl. Sumatra, between the rivers Rakon and Kamper, and extending from the mountains of the interior to the Strait of Malacca, about 160 m. N. to S., and as much E. to W. It is traversed near its centre S.W. to N.E. by the river Siakh, which in the latter part of its course often overflows the low flat lands, which prevail not only in its immediate vicinity, but throughout the whole state towards the sea-coast. Rice, cotton, many kinds of vegetables, fruits, hemp, and, above all, most excellent sago, are grown. Good timber, cabinet-woods, honey, ivory, and bamboos are brought from the interior, and game and cattle are superabundant. The coast is lined by several considerable islands, including Bankalia, Padang, Pantjir, Rantau, and Roupnt, behind which native vessels find good shelter; but the whole coast is infested by pirates. Siakh is governed by a sultan, who rules despotically, though often much controlled by his nobles.—The CAPITAL, lat. $0^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $102^{\circ} E.$, on both banks of the Siakh river, about 40 m. from its mouth, is a considerable place, and the residence of the sultan. It carries on an active trade with the interior, and exports camphor, coffee, wax, dammar, and

ivory, &c., to Singapore and Rionw. Vessels from Coromandel fetch piece-goods, and from Penang opium, raw silk, &c., taking back wax, sago, ivory, camphor, gold, ratans, &c.

SIAM [native, *Thai*; Burmese, *Yudra*], an extensive kingdom of S.E. Asia, occupying the centre of India-beyond-the-Brahmapootra, with all the country surrounding the Gulf of Siam; lat. 5° to $21^{\circ} N.$; lon. $98^{\circ} 20'$ to $106^{\circ} E.$; length, N. to S., about 850 m.; breadth, varying from 70 m. to 250 m. It is bounded, W. by the British Tenasserim provinces and the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), N.W. Burmah, N. the free Laos country, E. Anam, and on the S. it has a coast-line of 1470 m. along the Gulf of Siam. The exact boundaries, however, are but imperfectly known; and thus, while Crawford (*Embassy to Siam*, p. 436) estimates the area at 190,000 sq. m., Berghaus extends it to 294,720 sq. m.; of which he assigns 141,175 to Siam proper, 20,420 to Cambodia, 108,645 to the tributary Laos, and 24,460 to the Malay provinces.

General Description.—The surface is covered with hills and mountains, except in its central part—the valley of the Menam, which is described as a rich alluvial plain. The highlands bounding Siam E. and W. seem to belong to two mountain-chains running S. from the table-land of Yun-nan in China, and on either side of the Menam valley. The most W. of these chains is estimated to reach an elevation of 5000 ft.; the height of the E. range is unknown to Europeans. The mountains of Siamese Malacca nowhere exceed 3000 ft. in height; and especially S. of the isthmus of Kraw, the watershed between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam is less than half that altitude. Off the coasts, at a distance of 10 m. or 15 m., and separated by pretty deep channels from the mainland, are numerous islands, mostly rocky, and considerably elevated. Of those in the Bay of Bengal, the principal are St. Matthew's (lat. $10^{\circ} N.$), Salanga and Pandjano (lat. $8^{\circ} N.$), and the Lancawi group (lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N.$). Of those in the Gulf of Siam, by far the largest is Tantara (lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$); and next to it in size are Bardia and Carnam, on the W. side; Koh-kong, and the other islands on the E. side of the gulf, are of inconsiderable extent. The Siamese territory abounds in small rivers; but there are only three great navigable streams—the Saluen or river of Martaban, forming a part of the W. boundary; the Menam, and the Mekon of Cambodia, forming part of the E. boundary. Of these the Menam is most important, as pervading the greater part of the kingdom, and almost monopolizing its trade and navigation; but except the lower 80 m. of its course, it is very little known. It is supposed to rise by two branches, in the S.W. of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, in lat. 23° or $24^{\circ} N.$; has an estimated course of about 800 m., and falls into the Gulf of Siam by three channels; the E. of which (Paknam) is the only one navigable by European sea-going vessels. The only other Siamese river worthy of notice is the Bang-pa-kung, about 240 m. in length, which enters the gulf at Bang-pa-toe, about 60 m. E.S.E. of Bangkok, the modern capital. All the Siamese rivers are flooded between June and September, which partly accounts for the fertility of their basins. A large lake is said to be situated about 90 m. N.W. of Bangkok, called Sachado, which communicates with the Menam by the river Tahan.

Soil and Climate.—The soil of the whole valley of the Menam is of great fertility, consisting of thick beds of alluvium from the yearly inundations of that river. The more mountainous parts are of sand and limestone, arid, uncultivated, or covered with forests. The climate of so extensive a country varies of course with the latitude and the elevation of its surface; but, as in other tropical countries, it has two seasons—the wet and the dry; the former beginning in April or May, and continuing till about the commencement of July, when the dry season sets in, and lasts till the following April or May. The temperature at Bangkok is thus stated by Malcolm (ii. 141):—Cool season (November to February), 79° Fah.; hot (March to May), 85° ; wet (June to October), 84° . Mean of the year, $82^{\circ} 6'$. The mean range of the thermometer is 13° ; it seldom sinks lower than 72° Fah. On the whole, the country is healthy. Ague and cholera are the diseases mostly rife, and are very prevalent in the wet season.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite and mountain-limestone are supposed to constitute the chief primary rocks, covered in the lower districts with thick beds of stiff clay and alluvial strata. Tin, which pervades the whole Malay Peninsula down to its extreme S. point, is found within the Siamese territory

between lat. 11° and 14° N.; and the mines in the island of Salang, off the W. coast, are perhaps scarcely less productive than those of Banca. Gold, not less extensively, though far less abundantly diffused than tin, is obtained in tolerable purity; but the amount obtained is insufficient for the home supply, owing to the great quantities employed in gilding temples and images, and it is accordingly imported from the Malay countries. The most abundant of all the metals in Siam is iron, which is extensively wrought in the lower districts, on and near the upper waters of the Menam: cast-iron has been sold at Bangkok for a dollar and a half (6s. 9d.) the picul of 133 lbs. Copper and lead are wrought to some extent, chiefly by the mountain-tribes; and both zinc and antimony are found to the E. of the Menam: the last-named metal is raised for the use of the Chinese in smelting iron. The sapphire, oriental ruby, and oriental topaz, are found in the hills of Chantibun (lat. 12° 20'), on the E. side of the gulf, where they are obtained by digging up and washing the alluvial soil. The mines yielding them are a monopoly of the king.

Vegetation.—Rice [called *kao-sau*] and maize are the grains most extensively cultivated. The former, sold at less than 2s. per cwt., is exported in large quantities, principally to China; but none of the latter is exported. Of the tropical farinaceous roots, the Siamese raise the usual varieties, and among others the sweet-potato. Cocoa and areca-palms are numerous, especially the former, in the lower districts; and the oil is extensively exported. No part of the East is more celebrated for the abundance and quality of its fruits. The mango, mangosteen, leechee, durian, rambutan, pomegranate, papia-fig, guava, pine-apple, and, in short, all the fruits of S. China and Hindoostan, the Indian islands, and tropical America, are luxuriously abundant, and of exquisite quality. The cultivation of the sugar-cane (a product known here in its natural state from time immemorial) was introduced by the Chinese in 1812; and sugar is now an important article of export to China, British India, &c. Black-pepper of good quality, to the extent of about 7000 cwt. annually, is raised in the province of Chantibun, and mostly exported to China. Tobacco, formerly imported from Java, is now raised throughout the country, and exported to Cochinchina and several of the Malay countries. Cotton of several sorts is grown and largely exported to the island of Hainan in the China Sea. Cardamoms are plentifully obtained in royal preserves strictly guarded, and the produce is sent principally to China. A gum, resembling benzoin, grows spontaneously in the forests of Laos, and is cheap and abundant. Gamboge is yielded by a species of *Garcinia* in the forests on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, and in the Siamese portion of Cambodia (whence its name). In the same districts also are procured large quantities of scented agila or aloes wood which is both much used by the natives, and sent to the Chinese, who employ it for sacred purposes, and use it in their private and public temples. Sappan-wood is procured extensively from the forests between lat. 10° and 13°, and in point of quantity it forms the most considerable of all the Siamese exports: it is sent principally to China, but also to Bengal and Europe. Excellent teak-timber abounds in the forests of Upper Siam, and is much used in the construction of junks and temples; but very little is exported. Crawford also mentions a forest-tree, producing a valuable wood of a red colour, fine-grained, admitting a good polish, and called *pao-rosa* by the Portuguese, which is exported and largely employed by the Chinese in cabinet-work.

Animals.—Among carnivorous animals are the tiger and leopard, the bear, otter, the musk-cat, the cat and the dog, both wild and domestic. Porcupines, squirrels, rats, and mice are common. The pangolin is found in the forests; and its scaly skin is sold to the Chinese, who esteem it for its medicinal qualities. The orang-outang and other species of apes are pretty abundant. Among the ruminating quadrupeds are found seven species of deer, the sheep, goat, ox, and buffalo. The horses are of small size (under 13 hands), and are not much reared by the natives, those in use being principally procured from Yun-nan in China. The hog exists abundantly in the forests, and is domesticated by the Chinese residents. The single-horned rhinoceros is met with in unusual numbers, and is hunted for its hide and horn, both of which are exported to China. The principal boast of the Siamese, however, is in the high perfection of their elephants,

which here attain a size and beauty elsewhere unknown, and are held in high esteem throughout India. They are freely used both for riding and as beasts of burden, except at Bangkok, where their use is expressly limited to persons of high rank. A very great additional value is set on white elephants, evidently albinos, which, when captured, become the property of the king. Albino deer, monkeys, and even tortoises, are by no means uncommon in Siam. Among the birds, the water-birds and waders are by far the most numerous; geese, ducks, boobies, cormorants, king-fishers, storks, and pelicans are frequent; the forests abound with peacocks, pheasants, and pigeons; and in the islands are large flocks of mews and sea-swallows, the latter producing the famed edible birds'-nests. Crocodiles, geckos, and other kinds of lizards, tortoises, and green-turtles are numerous, the last of which, as well as their eggs, are in great request among the Siamese as an article of food, and from their sale add not inconsiderably to the royal revenue. The boa-constrictor attains an immense size, and there are many species of snakes. The fish of the Menam are abundant, but of inferior quality. The only insect in Siam worthy of notice is the *Coccus lacca*, which produces the valuable dye and gum, the *lac* of commerce.

Population.—The population includes, besides the native aboriginal Siamese, who comprise the *Thai-noe*, or lesser, inhabiting the low country, and the *Thai-yai*, or greater, a tribe of mountaineers, vast numbers of emigrants from other countries, Laos, Cambodjans, Malays, and several half-civilized mountain-tribes, with numerous foreign settlers; Chinese, Mahometans, and Hindoos from W. India, Peguans, and Portuguese. Crawford, in 1822, and Mr. Roberts, American ambassador, ten years later, estimate their numbers as follows:—

| CRAWFORD, 1822. | ROBERTS, 1832. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Siamese.....1,260,000 | Siamese.....1,600,000 |
| Laos.....840,000 | Laos.....1,200,000 |
| Peguans.....25,000 | Malays.....330,000 |
| Cambodjans.....25,000 | Chinese.....500,000 |
| Malays.....115,000 | |
| Chinese.....440,000 | |
| Hindos, &c.....3,500 | |
| Portuguese.....2,000 | |
| Total.....2,790,500 | Total.....3,620,000 |

By both authorities, however, the numbers of the Chinese settlers are, perhaps, considerably underrated; for, besides 300,000 resident at Bangkok, they are dispersed all over the country, forming almost exclusively the miners, sugar-manufacturers, artisans, and merchants of the entire kingdom. In 1850 Mgr. J. Baptiste Pallegoix, Evêque de Mallos (*Bull. Soc. Geo.*, 1852) estimates the total population of Siam at 6,005,600, of which he claims 5500 as belonging to the R. Catholic faith.

Physical Character.—The Siamese, in common with the Laos, Cambodjans, and Malays, are members of the great Mongolian family, and of the same race as the people of Burmah and Anam. In stature they do not average more than 5 ft. 3 inches in height; and 'in personal appearance (says Malcolm, ii., 146) they come behind any nation I have yet seen, especially the women, among whom—and thousands came under my notice—I never saw one who was comely.' They have a lighter-coloured skin than the W. Asiatics, but darker than the Chinese; and all classes delight in heightening their complexion by the use of turmeric. Owing also to frequent bathing, their skin is remarkably smooth, soft, and shining. They are inclined to obesity, have large lower limbs, and stout long arms; yet they are by no means a strong or robust people. Their faces are broad and flat, with round prominent cheek-bones, a small nose obtusely-pointed, and rather hollow at the bridge, a large mouth with rather thick lips, the lower jaw long and square at the back, small black eyes, a low forehead, and very scanty beard. Their hair is always black, thick, coarse, and lank, worn close by both sexes, except from the forehead to the crown, where it is about 2 inches long, and made to stand erect. Both sexes wear the hair alike, and would scarcely be distinguishable, but that the men are better-looking than the women, who are generally very fat, with stout legs and arms, and enormously large mouths.

Habits and Manners, &c.—The costume of the Siamese is very simple, consisting in both sexes of a cotton or silk cloth of dark colour wrapped around the hips, with the end passed between the thighs, tucked in at both ends, and descending below the knees. They reject ornaments in the nose or ears, and

wear no jewels, but are fond of bangles, bracelets, and necklaces; and they almost cover their children with gold and silver chains, armlets, and anklets. They use no turbans; but in the sun wear a light hat made of palm-leaves. They universally stain the teeth with an indelible black dye; and the better classes, like the Chinese, permit the finger-nails to grow to an enormous length. Malcolin describes the Siamese as crafty, mean, ignorant, conceited, slothful, servile, mendacious, and deceitful; added to which, though very quarrelsome, they are cowardly, and exhibit a national vanity more repulsive even than that of the Chinese. They are, however, temperate and abstemious, by no means revengeful, obedient to the laws, and strongly attached by their domestic ties. The women are not ill-treated nor confined, as in some other countries, where polygamy is common; but still they perform most of the labours of the field, work the boats on the river, act as porters, &c., and are extensively employed as retail-traders. Those of the higher class spend their time in idleness and sleep. Slavery prevails throughout, many of the chiefs having hundreds, some thousands of slaves; a slave-trade is regularly carried on along the Burmese frontier, and the Cambodian provinces are periodically invaded by large bodies of Siamese kidnappers. Debtors are sold by their creditors, wives by their husbands, children by their parents, and some even sell themselves; but of the aggregate number of slaves in Siam it is impossible to form even a conjecture. With regard to food, rice is universally the staple article, mixed sometimes with balachang and dried shrimps, or other small fish. The natives also freely partake of a meat-diet, as beef, poultry, &c. The principal amusements of the Siamese are dramatic representations, singing, playing on rude musical instruments, and looking at the feats of dancers and tumblers. Playing chess is a favourite pastime; as are all kinds of gambling, flying kites, shuttlecock, and cock-fighting.

Language, Literature, and Education.—The Siamese language is exceedingly simple in its construction, and forms a connecting link between the Chinese and Malay, and is easily acquired by foreigners. The alphabet consists of thirty-six consonants and twelve vowels; and the written characters, like the Burmese and Peguan, resemble the Pali and Sanscrit. The roots are few in number—all monosyllabic; and there are no terminations to indicate gender, number, person, mood, or tense. The literature is meagre, uninteresting, and, in point of imagination and force of expression, much below the Arabic, Persian, or Hindoostanee; the style is simple and literal, but by no means perspicuous; and the compositions, except epistolary, are wholly metrical, consisting of songs, romances, and a few chronicles; but the Siamese have no written dramas, nor any history, beyond the dry chronologies of their kings. Education is carried to a very limited extent; few can do more than read and write awkwardly, and perhaps cast accounts.

Arts, Manufactures, &c.—The Siamese have made but little progress in the useful arts. House-carpentry, canoe and junk building, manufacturing pottery and coarse cutlery, leather-dressing, and the construction of musical instruments, are their chief mechanical employments. A few rude hand-looms are in operation, chiefly by women, but the fabrics, whether of silk or cotton, are of very coarse quality. Their domestic architecture is in an equally rude and backward state—the houses of the lower orders being formed wholly of wood or bamboo, roofed with palm-leaves, and mostly raised on piles, as in the rest of ultra-Gangetic India. A few only in the capital are built with brick and mortar. Many of their houses, too, are constructed on boats, which abound on the river near Bangkok; of the arch they are wholly ignorant. Roads there are none; and wheel-carriages are all but unknown. On their religious edifices, however, the Siamese bestow abundant labour and expense: these are constructed of solid masonry, and covered with tiles, having all the wood-work laboriously carved and gilded, and filled with carved and richly-gilt images of Buddha.

Trade and Navigation.—Siam has the most extensive trade, both inland and coastwise, as well as foreign. Every province of the kingdom produces some article in foreign demand; and Bangkok, from its situation on the Menam, has become the great centre of all its commerce. The principal articles brought down from the higher provinces are rice and paddy, cotton, teak-timber, and sappan-wood, lac, benzoin,

ivory, and bees'-wax; while the districts E. and W. of the Menam furnish gamboge, cardamoms, and sugar; the Malay provinces tin, zinc, cotton, &c. The foreign trade is conducted chiefly with the S. ports of Anam, Java, Singapore, Pulo-Penang, &c., and occasionally with British India, the U. States, and Britain. Of these, however, the most important is China, the trade with which employs 200 to 300 junks annually, having an aggregate burden of about 25,000 tons—mostly built in Siam by Chinese, who also are their exclusive navigators. The junks make one voyage annually, leaving the Menam in June, and returning in December. Their outward cargoes comprise sugar, pepper, and cotton, spelter, tin, cardamoms, agila and sappan wood, sandal and other woods for cabinet-work, ivory and horn, lac, areca, betel-nuts, salt-fish, hides and skins, feathers, and edible birds'-nests; for which they bring back in return pottery and porcelain, quicksilver, tea, lac, dried fruits, vermicelli, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, umbrellas, fans, and many minor articles. The exports to Europe and the U. States comprise sugar and pepper, lac, benzoin, and gamboge, tin, cardamoms, ivory, horns and hides, with other minor articles;—the imports, all kinds of textile fabrics, shawls, cotton-umbrellas, iron and steel goods, steel-bars, lead and spelter, earthen and glass ware, all kinds of hardware and cutlery, with firearms, musket-flints, &c.,—the trade being carried on, of course, in foreign vessels. Nearly the entire trade to Siam is hampered to an incredible extent by vexatious and oppressive duties on all exports and imports, as well as by the trading monopolies of the crown.

Money.—The only coins of the Siamese are silver—merely small bars of silver rounded at the ends, and stamped with a die on one side to represent the value; cowries are used for small change, and are the ordinary medium of traffic—400 cowries make a *phai*, 4 *phais* a *fuang*, and 8 *fuangs* a *tical* or *bat*, which is equal to about 2s. 6d. English money. For weights they use the picul and catty—the former = 133 lbs., and the latter = 2½ lbs. British.

Government, Army, Navy, and Revenue, Laws, &c.—The government of Siam is a thorough despotism, subject to no restraint, except the apprehension of popular tumult or foreign invasion. The king, therefore, is considered almost, if not altogether, in the light of a deity, and addressed as such, his most common designations being 'Sacred lord of lives,' 'Owner of all,' 'Most exalted and infallible lord,' &c. The sovereign, however, appears to admit some share of dependence on the Emperor of China, to whom a periodical tribute is sent. Next in rank to the king, but immeasurably below him, is the *wang-na* or viceroy, one of the most exalted princes, chosen by the king, at his accession, to assist him in his duties; and under this officer is a supreme council of ministers undertaking the different departments of government. There is neither hereditary rank nor aristocracy in Siam; and the people generally seem to be mere slaves, subservient in all things to the pride and caprice of the sovereign. Indeed every adult male Siamese is compelled nominally to give a third of his time in the king's service; though he usually pays in lieu an exemption-tax, or finds a substitute. There is no standing army, but every able-bodied male is liable to be called into the field by the mere will of his chief. Good brass-cannons, some of them very large, but seldom with proper carriages, are made, and muskets are imported. At Bangkok there is the semblance of a respectable navy, consisting of scores of war-junks, galleys, and other vessels of various sizes, built on the Cochinchinese model, and mounting heavy guns. But the Siamese are no sailors; and when brought into service, these vessels are manned by the promiscuous populace, and officered by Chinese or other foreigners. The government revenue is derived from several sources—1, a poll-tax; 2, a tax on spirits distilled from rice; 3, license-duties on fishing and gambling (both offences against the religion); 4, a shop-tax; 5, monopoly trade-profits from the sale of tin, ivory, cardamoms, agila-wood, sappan-wood, gamboge, edible swallows'-nests, and turtles'-eggs; 6, imposts on external trade, both import and export; 7, a land-tax; 8, tribute from dependent states—the whole amounting, in Crawford's time, to about £3,145,000. The military and civil governors are also judges and magistrates, and decide cases, subject to appeal to the provincial viceroy. There are written laws, which are made, altered, or amended at the sovereign's

will, but apparently generally formed on the Chinese model. Offences are punished, as in China, by a very liberal and indiscriminate application of the bamboo. No distinction is made between offenders, even should they be priests; nor are pecuniary compositions for crimes allowable.

Religion.—The Siamese profess Buddhism of a very degraded kind, introduced into the country about the middle of the 7th century. The priests are called *talapoins*; and it is compulsory on every man to devote the early part of his life to the sacred office. The regular priests live together in large monasteries, called *kyoungs*, near the temples, divided into six grades, and acknowledging the direction of a superior; above them all is the San-krat, or high-priest, who is appointed by the king, and ranks next to him in spiritual authority. The priests, unlike the laity, are always fully and respectfully dressed in yellow robes, like those of Ceylon and other Buddhist countries. The moral code of the religion is comprised in five negative precepts—1, not to kill (which extends to animals, plants, and even seeds); 2, not to steal; 3, to commit no impurity; 4, not to tell falsehoods; 5, to drink no intoxicating liquors. Little attention, however, is paid to any of these, except by the priests, it being the business of the laity to sin, and of the *talapoins* not only to be holy themselves, but by their holiness to expiate the sins of the people. Their ordinary religious services are carelessly performed, and with little attention to decorum; but they have many occasional ceremonies of an impressive character, among which are their funerals or burnings of the dead, whose ashes the survivors usually form into little gilded statues of Gaudama. A Protestant mission from America was established in 1833; and a printing-press, under the superintendence of these missionaries, is in operation.

History.—Siam appears to have no place in history prior to A.D. 638, and the credible records go back only to 1350, the date of the foundation of Ayuthia or Yuthia, the old capital. In the same century the country became for a considerable period tributary to Cambodia. The first notice of the Siamese by European writers is an account of an overland expedition against Malacca in 1502; in 1612 an English ship ascended the river as far as Yuthia, eight years after which, the Portuguese sent thither their first missionaries. In 1683, Constantine Phaulcon, an enterprising Greek, became prime-minister, and (like Bishop Adran in Cochinchina subsequently) introduced a respect for European customs and notions. Mutual embassies were at this period sent between Siam and the court of France, with which Phaulcon intrigued to bring about a revolution. The discovery of this, however, led to his downfall and death, as well as the expulsion of the French. Contests for the throne distracted the country from 1690 till 1759; during which interval Alompra, the victorious founder of the present Burman dynasty, seized Mergui, Tavoy, and Martaban, and overran the whole valley of the Menam. During the war, some of the principal citizens moved to Chantibun province, on the E. side of the Gulf of Siam, and thus escaped the presence and exactions of the Burman armies. Among these was Pye-ya-tak, the son of a wealthy Chinaman, by a native woman, who gradually gathered followers, and made successful resistance to the new dynasty, till at length he drove the Burmans from the country, and assumed the throne. With a view to commerce he made Bangkok the metropolis, instead of Yuthia. The kingdom is stated to be now larger and in a better state than ever. The Tenasserim provinces are indeed lost; but its dynasty has also recently become possessed of one of the most valuable and fertile sections of Cambodia, embracing the rich province of Bata-bang, conquered and retained in 1809, and recently also it has acquired dominion over the N. Malay states of Kedah, Patani, Ligor, &c.—(Crawford's *Embassy to Siam and Cochin-China*; Roberts' *Embassy to Cochin-China, Siam, and Muscat*; Malcolm's *S.E. Asia*; Finlayson's *Mission*; Tomlin's *Mission*; Gutzlaff, in *Roy. Geo. Journal*; Moor's *Asiatic Archip.*; *Chinese Repository*; Berghaus; Ritter's *Erdkunde*; Richardson's *Mission to the Court of Siam*; *Jour. Asiat. Soc., Bengal*; Anderson's *Trade of the Peninsula*.)

SIAMPA, or TSIAMPA, a country, Asia. See ANAM.

SIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 7 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2000.

SIANU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a slope near Bosa. Pop. 1340.

SIAO, isl. Indian Archipelago. See SIAUW.

SIAS, a river, Russia, issues from a lake in gov. Novgorod; flows N.N.W., and falls into the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, 9 m. E.N.E. Nova-Ladoga; total course, about 100 m.

SIAUW, SJAUW, or SIAO, one of the Sangir isls. Indian Archipelago, about 80 m. off N.E. point of isl. Celebes; lat. (S.E. point) 2° 25' N.; lon. 125° 27' E. (n.). It is about 24 m. in circuit, and at its N. end is an active volcano. On its E. coast, at the village of Oeloe, is good anchorage, protected by a number of small islands. Siauws is fertile, but uncultivated by its indolent inhabitants, and consequently yields only cocoanuts, oil, and a kind of indifferent earth-nut. Pop. 3000.

SIAWSK, or SIEWSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.W. Orel, on the Sewa and the Lake Marizta. It contains three stone and two wooden churches, and two monasteries, in one of which the Bishop of Orel once had his palace; and has manufactures of earthen and stone ware, paint and verdigris; and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 5000.

SIBBERTOT, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2048 ac. P. 376.

SIBBERTSWOLD, or SHEPHERDSWELL, par. Eng. Kent; 1836 ac. Pop. 423.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, par. Eng. Salop; 1090 ac. P. 60.

SIBERIA, a large section of the Russian Empire, occupying the whole of N. Asia between lat. 45° and 78° N., and lon. 60° and 150° E.; is bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean; E. the Sea of Kamtschatka and the N. Pacific Ocean; S. the Sea of Okhotsk, China, and Independent Tartary; and W. Russia in Europe; greatest length, from W. to E., about 3600 m.; greatest breadth, about 2000 m.; estimated area, about 3,609,292 geo. sq. m. Its administrative divisions, with their separate areas and population, are exhibited in the following table:—

DIVISIONS, AREA, and POPULATION of SIBERIA.

| Governments. | Area in geo. sq. m. | Population. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| W. SIBERIA— | | |
| Tobolsk..... | 423,400-80 | 2,937,000 |
| Tomsk..... | 475,288-06 | |
| Omsk..... | | |
| E. SIBERIA - | | |
| Yeniseisk..... | 757,928-33 | 2,937,000 |
| Irkutsk..... | 379,462-40 | |
| Yakutsk..... | 1,071,374-40 | |
| Okhotsk..... | 139,490-08 | |
| Kamtschatka..... | 147,547-68 | |
| Tschuktelii..... | 214,740-00 | |
| Total..... | 3,609,292-66 | |

This immense territory has much less diversity of surface than might be presumed from its extent. Assuming the meridian of 105° as a line of demarcation, two regions will be formed—a W. and an E., exhibiting a very marked difference in the configuration of their surface. Both regions have their greatest altitude in the S., and may be considered as a vast inclined plane, sloping gradually N. to the Arctic Ocean; but the E. region is traversed in different directions by several mountain-regions, whereas the W. region, with the exception of the chain of the Ural on the W., and that of the Altaï on the S. frontiers, forms a vast plain, almost unbroken by any greater heights than a few hills and the banks of the rivers which wind across it. This plain, towards the S., has a height of about 2000 ft. above the sea, but towards the N. is so near its level as often to become extensively inundated. For convenience of description, it has been arranged, according to its productive powers, in four divisions—the steppe or pastoral, the agricultural, the woody, and the morland or tundra. The steppe, occupying the most elevated part of the plain, extends from the S. frontiers N. to lat. 55°; and from the W. frontiers, within these limits, E. to the banks of the Irtysh. The greater part of it consists of what is called the steppe of Ishim, and has a bare and almost sterile surface, often incrustated with salt, but also occasionally covered with a scanty vegetation, and sometimes even enlivened by tracts of green pasture, over which the nomadic tribes roam with their flocks and herds. The agricultural division extends N. to lat. 60°, though its exact limits cannot be properly defined by a parallel of latitude, since they more properly form a waving line encroaching or encroached upon by the

other divisions, according as the configuration of the surface and properties of the soil are favourable or unfavourable to agricultural operations. In many parts, where it borders on the steppe, it has much of the same character, and has only occasional tracts which have been or can be advantageously brought under the plough; and in many other parts, as the same vegetative powers which may be employed in growing corn naturally grow trees, primeval forests are often found; but still the term agriculture is properly applied to it, as it is only within its limits that agriculture is successfully prosecuted on an extensive scale, and occupies a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. The division thus named has an extent more than double that of the British Islands, and, under favourable circumstances, might furnish subsistence to a very large population; but, as yet, it is only the more fertile alluvial tracts adjacent to the rivers that have been brought under anything like regular culture. Within this division, though not properly belonging to it, is the steppe of Baraba, situated between the Irtysh and the Obe. The S. portion greatly resembles the steppe of Ishim, though on the whole it is not so arid, and has a more abundant vegetation. The N. portion, though flat and swampy, is covered with nearly continuous forests of birch and fir, haunted by numerous wild animals, including the beaver. This portion of the Baraba or Barabinka steppe may therefore be considered as the commencement of the wooded division, which extends N. to lat. 64°, and in parts to 66°, though in the higher latitude the trees are seldom of very vigorous growth. The whole of this division is covered with vast forests of birch and different species of fir and pine. It is not at all adapted to agriculture, but barley and rye are occasionally cultivated, particularly in the vicinity of Bereznov, near lat. 64°, where also turnips of great size are grown. The population, few in numbers, are settled chiefly on the banks of the Obe and Yenisei, and live chiefly on game and fish; the latter, including salmon, sturgeon, and herrings ascending from the sea as far as the confluence of the Tom. Wild animals also are very numerous, and many valuable furs are obtained. The last division is that of the moorland or tundra, consisting of a low monotonous flat covered with moss, and nearly destitute of trees. It extends along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and has so rigorous a climate that even in summer ice is found a few inches below the surface. Here the reindeer exists in vast herds, both wild and domesticated; white bears and foxes are also numerous, and furnish valuable furs; and the coasts and mouths of the rivers are frequented by immense shoals of fish and flocks of fowl. One remarkable feature in the W. part of the tundra is an isolated mountain-mass which rises with steep sides to the N. of Otdorsk, about lat. 66°, and forms a kind of range divided into five summits, the loftiest of which attains the height of 4992 ft.

Siberia to the E. of lon. 105°, forming nearly one-half of the whole territory, has a much more diversified surface than the W. region, and owing partly to its general ruggedness and elevation, and partly to the greater severity of its climate, has much less land adapted for agricultural purposes. The Sea of Okhotsk has a bold and rocky shore, and the country behind rises with a steep ascent till a mountain-range is formed, with a general altitude of nearly 3000 ft. above sea-level. This range, under the name of the Stanovoi Mountains, runs nearly parallel with the coast, till it reaches the frontiers of China, where it takes the name of the Jablonnoi Mountains, and proceeding W. continues for a long distance to form the boundary between the two empires. It then takes the name of the Mountains of Daouria, and throws out numerous ramifications, which continuing W., throw their arms round Lake Baikal, and cover almost all the S. part of gov. Irkutsk. Other ramifications proceeding N. form the water-sheds of the numerous affluents of the r. bank of the Lena. On both sides of this river the surface continues elevated, and forms a tableland, the interior of which is still very imperfectly known. The best portions of E. Siberia occur in the S. of gov. Irkutsk, where, in the lower and more open valleys in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, cultivation has been attempted with success, and the oak and hazel, unknown in other parts of Siberia, are found growing freely. In almost the whole of the same government, where the configuration of the surface does not present invincible obstacles, all the grains of Europe are grown, and even the mountains and hills are covered during the greater part of

the year with good pasture. Still farther N. in gov. Yakutsk, as far as the town of same name, corn is cultivated in patches in the upper vale of the Lena, though the far greater part of it is covered with fir and pine, with so much intervening space between the trees that a good deal of herbage springs up, and helps to nourish the numerous herds of cattle which are kept by the Yakutes, and grazed chiefly on an immense tract of low land which extends from the Lena E. to the Aldan. The N. part of E. Siberia consists of two distinct portions, the one extending from lon. 105° E. to the lower valley of the Lena, and the other from that valley E. to Behring's Sea. The former portion is very imperfectly known; but, from the modes of life pursued by the Yakutes, who have taken possession of it, it is presumed that it consists chiefly of pasture-ground well adapted for the rearing of cattle, or of moorland wastes, on which no other animal than the reindeer is able to subsist in numerous herds. The latter portion, as far as the Kolyma, is traversed from N. to S. by chains of low hills, separated from each other by wide valleys or open plains, and generally overgrown with stunted larch and birch. In these valleys and plains are numerous lakes, generally well supplied with fish, and bordered by low banks, on which a rich grassy sward is often seen. Another remarkable feature in this locality is the number of *abuty* or dry lakes, consisting of a kind of wide basins, so far below the general level of the surface as to have become filled with water when the rivers overflowed their banks, and yet so shallow that the clefts produced by the winter-frost form natural drains, through which the water escapes, and leaves the lakes almost dry. The alluvial bottom, owing to the richness of the soil, immediately on the arrival of summer, becomes clothed with the finest turf. When the drainage is less complete extensive morasses are formed, covered only with moss or stunted larches, and so destitute of proper pasture that the districts in which they prevail are almost uninhabited. To the E. of the Kolyma, branches from the Stanovoi Mountains stretch N., and form a series of ranges which frequently rise from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. Some of these penetrate to the N. coast, and are seen forming precipitous cliffs at Shelatskoi Nos, Cape North, and other headlands. Other ramifications from the Stanovoi pursue an opposite course, and traverse the remarkable peninsula of Kamtschatka almost centrally to its S. extremity.

Rivers.—These are both numerous and of great magnitude. From the configuration of the country they almost all flow in a N. direction, and belong to the basin of the Arctic Ocean. The only exceptions are in the E., where the Anadir flows E. into Behring's Sea, and a great number of small streams, following the same direction, fall either into the same sea or into the Sea of Okhotsk; and in the S.E., where part of gov. Irkutsk is drained by affluents of the Amoor, and consequently belongs to the basin of the N. Pacific. The great rivers belonging to the basin of the Arctic flow for the most part through immense tracts of level country, and hence are remarkable at once for the length of their course, the volume of water which they accumulate from numerous and important affluents, and the few obstacles which they present to a continuous navigation. The advantages which they offer in the latter respect are diminished by the long period during which they are frozen over; but even then they do not cease to be available for traffic, and become, in fact, the great highways of the country. The Obe is one of the largest rivers of the Old World; the length of its course is 2400 m.; and the area of its basin is 924,800 geo. sq. m. Among its important affluents, many of them so large as to be entitled to rank as magnificent rivers, are the Irtysh, Ishim, and Tobol, which, by uniting their streams, more than double its volume; the Tom, Tehulin, and Ket. The estuary of the Obe forms a gulf from 70 m. to 80 m. wide, and above 400 m. long. The quantities of fish taken in it, and along the whole course of the river, and in its tributaries, are almost incredible. According to Erman, the quantity consumed in gov. Tobolsk alone, and wholly taken from it, cannot be less than 65,000 tons annually. The Yenisei, the second river in importance, draws its waters from an area of not less than 1,020,000 sq. m. The length of its course if measured from the commencement of the Selenga, its remotest tributary, exceeds that of the Obe by 100 m. Its most important affluents are the Selenga, which, before entering Lake Baikal, drains an area

of more than 140,000 sq. m.; the Angara, which receives the discharge of the lake, and, in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Upper Tunguska; the Middle Tunguska, and the Lower Tunguska. The estuary of the Yenisei is about 20 m. wide, and 200 m. long. The Lena has a course of about 2000 m., and drains an area of about 800,000 sq. m. It rises hardly 20 m. to the W. of Lake Baikal, and becomes navigable at 50 m. from its source. Its principal affluents are the Vitim, which has a course of 700 m., of which a considerable part is navigable; the Olekma, which flows 500 m. through interminable forests; the Aldan, which drains an extensive tract of table-land between lon. 125° and 140° E.; and the Vilui, which rises in a mountainous district not far from the Lower Tunguska, and flows W. for about 600 m. The three large rivers above mentioned, which far surpass in magnitude all the other rivers of Siberia, and form its main trunks, are remarkable not merely for their common N. direction, but for the parallelism of their courses, which, particularly in the first two, the Ob and Yenisei, is not confined to the main streams, but is very apparent even in their tributaries. The most important of the minor rivers which send their waters directly to the Arctic Ocean, are the Taz, between the Ob and Yenisei; the Katunka, the united Anabara and Olenok, between the Yenisei and Lena; and to the E. of the latter, the Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma. The course of the first is 500 m.; that of each of the two last, 700 m. These minor rivers, like the larger, abound with fish, and at their mouths are frequented by such immense flocks of water-fowl, as often to darken the air for miles around. The only important lakes are those of Baikal, in gov. Irkutsk, and Balkash-Nor or Tengiz, chiefly in the S. of gov. Omsk, but partly within the Chinese frontiers. Numerous other lakes are scattered over the surface, and more especially in the tundras, where whole chains of them, covering extensive tracts, not unfrequently occur.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Siberia is very imperfectly known, and hence in the best maps of it which have been published, considerable tracts are left absolutely blank. Granite and crystalline schists are found chiefly on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, in the S. among the mountain-ranges of the Altai as far N. as lat. 57° N.; and between lon. 85° and 120° E., chiefly in gov. Tomsk and Irkutsk, on both sides of the Upper Tunguska and E. of the Yenisei; in the upper part of the basin of the Middle Tunguska; and in the very E. extremity of the country, from lon. 165° to the shores of Behring's Strait. The volcanic rocks belong mostly to the tertiary period, and are found chiefly in the S., in connection with the granite and crystalline schists above described. They compose the great mass of the mountain-range which skirts the W. shores of Lake Baikal, and are seen in a still more magnificent and interesting form in the mountains which proceed from N. to S., nearly through the centre of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, where several active volcanoes were seen, and have been well described by Erman. Palæozoic rocks, including under the designation rocks belonging partly to the Silurian, partly to the Devonian, and partly to the carboniferous systems, are developed, chiefly in the S., where they occupy a large space in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is at the town of Irkutsk, and the base on the parallel of 60°, between lon. 85° and 120° E. Another large development of the same rocks is seen on the N.W. and N. of the Sea of Okhotsk, and to a considerable distance inland. Secondary rocks higher in the series than the carboniferous system commence near the N. shores of Lake Tengis, and stretch N., occupying a considerable tract on both sides of the upper valley of the Irtysh, including the districts around lakes Tethany and Soumy; a more partial development of the same rocks is seen on the N. of the Ob, commencing near the confluence of the Ket, and extending N. in a comparatively narrow belt to the sources of the Tax. But by far the most extensive formation in Siberia is the tertiary, which stretches almost continuously from the last slopes of the Ural Mountains E., across the Ob to the valley of the Yenisei; and in other quarters, though more intermingled with earlier formations, covers no inconsiderable portion of the whole surface. The shores of the Arctic Ocean, almost throughout their whole extent, and to a considerable distance inland, have a deep alluvial covering, remarkable for containing deposits of fossil elephants and other animals in such quan-

ties, that the ivory obtained from them forms an important article of commerce. The minerals of Siberia are evidently of immense value, and though the real extent of surface on which they are found is as yet only roughly guessed at, there cannot be a doubt that the most precious of all the metals exists there in greater abundance than in any other part of the Old World. Till recently, the auriferous deposits were supposed to be almost confined to the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains, and to occupy a zone extending over from 5° to 6° of latitude to the N. and S. of Ekaterinburg. The gold obtained from this zone never exceeded £500,000 sterling in any one year, and had even begun to decrease in consequence of the exhaustion of the alluvia of certain tracts, when it was discovered that some of the E. regions, particularly in gov. Tomsk and Yeniseisk, are highly auriferous, and that a tract larger in area than the whole of France contains gold, not in its alluvia, but in the very matrix of its rocks of palæozoic schists and limestones, which, when pounded and analyzed, are found to be more or less impregnated with gold. These regions alone, in 1843, raised £2,250,000 sterling, being more than two-thirds of the whole produce of the Russian Empire, which did not during the same year raise in all more than £3,000,000. The principal mining districts are those of the Ural already mentioned, the Altai, and Nertschinsk, in the basin of the Amoor. In the first, besides gold, a good deal of copper and iron, and some silver and platinum, are obtained. The second district extends over great part of the Altai range, but has its central locality at Bernal. Its produce in gold, which used to be small, has lately been much increased. It has also extensive veins of copper, though the ore in general is not very rich, and hence, unless very easily smelted, is scarcely worth working. Argentiferous lead also is found, but in less abundance. Iron remarkable for its natural malleable properties, arsenic, and antimony exist in the same district. In the district of Nertschinsk, the mines, which are worked over an extent of 160 m., are particularly rich in lead, which is the more valuable, because little of it is found in any other part of the Russian Empire, tin, zinc, and iron. The lateral valleys of the Jablonnoi Mountains running from them into the longitudinal valley of the Shilka, have also been found to be highly auriferous, and are now, as already mentioned, yielding large quantities of gold. In the same district of Nertschinsk, are also celebrated mines of emerald and topaz, found generally in connection with tin lodes. The other minerals of Siberia deserving of notice are salt, found in natural crystals on the banks of lakes, chiefly in the steppes of Ishim and Baraba; jasper and porphyry of great beauty, quarried especially in the valley of the Charysh among the Altai Mountains; lapis-luzuli, found among the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Baikal; diamonds, found occasionally on the E. slopes of the Ural Mountains; malachite, obtained in greater or less quantity from all the mining districts, containing copper and mica, in the form of large plates, extensively used as a substitute for glass, and found in greatest abundance on the banks of the Vitim.

Climate.—This country is remarkable for its rigor. The isothermal line which skirts the S. coast of Iceland, in proceeding E., descends rapidly till it reaches St. Petersburg, and then more gradually till it reaches lon. 100° E., where it is found in lat. 52°. From this it proceeds nearly due E., passing through the S. part of Lake Baikal, the town of Nertschinsk, and the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. It thus appears that the S. coast of Iceland, in lat. 63°, has the same mean temperature as E. Siberia in lat. 52°, in other words, that in proceeding from W. to E. the cold increases so much as to make places in the same latitude as Berlin to have a climate nearly as cold as Iceland. In the same manner, the line of permanent ground-frost descends in parts of Siberia as far S. as lat. 56°, nearly the same as that of Edinburgh; and over the whole country to the E. of the Ural Mountains is as low as lat. 60°. Erman found in Yakutsk, in a well which had been sunk to the depth of 42 ft. in the vain hope of finding water, that the fine sand and clay, forming the sides of the shaft, were so frozen that the spade was useless, and the miner's pickaxe alone could pierce them; and proceeding on the assumption that the heat of the earth increases in a certain ratio from the surface to the centre, calculates that in this locality the melting point of ice or snow, and consequently the depth to which the well must have been sunk to

obtain water, was not less than 630 ft. He found that annually between 17th Dec. and 18th Feb., and most frequently in the first three weeks of January, cold is experienced exceeding 40° Reaumur or 58° Fah., in other words, a cold 90° Fah. below the freezing point; and that for two entire months, or one-sixth part of the whole year, mercury is a solid body. This extreme winter is succeeded by an exceedingly warm summer. Thaw usually commences on the 1st of April, and the temperature increases rapidly till it attains its maximum in July. In this month the average height of the thermometer is about 65° Fah.; but it not unfrequently rises in the shade above 77°. The climate of Yakutsk, however, is admitted to be extreme even in Siberia, for in the W. part of it mercury does not freeze every year except in very high latitudes; and even on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, owing probably to the influence of the sea, Erman did not find the ground frozen. In Yakutsk, notwithstanding its long and extreme winter, there are 128 days in the year without frost; and within that period several kinds of grain, not excluding wheat, have time to attain maturity; and in rich alluvial soils often produce a return of fifteenfold.

Manufactures, Trade, and Towns.—The manufactures are very limited, and are confined for the most part to a few of the larger towns, where government factories have been established. The more important articles are leather, earthenware, porcelain, glass, and hardware. In some places, as at Telma, large woollen and linen factories employ a considerable number of hands, chiefly exiles, in weaving woollen and linen cloth, and in conducting all the previous processes of preparing the wool, flax, &c. These tissues are generally of a coarse description, and are not in great demand, as almost all the articles of ordinary dress are provided at home, and formed with comparatively little trouble out of the skins of reindeer, sheep, and various other animals. Among the Ostiaks a clothing made of fish-skin, very impervious to cold, is very commonly worn. The trade is of considerable extent; and in so far as confined to the produce of the country, consists chiefly of cattle, fish, caviar, furs, skins, and metals. A very important transit trade is also carried on across the country between Russia in Europe and China. From the latter country by far the most important article is tea, both in the dried leaf and in the form of cakes or bricks. The greater part of the latter is disposed of to the nomadic tribes, and a very large proportion of the former never passes beyond the limits of Siberia, but is retained for home consumption. Other articles of importance from China are coarse cotton stuffs, rhubarb, silks, satins, &c. The great mart for this trade is the town of Kiachta, where it is carried on in a regular and recognized form under the superintendence of both governments, and to such an extent that the value of the imports into Siberia is estimated at not less than £3,000,000 sterling. The greater part of this important traffic is transported by the Selenga to Lake Baikal, and thence by large vessels to Irkutsk, from which a continuous communication lies open by the Angara and Upper Tunguska to Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei. A little below Yeniseisk the Kem furnishes a water-communication westward, to a point within 40 m. of the navigable Ket. These 40 m. can only be accomplished by land-carriage, but thereafter the Ket gives immediate access to the Obe, and the Obe, partly by its main stream and partly by its affluents, Irbit and Tobol, gives a continuous conveyance to Tobolsk, from which a highway across the Ural Mountains leads directly to Perm. Besides this main line of thoroughfare from China, a considerable trade is carried on both with that country and with several independent khanates, by means of caravans which depart from Petropavlovsk on the Ishim, or Semipalatinsk on the Irbit, and proceed southwards across the mountains to Kuldsha, Tashkend, Kokan, &c. For the interior traffic the rivers naturally furnish the most important conveyance; but when these become closed with ice, other means of conveyance must be resorted to, among which the most characteristic is that of sledges drawn by reindeer or dogs. In carrying on the trade of a country so vast in extent, and so thinly peopled, it is obviously necessary to select certain central localities, and fix certain stated seasons, for the transaction of business between buyers and sellers; and accordingly the fairs of Siberia are remarkable both for the value and quantity of the goods brought forward, and the vast crowds of dealers

whom they attract from the remotest quarters. The most extensive of these fairs are those of Obdorsk, on the Obe; Turukansk, on the Yenisei; Ustransk, on the Yana; and Ostronowo, on an affluent of the Kolyma. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Obdorsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoirsks, Irkutsk, and Yakutsk.

People.—The races and tribes scattered over the different parts of Siberia are so numerous, that little more can be done here than to give the names of the more important. At least two-thirds of the whole population is Russian, and consists either of voluntary emigrants, who have found it their interest to settle in the country, or of exiles and their descendants. In regard to the exiles Siberia is merely a penal settlement, and hence that portion of the population, which, as coming from Europe, ought to be the most civilized, is not likely to be the most exemplary. In those cases where the exile has been awarded for political causes merely, the individuals may be more unfortunate than vicious; but when it is the penalty of ordinary crimes, the individuals being convicts in the usual sense of the term, must taint society in the same way as in Van Diemen's Land and Australia. A more unsophisticated, and far more interesting population, is furnished by the indigenous tribes. Beginning at the Ural Mountains and proceeding E., we find the Samoyedes in the N.W. Immediately S. of these the Ostiaks occupy both sides of the Obe, up to the confluence of the Irbit, the N. part of the steppe of Baraba, and the whole of the woody region E. to the banks of the Yenisei. They live by fishing and hunting, and though their physical structure is by no means robust, they display both great dexterity and courage in attacking the larger and fiercer animals, both of the land and water. Some of them have embraced Christianity, but the great majority continue addicted to Shamanism. In the S., among the Altai Mountains, the Calmucks predominate, but have laid aside a number of the usual peculiarities of their race. They subsist chiefly on the produce of their horses, cattle, and sheep, and cultivate a little grain and tobacco. They have some skill in mechanical arts, particularly in the working of iron, and make their own gunpowder. Though not Buddhists, they are generally addicted to other forms of superstition. Among the E. slopes of the Altai are several Turkish tribes, known by the names of Beruisses, Buldires, Sagai, and Katschines. The last extend E. to the banks of the Yenisei. The Buriats, the most numerous of all the Siberian tribes, dwell chiefly on both sides of Lake Baikal, and E. as far as the Onon. They are of Mongol origin, and closely allied to the natives of the N. provinces of China, both in language and customs. The Tunguzes or Toongosoes are the most widely dispersed of all the native tribes. They are found along the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from lon. 110° to 170° E.; along the banks of the Yenisei as far S. as the mouth of the Upper Tunguska, and along the Sea of Okhotsk as far as the town of that name, and thence S.W. to the frontiers of China, in Daouria, and to the N. of Lake Baikal. Parts of these extensive tracts they occupy exclusively, but others they hold in common with the Yakutes and some minor tribes. They are considered the best formed of the native Siberians, are very expert horsemen, live chiefly by hunting, possess such skill in the working of iron as enables them to prepare their own firearms, and are generally addicted to Shamanism. Among their great amusements are cards and chess. For the latter they carve chess-men very elaborately out of the mammoth's teeth. The Yakutes, as already mentioned, live intermingled with the Tunguzes, and confine themselves almost entirely to the rearing of horses and cattle, and the preparation of dairy produce from them. The herds of many of them amount to several thousand head. They have made considerable progress in civilization, and pay some attention to the education of their children. They are of Tartar origin, and not a few of them are nominal converts to Christianity, though the majority still adhere to Shamanism. The Teiuktes occupy the peninsula formed in the N.E. of Siberia, by the Arctic Ocean on the N. and the Sea of Okhotsk on the S. They are very jealous of their independence, and can scarcely be said to be nominally subject to Russia. Their language proves them to have a common origin with the Esquimaux. They consist of two distinct tribes, the one sedentary and the other nomadic. The former, inhabiting the sea-shore, live by fishing, in which they show great courage and dexterity,

and though not much given to hunting, kill common and white bears, and polar foxes; the latter live intermingled with the Koriaks, and occupy the interior, where they feed large herds of reindeer, and live almost entirely on their produce.

History.—Siberia appears to have been partly conquered by Genghis-Khan and his successors, but did not become known to Europe till 1550, when a Cossack, called Yermak Timofeyev, who had long robbed the vessels which navigated the Volga, finding himself hotly pressed by the Czar of Moscow, crossed over into Asia with his accomplices. Their number sufficed to form a small army, and their courage soon enabled them to acquire extensive settlements. These Yermak offered to the czar on the condition of obtaining pardon. The offer was accepted, and thus Russia for the first time obtained a footing in Asia. The territories thus conquered belonged to the Tartar prince Kutshum-Khan, and included his residence, which, called by the natives Isker, and by the Cossacks Sibir, has given name to the whole country. The conquests of Yermak continued E., and though interrupted for a time by his death in 1584, were gradually extended, till the whole country W. of the Ob was subjected to the czar. In 1604, the town of Tomsk was founded, and became a centre from which new expeditions were fitted out and new conquests made. Private adventurers, instigated chiefly by the hope of plunder, proceeded in all directions to the S., where, not without serious reverses, they succeeded in expelling the Kirghiz; and to the E., where they entered the basin of the Lena, subdued the Yakutes, and finally, after passing the Aldan Mountains, reached the Sea of Okhotsk. In the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal a formidable resistance was made by the Buriats, but their subjugation was finally completed in 1658. The town of Nertschinsk, which has since become so celebrated for its mines, was then founded, and two years after, that of Irkutsk. A further extension of conquests to the S. brought the adventurers into collision with the Chinese, and both governments taking part in the quarrel, a war, threatening the existence of one or other of the empires, became imminent. It was, however, prevented, partly by the intervention of the Jesuits resident at Peking, and a treaty in 1689 definitively fixed the boundaries of the two empires. A second treaty in 1727, confirming the former, regulated the commercial intercourse, and confined it to the two localities of Kiachta and Maimachen. Never has so large a territory been acquired at so little expense. Russia, almost without any expenditure of her own means, and chiefly by the aid of a few Cossack adventurers, in little more than a century more than doubled her area. The greater part of it indeed is a frozen, inhospitable region, which must always remain comparatively worthless; but vast tracts enjoy a climate and possess a soil well adapted for agriculture, and seem destined, whenever the tribes roaming over them can be induced to settle down to a sedentary life, to become the abodes of a dense population, who, in addition to the resources of pasture and agriculture, will find almost inexhaustible wealth in mines and fisheries.

SIBILLA (MONTE DELLA), a lofty summit of the Central Apennines, in the Papal States, deleg. and 28 m. N.E. Spoleto. It has a height of 7212 ft., and gives rise to the Velino.

SIBSEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5460 ac. Pop. 1372.

SIBSON, or SIBSTONE, par. Eng. Leicester; 3517 ac. P. 484.

SIBTHORPE, par. Eng. Notts; 880 ac. Pop. 146.

SIBTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2861 ac. Pop. 501.

SIBUYAN, one of the Philippines, nearly in the centre of the group; lat. 12° 14' N.; lon. 122° 45' E. (R.); between 30 m. and 40 m. in circumference.

SICASICA, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 56 m. S. La Paz, cap. prov. of same name. It has a considerable appearance of comfort, many of the houses being well built; near it are silver-mines. Pop. about 500.—(Castelnau.)

SICHEN-SUSSEN-ET-BOLRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 18 m. S.E. Hasselt. It has manufactures of chicory, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1093.

SICIGNANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and S.E. Campagna, on a hill; with two churches, and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 2340.

SICILIES (Kingdom of the Two). See NAPLES.

SICILY [anc. *Trinacria*; Latin and Italian, *Sicilia*; French, *Sicile*; German, *Sicilien*; Dutch, *Sicilie*], the largest island of the Mediterranean, forming an important part of the kingdom of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies, being that

portion named Sicilia-di-la-del-Faro. It is only separated from the S.W. extremity of Italy by the narrow strait of Messina, and extends from lat. 36° 38' to 38° 18' N.; lon. 12° 25' to 15° 35' E. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, the three angular points of which are formed by Cape Boeo in the W., Cape Passaro in the S.E., and Cape Faro in the N.E. The longest of the sides, represented by a straight line drawn from Cape Boeo to Cape Faro, is 180 m.; the next longest from Cape Boeo to Cape Passaro, 171 m.; and the shortest, from Cape Passaro to Cape Faro, 113 m. It is divided into seven provinces, the names, areas, and populations of which are given in the following table:—

| Provinces. | Area in sq. m. | Population, 1855. | Chief Cities. | Population 1856. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Caltanissetta..... | 1,192 | 179,513 | Caltanissetta..... | 17,292 |
| Catania..... | 1,765 | 379,991 | Catania..... | 56,100 |
| Girgenti..... | 1,377 | 231,187 | Girgenti..... | 18,569 |
| Messina..... | 1,390 | 349,484 | Messina..... | 97,074 |
| Palermo..... | 1,985 | 476,788 | Palermo..... | 167,222 |
| Syracuse..... | 1,481 | 237,614 | Syracuse..... | 19,640 |
| Trapani..... | 1,360 | 182,969 | Trapani..... | 24,928 |
| Total..... | 10,556 | 2,041,583 | | 392,134 |

Physical Features.—The coast, though presenting numerous small indentations, has few large bays. Of these the most marked are the gulfs of Castel-a-Mare, Palermo, and Patti on the N.; and those of Catania, Augusta, and Syracuse on the E. The most conspicuous headlands are capes San Vito, Di Gallo, Melazzo, and Faro on the N.; Santa Croce, Morro-di-Porco, and Passaro on the E.; Current Point, Scalambra, Alicata, and Granitola on the S.; and Boeo on the W. The interior is finely diversified. A range of mountains commencing in the N.E. extremity of the island, stretches across it in a W.S.W. direction, taking the name first of the Neptunian and then of the Madonian Mountains. This range, which lowers gradually in proceeding W., throws out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, breaking off from near its centre, proceeds somewhat circuitously S.E. towards Syracuse. The whole range bears a strong resemblance to the branch of the Apennines which stretches to the S. extremity of Italy, and strongly countenances the opinion generally entertained, that it was originally continuous with it, and that Sicily consequently must at one time have been not an island, but a part of the European continent. A tradition always has existed, that the separation was effected by some tremendous convulsion of nature, and powers sufficient to accomplish it are still apparent in the tremendous earthquakes by which the island and the adjacent continent have been visited within historic times, and the volcanic agency still active in Stromboli, Lipari, and Etna. The last is undoubtedly the most remarkable natural feature of Sicily, and one of the greatest wonders of the world. Though not distant from the Neptunian range already referred to, it stands completely isolated, forming an immense cone, which at its base has a circuit of 87 m., and rises gradually from the plain till it attains the height of 10,874 ft. Compared with this all the other summits of the island are insignificant; the loftiest of them, Calatabelotta, Monte Cuccio, Monte Seudei, and Dinnamare over Messina, having only the respective heights of 3690 ft., 3329 ft., 3190 ft., and 3112 ft. The far greater part of the mountains have a far less average height, and their sides are generally covered with magnificent forests, wherever from their loftiness or ruggedness they cannot be brought under regular cultivation. Between the mountains deep and romantic valleys often intervene, and occasionally the ruggedness of the country altogether disappears, and large, beautiful, and fertile plains are seen stretching out almost as far as the eye can reach. The most important of these plains are those of Catania and Melazzo on the N.E., Syracuse on the S.E., and Terra-Nova on the S. The rivers and streams are very numerous, and not a few of them of classical celebrity, but they are individually insignificant, and in summer are often almost without water. The most deserving of notice are the Giarretta or Simetum on the E. coast; the Salso, Platani, Calatabelotta or Isbura, and Belice on the S. and S.W.; and the Termini, Fiume Grande, and Pollina on the N. There are no lakes worthy of the name; the largest is Lentini, not far from the E. coast.

Climate.—The climate is excellent, and except in some spots where the air becomes tainted by the effluvia of morasses and stagnant pools, very healthy. The thermometer in the hottest days rises to 90° or 92°, and even in the depth of winter very seldom falls below 36°; the medium temperature is 62° 5'. The sky in summer is for the most part beautifully clear and serene, but after the autumnal equinox dews and fogs increase, and rain falls in frequent and heavy showers. The prevailing winds, the N. and W., are dry and salubrious; those of an E. direction make the atmosphere hazy and dense, and are often accompanied with rain and thunder; the most annoying wind is the S.E. or sirocco, which, blowing from the deserts of Africa, not only is almost intolerable from its stifling heat, but produces oppressive dejection and lassitude, and is considered so noxious that during its continuance, generally from three to four days, the natives confine themselves to their houses, carefully closing every door and window, and the streets become silent and deserted. The quantity of rain which falls is 26 inches, which, if equally distributed over the year, would, without being in excess, amply suffice for the wants of vegetation and all economical purposes. Unfortunately, however, the winter receives a very disproportionate share, the regular rains usually commencing in November, and continuing to fall at intervals, often in very heavy torrents, with vivid lightning, and occasional snow-storms till March, while not unfrequently, particularly in the interior, long droughts prevail from April to November, to the serious injury of the harvest and vintage. Another evil from which Sicily suffers is the frequency of desolating earthquakes. These have repeatedly spread fearful devastation over whole tracts of country, and even when unaccompanied with actual damage, keep the minds of men in a state of anxiety and alarm.

Geology.—Etna itself, and the large circular space of which it forms the centre, extending W. to Bronte, and E. to the coast over the whole tract that lies between Catania and Taormina, is covered completely with volcanic products. Another tract of less extent and more irregular shape, extending S. from Canne to Chiaramonte, is similarly composed. Granite, with gneiss and mica-schist, has its only large development in the N.E., where it forms the mass of Mount San Felippo, and trends along the coast, when it stretches N. from Sanoca, and then leaving a narrow belt of tertiary formation along the straits, skirts the town of Messina, and terminates on the N. coast at Cape Rosaculmo. It also forms an irregular belt around the town and along the W. side of the Gulf of Patti, and thence W. past Cape Calava to Cape Orlando. The Jura-limestone occupies only two small patches, the larger on the N.E. coast from Taormina to Sanoca, and the less still farther N. to the S. of Melazzo; but the series of rocks immediately above the limestone, and belonging to the cretaceous system, are so largely developed as to cover at least a half of the whole surface of the island. They extend without interruption along the N. coast from Cape Orlando to Cape Zaffarano, occupy the far greater part of the peninsula between the gulfs of Palermo and Castel-a-Mare; and between the latter gulf and the town of Trapani, form the great mass of the Neptunian and Madonian ranges, and fill up the whole of central part of the island, stretching across it unbroken from its N. to its S. shores. The rocks of the tertiary formation occur chiefly in the S.E. and the W. In the former direction they line the whole coast from Cape Santa Croce S. past Syracuse to Cape Passaro, and then with a slight interruption continue along the S.E. coast past Cape Sealambra to the mouth of the Drillo; in the latter direction they commence at the mouth of the Platani, and occupy the coast continuously from that point to the town of Trapani. The only alluvial tract of any extent is in the E., where it stretches along the S. part of the Gulf of Catania, and thence inland along the l. bank of the Giaretta. Similar patches of alluvium occur on the S. coast at the mouths of the Terra-Nova and the Salso. The minerals of Sicily are more numerous than valuable. They include argentiferous lead, quicksilver, iron, copper, and antimony, in quantities so limited that few of them are worked; lignite, bitumen, petroleum, and naphtha, asbestos, gypsum, emery, alum, rock-salt, nitre, sulphur, and a great variety of marbles, agates, chalcedonies, and jaspers. The most important of all these is sulphur, which has been worked in mines for more than three centuries, and is extensively exported.

Vegetation, &c.—Both the climate and rich soil of the island procure for it both a very large amount and great variety of vegetable products. The hilly regions, presenting alternately bold crags and undulating slopes, are generally clothed with forests of fine timber, among which the prevailing trees are oak, ash, pine, elm, and chestnuts; or covered with pastures, on which numerous flocks and herds are reared. In the lower grounds cultivation is general, and the crops are often remarkable for their luxuriance, though the mode of culture is for the most part unskilful and careless in the extreme. The implements in use have remained unimproved for centuries; and the grain is still thrashed out by being trodden under the feet of cattle. The most important crops are wheat, maize, barley, and lentils, or other pulse. Artificial grasses, partly sown down with grain-crops, and partly in the form of permanent meadow, occupy a considerable extent of surface, but are far less productive than they might easily become by the introduction of proper modes of irrigation. Many of the deeper and lower grounds are devoted to the growth of hemp. Next to grain the most important objects of culture are the vine and the olive, often planted intermixed. The produce of the vine is partly dried into raisins, but is much more frequently converted into wines of various kinds, and generally of rich flavour. The produce of the olive is abundant, but from subsequent mismanagement often fails to yield oil of the first quality, much of it becoming pungent, rancid, and fetid. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, extensively used in rearing silk-worms; saffron, sunnæch, and barilla, all of which in the localities best adapted for them are regularly cultivated on a large scale; cotton, which has its chief locality near Mazara; marna obtained by incisions in the bark of a species of ash (*Fraxinus ornus*), and in such quantities in the neighbourhood of Castel-a-Mare, Carini, Cefalu, and Caronia, as to yield an annual revenue of above £40,000; various species of fruit, more especially the Indian fig or prickly pear (*Cactus opuntia*), on which when in season great numbers of the lower orders subsist; the almond, of which numerous groves are scattered over the island; the common fig, extremely delicious when fresh, but not dried with sufficient skill to create a foreign demand; the date, very common under the Saracens, but now much neglected; the liquorice-plant, growing spontaneously on the plains, especially of Melazzo and Catania, and furnishing a considerable quantity of liquorice for export; and the sugar-cane, which thrives well, and continued to be extensively cultivated till its produce was driven out of the market by that of Brazil. To these might be added a great number of trees and plants valuable for fruit, fibre, medicinal properties, or the essences extracted from them. The domestic animals of Sicily, with the exception of goats, of which there is a good breed, and of mules, to the proper rearing of which a great degree of attention is paid, are of an inferior description. The horses, though descended from those of Barbary, have lost traces of the good qualities for which the parent race are distinguished, and the sheep, with exception of a few improved merinoes, rank low in respect both of carcass and wool. Oxen, especially those used for draught, are strong, and tolerably well formed, but the cows are ill adapted for the dairy. Swine are numerous, and where tracts of forest extend thrive vigorously. In general, however, the breed is wretched in the extreme.

Manufactures, Trade, Money, &c.—The manufactures are of very limited extent, and when not entirely domestic are confined to a few of the larger towns. They include the ordinary silk, woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, for the most part of a coarser description; oil-cloths, leather, cordage, glass, earthenware, &c. Trade suffers much from want of inland communication, but considering the vast extent of sea-coast, and the many valuable products indigenous to the island, would soon become far more important than it is, were either government more enlightened or its subjects more industrious and enterprising. The only branch of trade for which the Sicilians seem to show any particular predilection is that of fishing, for which they possess numerous advantages, the fisheries along the coast being the finest in the Mediterranean. By far the most productive is that of the tunny, for the capture of which at the proper season whole fleets of boats are fitted out. The mullet and anchovy fisheries are also of great value, and numerous varieties of testacea and crustacea, affording delicate food, are

taken throughout the year. The most important articles of export are grain, fruit, wines and spirits, sulphur, oil, sumach, barilla, silk, liquorice, and cream-of-tartar; of imports, colonial produce, cotton and woollen yarn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen goods, hides, hardware, &c. Accounts are kept in ducats, each equal to about 4s. 2d. Sicily has its own mint, but its coins pass in common with those of Naples. Spanish gold and silver coins are also current. The principal measures are the *palmò* or foot for length = 10 inches 3 lines, the *salma* for land = $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the *salma* for wine = 368 gallons, the *cassio* for oil = $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the *salma-generale* for wheat and other grain = 20 bushels, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. imperial.

Government, People, &c.—Sicily, though an integral part of the kingdom of Naples, continued till within recent times to possess its own parliament or representative assembly, composed of the three estates of clergy, nobility, and representatives of free towns. The last formed a very small minority, and consequently were completely outnumbered and overpowered by the two former, who united together and secured to themselves the most odious and oppressive privileges. The parliament thus proved far more an instrument of tyranny than of freedom. In 1812 an improved constitution, under the auspices and on the model of that of Great Britain, was established, but the people generally being altogether unprepared for it, regarded it with little favour, and expressed little regret when after a short-lived existence of four years it was formally abolished by the crown, and a virtual despotism was substituted in its stead. The R. Catholic is the established religion, and the great body of the people nominally belong to it, though a considerable number of Greeks, who profess the worship of their own church, live in different parts of the island, and more especially in the vicinity of Palermo. The greatest bigotry, accompanied with the grossest immorality, is very prevalent among the higher, and has also spread widely among the lower orders. Education is very much neglected, and even when received is not of a kind fitted to enlarge the mind. In all quarters a general listlessness prevails. The nobility, instead of devoting themselves to the duties of their station, or engaging in manly pursuits, spend most of their time in paying and receiving ceremonious visits, or in dissipation and gambling; the common people are effeminate and indolent, and take every means of escaping from hard labour and patient industry. The best specimens of Sicilian manners are found among the peasantry, who, uninfected by the vices of the towns, are sober, and tolerably observant of the duties of domestic life. For intellectual pursuits the Sicilians, though not deficient in natural capacity, show little inclination. Science, literature, and art have numerous professors, who are keen for the honours or emoluments which proficiency in them confers, but fail to prove their title to them by the excellence of their productions.

History.—According to early tradition, the first inhabitants of Sicily were Cyclops and Lestrygonians, a kind of fabulous beings, who long furnished the poets with ample materials, of which, among others, Virgil has largely availed himself. Scitanians from Iberia afterwards gained such a footing in the island, as to change its name from Trinacria, which it had hitherto borne, to that of Scania. Sienli, driven from Italy, crossed the straits, and having vanquished the Scitanians, gave the island the name which it still bears. After a considerable interval the Greeks began to plant colonies on the coast, and founded a number of towns, of which Syracuse, Agrigentum, and Messina, became the most celebrated. They were not, however, allowed to remain in undisturbed possession. The island was conquered first by the Carthaginians, and next by the Romans; and on the decline of their empire, it was overrun by the Goths, who retained possession till Belisarius expelled them. In the beginning of the 9th century the Saracens became masters, and continued so till their expulsion by the Normans, who remained long enough in possession to establish the feudal system in all its rigour. In 1194, the Emperor Henry VI. established the Swabian dynasty, which in its turn made way for that of the French under Charles I., Duke of Anjou, whose government, established in 1266, was suddenly terminated, in 1282, by the massacre known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. Princes of Aragon now became its sovereigns, and reigned till 1516, when by the succession of Ferdinand the Catholic, Sicily was annexed to the crown of Spain, whose viceroys governed it till

1706, when a successful popular insurrection bestowed it on Austria. The peace of Utrecht in 1713 gave it to Victor-Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, who retained it only for four years, and restored it to Austria, receiving Sardinia in exchange. In 1734, the Austrians were driven out by the Spaniards, and in 1736 a peace was concluded, confirming the possession to the infant Don Carlos, who united Naples and Sicily into one kingdom, under the name of the Two Sicilies, though in common parlance that of Naples alone is still commonly used to include both. Since then the history of Sicily, though necessarily linked with that of Naples, has not ceased to be without interest. When Napoleon, in the prosecution of his restless and ambitious schemes, invaded Naples, the reigning sovereign, Ferdinand IV., withdrew to Sicily, and there, partly by the patriotism of his Sicilian subjects, though still more by the efficient aid of Great Britain, was enabled to preserve his throne. The moment was, however, deemed favourable for the reformation of gross abuses which pervaded every part of the government, and, accordingly, under British auspices, a liberal constitution, modelled on that of Britain, and dividing the parliament, which had previously met in one chamber, giving the nobles and clergy a complete ascendancy, into two chambers, in one of which the representatives of the people meeting alone obtained their proper share of influence. This constitution, to which the king had given a reluctant consent in 1812, was not permitted to remain in force beyond 1816, when the king, availing himself of the downfall of Napoleon, and the political changes consequent upon it, resumed his former powers, or rather stretched them far beyond their former limits, by abolishing the peculiar privileges of Sicily, and converting it into a mere province of Naples. The heart-burnings thus produced manifested themselves in 1820 by a popular insurrection, which was only suppressed by Austrian bayonets. Another outbreak took place in 1848, the chief seats of which, Messina and Palermo, suffered severely before the insurrection was quelled.

SICOMARIO (SAN MARTINO), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 3 m. S.S.W. Pavia; with a court of justice and a parish church. Pop. 1470.

SICULIANA [anc. *Camiceus*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. Corn and sulphur are exported in considerable quantities.

SICYON, a celebrated city of ancient Greece, the site of which is partly occupied by the modern village Vasilico, about 12 m. W.N.W. Corinth. It was built on a lofty plateau of a triangular form, surrounded by walls of great strength, and rose to be the capital of a kingdom. The pavement of the road and the lines of the streets may still be traced, but the ruins are neither numerous nor very interesting.

SIDBURY.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Devon, nearly 3 m. N.N.E. Sidmouth; with a parish church and an Independent chapel. Area of par., 6827 ac. Pop. 1872.—2, Par. Eng. Salop; 1277 ac. Pop. 61.

SIDDAN, par. Irel. Meath; 5164 ac. Pop. 1092.

SIDDEBUREN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 13 m. E. Groningen, on a rising ground; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1335.

SIDDINGTON (ST. MARY AND ST. PETER), par. Eng. Gloucester; 1950 ac. Pop. 502.

SIDE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 614 ac. Pop. 42.

SIDERNO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra 1., 3 m. N.E. Gerace; with three churches. Pop. 2800.

SIDESTRAND, par. Eng. Norfolk; 560 ac. Pop. 140.

SIDI-KHALED, a tn. Algerian Sahara, oasis of Ziban, 39 m. W. by S. Biskra. It is surrounded by a wretched inclosure, and by palm-trees; and outside the walls is a mosque. Powder is manufactured here, and sold at Tugurt. Pop. about 1100.

SIDLAW HILLS, a low mountain-range, Scotland, which, commencing with the rock of Kinnoll, about 3 m. N.E. Perth, stretches E.N.E. into co. Forfar, in which are their loftiest summits—Sidlaw proper, 1406 ft.; and Craig Owl, nearly 1700 ft. The average height is below 1000 ft. Their E. slopes are covered with corn-fields and rich pastures.

SIDLESHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4109 ac. Pop. 941.

SIDDMONTON, par. Eng. Hants; 4470 ac. Pop. 145.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport, market-tn., and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 13 m. E.S.E. Exeter, is situated in a

valley between two high hills, near the mouth of the Sid. It is irregularly built, but is neat and clean. It has an ancient church, with a well-built tower; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Sidmouth was formerly a seaport of some importance; but no craft except pleasure boats and fishing-smacks can now approach the town, in consequence of the harbour being choked up with sand and pebbles. It has now, however, become a favourite watering-place, and has every accommodation and all the sources of amusement usually found at such resorts—inns, boarding-houses, baths, public rooms, library, with assemblies and concerts. The climate is salubrious, and remarkably mild—the mean annual temperature being 51-97°, while the summer averages 62°, and the winter 42-44°; the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. Pop. 2516. Area of par., 1600 ac. Pop. 3441.

SIDON, or SAIDE, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pash. Acre, 13 m. S. Beyrout, on a tongue of land, the isthmus of which is protected by walls flanked with towers, while a bridge of seven arches leads to an island on which the castle of Kalat-el-Bahar, together with a ruinous fort, are situated. Viewed from the sea it has rather an imposing appearance; and though very indifferently built of stone-houses, which stretch straggling along the shore, is large, and not without signs of prosperity. The principal buildings, besides some mosques, a Christian church, and a synagogue, are the bazaars, and an ancient building, now forming the French khan. The harbour, once famous, has been choked up, so as to admit only small vessels; and the trade, chiefly confined to silk, fruit, oil, and nut-galls, has declined from inability to compete with Beyrout. Ancient Sidon, called in Joshua Great Zidon, and repeatedly mentioned in other parts of Scripture, and by the earliest profane writers, including Homer, is supposed, from some vestiges which have been traced, to have stood about 2 m. inland. Pop. about 6000.

SIDRA, or SERT (GULF OF) [anc. *Syrtis Major*], an extensive inlet of the Mediterranean, E. part regency of Tripoli, extending from Cape Mesurata to Bengazi, or from lon. 15° 30' to 20° E. In the interior are extensive quicksands celebrated in antiquity under the appellation of Syrtis, from a corruption of which the modern name is derived.

SIEBEL DINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Landau; with a church and a mill. P. 1023.

SIEBEN-BÜRGEN, a prov. Austria. See TRANSYLVANIA.

SIEBEN-GEIRGE, a small mountain-range, Germany, Rhenish

Prussia. It breaks off from the Westerwald, and stretches N.W. along the right bank of the Rhine, and between that river and the Wied and the Sieg, from the village of Ronnendorf to a little beyond Königswinter. It takes its name from seven remarkable basaltic heights, crowned with the ruins of ancient castles. The loftiest of these heights is the Löwenberg, 2080 ft.

SIEBENLEHN, a tn. Saxony, circle and 47 m. S.E. Leipzig. It has manufactures of shoes, stoneware, and refined wax; a distillery, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1480.

SIECHANOWICE, a tn. Russia. See CIECHANOWICE.

SIEDLEC, a tn. Russian Poland, 53 m. E. Warsaw. It has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium and other schools; and the produce of its bakeries is in much repute.

SIEG, a river, Rhenish Prussia, rises in E. of gov. Arnberg; flows E.S.E. past Siegen, Wissen, and Blankenburg, and joins r. bank Rhine, 4 m. below Bonn; total course, 90 m.

SIEGBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 14 m. S.E. Cologne, r. bank Sieg. It is walled, entered by four gates; and has four churches and chapels, a superior burgher school, and the buildings of an old Benedictine abbey, beautifully situated on a rock which overhangs the town, and now used as a lunatic asylum; manufactures of earthenware, leather, and tobacco; some shipping, a fishery, and several mills. Pop. 2934.

SIEGEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Arnberg, cap. circle, on the Sieg. It is walled, has six gates; three churches, an orphan hospital and poorhouse; manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather, and various articles in iron and steel, particularly files. Pop. 6481.

SIEGHARTS (Gross), a market tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, 25 m. N.N.W. Krems. It has a parish church, a castle, and important manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 2400.

SIEGLAHR, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle and near Sieg; with a church, tanneries, and a mill. P. 1136.

SIEHEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 14 m. N.E. Louvain; with a large church. P. 1997.

SIENA [anc. *Sena Julia*], a tn. Tuscany, cap. comp. of same name, on the spurs of two hills, which rise from the borders of a barren and dreary tract on the S. frontiers of Tuscany, 29 m. S.S.E. Florence. Its lofty site, and the fine avenue of trees by which it is approached, give it at a distance a very pleasing appearance; but the streets are irregular and narrow, many of them being mere lanes, often so steep as to be almost inaccessible by carriages; and the houses which

line them, though often bearing the name of palaces, have little in their aspect and architecture to entitle them to such an appellation. It is nearly of a triangular shape, is surrounded by walls with gates, of which several are well deserving of notice, and is defended by a strong citadel, situated at its N.W. side. The most remarkable buildings and establishments

are the cathedral, one of the most characteristic specimens of Italian Gothic, with a curious façade, inlaid with black, red, and white marble, and covered over with sculptures and decorations; several other churches, many of them imposing structures, and almost all rich in works of art; the Palazzo Pubblico, an extensive pile with a lofty tower, now occupied as



PALAZZO PUBBLICO, SIENA. —From Gally Knight's Architecture of Italy.

public offices, courts of law, and prisons, and finely situated in the Piazza del Campo, a large open space sloped like an ancient theatre for public games; palaces in great number, and in almost every variety of simple and compound Gothic; among others, the Palazzo del Magnifico, with fine bronze ornaments and rings; the Palazzo Buonignori, with a terra-cotta front; and the Palazzo Piccolomini, remarkable for its elegant balcony, and considered one of the finest in the city; the university, of very early date, once celebrated, but now greatly decayed; the public library, containing 50,000 vols. and above 5000 MSS., many of them of great rarity and value; the hospital of Santa Maria della Scala, one of the most

ancient in Europe, and containing 300 beds; the lunatic asylum, and various other benevolent institutions. The manufactures, not of very much importance, consist chiefly of woollen cloths, paper-hats, and leather; and the trade is chiefly in corn and fine marble. Siena is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a military governor, the seat of civil and criminal courts, and possesses numerous academies and societies for literature, science, and the fine arts. Its foundation is of very ancient date, as attested by its Etruscan walls, of which portions are still visible; but its chief interest is derived from the important position which it occupied among the early Italian republics. It is said to have then had 150,000 inhabitants, and repeatedly sent large armies from its gates. It has given birth to a great number of remarkable individuals, and furnished no fewer than seven popes. Pop. 21,898.

SIENIAWA, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Przemysl, r. bank San. It has a castle. A great many of the inhabitants are famous for their skill in building dykes. Pop. 1000.

SIERADZ, or SIERAJE, a tn. Poland, 37 m. N. Grodno. It is poorly built; has two churches, and a Dominican monastery; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, gloves, and hats. Pop. 1526.

SIERCK, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, in a valley r. bank Moselle, 25 m. N. Metz. It is walled, defended by a castle, is composed generally of steep and narrow streets; and has manufactures of eau-de-cologne, pipes, leather, and glue; and a trade in hardware, leather, ribbons, wine, and wood. P. 1590.

SIERNING, a tn. Upper Austria, 6 m. W. Steier; with manufactures of calico, cotton, hosiery, and ironware. P. 1368.

SIERPS, a tn. Russian Poland, 12 m. N.W. Plock; with a castle, two churches, a synagogue, and an old Benedictine nunnery, and some general trade. Pop. 1228.

SIERRA [a mountain], the prefix of numerous places, Spain:—1, (*de Enguerrean*), A tn. Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, l. bank Monleón; with a church, dilapidated palace, courthouse, and school; an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1105.—2, (*de Fuentes*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 7 m. E. Caceres; with a church, courthouse, prison, school, and a trade in corn, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1260.—3, (*de Yeguas*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Malaga; with a church, courthouse, school, salt-works, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1088.

SIERRA-ACARAI, mountains, Guiana (British) (*which see*).

SIERRA-LEONE, a British colony, W. Africa, between lat. 7° 40' and 8° 50' N.; bounded, N. by the Mungo river, or Little Scarcies; W. the Atlantic; S. the Sherboro; and E. by an imperfectly defined line; area, estimated at 25,000 sq. m. The coast-line is indented in the S. by the broad estuary of the Sherboro, and near its centre by Yawry Bay and the estuary of the Sierra-Leone, which have between them the peninsula of the latter name, on which is situated Free Town (the capital), forming the proper nucleus of the colony, and only connected with the mainland by an isthmus about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Besides the peninsula and mainland, the colony includes a great number of islands, which contribute to form several good harbours. The surface near the shore, though sometimes rocky, is generally flat, but in the interior is covered by rugged hills and mountains, varying in height from 500 ft. to 2500 ft. The only level land is a belt along the shore from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 m. wide, and about 24 m. long, and a plain of some extent in the S.E. The principal rivers have courses varying from 200 m. to 300 m.; but have been very imperfectly explored. The best-known names, besides those above mentioned, are the Bunce, Rokelle, with its large estuary; Karamanka, and Kates. The soil, of which only a comparatively small portion is under regular cultivation, is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, Indian corn, yams, plantains, pumpkins, and cassadas. Many of the W. India products have been introduced; and sugar, coffee, indigo, ginger, and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are those of the baobab, cocoa, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw, pomegranate, and plum. The forests are extensive; and the trees in them are often so magnificent as to be converted into canoes capable of containing 100 men. The principal live-stock are pigs and goats. Poultry also, particularly guinea-fow, are very abundant. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the rivers, are productive, and employ about 200 canoes, which occupy from 1000 to 1500 men,

and realize an annual value of about £4000. The chief industrial establishments are the factories in which the cocconut is crushed, and the oil from it extracted and prepared. Boat-building is also carried on to some extent; and leather is dressed on a small scale. The trade, carried on chiefly with Great Britain, amounted in 1851 to the value of £103,477 in imports, and £30,366 in exports. The principal articles of import were India goods, cottons, hardware, spirits, &c.; of export, palm-oil, pepper, ginger, ground-nuts, hides, ivory, timber, bees'-wax, &c. Sierra-Leone appears to have been discovered by the Portuguese in 1463; but it first became a British colony in 1787, when a company was formed with the humane intention of making it a home for free negroes, and proving by their means that colonial products could be raised without slave-labour. Its prosperity was seriously affected at the outbreak of the French revolution, by the barbarous proceedings of French cruisers, and gave so little prospect of recovery that in 1808 the company ceded all their rights to the crown. Its affairs are now administered by a governor, and a council of several more members, appointed by the crown on his recommendation. One great obstacle to its prosperity is the deadly nature of its climate, particularly to Europeans; but its progress, though slow, has been steady. Its population consists chiefly of native Africans, many of them liberated from slave-ships. They include people from about 200 different parts of Africa, and being brought under the influence of a religious education, are fitted to become an important lever in promoting the civilization of their native regions. Pop. (1851), 44,501.

SIERRA-NEVADA, Spain. *See NEVADA (SIERRA).*

SIETE-AGUAS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 32 m. W. Valencia; with a townhouse, two schools, a church, and three flour-mills. In 1808 the French army, under Monecy, here defeated the Spaniards; and the Carlists were defeated in 1836, by Ovette, the queen's general. Pop. (agricultural), 924.

SIETI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 8 m. N.E. Salerno, on a hill; with two churches and a convent.

SIEVSK, or SEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.W. Orel, r. bank Seve. It has 10 churches, but yet is of a paltry appearance. Pop. 6000.

SIEWIERZ, a tn. Russian Poland, 41 m. N.W. Cracow, on a large lake; with a castle, a church, blast-furnaces, and other important iron-works. Pop. 1252.

SIGGLESTHORNE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6319 ac. Pop. 703.

SIGHAJIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on a gulf of same name, 25 m. S.S.W. Smyrna; lat. 38° 12' N.; lon. 26° 48' 15" E. (n.) It was one of the harbours of ancient Teos, is situated on low ground at the head of the gulf, and is surrounded by walls, said to be Genoese, and almost entirely composed of marble blocks derived from the ancient ruins. Sighajik is a poor place, without shops, or even a bazaar; inhabitants chiefly agricultural.

SIGISMOND (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 3 m. N.N.E. Cluses; with manufactures of earthenware, and gypsum-quarries. Pop. 1055.

SIGMARINGEN, the cap. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, r. bank Danube, 45 m. S. Stuttgart. It has an old and new palace, a castle, R. Catholic parish church, government offices, gymnasium, Latin and grammar schools, museum, and theatre; a musical society, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1804.

SIGN, a market tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 21 m. N. Spalatro; with a church, and an old castle, on a rocky height overhanging the town. Sign was long the bulwark of the Venetians against the Turks, and particularly distinguished itself by its defence against the Turks in 1717. Pop. 3980.

SIGNA (CASTEL DI), a tn. and par. Tuscany, 7 m. W. Florence, r. bank Arno; with a church, school, and castle; and a trade in wine and oil. It is particularly celebrated for its straw-bonnets, which have long been regarded as the best made in Tuscany. Pop. 5958.

SIGNACI, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Tiflis, on the Anagesskhi. It consists of the town proper, which is strongly fortified, and a suburb.

SIGNAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bern, l. bank Emme. It is a well-built place, and has a church and school. On a steep height above the village are the ruins of an old castle, with a stately tower. P. 2324.

SIGNY, two places, France, dep. Ardennes:—1, (*L'Abbaye*), A vil. 15 m. N. Mezières; with manufactures of fine shawls, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 2447.—2, (*le-Petit*), A vil. 14 m. N.W. Mezières; with an old castle. Iron is mined and smelted, and slates are quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1294.

SIGRISWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 20 m. S.E. Bern, near Lake Thun. A coal-mine has been opened in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2546.

SIGSTON-KIRBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3369 ac. Pop. 282.

SIGTUNA, a tn. Sweden, län and 24 m. N.W. Stockholm, on a tongue of land which projects into the Stark, one of the N. creeks of Lake Mälär. It is regarded as the most ancient place in Sweden, and was once its capital, Odin, whose original name of Sigge is now borne by the town, having first fixed his residence here. The old town has almost disappeared, and the new town is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the original site. It contains a church with three towers; and has manufactures of coarse pottery, and a fishery. P. 1200.

SIGÜENZA, a city, Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalupe, 72 m. N.W. Madrid, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill which slopes down the valley of the Henares. The upper town, therefore, is steep, and it is surmounted by the episcopal palace or Alcazar, which crowns the hill, for the bishop was once lord of Sigüenza. It has a fine substantial Gothic cathedral, three parish churches, two deserted and two occupied Franciscan convents, barracks, a civil and military hospital; several colleges and schools, and a courthouse, situated in the great square, which is very large, and provided with a beautiful fountain and colonnades. There are also flour and fulling mills, dye-works, potteries, tanneries; and manufactures of linen-cloths, baize, hair-sieves, &c. Pop. 4717.

SIGÜEYA, a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga; with a church, school, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1732.

SIGVA, a river, Asiatic Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Tobolsk; flows S.S.E., and joins r. bank Sosva, after a course of about 130 m.

SIHUN, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See SYHOUN.

SIHUT, a seaport tn. S. coast, Arabia, S.W. the promontory of Ras Fartak; lat. 15° 12' 30" N.; lon. 51° 19' E. The length of its stretch along the shore makes it look large when viewed from the sea; but on inspection it is found to be a comparatively insignificant place, in a very dilapidated state, and containing from 300 or 400 to 2000 inhabitants, according to the trade and season. The anchorage is merely an open roadstead. About 30 vessels belonging to it are employed in catching sharks, sun-fish, &c.; in exporting these products to Muscat, Zanzibar, &c.; or in carrying on a lucrative trade in grain along the coast.

SIJEAN, or **SIGEAN** [anc. *Signa*], a tn. France, dep. Aude, on a lagoon of the same name, 34 m. S.S.E. Carcassone. It is surrounded by salt-marshes, from which much salt is made; and has a trade in salt, wine, brandy, honey, and wool. Pop. 3013.

SIKINO [anc. *Sikinos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, between isls. Nio and Polycandaro; lat. 36° 40' N.; lon. 25° 10' E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., about 10 m.; breadth, about 3 m. Its surface is elevated and even mountainous; but the soil is generally fertile, and produces wheat, fruit, particularly figs, a little cotton, and much wine. Owing to the abundance and excellence of the last, Sikino is sometimes called the Wine Island. Its chief place is a town of same name, situated on a height near a tremendous precipice which overhangs the sea. There is no proper harbour, but the landing-place is at San Bourgnias.

SIKKIM, a rajahship, N. Hindoostan, under British protection; lat. 26° 40' to 28° N.; lon. 88° to 89° E.; bounded, N. by Tibet, E. Bootan, from which it is separated chiefly by the Chola range, and partly on the S.E. by the river Teesta; S. the plains of the presidency of Bengal, and W. Nepal, from which it is separated by the Singaleh range; greatest length, N. to S., 80 m.; breadth, 60 m. It forms a S. section of the Himalaya, and consists of a series of mountain-ranges, which on the S. rise abruptly from the plains in spurs from 6000 ft. to 10,000 ft., and continuing to increase in height as they proceed N., finally on the N.W. rise in Kun-chainjunga to 28,178 ft., the loftiest height that has yet been measured on the surface of the globe. A range stretching

from this mountain E.N.E. to that of Donkia, has a mean elevation of 18,000 ft. to 19,000 ft.; while several individual summits are higher, and that of Chomomo, in particular, is 22,000 ft. The whole surface is thus a mere mass of mountains, separated by precipitous ravines, and nowhere so far distant as to leave room for flat valleys or plains. The whole country belongs to the basin of the Ganges, which receives its drainage chiefly by the Teesta. This river, rising in Tibet, at the height of 19,000 ft., pursues a winding course S. through Sikkim, and is augmented within it by numerous tributaries, of which the most important is the Great Rungeet, which joins it on the right shortly before it quits the rajahship. The strata are composed chiefly of granite, strangely contorted gneiss, mica and chlorite slate, porphyry, and sandstone. Limestone occurs rarely, in detached portions, and never in continuous seams; in many places the decomposition of granite, in which felspar abounds, has produced beds of fine porcelain-clay. The loftier summits being far beyond the snow-limit, of course retain their snowy covering at all seasons; but bare bleak mountains are never seen, and up to the height of 12,000 ft. the loftiest and steepest precipices are covered with vegetation, and the mountains present an uninterrupted succession of magnificent forests. In the narrow valleys watered by mountain-streams, the rhododendrons are particularly luxuriant, and often give to the scenery one of its characteristic and not least pleasing features. This luxuriance of vegetation is evidently owing to the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. The N. and N.E. of Sikkim are indeed beyond the region of much rain, but with this exception it is the dampest territory within the whole range of the Himalaya. S. winds, blowing almost constantly from the Bay of Bengal, whose nearest shores are about 400 m. distant, pass over the low plains without parting with any of the moisture with which they are overloaded; but on reaching the mountain-terraces of Sikkim, discharge it either in heavy torrents of rain, or send it down more gradually in dense mists, which hang particularly over the lower valleys, and make them so unhealthy that the villages are always placed above them, on lateral spurs, at least 4000 ft. above sea-level. Above this height the climate is generally salubrious; and Darjiling, the station of a British resident, on the S. frontier, at the height of 7165 ft., seems admirably adapted for the repair of European constitutions after they have been shattered by residence in other parts of India. At this station the mean temperature is about 50°, or 2° higher than that of London, and 28° higher than that of Calcutta. The range of the thermometer, or the mean difference of temperature between the hottest and coldest months, is only 22°, while that of London is 27°. The following table furnishes an approximate estimate both of the temperature and humidity at different altitudes:—

| Altitude. | Mean Shade. | Mean Warmest Month. | Mean Coldest Month. | Mean Daily Range. | Rain-fall in inches. |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 11,000 ft. | 40°·9 | 50°·0 | 24°·0 | 26°·0 | 40·0 |
| 15,000 ft. | 59°·8 | 40°·0 | 10°·0 | 37°·0 | 20·0 |
| 19,000 ft. | 19°·8 | 32°·0 | 0°·0 | 35°·0 | 10·0 |

The soil of Sikkim consists for the most part of a rich black vegetable mould, resting on a bed of clay so tenacious as to be well adapted for making bricks. The principal crops are varieties of millet, maize, and rice. The last has been cultivated at the height of 8000 ft., though the crop then became uncertain. Other crops more partially cultivated are wheat, barley, pease, radishes, and turnips; but the husbandry is very indifferent. The aboriginal inhabitants of Sikkim are Lepchas, who have markedly Mongolian features, speak a language radically Tibetan; and though not professedly of any religion, acknowledge the existence of good and bad spirits, and appear to have a leaning to Buddhism. They are deficient in courage, but frank, humorous, and polite, scrupulously honest, and in respect to domestic relations, contrast favourably with their Tibet and Bootan neighbours, polygamy being rare among them, and polyandry unknown. They live chiefly on rice, but are coarse feeders, and delight in pork, elephant, and all kinds of animal food. Next to the Lepchas the most numerous tribes in Sikkim are the Limboos, professed Buddhists, and equally remarkable for bravery and

cruelty; and the Moormis, a scattered people, of whom little is known.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*, London, 1854.)

SIKLO, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 24 m. N. Arad; with a church, and the remains of old fortifications. P. 2224.

SIKLOS (DEUTSCH), **SCHLOSCH**, or **SCHOKLOSCH**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 47 m. N.E. Posega; with three churches, a celebrated old castle, situated on a precipitous height; a Franciscan monastery, with thermal springs immediately adjoining it; a silk-mill, and marble-quarries. Pop. 3247.

SIKOKE, the smallest of the four principal isls. of Japan; lat. 32° 48' to 34° 28' N.; lon. 131° 50' to 134° 40' E.; it lies S. of Nippon, and E. of Kiusiu, from both of which it is only separated by narrow channels, thickly studded with small islands. It is about 140 m. long, and 70 m. broad at its greatest breadth. Its interior appears to be mountainous and barren. The coast is exposed to a wild and tempestuous sea, and, although indented with many deep bays, has scarcely a harbour that could be entered with safety. It is divided into four provinces—Ava, Iyo, Sanoki, and Tosa.

SIKULA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 14 m. N.E. Arad, on a tongue of land in an island formed by the White Körös. It contains two churches, and is remarkable for the excellence of its fruit, particularly apples. Pop. 1418.

SIL, a river, Spain, rises in the mountains of Asturias, in the N.W. extremity of Leon; flows S.W., and 7 m. N.N.E. Orense joins it. bank Minho, nearly doubling its volume, after a course of about 100 m. Its chief affluents are the Valcarce, Selmo, Boeza, Cabrera, and Silvan.

SILANO, or **SILLANO**, a vil. and com. duchy of Modena, about 5 m. N. Camporgiano; with a church, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1901.

SILANUS, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, 65 m. N. by E. Cagliari. It has marble-quarries. Pop. 1502.

SILAO, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 10 m. N.W. Guanajuato. It is well built. Pop. 4000.

SILBERBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen; with a school, manufactures of linen, lace, printed calicoes, and Prussian blue; and several mills. Pop. 2045.

SILBERBERG, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Breslau. It is a place of great strength, formed by Frederick the Great to guard the pass from Bohemia, at the cost of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Its works, hewn almost entirely out of the rock, and their formidable nature, have procured it the name of the Silesian Gibraltar. It contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1750.

SILCHESTER, par. Eng. Hants; 1881 ac. Pop. 456.

SILE, a river, Austrian Italy, rises in prov. Treviso; flows E., divides into two branches, one of which, proceeding E., joins the Piave-Vecchia, while the other flows S., and falls into the Adriatic about 4 m. E. Venice; total course, 40 m., becomes navigable 3 m. above its bifurcation.

SILEBY, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester, on the Midland railway, which has here a station, above 1 m. E. Mountsorrel. It has a parish church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a free school; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 2190 ac. Pop. 1660.

SILES, a walled vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 70 m. N.E. Jaen; with a church, hospital, townhouse, school, and hermitage; manufactures of dyes for wool, a fulling, and several oil, flour, and saw mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2202.

SILESIA (AUSTRIAN). See MORAVIA.

SILESIA (PRUSSIAN) [German, *Schlesien*], a prov. in the E. of Prussia, bounded N. by provs. Brandenburg and Posen, E. Posen and Poland, S. Moravia and Bohemia, and W. Bohemia, and the kingdom, and prov. of Saxony; area, 11,868 geo. sq. m. The Oder, which traverses the province S.E. to N.W., divides it into two nearly equal portions. That on the l. bank is generally mountainous, being covered in the S. by the Sudetes, and in the S.W. by branches of the Riesengebirge. Between the ridges, however, are numerous valleys, some of them of considerable extent, and generally both fertile and well cultivated. The division on the right bank is flat but sandy, extensively covered by heath and stagnant pools, and far from fertile. The whole province belongs to the basin of the Baltic, and with exception of a small portion in the S.E., which sends its waters to the Vistula, is drained by the Oder, and its affluents the Bober, Katsbach, Weistritz, Lohse, Ohlau, and Neisse on the left; and the

Bartsch, Weide, Malapane, and Klodnitz on the right. The system of agriculture pursued is very imperfect, and the grain raised in ordinary years is not more than sufficient for the home consumption. There is not much ground well adapted for wheat, and the principal crops are rye, oats, and barley. Potatoes and flax also, both of which thrive well, are extensively cultivated; and in some districts hops, tobacco, and madder yield valuable returns. The vine is only cultivated in small patches, and the wine produced is very indifferent. Sheep are reared in vast numbers, and are celebrated both for the abundance and the fineness of their wool; and bee-culture forms an important branch of rural economy. The minerals are of great importance, and include iron, copper, lead, calamine, arsenic, alum, pyrites, and coal. They are worked extensively, and employ numerous smelting-furnaces. Other manufactures also, particularly woollen and linen tissues, have made great progress, and few provinces of Prussia can boast of an equally industrious population. Silesia is divided into three governments—Breslau (the capital), Liegnitz, and Oppeln. Pop. (1849), 3,061,593.

SILHET, or **SYLHET**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Soomah, 270 m. N.E. Calcutta. It is a large Mahometan town, pleasantly situated on a slightly raised part of the jeels, but still so low that during the rains it is surrounded by water, and becomes accessible only by boats. The houses of the Europeans are built on telahs or hillocks, one of which, 150 ft. high, is crowned by the residence of the district judge, and surrounded by fine spreading oaks. The climate, though hot and damp, is remarkably healthy; and the two most important branches of trade are lime, and a long sedge used for thatching, both of which are sent in large quantities to Calcutta.—The DISTRICT, area, 2861 sq. m., consists chiefly of broad flat valleys, annually submerged, broken by low hills, which, on the N. frontier, rise into the Coosya Mountains; has a luxuriant vegetation, and is often beautifully clothed with a bright green jungle of small palms and many kinds of fern. These, on the slopes of the narrower parts of the valleys, often raise their slender brown trunks 40 ft. high, and terminate in feathery crowns of foliage. Among the hills many remarkable fossils have been found, and in the Soomah, which receives most of the drainage, porpoises and alligators, both long and short nosed, abound. On the low swampy grounds very heavy crops of rice are raised. On the higher grounds cotton and sugar are produced, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the district; there, too, oranges and limes grow in whole forests, and form one of the most important articles of export; other articles of commerce are chunam, found in inexhaustible beds; wax, ivory, and elephants. Coal also has been discovered. The principal articles of manufacture are a cloth made from wild silk; and shields, remarkable for the lustre and durability of their black varnish. Boat-building is carried on to a large extent.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*; &c.)

SILIAN, par. Wales, Cardigan; 2182 ac. Pop. 335.

SILIGU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a slope, in a rather unhealthy district. Pop. 2642.

SILINTY [anc. *Trajanopolis*], a maritime vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Itshil, E. side, entrance to the Gulf of Adalia, 25 m. S.S.W. Ayala.

SILIQUA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, 12 m. W.N.W. Cagliari, near the entrance of the valley of Dorida. P. 1446.

SILISTRI, or **SILISTRIA**, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, at the foot of a hill, r. bank Danube, 66 m. N. by E. Shumla. It is of semicircular form, in general poorly built, consisting of narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty streets, lined by low and gloomy-looking houses, built of wood; and has five mosques, a large Greek church and convent, capacious barracks, public baths, a custom-house with extensive magazines attached for warehousing flour and grain, a few insignificant manufactures, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wool and cattle. Its fortifications are strongly built of solid masonry, and strengthened by several detached forts of admirable construction, and of the most formidable description; the principal of these forts, Abd-ul-Mejid, occupies the hill Akbar, which commands the town, and is esteemed one of the most remarkable military works of the age. Silistri successfully withstood the Russians in 1773 and in 1809, but after a long siege was taken by them in 1829, since which time the fortifications have been immensely strengthened. Pop. 20,000.

SILVIRI, or **SELIVRI** [anc. *Selimbria*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, N. shore, Sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Constantinople. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, crowned by a ruined fortress; and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former occupied chiefly by Greeks and Jews, and the lower by the Turks. It has a bazaar, several mosques, a harbour, and some trade. Pop. about 5000.

SILJA, or **SILJAN**, a lake, Sweden, län and 28 m. N.W. Falun. It is of very irregular shape, about 20 m. long, by 9 m. broad; area, 48 geo. sq. m.; and is remarkable for the beautiful and finely-wilded scenery along its banks. Its shore is covered by a lofty and almost inaccessible mountain-range. Near its W. shore is the island of Soller.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2505 ac. P. 256.

SILKSTONE, a vil. and par. England, York (W. Riding), 4 m. S.W. Barnsley. The village, situated in a picturesque valley, has an ancient, but handsome and commodious parish church, said to have been erected soon after the Norman conquest. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-works of the neighbourhood, but partly also as handloom-weavers and nailers. Area of par., 14,991 ac. Pop. 21,298.

SILLA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 9 m. S. Valencia, on the Albufera lagoon; with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, a church, and a hermitage; oil, rice, and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2570.

SILLA, a tn. of W. Africa, Bambarra, r. bank Joliba, between Jenne and Segou; lat. 13° 17' N.; lon. 5° 30' W. Park's first expedition terminated here.

SILLAI-MEW, a tn. Burmah. See *CHALAIN-MEW*.

SILLAW, a large and populous tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, about 40 m. S.E. Patna.

SILLE-LE-GUILLAUME, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 21 m. N.N.W. Le Mans. It has an ancient parish church with a fine W. porch, and a castle of very early date, but still in good preservation; and manufactures of fine linen and leather; and a trade in hemp, thread, wool, feathers, wax, &c. P. 2210.

SILLEIN, or **SOLNA**, a walled market tn. Hungary, co. Trencsén, l. bank Waag, 43 m. N.N.W. Neusohl. It is an old but well-built place. The houses are lined with arcades; and it has a gymnasium, a high school, several breweries, and some trade in linen and wine. Pop. 2340.

SILLEJÖRD, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. Agderhuus, bail. Bradsberg, on the N.W. extremity of a lake of same name, where it receives the Flodal. Pop. 2400.

SILLINGY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Genevois, mand. Annecy, in an elevated plain. P. 1133.

SILLY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. N. by W. Mons; with manufactures of soap, leather, oil, bricks, and some woollen stuffs. Pop. 2602.

SILLOS, a vil. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, at the S. foot of the Montañeta-de-Aregume, about 1 m. from the sea. It is poorly built; but has a church and a primary school, a flour-mill, and some trade in silk. Pop. 1083.

SILS, two vils. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons. The one, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter Rhein, 12 m. S.S.W. Coire, has two churches, and a modern castle finely situated, and the ruins of two ancient castles. P. 321. The other, in the S.E. of the canton, N.E. side lake of same name, 5964 ft. above sea-level, is the highest village in the Engadine. Pop. 235.

SILSDEN, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), in a romantic and beautifully varied district on the Aire, 4 m. N. by W. Keighley; with a neat parish church, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, manufactures of nails and woollen and cotton goods, and quarries of excellent building-stone. Pop. 2346.

SILT, or **SYLT**, an isl. Denmark, in the North Sea, off W. coast, Schleswig; greatest length, N. to S., about 20 m.; breadth, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 6 m.; area, 32 geo. sq. m. It is surrounded with sandbanks, and affords a valuable protection to the marsh-lands of Schleswig from the encroachments of the ocean. It is by no means fertile, the arable land not exceeding 9 geo. sq. m., and sand and heath occupying almost all the rest. The inhabitants are Frieslanders, generally distinguished by fine, manly, and beautiful forms. They make excellent sailors, and live chiefly by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 2600.

SILTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Dorset; 1257 ac. P. 368.—2, (Ower), York (N. Riding); 3694 ac. Pop. 285.

SILVANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Novi, near the confluence of the Gorzente with the Orba. It is an ancient place, and has two churches. Pop. 1952.

SILVER ISLAND, China. See *KINTANG*.

SILVERSTONE, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2110 ac. P. 1134.

SILVERTON, a vil. and par. England, Devon, near the Great Western railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Exeter. The village, situated on a commanding height, contains a handsome parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and two annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Area of par., 4714 ac. Pop. 1376.

SILVES, a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 17 m. E.N.E. Lagos, on the Portimão, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It has a handsome church, a convent, Latin school, hospital, and almshouse; was taken from the Moors in 1242. Pop. 2400.

SILVES, or **SANTA ANNA**, a vil. and par. Brazilian Guiana, on the Lake Saracca, 20 m. from l. bank Amazon, above Obidos. The inhabitants, Indians and Mestizos, cultivate cotton and excellent tobacco, and gather cacao and sarsaparilla, which grow here spontaneously.

SILVINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 493 ac. Pop. 27.

SILZ, a vil. Tyrol, circle Imst, r. bank Inn; with a court of justice and a church. Pop. 1116.

SIM, or **SIMA**, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg; flows circuitously N., then S.E., and joins r. bank Inzer, about 18 m. S.E. Oufa; total course, 100 m.

SIMABARA, a vast gulf, Japan, W. coast, isl. Kiusiu, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara, and the islands of Amakusa, Kami-Togi, Simo-Togi, Oho-Jano, Nagasima, and a number of other islands and rocks. The peninsula of Simabara is remarkable for the lofty volcano of Wunzendake.

SIMANCAS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Valladolid, r. bank Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge with 17 arches. It has a courthouse, primary school, and church; but its chief public building is a capacious and strongly fortified edifice rising above the river, which formerly belonged to the Henricques, the admirals of Castile, but was taken from them by Ferdinand and Isabella, and destined by them for the national archives. Most of the earlier papers were destroyed by the Comuneros in 1520, but those dating from 1475 were very complete. When quartered at Simancas in 1809, the French seized all the papers relating to their diplomacy with Spain, and before leaving they destroyed immense quantities of records, and set fire to the building, the left wing of which was burned down. The castle has since been repaired, and the monuments which escaped destruction and spoliation have been re-arranged. Simancas figures in the Roman itinerary under the name of Septimania. The celebrated Irish rebel, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died here in 1602. Pop. 808.

SIMAND, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Arad; with two churches, a synagogue, the remains of a fort built by the Emperor Trajan; and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 4898.

SIMBIRSK, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Kasan, E. Orenburg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nijnei-Novgorod; lat. 52° 40' to 55° 40' N.; lon. 45° 30' to 51° E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 260 m.; greatest breadth, 140 m.; area, 22,400 geo. sq. m. It consists generally of an extensive plain broken by low hills, which rise to the height of 400 ft. on r. bank Volga. This river traverses the government circuitously N. to S., and towards the S. makes a very remarkable sweep, inclosing a large tract, which has much the appearance of a steppe. The only other river of importance is the Sura, an affluent of the Volga. The lakes are individually small, but so numerous that 566 have been counted. The climate is considered mild, though for five months in the year the Volga is covered with ice. The air is clear and healthy. The soil consists of a mixture of chalk, marl, clay, and vegetable mould; and is of the greatest fertility, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, hemp, flax, hay, and tobacco. The domestic animals are of very inferior breeds, and the fruit is generally of indifferent quality. The N. part of the government is well wooded, but considerable scarcity is felt in the S. The principal trees are birch, alder, and oak. Fish abound both in the rivers and lakes. The minerals consist chiefly of gypsum, alabaster, limestone, sulphur, and naphtha. The manufactures, not carried on to any great extent, consist chiefly of woollen and linen

cloth, leather, glass, soap, and candles. The trade by the Volga is important. The chief exports are grain, hemp, cattle, raw and prepared hides, soap, fish, &c. The government is divided into 10 circles, of which Simbirsk is the cap. Pop. (1850), 1,345,000.

SIMBIRSK, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on a lofty bank of the Volga, 448 m. E.S.E. Moscow. It is very irregularly built, and consists principally of wooden houses and narrow streets. It contains 16 churches, most of them massive structures; two convents, a gymnasium, and a central school; and has an extensive trade, particularly in corn and fish; and an annual fair, which lasts three days. P. 13,509.

SIMCOE (LAKE), a lake, Canada West, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, nearly 30 m. long, and about 18 m. broad at its widest part, and said to be about 170 ft. above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself through Lake Goughin, the Severn, and Georgian Bay. The water in some parts of the lake is of considerable depth, and it is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. It contains numerous islands, some of them of large size, but only one of them, Snake Island, inhabited, and that by Indians. The banks are generally clothed with wood down to the water's edge. A steamer has plied on the lake for many years past, and very fine white-fish are taken in it.

SIMCOE, a tn. Canada West, cap. co. Norfolk, on Patterson's Creek, about 8 m. N. of Lake Erie, and 70 m. S.W. Toronto. It is the seat of the government and county offices, and has a courthouse and jail; an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and two Baptist places of worship; a grammar and several other schools; a soap and candle factory, a brewery, three distilleries, two tanneries, two foundries, an ashery, a saw and two flour mills. It publishes three newspapers. Pop. (1852), 1452; (1854), 1700.

SIMETO, a river, Sicily. See **GIARRETTA**.

SIMFEROPOL, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, on a dry unsheltered plateau at the foot of lofty hills, on the Salghir, here crossed by a bridge, 192 m. S.E. Odessa, and 40 m. N.E. Sevastopol. It consists of an old and a new town; the former very poorly built, and composed of crooked narrow streets, inhabited chiefly by Tartars; and the latter very regularly built in straight and spacious streets, and a very handsome square; and has three Greek churches, five mosques, a R. Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, large civil and military hospital, and several important courts and public offices Pop. 8000.—(Denidoff, *Voy. dans la Russie Merid.*)

SIMLAH, a sanitary station, Hindoostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 60 m. N.N.E. Umballa, and 7300 ft. above the sea. Besides a bazaar, which may almost be called a

belong chiefly to the more opulent ranks. It was founded in 1819, and for several years past it has been the most frequent residence of the governor-general of India.

SIMMEN, a river, Switzerland, rises in the S. of can. Bern, on the N. slope of the Bernese Alps; flows first N.N.W. through the romantic valley of same name, then E.N.E., and joins the Kien, 3 m. above Lake Thun; total course, 35 m.

SIMMERING, a vil. Lower Austria, near r. bank Danube, about 1½ m. S.E. Vienna, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a very extensive brewery; and manufactures of leather and chemical products. A great quantity of vegetable stuffs are raised in the neighbourhood for the Vienna market. Pop. 2680.

SIMMERN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Coblenz; with three churches, a synagogue, and burgherschool; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather; an iron and several other mills. Pop. 3100.

SIMMOZHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. and near Calw; with a parish church. Pop. 1020.

SIMNITZA, or **TZIMNITZA**, a market tn. Walachia, on the Danube, opposite Sistova, 77 m. S.W. Bucharest.

SIMOGA, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, Mysore, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam; lat. 13° 55' N.; lon. 75° 41' E.; destroyed by the Maharrattas in 1790.

SIMONBURN, par. Eng. Northumb.; 13,372 ac. P. 1080.

SIMONOSEKI, a small tn. and harbour, Japan, isl. Nippon, on the Strait of Kiusiu; with an active coasting-trade, some quarries of serpentine, and a celebrated temple.

SIMON'S TOWN, a tn. Cape of Good Hope, on Simon's Bay, an indentation on W. side of False Bay. It is 25 m. S. Cape Town, and consists of little more than a single row of houses, between the sea and the foot of a steep mountain. A large proportion of the houses are places for the sale of strong drink, and many are also stores. There are here a Wesleyan chapel, and an Episcopal place of worship.

SIMONTORNYA, or **SIMONTHURN**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, 56 m. S.S.W. Buda. It contains a church, a handsome chateau, and the ruins of an old castle, and has several mills. Pop. 1861.

SIMONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, 10 m. from Stein-am-Anger; with two churches. P. 1414.

SIMPANG, a vil. Java, close by Soerabaya, of which it forms a kind of suburb, containing many elegant streets, and the magnificent residence-house of the provincial governor.

SIMPANG, a tn. Borneo, 13 m. from S.W. coast, 21 m. N.E. Succadana, near the confluence of the Mattan with the Simpang, a short stream which rises in two branches in Mount Spontink, is called the Semandang in its upper part, and has a S.W. course of 45 m.

SIMPLON [German, *Simpeln*; Italian, *Simpione*], a mountain of the Lepontine Alps, Switzerland, in the E. of can. Vallais, and celebrated for the road which passes over it, and is justly regarded as one of the most celebrated engineering works of modern times. It commences near Brieg, on the Swiss side, and terminates at the town of Domo d'Ossola, in Piedmont. (See ALPS, vol. i. p. 103.)

SIMPSON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1330 ac. Pop. 540.

SIMSIR, one of Kurile isls., N. of Urup; lat. 47° 2' 50" N.; lon. 151° 52' 50" E. It has a circuit of about 75 m., but has no good anchorage; and consists almost entirely of a mass of mountains, many of them peaked, and evidently volcanic. It does not appear to be inhabited.

SIN, or **SIN-LE-NOBLE**, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 2 m. E. Donai. It has some trade in flax. Pop. 1640.

SINACANTAN (SAN DOMINGO), a tn. Mexico, dep. Chiapas, on the borders of Tabasco, in the territory of the Zoques; with considerable manufactures of shawls, and other articles of silk. Pop. 2500.

SINAI is properly the general name of a mountain-mass, Arabia Petra, occupying the S. extremity of the peninsula of same name which projects between the two forks of the Red Sea, the Bay of Suez separating it from Egypt on the W., and



SIMLAH.—From a Sketch by Major Lauder.

native town, it contains about 400 houses, built of wood and stone, in European style, and dispersed amongst forests of oaks, along the crest of different mountain-ranges. At the observatory, the summer-heat has been found seldom to rise above 72°, and the mean temperature of the year is about 62° Fah. Simlah is accordingly resorted to by British invalids, who

the Bay of Akabah separating it from another portion of Arabia on the E. Sometimes, however, the name Sinai, or rather Jebel-Sinai, is used in a more restricted sense, and confined to the culminating mountain of the mass, which is situated not far from its N. edge, and presents a number of magnificent peaks, the loftiest of which rises 9274 ft. above sea-level. The whole mass is of a triangular shape, about 70 m. long from N. to S., terminating nearly in a point in the latter direction, but gradually widening out till its N. base has a breadth of about 60 m. It consists of a series of mountains, composed for the most part of granite, sienite, and porphyry, with occasional strata of sandstone and limestone, and intersected by numerous *waddis* or valleys. These are generally mere ravines, deep and narrow, and hemmed in by walls of granite, which in some instances rise almost perpendicularly, so as to form precipices 1000 ft. in height; but a few of them attain a considerable width, and one of them in particular, called Waddi Mussa, is believed, both from its extent and its locality, to be that on which the Israelites encamped during the giving of the Law. Mount Sinai proper is situated considerably N.W. of this waddi, and not being visible from the supposed encampment, cannot claim to be the sacred spot whence the Law was promulgated; but immediately S. and E. of the waddi another mountain rises more than 2000 ft. above it, and has been almost universally recognized as the scene of the wonders with which that ever-memorable event was accompanied. This mountain, 7565 ft. above sea-level, still bears the name of Horeb, and immediately at its base, overlooking the Waddi Mussa, stands the celebrated monastery of St. Catharine. Its buildings form a quadrangle, inclosed by walls, on an average 30 ft. and at some points 50 ft. high, and strengthened by bastions, which give it all the appearance of a fortress. The interior contains, in addition to cloisters for the monks and extensive offices, a principal church, overloaded with tasteless ornaments; 23 more churches or chapels, each dedicated to a particular saint, and a library, supposed to have been once of great value, but now deprived of its treasures through the carelessness or mercenary spirit of the monks. In the loftier waddis of the Sinai peninsula the moisture is tolerably abundant, and suffices not only to furnish a spontaneous covering of grass, but to rear shrubs of mimosa and tamarix; but in the lower waddis the vegetation is much more scanty, and the general appearance of the surface is very desolate.

SINALOA, a dep. and tn. Mexico. See CINALOA.

SINALUNGA, a tn. Tuscany. See ASINALUNGA.

SINARUCO, a river, Venezuela, rises in prov. Achaguas; about lat. 6° 30' N.; lon. 69° 12' W.; flows nearly due E., and falls into the Orinoco, about lat. 6° 35' N.; lon. 67° 30' W.; having been previously joined by the Sinaruguito. Entire course, about 120 m.

SINAY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. by E. Ghent; with manufactures of linen and cotton, distilleries, breweries, a tannery, dye-work, vinegar-factory, and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 4110.

SIND, or SINDE, a river, Hindoostan, which rises in a small mountain-range in Malwah, 12 m. S.W. Seronge; flows circuitously N.N.W., and joins r. bank Chumbul; total course, 200 m. Its current is too rapid for navigation.

SINDE. See SCINDE.

SINDELFINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 2 m. N.N.W. Böblingen; with a handsome church, a grammar-school, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. There was once a Benedictine monastery here. Pop. 3869.

SINDIA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, 7 m. E.N.E. Bosa. Pop. 1081.

SINDIM, or SENDIM, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 13 m. S.E. Lamego, near r. bank Tavora. P. 1195.

SINDORSKOE, a lake, Russia, in N. of gov. Vologda, 80 m. N.N.E. Ust-Sisolsk; greatest length, E. to W., 12 m.; mean breadth, about 3 m.

SINEJA, a river, Russia, rises near Liakow, gov. Vitebsk; flows N. through gov. Pskov, and turning E., joins l. bank Velikajja, 15 m. above Ostrov; total course, 100 m.

SINES, a tn. and seaport, Portugal, prov. Algarve, on a small creek of the Atlantic, 47 m. S. by E. Setubal. It is walled, has tolerably well-built houses, and straight spacious streets. Its port is small, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Vasco-da-Gama was born here. P. 1650.

SINEU, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 21 m. E. Palma; with an ex-convent, the church belonging to which is open for worship; a nunnery, formerly a palace of the kings of Majorca; a parish church, and a school of primary instruction. Near it is a fine quarry. On May 1, there is a well-frequented fair for cattle, fruits, and general merchandise. Pop. 3818.

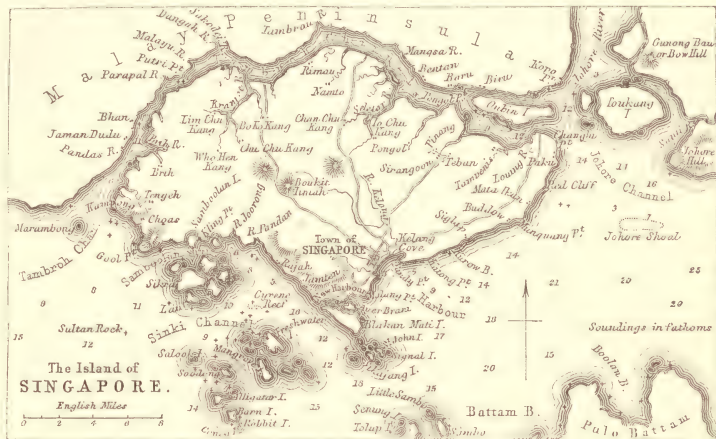
SINEW, a river, British America, rises E. side of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 56° N.; flows N.E., and joins the Peace River, after a course of about 100 m.

SING-SING, a tn., U. States, New York, pleasantly situated on a commanding height above l. bank Hudson, 30 m. N. New York. Among its public edifices are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches; an academy, occupying a marble structure three stories high; a female seminary, remarkable for the beauty of its site; and a large state-prison or penitentiary. The last, situated in an inclosure of 130 ac., consists of a range of buildings in the form of a hollow square, five stories high, and containing cells for 1000 prisoners. The main prison has a front of 484 ft. facing the Hudson, and the female prison stands on a height apart from it. The whole buildings are constructed of a fine white marble, obtained in abundance in the vicinity, and extensively quarried, chiefly by the convicts, who, in 1850, numbered 721, of whom only 80 were females. Another magnificent structure recently erected here, is the Croton aqueduct-bridge, which spans the Sing-Sing creek by a single arch 88 ft. wide, and 100 ft. high. Pop. (1850), 4939.

SINGAPORE, a British settlement, India-beyond-the-Ganges, subordinate to presid. Bengal, and consisting of a small island; lat. 1° 17' N.; lon. 103° 50' E.; and its cap., of same name, with numerous surrounding islets off S. extremity of Malay Peninsula, between Cape Buru and Cape Roman, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, 2 m. to 4 m. in breadth, called Salat-Tabrao [old strait], through which ships between India and China used to pass in the earlier periods of European navigation. The principal island is of rhomboidal shape, about 25 m. long E. to W., and 11 m. average breadth; area, about 275 sq. m. Like the adjacent islets, it is mostly covered with a very thick jungle down to the water's edge. Its surface is generally undulating, rising in some parts into round jungle-covered hills, the highest of which (called Bukit-Tima or the Tin-hill), rises 530 ft. above the sea. Near the coast are some low tracts of a swampy character, flooded daily by the tides. The soil of the hills is chiefly of ironstone resting on sandstone; that of the low ground is generally blackish, from containing a great proportion of decayed vegetable matter. A stiff clay is found in some parts, well suited for the manufacture of kaolin-pottery, but it is little employed for burning. Fragments of granite and trap are scattered along the beach; and these formations seem to underlie the sandbeds on the higher parts of the island. Iron is the only metal produced; though tin probably exists here, as in the neighbouring countries. The island has no rivers, but has several rivulets, on one of which stands Singapore, the capital. The climate resembles that of Malacca in its equality; but from the absence of regular alternations of land and sea breezes, it is considerably hotter. The thermometer annually ranges between 71° and 89° Fah., the average summer-heat (May and June) being 84°; the temperature of the colder months (December and January) 76°. Though only 76 m. from the equator, the island is remarkable for salubrity. Its proximity to the line secures frequent refreshing showers; its foliage is, in consequence, always in the full bloom of summer. The greatest quantity of rain falls in December and January, and the total annual fall averages about 102 inches, nearly a half less than that at Rangoon. The soil, where of sufficient depth, is well adapted for the growth of spices, and all kinds of these products grow readily; but nutmegs, cloves, ginger, and pepper are the only sorts raised for commerce; the last named is dependent on the cultivation of gambier, an abundant crop, the leaves of which, after being boiled, are used as manure for the pepper-vines. The sugar-cane and cocoa-nut have also been cultivated with considerable success. Rice, coffee, and cotton do not thrive. Numerous vegetables are raised by the Chinese settlers, including pumpkins, various kinds of melons, cucumbers, yams, sweet-potatoes, onions, garlic, and others peculiar to the country. Singapore possesses all the fruit-bearing trees of the Indian Archipelago. Agar-agar (a delicate fern-like sea-

weed) is plentifully found on the neighbouring coral-reefs and shoals, and is an important article of commerce for the China and eastern markets. Tigers swarm in the jungles, occasionally committing great havoc, and, indeed, according to a recent authority, carry off from 200 to 300 persons annually. The wild-cat, otter, flying-squirrel, ferret, porcupine, pangolin, sloth, wild-hog, several kinds of monkeys, bats, especially the flying-fox or pteropus, several varieties of rats, two peculiar species of deer, and two small varieties of the ox tribe,

are native; the dugong abounds on the shores. The birds comprise falcons, owls, various species of pea-fowl, pheasants, and partridges, pelicans, herons, woodpeckers, paroquets, Java sparrows, &c.; with many varieties of wading birds, but web-footed birds are rare. Amongst reptiles, are turtles (both plentiful and cheap), tortoises, crocodiles, the black cobra and other varieties of serpents. The coast and rivers abound with fish—soles, mullets, rays, sharks, &c., with crabs and prawns; and other crustacea are abundant.



Land, Tenure, and Agriculture.—Not more than one-fifth of the island has hitherto been cultivated; the expense of clearing the land, and, till recently, the government regulations respecting territorial grants, presenting serious obstacles to agriculture. Since 1840, however, the government land has been let, under a new regulation, at the rate of five rupees (10s.) per acre yearly, in perpetuity.

The lands under cultivation are stated to be—gambier-bushes, 24,220 ac.; pepper-vines, 2614 ac.; cocoa-nut trees, 2648 ac.; pine-apple, 1460 ac.; nutmeg and mace, 1190 ac.; fruit, 1038 ac.; cloves, ginger, &c., 1780 ac.; making a total of 34,950 ac. Of the cocoa-nuts 1,080,000 are produced annually, and of the pine-apples about 3,000,000. The field-labour is performed mostly by Chinese, but also by Javanese, Boyans, and Malays.

The government of the colony is vested in a governor (who holds that office also in Malacca and Penang), assisted by three resident councillors, a police-magistrate, &c. The high court of justice has civil, criminal, and admiralty jurisdiction, and is presided over by a recorder appointed by the British crown, or, in his absence (for he generally resides at Penang), by the governor and councillors. The military force of Singapore consists of three companies of Madras native infantry, and a small corps of artillery—in all about 700 men.

The town of Singapore is situated on the S. side of the island, on both banks of a creek or rivulet of same name, and stretches E. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to another small creek, called the Rocho river. By these rivulets it is separated into three distinct divisions—the W., inhabited by Chinese; the central and best part, by the Europeans; and the E., by the Malays,

&c. The central part of the town is laid out in regular streets, lined with substantial brick-houses; and towards the shore is ample space for parade and carriage-drives. Here are the principal public offices, official residences, hotels, exchange, and churches. The English church, erected in 1836, is a handsome building; and the American chapel is also a neat little edifice. On a hill N. of the town is the government-house; and on the shore is the Singapore Institution, founded



SINGAPORE, from Government Hill.—From a sketch by William Prinsep. Esq.

by Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1823, for the cultivation of the Chinese and Malay languages, &c., but now ill-supported and falling into decay. The W. division comprises the warehouses of the English merchants, as well as the dwellings and shops of the Chinese, who have also here a splendid pagoda of grotesque exterior. The E. part of the town (designated the *Kampong-glam*) comprises the shops of the Klings and Malays, and is remarkable for its filth and squalor. Many of the dwellings there are raised on posts. Bridges, chiefly of wood,

over the rivulets, unite the three divisions. The higher classes of the European merchants, &c., generally live in bungalows or garden-houses in the suburbs, and along the beach E. of the town, which commands fine views of the harbour and both its entrances. The retail trades of the town, chiefly engrossed by the Chinese, are for the most part carried on in the streets; and carpenters, blacksmiths, tinnmen, butchers, bakers, tailors, barbers crockery and opium sellers, and coffin-makers, are to be met in succession. Money-changers are to be found here and there sitting cross-legged on their tables, with coins and cowrie-shells before them; and large well-supplied shops are not wanting. All the mechanics and house-builders, some of the boatmen and fishermen, and many of the commercial clerks and overseers, are Chinese, a considerable number of whom are born on the island; but the caulkers and those connected with shipping are generally Hindoos. The Malays are the idlest of all the population, yet they make good palanquin-bearers, and form the body of the sampan-men, who, with their light canoes, maintain a communication between the ships and the shore.

The manufactures of Singapore are few, the principal being that of preparing sago, which is imported for this purpose from Sumatra, and sundry other islands. The process, which is called pearling, and fits the sago for being preserved for years, is carried on wholly by Chinese. Some of the Chinese also, who are pretty good blacksmiths, employ themselves actively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tools, arms, &c. Several hands are also employed in the manufacture of pine-apple fibres and twine, which is exported to China for fabrication into pina-cloth. Singapore enjoys so high a commercial reputation, and carries on such extensive transactions as a trading colony, that it has been termed 'the Liverpool of the East.' It has, in fact, become the great entrepot of S. Asia and the Indian Archipelago, to which the inhabitants of all parts of the Indian Ocean resort with the produce of their farming and manufacturing industry, and in which they find a ready market abundantly stocked with every variety of European goods. The port also has the advantage of being perfectly free to vessels of all kinds and nations, without charges on exports and imports, or anchorage, harbour, and light dues. The imports from Great Britain comprise woollens, piece-goods, cotton-twist, iron, arms, gunpowder, wines, and various manufactures; the exports thither consisting of antimony, tin, and gold-dust, coffee, sugar, cassia, catechu, benzoin, bees'-wax, raw silk, hides, ivory, tortoise-shells, mother-of-pearl, gutta-percha, and very numerous sundries. The imports from continental Europe consist of wines, spirits, and liqueurs, beer, British and French piece-goods, fire-arms, iron and steel articles, glass-ware, salt-provisions, &c., for which it sends in return numerous articles of Asiatic produce. The imports from the U. States comprise manufactured goods, provisions, tobacco, and sundries, with large consignments of Spanish dollars, in exchange for coffee, sugar, pepper, cassia, tin, tortoise-shells, rice, &c. Singapore also carries on a most extensive trade with Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and vessels come throughout the year, bringing large supplies of raw cotton, India cotton-goods, opium, rice, &c.; in return for which they take back gold-dust, tin, pepper, sago, catechu, sappan-wood, and treasure. From China upwards of 200 junks yearly, ranging from 50 tons to 500 tons burden, come with the monsoon, and enter the port early in spring with cargoes of tea, camphor, blue and yellow nankeens, coarse earthenware, and various Chinese sundries; for which they take back in return raw and manufactured cottons, opium, trepang, pepper, tin, ratans, pine-apple fibres, edible birds'-nests, deer-sinews, shark-fins, agar-agar, &c.; and the value of the cotton and opium only has been estimated at £450,000 yearly. The Siamese and Cochinese come in the N.E. monsoon, partly in junks of about 30 tons burden, but also in square-rigged vessels, commanded by Europeans and manned by natives. The Javanese come, in vessels ranging from 150 tons to 500 tons burden, with coffee, rice, &c.; and the Bugis from Celebes send 200 lateen-rigged boats or prahus in autumn, laden with coffee, rice, gold-dust, tortoise-shells, trepang; the Balinese bring large supplies of rice, coarse native cloths, and a few stout ponies; and the Bornese bring numerous small prahus in autumn, with black pepper, gold-dust, ratans, &c. Singapore has also a pretty extensive trade with the sister settlements of Penang and Malacca, as well as the Malay Peninsula.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF SINGAPORE with the undermentioned PLACES, for the OFFICIAL YEARS 1851-2, and 1852-3, ending respectively on MAY 1.

| Names of Places. | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1851-2. | 1852-3. | 1851-2. | 1852-3. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom..... | 632,810 | 702,354 | 287,303 | 498,543 |
| America (North)..... | 19,172 | 10,925 | 72,572 | 76,266 |
| America (South)..... | ... | ... | ... | 3,565 |
| Arabia and Persian Gulf | 5,229 | 7,514 | 23,603 | 27,908 |
| Australia..... | 20,143 | 27,986 | 41,067 | 116,650 |
| Austria..... | 91,387 | 708-51 | 8,691 | 7,988 |
| Bremen and Hamburg..... | 130,193 | 127,399 | 47,064 | 21,989 |
| Borneo..... | ... | ... | 126,514 | 145,673 |
| Belgium..... | 15,337 | 18,820 | ... | 4,372 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 110 | ... | 4,015 | 5,028 |
| Ceylon..... | 11,865 | 19,888 | 14,785 | 7,517 |
| China..... | 346,416 | 421,106 | 646,882 | 581,629 |
| Cochin-China..... | 56,497 | 65,633 | 42,066 | 84,163 |
| Celebes..... | 98,346 | 77,066 | 97,666 | 110,364 |
| Denmark..... | 1,646 | 4,140 | 4,235 | 2,167 |
| Egypt..... | ... | 796 | 20 | 78 |
| France..... | 27,840 | 46,630 | 63,215 | 79,972 |
| Holland..... | ... | 945 | ... | ... |
| Java, Rilio, Balli, Lom- bok, and Sumbawa..... | 225,557 | 261,442 | 176,813 | 197,511 |
| Mauritius..... | 1,906 | 2,144 | 6,836 | 4,505 |
| Manila..... | 24,106 | 46,332 | 22,058 | 53,105 |
| Malayan Peninsula..... | 142,399 | 134,371 | 135,941 | 145,760 |
| Portugal..... | ... | 426 | ... | 1,853 |
| Spain..... | 654 | 3,025 | 6,196 | 19,091 |
| Siam..... | 9,904 | 125,087 | 91,477 | 116,802 |
| Sumatra..... | 78,277 | 62,972 | 56,357 | 59,635 |
| Turkey..... | 124 | 14,372 | 24 | 105 |
| Other islands and places..... | 83,159 | 96,037 | 96,663 | 99,186 |
| Total..... | 2,013,347 | 2,436,021 | 2,059,452 | 2,379,846 |
| Aracan and Tenasserim } Provinces..... | 60,919 | 59,386 | 39,135 | 49,261 |
| Coast of Coromandel..... | 46,388 | 40,110 | 69,904 | 68,234 |
| Coast of Malabar..... | 106,655 | 83,662 | 75,047 | 77,628 |
| Calcutta..... | 500,256 | 613,564 | 258,543 | 243,179 |
| Chittagong..... | ... | ... | 486 | 730 |
| Malacca and Penang..... | 267,215 | 362,216 | 242,290 | 259,499 |
| Total..... | 951,433 | 1,058,938 | 685,324 | 678,431 |
| Grand total..... | 2,994,780 | 3,494,959 | 2,744,776 | 3,058,276 |

Ships lie in the roads, or open harbour (in 10 or 14 fathoms water), at the distance of from 1 m. to 2 m. from the town. The river or creek, is accessible to the lighters, and the goods are taken in and discharged at convenient quays, at the doors of the principal warehouses. The arrivals and departures of vessels in 1849 to 1853, were as follows:—

| Years. | ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Square-Rigged. | | Native. | | Square-Rigged. | | Native. | |
| | Ships. | Tons. | Boats. | Tons. | Ships. | Tons. | Boats. | Tons. |
| 1849-50..... | 707 | 246,176 | 1,868 | 58,590 | 708 | 238,688 | 2,188 | 60,276 |
| 1850-51..... | 838 | 284,485 | 2,114 | 69,956 | 811 | 269,949 | 2,260 | 70,259 |
| 1851-52..... | 933 | 339,351 | 2,036 | 69,693 | 890 | 319,728 | 2,287 | 68,085 |
| 1852-53..... | 885 | 342,134 | 2,107 | 70,194 | 875 | 332,795 | 2,265 | 73,670 |

Besides the vessels included in the above statement, in 1852-3, 173 vessels, tonn. 31,120, arrived from Malacca and Penang, and 193 vessels, tonn. 40,434; sailed for these ports. In all, 1058 square-rigged vessels, tonn. 373,955, arrived in 1852-3, of which 733 vessels, tonn. 271,934, were British.

Currency and Weights.—Merchants' accounts are kept in Spanish dollars = 4s. 6d. Almost everything is sold by weight; and the weights in use are the Chinese picul of 100 catties, or 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. Rice from Siam and the archipelago, and salt, are sold by the *cogan* of 40 piculs. Bengal rice, wheat, and pulses of the same country, are sold by the bag, containing two Bengal *maunds*, or 16¼ lbs. avoirdupois. Piece-goods, &c., are sold by the *corpe* or score. English weights and measures, however, are frequently used in reference to European commodities. The language of commercial intercourse is universally Malay.

History.—The island of Singapore is celebrated in Malayan history as having been the first place of settlement of the early Malay colonists from Sumatra. Their location there took place towards the middle of the 12th century; and the lines of the ancient town Singapura were still traceable in 1819. Nearly a century afterwards the island was invaded, and the city taken by the Javanese, who, however, did not

make any permanent settlement, though the Malays were driven N. to Malacca, where they founded a new kingdom. After this event, the town seems to have fallen into decay, and the country to have been abandoned; for when the British (after having restored Malacca to the Dutch at the conclusion of the last continental war) wished to form a settlement in this neighbourhood, in order to preserve their trade with the Indian Archipelago, they found, on their arrival at Singapore, which then belonged to the kingdom of Johore, in Malacca, that the whole island had only 150 inhabitants. It was by the sagacity of Sir Stamford Raffles that the happy choice was made of Singapore for the site of the present flourishing commercial emporium. From the then resident officer or chief, called the *tumangong*, the British, in 1819, obtained permission to build a factory on the S. shore of the island; and by treaty in 1824, purchased for 60,000 Spanish dollars (£13,500), and a life-annuity to the Sultan of Johore, and his resident officer, of 24,000 dollars (£5400), the sovereignty and fee-simple of the island, as well as of all the seas, straits, and islands to the extent of 10 geo. m. around. On the cession of Bencoolen to the Dutch, in exchange for Malacca, in 1826, Singapore was placed under the provincial government of the Straits settlement, which is fixed at Penang, where the governor usually resides.

The population in 1822 amounted to about 10,000 persons; in 1836 it had increased to 30,000; and, in 1850, the island of Singapore and its dependencies contained a population of 52,891, besides 1543 convicts from India, and 670 troops. Pop. tn. (1850), 25,916. The Chinese compose 53 per cent., and the Malays 23·7 per cent. of the entire population. The males bear to the females the immense disproportion of *four to only one*, which is partly due to the fact that the Chinese immigrants are not a stationary population, and leave their families at home. As respects religion, 27,526 are Buddhists, 22,000 Mahometans, and 1452 Hindus.—(*Jour. Ind. Archip.*, Belcher, *Voy. Samarang*; *Singapore Free Press*; Davidson's *Trade and Travel in the Far East*; &c.)

SINGBOOM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 180 m. W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 31' N.; lon. 85° 40' E.

SINGEN, a market tn. Baden, Lake circle, 7 m. W.N.W. Radolfzell, near l. bank Aach. It has a church, manufactures of tobacco, and a bleachfield. Pop. 1174.

SINGHEA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, 17 m. N. Patna; lat. 25° 52' N.; lon. 85° 15' E.

SINGILJEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, on the Volga, at the confluence of the Singileika. It has a stone-church, and a haven on the Volga, at which a considerable trade in corn is carried on. Pop. 2482.

SINGKEL, a tn. Sumatra, W. coast, mouth of the Singkel, 8 m. N.W. Cape Singkel; lat. 2° 15' N. It has a good harbour, some boat-building, and a trade in benzoin, camphor, pepper, gold, trepang, wax, ratans, &c. Near it are pearl-banks.

SINGLETON, par. Eng. Sussex; 5010 ac. Pop. 603.

SINGLETON, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, r. bank Hunter, 120 m. from Sydney.

SINGO-SARIE, a vil. Java, prov. Passeroean, dist. Malang; with remains of one of the finest heathen temples in Java.

SINIGAGLIA [anc. *Sena Gallica*], a tn. Papal States, Jeleg. Urbino-e-Pesaro, at the mouth of the Misa, 17 m. W.N.W. Ancona. It is surrounded with ramparts and bastions, and defended by a citadel, and is in general well and regularly built. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, the churches of St. Martin and Santa Croce, and the church attached to the Franciscan convent beyond the walls; the mint, theatre, several monasteries and convents, and a Jewish synagogue. Its port is small, and admits only small vessels; but from its advantageous position, enables the inhabitants to carry on a considerable trade. Its fair, one of the largest in Italy, has existed annually for about 600 years; it lasts 20 days, from July 20 to August 8, and is attended by dealers from all parts of Italy, from beyond the Alps, and from the Levant. The celebrated singer, Madame Catalani, was born here. Sinigaglia was the scene of an infamous and perfidious massacre, which Caesar Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI., perpetrated on his allies in 1502. Pop. 8000.

SINIOUKHA, a sluggish, muddy river, Russia, rises in gov. Kiev; flows S.S.E., and joins l. bank Berg at Olviopol; total course, about 150 m. Before the peace of 1791, this river formed the boundary between Russia and Turkey.

SINISCOLA, a maritime vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Nuoro. It has a handsome church, and a trade in corn, fruit, honey, and cheese. It has an unhealthy site; but the number of Genoese and Neapolitan felucces, which visit the bay on which it stands, for trade, have made it wealthy and thriving. Pop. 2400.

SINJAR, or **SINGALI**, a small decayed tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Mosul, l. bank Al-Kuali, on a small hill at the base of the Sinjar Mountains, and edge of the desert of Sinjar. It occupied a much greater space in former times than it does at present, as appears from the extensive ruins in the plain below. It consists now of not more than 80 houses.—The **SINJAR MOUNTAINS** extend about 50 m. N.W. from the town, and have a breadth of 7 m. to 9 m.; in some parts they are covered with oaks, and in others with the fig-tree and the vine.—The **DESERT** extends between the Euphrates and the Tigris, from Kakkisa to Mosul, and is traversed by the Hamrun Hills.

SINN, or **SENN** [anc. *Sene*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 90 m. S.S.E. Mosul, in a well-cultivated valley, r. bank Tigris, opposite to the confluence of the Little Zab. It is a flourishing place, indebted for its prosperity to an active trade with Mosul, Bagdad, and Ispahan. Pop. about 8000.

SINNA, **SENNA**, or **SINENDRI**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Ardalan, 285 m. W.S.W. Teheran. A castellated palace on a height, with some good-looking buildings round its base, give to this town a somewhat imposing appearance. It contains about 4000 or 5000 families, of which 200 families are Jews, and 50 houses of the Chaldean Catholic rite, dependent on the Patriarch of Diarbekir.

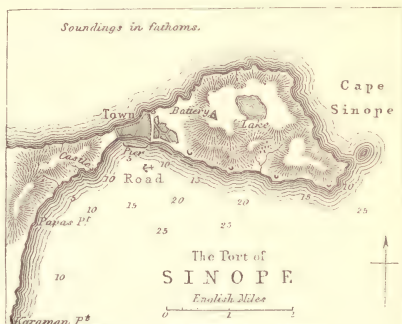
SINNAI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 10 m. N.E. Cagliari, in a fertile district; with a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2622.

SINNAMARI, a river, S. America, French Guiana, which descends from a mountain-chain traversing the centre of the interior; flows N., and falls into the Atlantic at a town of same name, after a course of about 130 m.

SINNINGTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3390 ac. Pop. 579.

SINNO, a river, Naples, rises in prov. Basilicata; flows E.N.E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Taranto, after a course of about 65 m.

SINOPE [Turkish, *Sinoub*], a seaport, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolía, on the Black Sea, 350 m. E.N.E. Constantinople; lat. 42° 2' 12" N.; lon. 35° 12' 30" E. (R.) It is beautifully situated on an isthmus, which connects the high rocky penin-



sula, called Cape Sinope, with the mainland. It is defended by a wall, strengthened by several towers; while the harbour or roadstead, which is on the S. side of the isthmus, is commanded by several batteries, and the castle, a massive building, erected in the time of the Greek emperors. The town to a considerable extent is built of the ruins of an old Greek city, and in many of the walls Greek and Paphlagonian busts, statues, and inscriptions are to be seen. It is a naval arsenal, and has a building-yard. The oak of the neighbourhood being well suited for ship-building, many of the Turkish war-vessels are built here. Commerce there is almost none; but it is a coal-

depot for the steamers between Constantinople and Trebizond. Its chief importance arises from the facility with which it might be strongly fortified, and from the secure anchorage

the two are the ruins of a castle, called Tourbillon, built in 1294, and long the residence of the bishop; on the other height is a castle, called Valeria, which, with its lofty walls and towers, has a very imposing appearance. Below these castles, but still higher than the town, is a third, called Majoria, which was made uninhabitable by a fire in 1788. Sion has repeatedly suffered much from war, fire, and inundation. Pop. (1850), 3516.

SIOULE, a river, France, formed by the junction of two streams in the N.W. of dep. Puy-de-Dôme; flows N.E., and after a course of about 55 m., joins l. bank Allier.

SIOUT, or **OSIOOT** [anc. *Sycopolis*], a tn., cap. Upper Egypt, near l. bank Nile, 75 m. N.W. Girgeh; lat. 27° 11' 14" N.; lon. 31° 14' E.; under a hilly ridge of sand-cliffs, perforated with innumerable excavations.

It has several bazars, baths, and some handsome mosques, one of which is remarkable for its lofty minaret; but the generality of the houses are mere hovels, and the streets are narrow and unpaved. Pipe-bowls of a superior kind are manufactured here, and sent in great numbers to Cairo. Siout is the resort of the caravans from Darfur, which come through the Great Oasis. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

SIOUX, or **BIG SIOUX**, a river, U. States, rises in an elevated prairie near the centre of the Minnesota territory, and not far from the sources of the Minnesota or St. Peter; flows S.S.E. for about 200 m., and joins l. bank Missouri. In the lower part of its course it forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Iowa.

SIPHANTO [anc. *Siphnos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades; lat 37° N.; lon. 24° 40' E.; about 12 m. W. Paros; greatest length, N. to S., 10 m.; breadth, about 6 m.; circuit, 40 m. It has a somewhat elevated but finely diversified surface, a good climate, and a fertile soil, producing much corn, fruit, particularly figs, onions, honey, wax, sesamum, and silk, in all of which a considerable trade is carried on. The principal town, a decayed place, bears the same name. It has manufactures of cotton and straw-hats. Si-



SINOPE.—From a sketch by Sir. C. F. Moore.

presented by the bay and harbour, the best indeed on the S. shore of the Black Sea. On November 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of six frigates, three corvettes, and two steamers, lying at anchor in the bay, was suddenly attacked by 18 Russian ships, three-deckers, two-deckers, corvettes, and steamers, which had approached unperceived by favour of a fog. After several hours' obstinate fighting, the whole of the Turkish flotilla, with exception of one steamer which escaped, was destroyed, and along with it about 4000 men. The batteries and forts on shore were silenced by the Russian guns. Sinope was the birth-place of Diogenes, and the capital of Mithridates, by whom it was embellished, and who formed a harbour on either side of the isthmus. Pop. about 4000.

SINOPOLI (INFERIORE AND SUPERIORE), two adjoining places, Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., about 8 m. S.S.E. Palmi. The former has pop. 590; the latter contains a collegiate church; and has near it a spring of nitre. Pop. 1550.

SINS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, on a hill in Lower Engadine valley. It is very well built; and contains a combined townhall and schoolhouse. Pop. 1422.

SINSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Elsenz, 23 m. S.S.E. Mannheim; with a church and a superior burgher-school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, oil and saw mills. Pop. 2860.

SINU, or **ZINU**, a river, New Granada, rises in the central branch of the Andes, dep. Cauca; about lat. 7° N.; flows first N.E., then N.N.W., and after a course of about 200 m., falls into the Gulf of Morroquillo, in the Caribbean Sea.

SINZIG [anc. *Sentiacum*], a walled tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. N.W. Coblenz, near l. bank Rhine. It is poorly built, and has an old parish church and a synagogue. According to tradition it was near this place that Constantine, on his march from Britain to Rome, saw the appearance of a cross in the sky, and was in consequence led first to embrace and then to establish Christianity. Pop. 1856.

SION [German, *Sitten*; anc. *Sedunum*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Valais, pleasantly situated near r. bank Rhone, in the widest part of its valley, 58 m. E. Geneva. It is surrounded with walls and ancient towers; and consists of a principal street, planted on either side, while the torrent Sionne runs in a deep bed along its centre; and several minor streets which open into it. The houses in the principal street are good; the others very indifferent. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic structure; the church of the Jesuits, the townhouse, a fine specimen of pure Gothic; the arsenal, and the hospital. Close to the town rises a steep rock, divided into two parts by a deep ravine. On the higher of



SION.—From *Revue*, Lettres sur la Suisse.

phanto was once celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and is said to be still rich in lead.

SIPOTUBA, an auriferous river, Brazil. It rises in the plains of Parecis, prov. Mato-Grosso; lat. 13° 50' S.; between the town of Mato Grosso and the Paraguay, follows the E.

slope of the Serra Taperapaoan throughout its whole length, receiving the Taperapaoan, Juva, and Jaranbabiha. The Sipotuba, after the junction of these streams, becomes navigable, and proceeding S. for about 200 m., in a course nearly parallel to that of the Paraguay, joins the r. bank of that river about 20 m. above Villa-Maria.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS. See HARDY.

SIR-DARIA, JAXARTES, or SIHON, a river, Central Asia, which rises in Muztag Mountains, on the S.E. frontiers of Kokan, flows nearly due W. past the capital of that name to Khojend, lat. 40° 30' N., where it turns suddenly N., and flows first in that direction past Tashkent to Tunkat, then N.N.W. to Otrar, and finally W.N.W. to its mouth in the N.E. shore of Lake Aral. Its direct course N.W. is about 750 m., and its indirect at least 1000 m. In the beginning of its course it flows through a country covered with lofty wooded mountains, from which numerous torrents and small rivers descend into it, but after reaching Khojend it begins to skirt the sandy desert of Kisil-Kam on the left, and beyond Otrar, where it divides into two arms, skirts the desert of Kara-Kam on the right. After reaching these deserts it is not augmented by any tributaries of the least consequence, and pursuing its course along flat banks covered with reeds and brushwood, divides into several branches, which form islands. After the union of the streams which form its sources, it acquires considerable breadth, and might be used for transport, though it is only employed for irrigation. In July it reaches its greatest height by the melting of the snows, and besides overflowing its banks extensively, brings down immense quantities of debris, which have produced at its mouth several sandbanks, and even islands. On the largest of these islands, called Kos-Aral, as well as on the banks on both sides of it, many of the nomade Kirghiz have winter-stations. The other arm into which the river divides beyond Otrar takes the name of Kuwan-Daria, appears also to have formed a regular channel, and continued its course W.N.W. to Lake Aral, but is now lost in the sand without reaching it.

SIR EVERARD HOMES' ISLANDS, a cluster of islands off N.E. coast, Australia, extending about 4 m. from Cape Grenville; lat. 11° 57' 40" S.; lon. 143° 11' E.

SIR-A-KOL, a lake, Asia, Budukshan, on the table-land of Pamir, at the height of 15,600 ft. above sea-level; lat. 37° 27' N.; lon. 73° 40' E. It is in the form of a crescent, about 14 m. long E. to W., with an average breadth of 1 m.; is surrounded on three sides by swelling hills, and on the S. by mountains which tower 3500 ft. above it, and belong to ranges which give rise to some of the principal rivers of Asia. This lake is the source of the Oxus or Amoo-Daria.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S ISLANDS, part of the Cumberland group, off N.E. coast, Australia. The principal island, called Linne Peak, is in lat. 20° 40' 30" S.; lon. 140° 9' 10" E.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' ISLANDS. See BANKS.

SIRANG, isl. Indian Archipelago. See CERAM.

SIRAULT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. W. Mons; with manufactures of linen-cloth, earthenware, tiles, and tile-pavement; an extensive salt-refinery, brewery, limekiln, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2237.

SIREs, CHESZNO, or GSCHIES, a vil. Hungary, co. and near Oedenburg; with a church and mineral-springs. Pop. 1168.

SIRHIND, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 155 m. N.N.W. of Delhi, cap. dist. of same name. It was long a famous city, but is now almost a shapeless mass of ruins, having never recovered from the dreadful ravages of the Sikh Bairaggie Banda, who, about 1707, destroyed its mosques, and levelled its palaces and public buildings with the ground. In its vicinity are numerous mango-groves, and some tanks of excellent water. The extensive plains between Sirhind and Karnal have been the scene of many celebrated battles, both in ancient and modern times. The district, in the N.W. of prov. Delhi, between the Sutlej on the N. and the head-branches of the Jumna on the E., consists of extensive plains, generally fertile, well covered with mango-trees, and productive of wheat, barley, and other grains, though the crops occasionally suffer from a deficient supply of water.

SIRI-POOL, a tn. on the N. frontiers of Afghanistan, where the Mountains of Huzareh slope towards the Mountains of Koonlooz; lat. 36° 11' N.; lon. 65° 44' E. It belongs to an Usbek chieftain, who musters 1000 horsemen, and maintains a precarious independence.

SIRINAGUR, a tn. Cashmere. See SERINAGUR.

SIRMOORE, or SURMOOR, a principality, N. Hindoostan; bounded, N. by Bussaher, from which it is separated by the Paber; W. by Hindoor and the Barrah Tukrah; S. prov. Delhi; and E. Gurhwal and the Jumna. It is entirely covered by ramifications of the Himalaya, radiating from the peak of Chur, which is situated within the principality, and has a height of 10,588 ft. It has long been governed by a race of Rajpoot princes, said to have come originally from Jesselmere.

SIRNACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 17 m. S.W. Constance. It contains a great number of well-built houses, and a church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, who are nearly equal in number. Pop. 2742.

SIROK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, about 5 m. from Erlau; with a church and an old castle. P. 1164.

SIROKA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Saros, 6 m. from Berthot; with a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1139.

SIROKA-KULA, a vil. Austrian Croatia, about 8 m. from Gaspich; with a church, and the ruins of two old Turkish castles. Pop. 1991.

SIRUELA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 95 m. E. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, public granary, palace of the counts of Siruela, an endowed and two private schools; an hospital, a convent occupied by Franciscan nuns, and a church; manufactures of linen by handloom, and of soap, brick, tile, and pottery. Pop. 3240.

SIRWAN, a ruined city, Persia, prov. Luristan, 65 m. S.W. Kermanshah; lat. 33° 30' N.; lon. 46° 25' E. The ruins are composed of massive stone-walls; a foundation of arched subterranean vaults appears universal, above which the usual construction seems to have been a single arched passage, divided into a number of apartments surrounding a quadrangular court. Some of the houses are in a state of perfect preservation, the flowers and rude patterns upon the cement-coating of the interior of the vaults appearing as fresh as if stamped but a few years ago.

SISAL, a seaport tn. Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico, 100 m. N.E. Campeche; with a fort, lat. 21° 10' 6" N.; lon. 90° 2' 45" W. (r.). At its entrance is a large sandbank.

SISANTE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 98 m. S.E. Madrid. It has two primary schools, a church, several hermitages, and a convent of Nazarene nuns. Pop. (agricultural), 3229.

SISARGA, a group of three barren uninhabited islands, Atlantic, off N.W. coast, Spain, about 24 m. W. Coruña. The largest, which is about 3 m. long, is of a spherical figure.



RUINS AT SIRHIND.—From a Sketch by Major Lumsden

SISEBOLI, a tn. Turkey in Europe. See SIEBOLI.

SISLAND, a par. England, co. Norfolk; area, 466 ac. Pop. 77.

SISLAVICH, or SISLAWITZ, a vil. Austrian Croatia, on the Kulpa, 9 m. from Karlstadt; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1026.

SISSA, a tn. and com. duchy and 14 m. N.W. Parma, near l. bank Taro. It has a primary school, and a trade in hemp and cattle. Pop. 4955.

SISSACHI, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.E. Basel; with a handsome church, a fine chateau with gardens, the ruins of an old castle, a school, manufactures of silk ribbons, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1284.

SISTERON [anc. *Cistero*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, at the confluence of the Buech with the Durance, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 17 m. N.N.W. Digne. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a rock crowned by a citadel, is surrounded by ancient walls flanked by dismantled towers, ranks as a fortress of the third class, but is a poor dirty place. It has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3755.

SISTERS.—1, Two small adjacent isls. Indian Ocean, Andaman group; lat. 11° 10' N.; lon. 92° 46' E. (R).—2, Two isls. Tung-shan-ying Bay, S.E. coast, China, prov. Quangtung; about lat. 23° 22' N.; lon. 117° 47' E.—3, Two low woody isls. Philippines, off the W. coast, Luzon; lat. 15° 50' N.; lon. 119° 49' E. (N.); with a conspicuous sandy beach, and distant about 24 m. from each other.

SISTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1827 ac. Pop. 926.

SISTOVA, or **SCHISTAR**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, 35 m. S.W. Rustchuk, on a height above r. bank Danube, here capable of floating vessels of 500 tons. It is surrounded by a palisaded fosse, and defended by a castle; is poorly built, but has several mosques, a Greek church, and an active trade, chiefly in leather and cotton. It was taken and dismantled by the Russians in 1810. Pop. 12,000.

SIT, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Tver; flows E. into gov. Jaroslavl, then N., and joins r. bank Mologa, after a course of about 80 m. It is famous for a signal victory gained upon its banks, in 1237, by the Tartars over the Russians.

SITGES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean; lat. 41° 16' N.; lon. 1° 54' E. It is divided into two groups of houses, called the Old and the New towns, each surrounded with walls, the former with irregular, and the latter with regular streets. It has a courthouse, a large semicircular clock-tower, built by the Moors; an ancient feudal castle, on an eminence in the centre of the Old town, and now used as the prison; several schools, a college, and a music school; an hospital, placed on the very cliffs; with two churches, one of them on a rock which serves as a bastion, and overhangs the sea. The vineyards which cover the amphitheatre of hills behind the town produce the famed Malmsey wine. Trade unimportant. Anchorage of port as good as any on the coast of Catalonia. Pop. 3503.

SITHNEY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5898 ac. Pop. 2773.

SITIA, or **SETTIA** [anc. *Cythæum*], a tn. on a bay, N.W. coast, isl. Crete, 60 m. E. by S. Candia. It is fortified, and has some trade, but its harbour and roads are very imperfectly sheltered from the N. and N.E. Pop. about 4000.

SITIZZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 5 m. S.E. Palma, nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

SITKA, or **KING GEORGE III.'s ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of isls., N. Pacific, off W. coast, Russian America, between lat. 56° and 58° N. It consists of four principal islands; Baranoff, about 85 m. long, by 20 m. broad, and having on its W. side Sitka, or Norfolk Sound, or New Archangel, defended by two batteries; lat. (arsenal light) 57° 2' 45' N.; lon. 135° 17' 10' W.; the principal place of resort in this quarter, the head-quarters of the Imperial Russian Company; and containing a handsome governor's residence, and a Greek church; Crooze, also called Pitt Island in some early charts, about 21 m. long; Chichagoff, the most N. of the group; and Jacobi, situated at its N.W. extremity. The Sitka Islands are well supplied with wood, and both on the coast and in the rivers fish are very abundant; the climate is thought capable of maturing barley, oats, and some European fruits and vegetables. The natives are brave but cruel.

SITKHIIN, one of the Aleutian isls.; lat. 52° 4' N.; lon. 176° 2' W.; about 25 m. in circuit, with a volcano in its centre, 5033 ft. high, and covered with perpetual snow.

SITTARD, or **SITTERT**, a tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, 15 m. N.E. Maestricht. It is an old town, and though once fortified is now open. It has a townhouse, prison, four churches, a synagogue, and several schools; some tanneries, hat-factories, breweries, and distilleries; corn and water mills, and a great trade in eggs. Pop. 2450.

SITTEN, a tn. Switzerland. See **SION**.

SITTINGBOURNE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 38 m. E.S.E. London, consists chiefly of one wide street, which stretches along the highroad. It has a spacious church, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Area of par., 1008 ac. Pop. 2897.

SITZENDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Schmida, 8 m. S. Schratenthal; with a church. Pop. about 1000.

SIVA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Perm; flows S., and joins r. bank Kama, 24 m. N. Sarapul; total course, 100 m.

SIVACH, **GHILOE-MORE**, or **PUTRID SEA**, Russia, an arm of the Sea of Azof, on the N.E. side of the Crimea, communicating with the sea by a narrow entrance on the N., and separated from it by a long and narrow belt of land. It has a length about 110 m., with a breadth varying from 2 m. to 15 m.; is indented by numerous small bays, and contains several small islands, with precipitous cliffs.

SIVANA, or **SAMADURA**, an isl. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatore, formed by the Cavery, 10 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para. The place is now enveloped in the thickest forests, and the interior an impenetrable jungle; but the principal street may still be traced, extending N. to S. about 1 m. There are here the ruins of many Hindoo temples, great and small, and much sculpture of various kinds. Near it the Cavery forms two magnificent cataracts.

SIVAS, or **ROOM**, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, in the N.E. of Asia Minor; bounded N. by the Black Sea; E. pash. Trebizond and Erzeroum; S.E. the Euphrates, separating it from pash. Diarbekir; S. pash. Marash and Karamania; and W. the Kizil-Irmak, separating it from Anadolia; greatest length, E. to W., 310 m.; central breadth, 175 m. The surface is in general finely diversified, being covered by several mountain-ranges, of which the Anti-Taurus in the E., and the Taschan-Dagh in the N.W., are most conspicuous. The mountains are for the most part well wooded, and between them are extensive valleys and plains, often of great beauty and fertility. A small portion of the S.E., drained by the Euphrates, belongs to the basin of the Persian Gulf, but the whole of the remainder, constituting by far the larger portion, belongs to the basin of the Black Sea, which receives its drainage chiefly by the Kizil-Irmak, and more partially by the Yesil-Irmak and other small streams. The soil is usually of great fertility, and though only cultivated to a limited extent, raises in abundance, in addition to the ordinary cereals, maize, sesame, flax, hemp, tobacco, silk, wine, and excellent fruit. The pastures, extending not merely over the mountainous districts, but over many of the valleys and plains, well adapted for arable husbandry, are chiefly occupied by the flocks and herds of the Kurds and Turcomans. There are mines of iron, lead, and copper, and quarries of marble, alabaster, and slate. Salt, also, is abundant. The most important place of traffic in the interior is Tokat, and the best frequented port is Samson, but the capital is Sivas. Pop. roughly estimated at 800,000.

SIVAS [anc. *Sebaste*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. above pash., on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, near the centre of a large and fertile plain, 410 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. It covers a large space, much of which is occupied by ruins; consists of about 5000 Turkish and 1000 Armenian houses, partly tiled and partly flat-roofed, and arranged for the most part in very narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets; is defended by two castles, each situated on a hill; and has among its edifices numerous mosques, many of them with elegant porches and minarets, in the best style of Arabian or Persian architecture; extensive and well-supplied bazaars, commodious khans, baths, &c. Its manufactures are unimportant, but its central situation on the best road from Bagdad through Diarbekir and Malatiah, and its easy access to the Black Sea, enables it to command a considerable trade. Its vicinity is celebrated for a great victory gained by Lucullus over Mithridates, and a series of battles between Bajazet and Tamerlane, towards the end of the 14th century, when Bajazet was taken prisoner and the town laid in ruins. Pop. about 27,000.

SIVEREK, or **SOUEREK**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. W.S.W. Diarbekir. It consists of about 2000 houses, and has three mosques and three public baths.

SIVRY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. S.S.E. Mons; with two churches, a chapter-house, three

primary schools; manufactures of woollen stuffs, charcoal, tiles, bricks, &c.; and an active export trade in butter, cheese, and timber. Pop. 3072.

SIWAH, or **AMMON**, an oasis, Egypt, 320 m. W.S.W. Cairo; lat. 29° N.; lon. 26° E.; 6 m. long, by 5 m. broad. It consists of an E. and a W. district; the former abounding in date-trees, yielding fruit of very superior quality. The inhabitants are hospitable; but suspicious and savage. The principal town Siwah is divided into an upper and lower district; is defended by a citadel, and surrounded by strong walls. Married people alone are allowed to inhabit the upper town, and there no strangers are admitted. Bachelors are compelled to live in the lower town. The principal commerce and source of revenue is derived from dates. The people have few manufactures beyond those things required for their own use; their skill, however, in making wicker-baskets is remarkable. About 3 m. W. the town of Siwah are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, now called Om-Baydah [mother white], near what is supposed to be the fountain of the Sun. The ruins are not very extensive. Many of the sculptures, including figures of Ammon, with the attributes of the ram-headed goat, and of other divinities, still remain.

SIX-ISLANDS, Chagos Archipelago. See EGDMONT.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 8 m. N.W. by W. Limerick; with a church, two R. Catholic chapels, a national school, and a dispensary. It is altogether in a most miserable and ruinous condition. Pop. 762.

SIXHILLS, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1692 ac. Pop. 175.

SIXT, a vil, and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 3 m. E.S.E. Samoens; on a steep rock in the valley of Sixt. It has iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1659.

SIZEBOLI [anc. *Sisipolis*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a low promontory, Gulf of Burgas, in the Black Sea, 120 m. N.N.W. Constantinople. It is well built; and has a commodious and well-sheltered harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on in wine and timber. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Apollonia.

SKAGEN [Latin, *Scavenia*], a vil. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, bail. Hjørring; on the remarkable tongue of land which forms the N. extremity of the province, and terminates in Cape Skaw or Skagen. It consists of three miserable groups of houses, the inhabitants of which are obliged to carry on an incessant and too often unsuccessful war with the sands, which threaten to engulf them. The church is already buried, but its tower remains, and is an important land-mark for mariners. A little to the N. is an important lighthouse, 67 ft. high, built of stone, in 1564, by Frederick II. The inhabitants are industrious, and export a good deal of fish. Pop. 1400.

SKAGER-RACK, or **SKAGERRAK**, a broad arm of the North Sea, or German Ocean, which penetrates between Norway on the N., and the peninsula of Jutland on the S., eastwards to the coast of Sweden, and then communicates with the Kattegat, of which it is sometimes considered as the N. portion; length, W.S.W. to E.N.E., about 150 m.; breadth, about 80 m.; area, about 11,200 geo. sq. m. N. of the Danish coast the depth varies from 30 to 40, near the centre from 60 to 100, and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 200 fathoms. The stream, when not interrupted in its course by violent storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland, and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is neither haven nor secure anchorage, but along the coasts both of Sweden and Norway, in the numerous indentations which they present, good natural harbours abound.

SKALHOLT, a vil. Iceland, once its cap., 42 m. E. by S. Reikiavik, on the Hvit-aue; with a finely situated cathedral.

SKALITZ, or **SKALOICZA**, a royal free tn. Hungary, co. Neutra, 1 bank March, near the confines of Moravia, 47 m. N. Pressburg, on a lofty height, surrounded by walls, and nearly in the form of a square. It has a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a school, an elegant townhouse, a gymnasium attached to a Franciscan monastery; and considerable manufactures of cloth. The district is famous for its fruit, and produces good wine. Pop. 8790.

SKALMIRZ, a tn. Russian Poland, 26 m. N.E. Cracow, on the Skalmierka; with manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 1000.

SKANDERBORG, a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, cap. bail., on a tongue of land between the Skanderborg-See

and the Little Henning-See, 14 m. S.W. Aarhus. The small church situated on a height was once the chapel of the old castle of Skanderborg. On a height in the vicinity is a statue of Frederick VI., by Thorwaldsen. Pop. 1000.

SKANEATELES, or **SKENEATELES**, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The village, pleasantly situate at the outlet of lake of same name, 137 m. W. Albany, contains four churches, two carriage-factories, woollen factories, a tannery, an iron-foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 4080.—**THE LAKE**, greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 15 m.; greatest breadth, scarcely 1 m., discharges itself at its N. extremity by a stream of same name into Lake Seneca.

SKARA, a tn. Sweden, län and 27 m. S.W. Mariestad. It is an ancient place, of considerable historical interest; is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, built of sandstone, and completed in 1150, originally crowned with numerous towers, of which only two now remain in a complete state, but still adorned externally with fine façades, and internally with lofty pillars; a gymnasium with a library of 10,000 vols., particularly rich in theology; several other collections, and an observatory. Near it are a mineral-spring, and Brogården, a celebrated veterinary institute, with valuable anatomical preparations; a library, botanical garden, &c. Pop. 1491.

SKARABORG, a län, Sweden. See MARIESTAD.

SKARO, a tn. on a remarkable promontory of same name, projecting from the precipices which form the W. side of the island of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago. It was till recently the seat of government, and in the middle ages was occupied by the Venetians, who built its castle, of which only some remains now exist. The houses, mostly ruined by the effects of volcanic agency, form an extraordinary group around a red and black crag, 1000 ft. above the gulf, perched one over another, in a crevice in the sides of the precipice, and in the most frightful positions, the outer wall of the buildings forming a continuation of lofty perpendicular rocks.

SKEEN, or **SKJEN**, a tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, cap. bail. Bradsberg, on a river of same name, which issues from the Lake of Nord, and a little below, falls into the bay of the Skager Rack, 66 m. S.W. Christiania. It is an ancient place; and has a church, several saw-mills, and a considerable export of timber, deals, pitch, tar, iron, and millstones. Pop. 1800.

SKEFFINGTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2132 ac. P. 205.

SKEFFLING, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4652 ac. Pop. 212.

SKEGBY, par. Eng. Notts; 1456 ac. Pop. 865.

SKEGNESS, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2474 ac. Pop. 366.

SKEJUS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krasso, in a hilly but fertile district, 9 m. from Lagos. It has a Greek church, and a trade in corn and in wine. Pop. 1270.

SKELLEFTÉÅ, a vil. and par. Sweden, län and 70 m. N.N.E. Umeå, on a river of same name, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia. It contains a large and elegant church.

—**THE RIVER** (or *Sildut*) issues from S.E. extremity of the Stor-Afvan, the largest lake of Lappmark; flows S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 45 m. S.S.W. Piteå; total course, 150 m.

SKELLIGS (THE), three isls., S.W. coast, Ireland, co. Kerry, 8 m. W. Bolus Head; lat. (lights) 51° 46' N.; lon. 10° 32' W. (n.) The largest, called the Great Skellig, is an enormous precipitous rock of slate 710 ft. high. Two light-houses have been erected upon it, the one 650 ft. and the other 371 ft. above the sea. Their lights are the first seen by vessels coming across the Atlantic.

SKELLINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6220 ac. Pop. 584.

SKELTON, three pars. Eng. —1, Cumberland; 6326 ac. Pop. 776.—2, York (N. Riding); 2320 ac. Pop. 347.—3, York (N. Riding); 1044 ac. Pop. 1299.

SKENDLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1710 ac. P. 326.

SKENE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 8 m. by 4 m. P. 1862.

SKENFRET, par. Eng. Monmouth; 4720 ac. P. 619.

SKENNINGE, a tn. Sweden, län and 20 m. W. Lönköping. It is an ancient place, and was once considered the capital of Gothland; but is now best known by its large annual cattle-fair. Pop. 1000.

SKERNE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2733 ac. P. 194.

SKERRIES [skerry, a sea-girt rock]—1, a seaport and fishing tn. Ireland, co. Dublin, 17 m. N.N.E. Dublin; lat. 53° 25' 18" N.; lon. 4° 36' 30" W. (n.) It stands on a little

headland, and has a clean and cheerful appearance. The main street, which is wide and irregularly built, is nearly 1 m. long. It contains a church, small Methodist meeting-house, R. Catholic chapel, parish school, and a dispensary. A large proportion of the female population is employed in embroidering. Pop. 2327.—2, (or *Skerry*), a small isl. England, St. George's Channel, 2 m. off N.W. point, Anglesey, with a lighthouse 117 ft. high; lat. 53° 25' 18" N.; lon. 4° 36' 30" W. (n).—3, Three isls. Shetland group, 7 m. off W. coast, Mainland; lat. 60° 20' N.; inhabitants engaged in fishing. P. 105.

SKERRY, par. Irel. Antrim; 26,176 ac. Pop. 5332.

SKERTON, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, on an eminence, r. bank Lune, nearly opposite to Lancaster, with which it is connected by a good stone-bridge of five arches. Its houses are mostly antique, but there are a few good modern stone-houses amongst them. The church is a small but neat edifice, and has a school attached to it. Pop. 1586.

SKERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1264 ac. Pop. 384.

SKIATHO [anc. *Skiathos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, between the S.E. coast, Thessaly, and isl. Skopelo; lat. 39° 12' N.; lon. 23° 35' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 5 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m. It attains its highest elevation in the N., where its surface is mountainous; but it is finely diversified by hill and plain, the former well wooded, and often laid out in vineyards and oliveyards. The pastures are good, and feed great numbers of sheep and goats. The chief place, called also Skiatho, is strongly situated on a steep and lofty rock, to which the only access is by a wooden bridge.

SKIBBEREEN, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 42 m. S.W. Cork, l. bank Ilan. The houses are well built of stone, of which abundance is obtained in the vicinity. There is a small courthouse, a prison, a large grammar and national school, a custom-house, a church, and a R. Catholic chapel, both large and commodious; and two Methodist chapels, a dispensary, and a library for the poorer classes. The Ilan is navigable for lighters and large boats up to the town. The only manufactures are some domestic weaving of coarse cloth called frieze. The business of the town is all but wholly confined to a retail trade. Near it, however, are several corn-mills. Skibbereen suffered terribly during the famine of 1846-7. Pop. 6440, including 2584 paupers.

SKIDBROOKE, with SALTFLEET HAYEN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3455 ac. Pop. 404.

SKIDBY, with SKIDBY-CARR, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1250 ac. Pop. 361.

SKIDDAW, a mountain, England, near the centre of co. Cumberland, having the lake of Bassenthwaite Water on the W., and the mountain of Saddleback on the E. Its height is 3022 ft., and though surpassed in altitude by several of the Cumberland mountains, surpasses all of them in imposing appearance, from standing in a manner isolated, so as to be seen at once in its full magnitude from its base to its summit.

SKIELSKÖR, a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, on a small bay of the Great Belt, 57 m. S.W. Copenhagen. A bridge in the town, connecting the bay with the Inner Skielskør-Noe, forms a small winter-haven of the fifth class, and in the Skielskør roads larger vessels find good anchorage. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 1000.

SKIERNIEWICE, a tn. Russian Poland, woivod Masovia, on the Knowka. It has a church, and a castle with a garden, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1000.

SKILGATE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2108 ac. Pop. 266.

SKILLINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2140 ac. P. 490.

SKINNAND, par. Eng. Lincoln; 600 ac. Pop. 30.

SKINOSA [anc. *Skinusa*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, Central Cyclades, about 4 m. S. Saxia. It is merely a mass of barren rock, about 8 m. in circuit.

SKIPNESS, par. Scot. Argyle. Pop. 791.

SKIPSEA, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5974 ac. P. 844.

SKIPTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, beautifully situated in a valley near the river Aire, 38 m. W. York, on the Leeds and Bradford railway, is well built, chiefly of stone; has an ancient church, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a well-endowed grammar-school, several minor charities, a subscription-library and newsroom. Cotton and woollen articles are manufactured, and there is an ale and porter brewery. A considerable market for corn and cattle is held weekly, and there is a brisk

general trade, which is much facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Near it is a mineral-spring, with a spa-room and convenient baths. The ancient and still tenanted castle of Skipton is a spacious quadrangular structure, the greater part of which was erected in the reign of Edward II. The vale of Skipton is exceedingly fertile, and contains some of the best meadows in England. Pop. 4962. Area of par., 25,775 ac. Pop. 7146.

SKIPWITH, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5789 ac. Pop. 705.

SKIRBECK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2630 ac. Pop. 2429.

SKIRK, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 3337 ac. Pop. 696.

SKIRLING, par. Scot. Peebles; 2½ m. sq. Pop. 316.

SKIRPENBECK, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1560 ac. Pop. 190.

SKIVE, a tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, bail. and 17 m. N.W. Wiborg, l. bank Skive-aue, near its mouth in the Skive-fjord, an arm of the Limfjord. It stands on a commanding height; and has a church, and a little trade in corn. P. 1200.

SKLOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Mohilev, on the Dnieper. It is built of wood; and has a castle, several churches, a synagogue, and some general trade. Pop. 2500.

SKÖFDE, a tn. Sweden, län and 22 m. S.S.W. Mariestad, at the foot of the Villinge. It is a small but ancient place; with a church, and a townhouse. The mineral-spring of Mörke is in the vicinity. Pop. 680.

SKOLE, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 24 m. S.W. Stry, on the Opor; with a Greek church, a castle; manufactures of nails, and various articles of hardware, glass-works, two blast-furnaces, foundries, and other iron-works.

SKOPELO, or SCOPELLO [anc. *Skopelos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the N. Sporades, in the centre between Skiatho on the W., and Kildromi on the E.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 11 m.; central breadth, 5 m. It is not much indented, and attains its greatest height in Mount Delphi, near its centre. Though not naturally fertile, it is cultivated with considerable care, and produces a good deal of wine, oil, and fruit. Its principal town, of same name, lies on the S.E. shore. It is the see of a Greek bishop; and has a number of churches and convents. Pop. (isl.), 12,000; (tn.), 5000.

SKOPIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 53 m. S. Riazan, on the Verda. It has five churches, a chapel, two almshouses; manufactures of Russian leather; and a trade in corn and cattle. A fine breeding-stud, from which the horses of the imperial guard are partly supplied, is kept in the vicinity. Pop. 5650.

SKOTSCAW, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Teschen, on the Vistula, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of wood; but the large market-place, in the form of a regular square, is lined by substantial stone-buildings, among others, by a handsome townhouse. It has also a parish church, and a castle. P. 1800.

SKOWHEGAN, a vil. and township, U. States, Maine. The village, on the Kennebec, 32 m. N. Augusta, is well built; has several mills, propelled by Skowhegan Falls; a woollen factory, tannery, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1756.

SKREEN, three pars. Irel.—1, Meath; 4522 ac. P. 873. —2, Sligo; 13,238 ac. P. 2963.—3, Wexford; 1366 ac. P. 439.

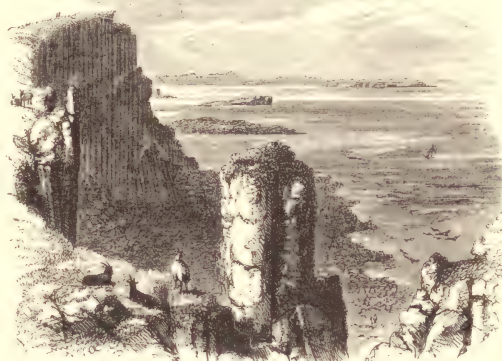
SKULL, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Cork; 37,923 ac. Pop. 11,000.—THE VILLAGE, 61 m. W.S.W. Cork, on Roaring Water Bay, is a coast-guard station. Pop. 535.

SKUTSCH, or SKUCZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. from Riechenburg. It has an ancient church, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn. Pop. 3408.

SKWIRA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Kiev; inhabited chiefly by Jews. Pop. 1135.

SKYE [Scandinavian, 'clouds'], the largest of the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland, situated on the W. of co. Inverness, of which it forms a dependency, and from which, at the narrowest points in the S.E., it is separated by Kyle Rhea and the Sound of Sleat; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 45 m.; extreme breadth, 24 m.; mean breadth, 15 m.; area, about 535 sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and so deeply penetrated by bays and creeks, that it is difficult to find a spot in it 5 m. distant from the sea. The coast is rocky and elevated, and generally lined with bold and picturesque cliffs, some of them of very great height; in many localities, but more especially on the N.E., composed of columnar trap, presenting masses of basaltic pillars, not surpassed by Staffa or Giant's Causeway. The interior may be

regarded as one great mountainous moorland; the only exceptions are two tolerably level tracts, one called the Plain of Kilmuir, and another of more limited extent near Loch Bracadale. The principal districts into which the island is divided, are Sleat in the S., Minginish in the centre, and three large peninsulas in the N. and N.W., called respectively Trotternish, Waternish, and Kilmuir. The mountains form three distinct groups, separated by intervening tracts of high and undulating land. That of Sleat has an average height of above 1200 ft., and extends along the coast in a continuous ridge, till it suddenly subsides on the N. into a comparatively low tract. It is the best wooded part of the island—the ash, as well as the birch and alder, flourishing on both its declivities, wherever any water-course, ravine, or small valley afford them shelter. Immediately beyond the flat tract into which the hills of Sleat subside, a more elevated ridge, consisting of five united mountains, suddenly rises, and attains the height of 2000 ft. These mountains on the W. side subside gently; but on the E. descend rapidly towards the sea, and become



BASALTIC CLIFFS ON THE N.E. COAST OF SKYE.—From Col. Murray's Sketches.

conspicuous among the hills of Skye, both from their actual elevation, and the comparative lowness of their base. Both of these ridges belong to the district of Sleat, and are composed chiefly of red sandstone, argillaceous schist, quartz, and gneiss. Beyond the latter ridge, a lower irregular tract, forming a kind of valley parallel to it, occurs, and is succeeded, first by a low ridge, and then by another parallel valley, called the Strath, which stretches across the island to the opposite seas, and is not much raised above them. These valleys are almost entirely composed of limestone and shale, occasionally interrupted by masses of sienite. To the N. the Strath is succeeded by the loftiest part of the island, consisting of a confused assemblage of mountains, forming two distinct groups, the one called the Red, and the other the Cuchullin Hills, varying in height from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft., composed almost entirely of sienite. The Red Hills are for the most part tame, rounded, and covered with streaks of red rubbish, to which they owe their name. The Cuchullin Hills strikingly contrast with them in the darkness of their colouring, and their rugged and serrated outline, and the wildness and grandeur of their whole aspect. They partly form a circular chain round Loch Coruisk, inclosing it by an insurmountable barrier, and indenting the sky by their pinnacles and projecting crags; but the loftier portions of them rise with a rapid and rocky ascent from the W. shore, opposite to Loch Brittle and the Sound of Soa, and form a curved ridge of six summits obscurely divided, and terminating on the E. in a precipitous face, deeply furrowed by torrents. Still farther E. a long acute ridge, called Blaven, overtops the whole, and contains the culminating point of the island. To the N. of this mountain-group the surface descends rapidly, particularly on the W., into an undulating tract, from 600 ft. to 1000 ft. in

height, and of dreary appearance, presenting no objects of interest except two conspicuous fluted-topped heights called Macleod's Tables, and covered with brown heath, except in the vicinity of lochs Brittle and Eynort, where the eye is relieved by green pastures, and the low tract of Bracadale, which is generally under cultivation. The district of Trotternish, in the N.E., is less monotonous, and rises towards its centre into a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of which, called the Storr, about 2000 ft. in height, has a very picturesque appearance, its summit descending almost vertically for at least 400 ft., while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached rocks. The whole of the island situated N. of the narrow isthmus lying between lochs Brittle and Sligachan, on the opposite sides of the coast, and constituting at least two-thirds of the entire surface, is composed of trap-rocks in immense beds, or tabular masses overlying or inclosing portions of secondary sandstone. At various places, and generally in trap, coal is found, but in such small quantities, and amid so much disturbance, as to be of no economical value. The only mineral of Skye which is profitably worked, is the crystalline limestone of the Strath, which furnishes good blocks of marble, both pure white and variegated. In this limestone are numerous caves, one of which, on the N. side of Loch Slapin, called the Spar Cave, is celebrated for its beautiful stalactites. In others of them, the Pretender found temporary refuge after the battle of Culloden. The worst feature in the climate of Skye is its humidity and variability. On several of the loftier heights the snow remains in masses till the season is advanced, and when the melting takes place, it is most frequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Mists, also, are so frequent, that extensive views from the most commanding heights are seldom to be obtained. The chief spots under culture are Bracadale, parts of Trotternish and Sleat, and patches of more or less extent at Broadford, Snizort, Portree, &c. The land is not skilfully managed, and the crops are very scanty. The far greater part of the surface, consisting of moorland, interspersed with tracts of green herbage, is devoted to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The breeds of both have been much improved; the latter are chiefly Cheviots. In addition to agricul-

ture and pasture, the fisheries give employment and furnish subsistence to a large number of the population; the manufacture of kelp, once a most important resource, has been all but extinguished. For the disposal of produce the only markets of any consequence are held at Portree, which has the advantage of an excellent harbour, and has regular steam-communication with Glasgow. The people are remarkably peaceable and moral, but extremely indolent, and not cleanly in their habits. Most of them are in indifferent circumstances; hence many have recently emigrated. Skye forms a separate presbytery, composed of six parishes. Pop. 21,521.

SKYRO [anc. *Skýros*], an Isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat. 38° 45' N.; lon. 24° 40' E.; about 25 m. E. Isl. Negropont; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., about 18 m.; breadth, 7 m. It is very much indented, particularly on the W. side, where a bay, with an island in front of it, forms a large natural harbour. The surface is very rugged, and has numerous steep precipices, forming the sides of valleys, in which corn and wine are grown in considerable abundance, and great numbers of cattle, particularly sheep and goats, are reared. Many of the higher grounds are densely wooded. The chief place, which bears the same name, stands on the W. bay, already mentioned, at the foot of a conical hill. The greater part of it consists of a Greek monastery. The inhabitants are deficient in industry, and seem to be generally in wretched circumstances. Pop. about 2000.

SLA, a tn. Morocco. See SALEE.

SLAGELSE [Latin, *Slagösin*], a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, 49 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen; with two churches, a grammar-school, and poorhouse; and an active trade. It had once a celebrated cloister, which was for some time used as a royal palace. Pop. 3600.

SLAIDBURN, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Hodder, 8 m. N. by W. Clitheroe; with an ancient parish church, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker chapels, a grammar-school, and three large cattle-fairs. Pop. (vil.), 708. Area of par., 40,321 ac. Pop. 2017.

SLAINS and **FORVIE**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1232.

SLAITHWAITE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the valley of the Colne, 5 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. It has a plain but spacious chapel, with a tower; a free and a national school; manufactures of woollen and silk goods, cotton and silk mills, and freestone-quarries. Near it are chalybeate-springs, which closely resemble those of Harrogate, and in connection with which baths and lodging-houses have been erected, and gardens and pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. Pop. 2852.

SLALEY, par. Eng. Northumberland; 7430 ac. Pop. 581.

SLAMANAN, par. Scot. Stirling; 5 m. by 3 m. P. 1655.

SLANE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, 6½ m. W.S.W. Drogheda, 1 bank Boyne, within 4 m. of the spot where the battle of that name was fought. It has a Protestant church and a R. Catholic chapel, a sessions-house and police-barrack; three schools, and a dispensary; but no manufactures, and little trade. Area of par., 5947 ac. Pop. 2050.

SLANES, par. Ireland, Down; 946 ac. Pop. 461.

SLANEY, a river, Ireland, rises in the Wicklow Mountains; flows S.E. through eos. Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford, passing the towns of Ballinglas, Rathvilly, Newton-Berry, and Enniscorthy, and after a course of about 55 m., falls into Wexford haven, a little above the town of Wexford. It is navigable by barges to Enniscorthy, a distance of about 14 m.

SLANKAMENT (**NOVY** and **STARÝ**), two nearly-contiguous vils. Austrian dominions, Sclavonia, opposite to the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, about 6 m. from Betska. Sary Slankament, the larger and more important of the two, was once fortified. They contain a R. Catholic and two Greek churches. Pop. about 1500.

SLAPTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 840 ac. P. 298.—2, Devon; 3430 ac. P. 706.—3, Northamp.; 930 ac. P. 217.

SLATIN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, near Senftenberg; with a church, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1163.

SLAUGHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 5363 ac. Pop. 1481.

SLAUGHTER, two pars. Eng. Gloucester:—1, (*Lower*); 1140 ac. Pop. 230.—2, (*Upper*); 1390 ac. Pop. 218.

SLAUGHTERFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 540 ac. P. 126.

SLAUPNICZ (**OBER** and **UNTER**), a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 6 m. from Leutomischl; with two churches. P. 2335.

SLAVE COAST, W. Africa, extending between the Volta and Akinga, a distance of about 240 m. It is unbroken by any marked indentation. The principal towns on the coast are Badagry and Whydah. The King of Dahomey's dominions extend over a great part of the inland territory.

SLAVE LAKE (**GREAT**), a large lake, British N. America, Hudson's Bay Company's territory; centre, about lat. 62° N.; lon. 112° W.; about 500 feet above sea-level. It is of extremely irregular form. Length, N.E. to S.W., upwards of 350 m.; breadth, generally under and rarely exceeding, 50 m. Area, estimated at 12,000 sq. m. Its N. shores are precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded islands. Its largest tributary is Slave River, which falls into it from the S. It empties itself by the Mackenzie River, which flows from its S.W. extremity. Slave River is the stream by which Lake Athabasca empties itself into the Great Slave Lake. It receives the Peace River on the left immediately after leaving Lake Athabasca, E. of Fort Resolution. The banks are in many parts well wooded, but numerous rapids and falls occur in its upper course.

SLAVONIA, a territory, Austria. See **SCLOVANIA**.

SLAWENOSERSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. E. N.E. Ekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Donetz. It is a straggling place, and has an annual fair. Pop. (1851), 2295.

SLAWIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. Khar'kov. It has two churches, and near it are four salt-lakes. Pop. (1842), 6205.

SLAWISZYN, a tn. Russian Poland, N. Kalisch, on a small affluent of the Proena. It is walled; and has manufactures of linen and baize. Pop. 1000.

SLAWKOW, a tn. Russian Poland, N.W. Cracow; with mines of lead and calamine. Pop. 1520.

SLAWSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1510 ac. Pop. 281.

SLEAFORD (**NEW**), a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 17 m. S. by E. Lincoln, is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; has a handsome and spacious church of the 13th century, several dissenting places of worship, a handsome townhall, a neat free school, another endowed school, and an hospital. Pop. 3729. Area of par., 3160 ac. Pop. 3539.

SLEAFORD (**OLD**), par. Eng. Lincoln; 1150 ac. P. 357.

SLEAT, par. Scot. Inverness; 25 m. by 5 m. Pop. 2531.

SLEATY, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 671 ac. Pop. 209.

SLEBECH, par. Wales, Pembroke; 4586 ac. Pop. 353.

SLEDMERE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6650 ac. Pop. 437.

SLEMNO, a tn. Prussia. See **GARNSEE**.

SLESWICK, Denmark. See **SCHLESWIG**.

SLEYDINGE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. N. by W. Ghent; with manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, mustard, vinegar, and oil; two breweries, seven flour-mills, a dye-work, and some trade in grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. Pop. 5795.

SLIDRE, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. Aggerhus, bail. and 97 m. N.W. Christiania, on a lake of same name, forming an expansion of the Beina. Pop. 3100.

SLIEDRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E. by N. Dordrecht, on the high Merwede dike. It has a Reformed church, three schools, and some trade in fire-wood, hoops, and bulrush mats and chairs. Some fishing is carried on in the river. Pop. 4340.

SLIEVE, or **SLIEBH-BLOOM**, a mountain-range, Ireland, stretching nearly 15 m. between King's and Queen's co. It attains in Arden-Erin a height of 1689 ft., and furnishes the chief sources both of the Nore and the Suir.

SLIGO, a maritime co., N.W. coast, Ireland, prov. Connaught, bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. co. Leitrim, S. Roscommon and Mayo, and W. Mayo. Greatest length, E. and W., 41 m.; breadth, 38 m.; area, 721 sq. m., or 461,753 ac., of which 290,696 ac. are arable. The coast-line, in some places very rugged, is deeply indented by Killyla and Sligo bays. A large portion of the county is rough, mountainous, and boggy, but it contains a considerable extent of very good land, though a good deal of the arable soil is very indurated, being a light sandy loam. The summits of the mountains have a mean height of 1300 ft. above sea-level. The principal range is composed of the Ox Mountains, consisting chiefly of mica-slate, with occasionally granite, hornblende, gneiss, and quartz-rock. A great portion of the county is occupied by the formations of the carboniferous limestone-group. Copper and lead mines were formerly wrought, but are not now carried on. The principal rivers are the Sligo, Arrow, Awinmore, Easky, Moy, &c. There are also several lakes, having an aggregate area of 20 sq. m., and including the beautiful Lough Gill (*which see*). The number of acres under crop in 1851 was 94,791, chiefly occupied by oats and potatoes, with a small breadth of wheat, barley, beans, &c. The grazing-farmers in this county are generally men of more capital than the tillage-farmers, but the pasture-land is commonly poor. In 1851 the horned cattle numbered 81,774; the sheep, 28,500; the pigs, 17,727—a considerable increase in cattle and pigs over 1841, when they numbered respectively 45,839, and 12,805, but a decrease of sheep from 32,708. The fishery district of Sligo comprises 103 m. of maritime boundaries, and had in 1850, 575 registered vessels, employing 3263 men and boys. The county is divided into six baronies and 41 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament, two for the county, and one for the borough of Sligo. Principal towns—Sligo (the capital), Dromore, and Tobercurry. Pop. (1851), 128,510.

SLIGO, a seaport tn. and parl. bor., N.W. coast, Ireland, cap. above co., 131 m. N.W. Dublin; lat. 54° 16' N.; lon. 8° 28' W. (n.), near the mouth of the Garroigue in Sligo Bay. The streets in the older parts of the town are narrow, dirty, and ill-paved. It contains, however, convenient markets and large stores, and considerable improvements have been made on the streets. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the county courthouse, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, new constabulary barrack, and a lunatic asylum; and it has two Protestant churches, a Presbyterian and Independent; two Metho-

dist meeting-houses, a R. Catholic chapel, and one friary or abbey church. The manufactures are linen, flour, meal, soap, candles, ropes, whisky, and beer. The harbour admits vessels of 13 ft. draught of water to moor at the quays, which have recently been considerably extended and improved. That called the ballast quay is 2248 ft. long. Vessels of large draught have to anchor in the pool, which is safe and secure, but inconvenient for discharging or taking in cargoes. The num-



ber and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1850 was 34, aggregate tonnage 4745; steamers, one of 44 tons. In 1850 there entered the port 222 vessels; tonn. 20,142; and departed, 89 vessels, tonn. 10,739; exclusive of 67 steamers, 23,027 tons, that arrived, and 70 steamers, 23,018 tons, that cleared out. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, grain, flour, linen-yarns, &c.; and the imports, colonial produce, timber, coals, iron, and salt. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 11,209.—The BAY, about 6 m. across at its opening, penetrates the land by various arms; at the head of the two chief ones are Sligo and Ballisadare, both about 12 m. from the mouth of the bay. It has 3 to 20 fathoms water, and a sandy shore.

SLIGUFF, par. Irel. Carlow; 6756 ac. Pop. 1575.
SLIMBRIDGE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4430 ac. P. 859.
SLINDON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2504 ac. Pop. 619.
SLINFOLD, par. Eng. Sussex; 4330 ac. Pop. 702.
SLINGSBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2363 ac. Pop. 632.

SLIPTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 720 ac. Pop. 155.
SLOBODSK, or SLOBODSKOI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Viatka, r. bank Viatka. It contains nine churches and a convent, and has manufactures of soap and leather; an important trade in corn, linseed, wood, and tallow, with Archangel, and five annual fairs. Pop. (1850), 6032.

SLOCHTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 10 m. E. Groningen; with a church, school, some breweries, and corn-mills; but inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and turf-cutting. Pop. 1386.

SLOE (HER), that part of the W. Scheldt river which separates the island of S. Beveland from that of Walcheren.

SOLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 719 ac. Pop. 294.

SLONIM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 67 m. S.E. Grodno, l. bank Satszara. It is walled; has several Greek and R. Catholic churches; an old castle, and extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. (1850), 8693.

SLOTEN, or SLOOTEN:—1, A tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 22 m. S. by W. Leeuwarden; with a church; inhabitants employed in agriculture and handicrafts. Pop. 886.—2, A vil., prov. N. Holland, 4 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 325.

SLOUGH, a vil. England, co. Bucks, 20 m. W. London, on the Great Western railway, which has an important station here and handsome hotel. Slough is memorable for the astronomical labours of Sir William Herschel, whose enormous telescope was constructed here. Pop. (1841), 1189.

SLUIS, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the frontier of Belgium, 12 m. S.W. Flushing. It was formerly fortified, but was dismantled in 1839; and its harbour, once well frequented, and the first in Flanders, is now nearly sanded up. It has several considerable market-places, in one of which, the Groote-markt, are the townhouse and the watch-house; and it also has two churches, a town-school, a library, and several benevolent and religious societies; several mills, a soap-work, a brewery, some shipping trade, and fishing. Pop. 1493.

SLUTSCH, two rivers, Russia:—1, Rises on the frontier of Podolsk, in gov. Volhynia; flows E., then circuitously N. across Volhynia, and near its N. frontiers, joins r. bank Gorin, amidst the morasses of Pinsk; total course, above 250 m.—2, Rises in gov. Minsk, not far from Slutsk; flows S. past that town, and after a course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Pripiet, 62 m. E. Pinsk.

SLUTZK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Minsk, on the Slutsch. It is a large and well-built place, though almost all the private houses are of wood; and contains three castles, a Lutheran, a Reformed, two R. Catholic, and two Greek churches; a lyceum or central school, in which a very complete course of education is given; and a gymnasium. Pop. (agricultural), (1842), 6859.

SLYPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. W.S.W. Bruges. It has three breweries, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1178.

SMALLHOLM, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4 m. by 3 m. P. 617.

SMALL ISLES, par. Scot. Inverness, including isls.

Rum, Eig, Muck, and Canna. Pop. 916.

SMALLBURGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1247 ac. Pop. 601.

SMALLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Derby. The village is well built, and has recently

been much improved. Besides the chapel, which is a modern structure, with nave and transepts, there are a Baptist chapel and an endowed school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive collieries in the vicinity. Pop. 804.

SMARDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 5380 ac. Pop. 1206.

SMARMORE, par. Irel. Louth; 1596 ac. Pop. 343.

SMEATON, two pars. Eng. York:—1, (Great), N. Riding; 7192 ac. P. 974.—2, (Kirk), W. Riding; 1770 ac. P. 372.

SMEETH, par. Eng. Kent; 1611 ac. Pop. 460.

SMETHCOTT, par. Eng. Salop; 2705 ac. Pop. 358.

SMETHWICK, a large vil. England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W. by N. Birmingham, on the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley railway. It has two principal streets, straight and pretty well kept; two churches, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; two national, an infant, a Scotch Presbyterian, and several other schools; and extensive iron, and crown and plate glass-works. Pop. 8379.

SMETSCHNA, or SMECNA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, about 5 m. from Schlan; with a church, castle, school, and chalybeate-springs. Pop. 1040.

SMICHEW, or SMIKOW, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, so near Prague as to be almost its suburb. It has a church, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2500.

SMIDAR, or SMIDARY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on the Zydina, 4 m. from Königstätt; with two churches, a castle, manufactures of potash, a distillery, tile-works, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1166.

SMIJEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donetz. It has a considerable trade in silk, cotton, and woollen goods. Pop. (1842), 2905.

SMIRZIG, or SMIERCICE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Königgrätz, on three little arms of the Elbe, which are here crossed by bridges. It has an elegant castle, townhouse, and school; manufactures of leather and rosoglio, a brewery, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1164.

SMISBY, or SMITHSBY, par. Eng. Derby; 990 ac. P. 293.

SMITH, an isl. Antarctic Ocean, being the most W. isl. of New South Shetlands; lat. 63° 2' S.; lon. 62° 47' W. It has a very wild and desolate aspect, and has a summit about 6600 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of 85 m.

SMITH'S FALLS, a tn. Canada West, on the Rideau canal, co. of Leeds, 32 m. from Rockville; with manufactures of coarse woollens, iron, and leather; several grist and saw mills; three Protestant churches, a R. Catholic chapel, and a public and two private schools. Pop. 1000.

SMITHVILLE, a vil. Canada West, co. Lincoln, pleasantly situated on the Jordan, or Twenty Mile Creek, about

35 m. S.S.W. Toronto; with Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist churches; a foundry, a tannery, a woollen factory, and a saw and a flour mill. Near it is a mine, said to be rich in argenteiferous lead. Pop. about 450.

SMÖLEN, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway; lat. $63^{\circ} 20' N$; lon. $8^{\circ} 5' E$; 3 m. W.S.W. Hittern. It is tolerably compact; length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., 15 m.; central breadth, 10 m.

SMOLENSK, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Tver, E. Moscow and Kaluga, S. Orel and Czernigov, and W. Mohilev, Vitebsk, and Pskov; lat. $53^{\circ} 11'$ to $56^{\circ} 32' N$; lon. $31^{\circ} 50'$ to $36^{\circ} 40' E$; greatest length, N. to S., 235 m.; central breadth, 180 m.; area, 16,800 geo. sq. m. It consists generally of extensive plains, in part covered with extensive morasses, but is traversed partly by the water-shed which divides Europe into two great basins. Within the government, however, that water-shed is formed only by a chain of low hills. The waters on its N.W. side are sent to the Baltic by the Dvina and several affluents; those on the S.E. side, forming the far

larger proportion, are carried chiefly to the Black Sea, by the Dnieper, which (as well as its affluents, Desna and Soj) has its source in this government, and partly also to the Caspian, by the Volga, which has here some small tributaries. The climate is cold, but the air generally clear and healthy. The soil is fertile, and on the whole well cultivated, though the produce barely suffices to meet the home consumption. The principal crop is rye; hemp and flax, also, are extensively cultivated; and, in particular districts, tobacco and hops. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and rear great numbers of cattle; the rivers are only scantily supplied with fish. One chief source of wealth in the government is its forests, which cover a large extent of surface, furnish excellent timber and fuel, and abound with large and small game. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees; and honey and wax are largely exported. The minerals include, in considerable quantities, copper, iron, and salt. Manufactures have not made much progress, but the trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in timber, hemp, flax, swine, pitch, honey, wax, hides, and tobacco. The government is divided into 11 districts, of which Smolensk is the capital; other towns are Bielo, Gjatsek, and Roslawl. P. (1850), 1,194,000.

SMOLENSK, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on both sides of the Dnieper, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 233 m. W.S.W. Moscow. It has a picturesque site, and occupies a large area. The part on the l. bank of the river is surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, flanked by towers. The part on the r. bank is also fortified, but the wall is only of earth. The interior of the town contains a large extent of open ground, partly occupied as gardens, and presents in general a very poor appearance, most of the houses being of wood and a single story. The only exception is in the centre of the town, where there is a large and handsome square. The principal buildings are two cathedrals, which date from the 12th century, and one of which is regarded as among the most celebrated ecclesiastical edifices of the N. of Europe; 18 other churches, including a Lutheran and a R. Catholic; an episcopal palace, two monasteries, and a nunnery; a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, military and commercial schools, a foundling hospital, and house of correction. The manufactures consist of linen, leather, hats, and soap; and the trade is chiefly in corn and hemp. Smolensk is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The date of its foundation is unknown; but it had become a place of great importance in the 9th century. It has been twice fearfully ravaged by the plague: once in the 12th century, when it lost 42,000 inhabitants, and again in the 14th, when almost the whole population was destroyed. It again acquired importance; was surrounded by walls in 1599, and afterwards more regularly and strongly fortified by Peter the Great. It has often suffered much from war. Its last great disaster of this description was in 1812, when,

after the great battle which bears its name, it was taken by the French, and a great part of it burnt down; a disaster from which it has only partially recovered. Pop. (1850), 10,792.

SMOLIANY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Mohilev. It has three Greek united churches, a synagogue, and several large annual fairs. Near it are the ruins of a castle and convent. In 1708 the Swedish general Kanifa, and the corps he commanded, were made prisoners here.

SMORGONI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Wilna. It is a handsome well-built place; and is inhabited chiefly by Jews. It was here that Napoleon, on his disastrous retreat, abandoned his army to return to France.

SMOTRITZA, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, on a stream of same name, N. Kamenetz. Pop. 1700.

SMYRNA, an ancient city and important seaport, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, on a narrow flat at the head of the gulf of the same name; lat. $38^{\circ} 26' 30'' N$; lon. $27^{\circ} 9' 45'' E$ (n.) The appearance of the city from the sea is extremely attrac-



tive, and is much heightened by the picturesque scenery around it; but a closer inspection dissipates the illusion, although the variety of costume and feature presented by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks thronging the narrow streets, is sufficiently enlivening and amusing. The houses, nearly all constructed of wood, are mean and fragile-looking; the streets close and filthy, and filled with a hot, unwholesome, and oppressive atmosphere, poisoned, during the summer-months particularly, by intolerable stenches proceeding from the sewers and drains which run through the streets and court-yards of the best houses, only a few inches under the pavement, which is frequently loose and full of crannies. To these evils have to be added the torments inflicted by mosquitoes, fleas, and 'other vermin,' says Macfarlane, 'larger and more persecuting than any I had ever yet seen.' The city is divided into four quarters—Frank, Turk, Jew, and Armenian. The bazaars, which are also constructed of wood, are winding, dark, and dirty, but have a somewhat striking appearance from the variety and brilliancy of the colours of the silk, woollen, and cotton goods exposed to sale. The air here, too, is generally impregnated with the mingled odours of otto of roses, musk, and tobacco-smoke. There is an English hospital and burying-ground. The other public buildings are the Vizier-Khan, the palace of the governor, a large barrack, a number of mosques; and several Greek, Armenian, R. Catholic, and Protestant places of worship.

Smyrna has been for centuries the most important place of trade in the Levant. This trade has been carried on as well by shipping as by the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad,

and Persia; and here, as well as at Constantinople, and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have managed to become the principal agents in the purchase and sale of commodities. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, woollen cloths; colonial goods, mostly coffee and sugar; iron, steel, lead, tin, hardware goods, &c. The principal exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, goats'-hair, sheep and camels' wool, rabbit and



THE CASTLE AND PORT OF SMYRNA.—From Laborde, *Voyage en Orient*.

hare skins, valonia, madder-root, yellow-berries, and opium. In 1852 the total exports amounted to £1,766,653, of which £882,980 were to Great Britain, and £90,849 to Russia; and the imports to £1,357,339, of which £482,981 were from Britain, £126,859 from the U. States, £285,232 from Austria and the Zollverein, £269,930 from France, and £70,323 from Russia. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, the vessels that entered and cleared were as follows:—

| Years | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1849..... | 866 | 113,790 | 844 | 102,993 |
| 1850..... | 937 | 132,856 | 949 | 118,241 |
| 1851..... | 866 | 133,547 | 800 | 123,115 |

Nearly a third of the total tonnage entered and cleared was British.

Smyrna is subject to destructive earthquakes and exterminating plagues. The last calamity of the former kind occurred in 1846, when the city was much damaged, and several persons killed. The Smyrniote ladies, according to Macfarlane, fully maintain their reputation for grace, elegance, and beauty, while they remain at their windows, at which they generally spend nearly the whole day, and are content to be contemplated from a distance; but a nearer approach dissipates the charm, by discovering how much they are indebted to the ingenious use of cosmetics, dyes, and paints, for their most captivating attractions, while their really fine heads and necks are generally badly set off on a clumsy lumpy body, supported by enormous legs and large vulgar feet, all of which is unseen while they remain in 'their frames'—the windows. Pop. estimated at 150,000, of which more than one-half are Turks, the remainder Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks.

SMYRNA, a gulf, Asiatic Turkey, W. coast, Anatolia, in the archipelago, opposite to the isl. of Mitylene or Lesbos. It is formed by capes Red and Kara-burun; and has a length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., of about 40 m.; with a maximum breadth of about 20 m.; gradually narrowing as it proceeds inland. It contains several islands, and receives several streams, of which the largest is the Sarabat.

SNAILWELL, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2014 ac. P. 323.

SNATH, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, situated on a gentle declivity on the Aire, 23 m. S. by E. York, is small, and irregularly built; with a spacious church, in the later English style; a free grammar-school, several sets of almshouses, and various minor charities. Area of par., 32,435 ac. Pop. 11,365.

SNAKE, or LEWIS RIVER, Oregon territory. See LEWIS.

SNAKE ISLAND, W. Indies. See ANGUILLA.

SNAPE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2100 ac. Pop. 576.

SNARES:—1, Four small isls. in the Kuriles; lat. 48° 36' N.; lon. 153° 44' E.; discovered by Krusenstern, in 1805.—

2, A rocky group, S. of New Zealand; lat. 48° 3' S.; lon. 167° 52' E.; consisting of five or six barren inaccessible rocks with precipitous cliffs, apparently frequented by great numbers of birds. The N.E. side of the group is accessible, and ascends gradually from a low beach with some fine sandy bays.

SNARESTONE, par. Eng. Leicesters; 1325 ac. Pop. 387.

SNARFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1120 ac. Pop. 82.

SNARGATE, par. Eng. Kent; 1591 ac. Pop. 74.

SNAVE, par. Eng. Kent; 1494 ac. Pop. 52.

SNEAD, par. Wales, Montgomery; 644 ac. Pop. 62.

SNEATON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4040 ac. Pop. 257.

SNEEHAETTEN, a mountain, Norway, belonging to the Dovrefield group; lat. 62° 20' N.; lon. 9° 20' E.; and long supposed to be the culminating point in the kingdom, though it has since been proved to be more than 200 ft. lower than the Skagestölind in the Sognefield. It rises from the plateau

of Jerkins, attains the height of 8115 ft., and is perpetually covered with snow and ice. It is entirely composed of mica-slate and gneiss, chiefly the former. On the summit there is a crater, broken down on the N. side, and on the others surrounded by perpendicular masses of black rock. The interior descends about 1500 ft. in a vast sheet of snow, and terminates in the bottom in an icy lake.

SNEEK (Latin, *Sneca*), a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 13 m. S.S.W. Leeuwarden, in a low situation, partly surrounded by an earthen wall, a portion of which is planted and used as a promenade, and outside of which is a ditch. The town is traversed by various canals or ditches, crossed by numerous wooden bridges; and contains a good-looking but not very large townhouse, a courthouse, prison, weighhouse, a fish and other markets; Reformed, Baptist, and R. Catholic churches, a neat synagogue, a workhouse, general and orphan hospital, and Latin, French, town, poor, and other schools; and has four boat-building yards, three rope-walks, three foundries, two soap-works, two tanneries, and a considerable trade in butter, cheese, &c. Pop. (1850), 7750.

SNEEUWERGEN Mts. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SNELLAND, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1261 ac. Pop. 127.

SNELSTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1960 ac. Pop. 389.

SNENTON, par. Eng. Notts; 720 ac. Pop. 8440.

SNETTERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2189 ac. P. 252.

SNETTISHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Lynn. The village is large and well built; and beside the parish church, which has a lofty tower and spire, used by mariners as a landmark, there are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and an endowed school. Area of par., 15,240 ac. Pop. 1172.

SNITERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1640 ac. Pop. 283.

SNITERFIELD, par. Eng. Warwick; 3725 ac. P. 897.

SNIZORT, par. Scot. Inverness; 18 m. by 9 m. P. 3102.

SNIZORT (Loch), a large bay or arm of the sea, Scotland, on N. of isl. Skye, between points Waterinish and Hunish, and the peninsulas of Waterinish and Trotternish. After penetrating into the island for about 11 m., with an average breadth of 5 m., it divides into two narrow branches.

SNODLAND and PADDOLESWORTH, par. Eng. Kent; 2072 ac. Pop. 625.

SNOREHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 399 ac. Pop. 155.

SNORING, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Great*); 1645 ac. Pop. 656.—2, (*Little*); 1524 ac. Pop. 283.

SNOV, a river, Russia, rises in N. of gov. Czernigov; flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank Desna, 10 m. above the town of Czernigov; total course, 140 m.

SNOWDON, a mountain-range, N. Wales, stretching N.N.E. to S.S.W. across Carnarvonshire, from the mouth of the Conway to Tremadoc, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay; length, about 24 m.; average breadth, 6 m. It attains its greatest height in Snowdon proper, whose loftiest summit, Wyddfa 3571 ft., is the culminating point of S. Britain. The descent of the range is gentle on the E. and precipitous on the W.; and its nucleus, composed of primitive rocks, is flanked by immense beds of slate overlain by strata of limestone. Copper is found in many places.

SNOWSHILL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2294 ac. P. 304. **SNYATIN**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 122 m. S.E. Lemberg, in a beautiful plain on the Pruth; with a castle, a Greek united and an Armenian church; extensive tanneries, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 6469.

SOAJO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, 12 m. S.E. Monção, in a district covered by the mountains of Gaviéria. The inhabitants have many peculiar customs, and have been called the Laplanders of Portugal. Pop. 1196.

SOAR, a river, England, which rises on the frontiers of Leicestershire; flows N.N.E. to Leicester, then N.N.W.; forms part of the boundary between co. Leicester and Nottingham, and joins r. bank Trent at Cavendish Bridge, about 7 m. below Loughborough, to which it is navigable. Its chief tributary is the Eye or Wreck, which joins it on the right. Its course is for the most part through a rich grazing-country.

SOAY, or Soa, two islets, Scotland. The one, belonging to co. Inverness, par. Bracadale, separated from the isl. of Skye by the sound of its name, and opposite to Loch Skavaig, has a deeply indented creek which nearly divides it into two parts; the other, belonging to co. Sutherland, and situated on its W. coast at the entrance of Loch Inver, forms a narrow belt about 1 m. long, and though heathy has some good pasture.

SOBERNHEIM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 43 m. S. Coblenz, l. bank Nahe; with four churches, a chapel, and a progymnasium; a paper and several other mills, and a tile-work. Pop. 2573.

SOBERTON, par. Eng. Hants; 5814 ac. Pop. 1147.

SOBIESLAU, a tn. Bohemia, on the Luschnitz, 53 m. S. by E. Prague. It is walled; and has a church, townhouse, castle, and hospital; important manufactures of woollen cloth, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 3468.

SOBOTJE, or ZÖPTAN, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a church. Pop. 1128.

SOBOTKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, between Münchengrätz and Gitschein; with a church; and near it the fine old castle of Humprechtsherg, picturesquely situated on a precipitous height. Pop. 1500.

SOBRADILLO, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 45 m. W.S.W. Salamanca; with a church, a primary school, and some general trade. Pop. 1104.

SOBRADO, two places, Spain, Galicia.—1, A tn. and com., prov. and about 26 m. S.S.E. Coruña, r. bank Tambre, here crossed by two bridges. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in maize and other agricultural produce. Near it is a lake with the largest eels in Galicia. Pop. 2863.—2, (*de Trêbes*), A tn. and par., prov. and about 30 m. from Orense; with an ancient and massive church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in wine, flax, chestnuts, and hams. Pop. 1055.

SOBRAN, or VILLAJUAN, a tn. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. from Pontevedra, on an elevated plain above the E. shore, Bay of Arosa, where it has a harbour. It has a church, townhouse, prison, primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in sardines. Pop. 2273.

SOBRARBE, a dist. Spain, in the Aragonian Pyrenees, extending about 43 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth; bounded, E. by the ancient county of Ribagorza; S. the Hoya-de-Barbastro, from which it is separated by the Sierra of Arbe, whence its name is derived; W. the ancient county of Aragon; and N. France. This was the cradle of the brave Aragonese who first held the Saracen invaders in check, and laid the foundations of the liberties of Spain. They assembled as early as 819 in the fastnesses of Sobrarbe, where their primitive laws were drawn up. These were called *Fueros-de-Sobrarbe*, and became the model of those of many other places.

SORREIRA-FORMOSA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 22 m. W.S.W. Castello-Branco, r. bank Poraema. Pop. 2481.

SOCANDAGO, or SAGENDAGO, a river, U. States, issues from a small lake in the N. of New York; flows first E., then S.E., then suddenly turns N.E., and after a course of about 75 m., joins r. bank Hudson.

SOCATTOO, a tn. Africa. See SACKATOO.

SOCACHZEW, a tn. Russian Poland, r. bank Bzura, 29 m. W. Warsaw; with two churches, a synagogue, the remains of an old castle, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1841), 3378.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, in some respects the principal group of the S. Pacific; between lat. 16° 11' and 17° 53' S.; and lon. 148° 5' and 151° 48' W.; and between the Low Islands, which almost join them on the E., and the Friendly Islands, situated at a greater distance on the W. The group consists of the principal island of Tahiti or Otaheite, which is about 32 m. long N.W. to S.E., and is divided into two peninsulas by an isthmus about 3 m. broad; and a great number of comparatively small islands, of which the most deserving of notice are Eimeo, Osnaburg, or Maitea, Teturoa, Tapo-namoa or Saunder's Island, Huaheine, Raiatea or Ulitea, Tahaa or Otaha, Bora-Bora or Bora-Bora, Marua or Maupiti, and Tubai or Motu-iti. All the islands are elevated, and more or less mountainous. In Tahiti, which consists of an elongated ridge, the loftiest summit, Orohena, is 8500 ft. above the sea, and two other summits near it are respectively 7000 ft. and 6979 ft. Among the mountains, remarkable for their magnificent scenery, are many deep valleys and romantic glens, in which a delightful climate and fertile soil maintain a luxuriant vegetation; but it is towards the sea-side and along the foot of the mountains that the land is both most densely wooded and carefully cultivated. Close along the shore, an excellent broad road, overshadowed with trees, affords an agreeable access to the different settlements which have been made around it. A coral-reef, encircling the island at the distance of 2 m. or 3 m., presents an effectual barrier against the violence of the waves, and at the same time, having several openings in it, forms a number of harbours, where the sea is constantly tranquil, and the largest vessels can ride in safety. The best of these harbours, and the only one much used, is Matavai Bay, on the N. Point Venus, which contributes to form it, and is the N. extremity of Tahiti, is the most accurately determined site in the Pacific, and has been assumed by Lieutenant Raper as a secondary meridian. According to him, the flagstaff on it is in lat. 17° 29' 15" S., and lon. 149° 29' W. One of the most remarkable features in the vegetation of Tahiti is the extent of ground occupied by the guava shrub. It was introduced from Norfolk Island about 40 years ago, and it now forms miles of woodland and bush entirely composed of it, and bearing a profusion of large and delicious fruit. The scenery of Eimeo is, if possible, still more attractive than that of Tahiti; and almost every island of the group has been described by navigators in rapturous terms, as realizing their ideas of an earthly paradise. The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered, in 1606, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez di Quiros, who gave to Tahiti the name of La Sagittaria. It remained unknown to the rest of the world till 1767, when Captain Wallis, sent by George III. to make discoveries in the Pacific, reached Tahiti, and believing himself the first discoverer, gave it the name of King George Island. The year after it was touched at by Bougainville; but by far the most important visit was that of 1769, made by Captain Cook, in company with Sir Joseph Banks and an efficient scientific staff, mainly for the purpose of observing the rare occurrence of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. On this occasion, Captain Cook, besides surveying the chief island, discovered several of the N.W. group, and gave to the whole the name of Society Islands. These discoveries excited the deepest interest in Great Britain, and one of its most important fruits was the formation of the London Missionary Society, which fitted out a vessel called the *Duff*, to carry out missionaries and the blessings of Christian civilization. The result was successful beyond expectation. The great body of the natives abandoned their abominable practices, threw away their idols, and had been formed into regular Christian communities, when the Popish propagandists, envying the Protestant success, sent two French priests for the avowed purpose of sharing in the evangelical harvest. The unwillingness of the natives to receive them easily furnished a colour for a complaint of ill

usage, and the French government, either willing to become the tools of Rome, or anxious to turn their complaints to good political account, have robbed the natives of their independence, by establishing a protectorate, under which there is reason to fear that all the labour and expense bestowed in civilizing these beautiful islands and their people will be lost. The population of the Society Islands has, like many of the other groups of the Pacific, remarkably decreased. Cook, in 1774, probably very much over-rated it at 200,000. The missionaries in 1797 made it only 16,050. A census taken about 1840 reduced it to 10,000, of which 1000 belonged to Eimeo. In the earlier periods the main causes of decrease were, undoubtedly, infanticide and the licentious society of the Aerei.

SOCKBURN, par. Eng. Durham and York (N. Riding); 2638 ac. Pop. 218.

SOCKNA, *SOEKNA*, or *SUKNA*, a tn. Fezzan, half-way between Tripoli and Mourzouk; lat. 29° N.; lon. 16° E. It is walled, about 1 m. in circumference, has eight gates, and is clean and neat. The dates of *Sockna* are abundant and excellent; and the inhabitants hospitable and good-tempered. Snow sometimes falls heavily. Pop. 3000.

SOCOBOS, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 37 m. from Albacete, near the Segura; with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and the ruins of an ancient castle; oil and flour mills, and a trade in honey and silk. Pop. 1473.

SOCONUSCO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Chiapas, cap. prov. or dist. of same name, 212 m. W.N.W. Guatemala. The district stretches along the Pacific about 42 m., with a width of about 23 m., and is mountainous and hot. Prior to 1843 it formed part of Central America, but in that year it was taken possession of by Mexico without any treaty.

SOCORRO, a tn. New Granada, cap. prov. of same name, 150 m. N.N.E. Bogota, in an excessively hot and unhealthy district. It contains a number of commodious houses, but is for the most part ill built, ill paved, and dirty. It has manufactures of cotton goods and straw-hats, dye-works, a spinning-mill, and a considerable trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. 12,000.—The province is of great extent, and has many fertile tracts. In the valley of Socorro both iron and copper are found.

SOCORRO, an isl. Pacific Ocean; lat. 18° 43' 14" N.; lon. 110° 54' 15" W.; about 24 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It may be said to consist of one mountain, the summit of which is about 2000 ft. above sea-level, and may be seen at the distance of 60 m. It is mostly covered with brushwood, intermixed with the prickly pear. Some vegetables are obtained here, and both land and sea birds abound. Fish are also plentiful. The E. coast is very dreary and forbidding.

SOCOTRA, or *SOEKTRA*, an isl. Indian Ocean, about 150 m. E.N.E. Cape Guardafui in Africa, and 220 m. S.S.E. Ras-Fartak in Arabia; greatest length, E. to W., 71 m.; greatest breadth, 22 m.; area, about 1000 sq. m. The shores are generally bold, and, with exception of a few headlands with projecting reefs, have considerable depth of water near them, furnishing tolerable anchorage; the surface is generally elevated, consisting of a table-land about 800 ft. above the level of the sea, which occupies nearly four-fifths of its area, and from which several mountain-ranges rise, presenting numerous granite peaks, some of them 5000 ft. high. On the more level parts of the table-land several wide depressions occur, and form valleys in which the moisture being more abundant than elsewhere, vegetation is more vigorous, and the best pasture of the island is found. The E. district is the most fertile. There date-trees skirt the water-courses, and dukhum (*Sorghum saccharinum*) and cotton are cultivated to some extent. The N. district is also similarly though more partially cultivated, but the W. and S. districts are for the most part very sterile. The principal natural productions are aloes, which, when properly gathered and packed, are the finest in the world; the gum of the dragon's-blood tree (*Pterocarpus draco*), also of excellent quality; the common date, and the tamarind, or Indian date, from the fruit of which the natives obtain a cooling and refreshing drink. The domestic animals are chiefly camels, oxen, sheep, asses, and goats. Socotra is a dependency of the Sultan of Kishen, on the Arabian coast. The capital is Tamarida. The inhabitants, apparently a mongrel race formed by a mixture of aborigines and Bedouin Arabs, are estimated at 4000, being only four to the square mile.

SOCUELLAMOS, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Ciudad-Real, 102 m. S.E. Madrid; with a courthouse, prison, two primary schools, a church, an ex-convent, two hermitages, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2310.

SODAH, an isl., S.E. coast, Arabia, the second largest of the Curia-Muria group, 3 m. long, by 2 m. broad; highest peak, composed of stratified granite, 1310 ft. high. On the S. side is a bay 1500 yards deep, with good anchorage, decreasing from 10 fathoms at the centre of the bay is approached.

SODBURY, two pars. Eng. Gloucester:—1, (*Little*); 1071 ac. Pop. 128.—2, (*Old*); 3637 ac. Pop. 820.

SODBURY (CHIPPING), Eng. See CHIPPING-SODBURY.

SODERFORS, a vil. Sweden, län and 40 m. N.N.W. Upsal, on isl. Jörtsö, in an expansion of the Dal-Elf. It is beautifully situated in the vicinity of a fine garden and park, finely covered with large oaks and other hardwood trees, and has one of the most celebrated and extensive iron-works in Sweden. The establishment is on a magnificent scale, many of the buildings are handsome, and there are a church and several good collections belonging to the work.

SÖDERHAMN, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 42 m. N. Gefle, between two hills on a bay of the Baltic, connected by a canal with the Lake of Telje. It is built with great regularity; and has manufactures of linen, some fishing, a fishery, and general trade. Pop. 1590.

SÖDERKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län and 26 m. E.N.E. Linköping, on the Stör-Å, near its mouth in the Slutbak, a bay of the Baltic. It consists of wooden houses, coloured with dark-red ochre; has two churches, a townhouse, and schools, and manufactures of linen. The Gotha canal passes near the town. In the immediate vicinity is the much-frequented mineral-spring of St. Ragnild. Pop. 956.

SÖDERMANLAND, or *SUDERMANIA*, an ancient prov. Sweden, now forming the greater part of län Nyköping, and a small portion of that of Stockholm.

SÖDERÖ, an isl. Sweden, in the N. of län Stockholm, opposite to Östhammar, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

SÖDERTELJE, a tn. Sweden, län and 18 m. W.S.W. Stockholm, on the Telje canal, which unites Lake Mälär with the Baltic, and is here crossed by an ingenious swing-bridge. It contains a large posthouse finely situated on a height, an hospital, and is celebrated for its biscuits. Pop. 1000.

SOEFA, or *SOPING*, a native state, isl. Celebes, about the middle of the W. coast of the Gulf of Boni, one of the most important in the island. It is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 18,000.

SOERABAYA, or *SOORABAYA*, an E. prov. Java, bounded, N. by the Java Sea, E. the Strait of Madura, S. provs. Passeroean and Kediri, and W. Samarang; length, N. to S., 60 m.; breadth, about 40 m., exclusive of the island of Madura (*which see*), which also forms part of the province. Towards the coast the country is low and flat, but rises inland to wooded hills of considerable height, culminating in the volcano of Ardojeno or Walirang, 11,483 ft. high, and is watered by several streams, of which the chief are the Brantas or Kediri, and the Solo. It is very fertile, yielding rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; buffaloes and horses are numerous; sea and river fish are abundant; and on the coast salt is plentifully obtained. The chief places are Soerabaya and Grissell. Pop. (1845), 970,000.

SOERABAYA, *SOORABAYA*, *SOURABAYA*, or *SURABAYA*, an important seaport tn. Java, cap. above prov., in a low situation on the Strait of Madura, and intersected by a small stream of its own name, crossed by a draw-bridge; lat. (Kali-mas fort) 7° 14' 30" S.; lon. 112° 44' 45" E. (a.) It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and wet ditches, and otherwise defended by several forts and a strong citadel. It has a large, roomy, and secure harbour, somewhat difficult of access from the silting up of its approaches. It contains about 9000 private houses, of which above 1000 are stone-edifices; and has a townhouse, various government offices, a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, a town and several other schools; a shot-foundry and powder-magazine, a graving-dock, a ship-building yard, in which an extensive business is done in repairing as well as in building vessels; and an extensive shipping trade, exporting the produce of the island, rice, sugar, coffee, indigo, hides, ratans, birds'-nests, &c., and importing European manufactures. It has several

times suffered severely from fire. Pop. (1845), 50,000.—(*Voy. of Fluy; Van der Aa*.)

SOERAKARTA, a central prov. Java, bounded, N. by prov. Samarang, E. Malioen, W. Kadoe & Djocjakarta, and S. the Indian Ocean; length, N. to S., about 77 m.; breadth, about 40 m. It is traversed in the N. by a mountain-range, but is chiefly composed of an extensive valley, the extreme E. and W. points of which are formed by the volcanoes Lawoe, 10,900 ft., and Merapi, 9186 ft. It is watered by several streams, the principal of which, the Solo, flows E. N.E. to the Java Sea. Only a small strip, S. of a low mountain-range near the coast, sends its waters directly to the Indian Ocean. Rice, coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, and a variety of fruits are grown; and buffaloes, horses, and other domestic animals are numerous. Besides agriculture, the inhabitants pursue successfully many handicrafts; and are workers in iron, gold, silver, copper, and leather, cabinet-makers, carpenters, &c. The climate is favourable for Europeans. This province also forms a kingdom subject to Holland. Pop. (1845), 400,000.

SOERAKARTA, or **Solo**, a tn. Java, cap. above prov., 140 m. W.S.W. Soerabaya. It is a large important place, the residence of the emperor or Soesoehoeonan, many princes, and other important personages; and has a strong Dutch castle, occupied by the resident; a Protestant church, and several schools, including the Javaneze institute, founded in 1832, for the instruction of the children of European parents in the customs, language, laws, &c., of Java, and fitting them for public offices. The inhabitants are very industrious; they are excellent workers in leather, making good saddles and horse-furniture, and the products of their looms and their dyeing are much esteemed. Pop. 100,000.

SOEROASSO, a vil., isl. Sumatra, in the uplands, 43 m. N.E. Padang, in a small deep valley near the Sallo. It is one of the four old capitals of the kingdom of Menangkabau.

SOEROE. See **SONOE**.

SOEST, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 13 m. N. Arnsberg, cap. circle, on a height washed by the Soesterbach. It is surrounded by lofty walls flanked with towers, is entered by five gates, and has a singular antiquated appearance. The streets are generally dark, narrow, and winding; but several of the churches, which are no fewer than 10 in number, are very curious. Among others may be mentioned the Dom or cathedral, and the Petri Kirche, both Byzantine; and the Weissen Kirche, a splendid specimen of German pointed Gothic. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, hosiery, paper, and leather. There are also several oil-mills, breweries, and distilleries. The trade is in cattle, corn, fruit, and vegetables. About 1 m. from the town are the salt-works and baths of Sassendorf. Soest is the seat of several courts and offices for the circle, and has a normal school, orphan hospital, and register-office for the crown. It was a place of great importance during the middle ages, being situated on the line of traffic from the Netherlands across Germany. In the 15th century it stood a memorable siege by Dietrich, Archbishop of Cologne, who aimed at the subjugation of all Westphalia. He had an army of 60,000 men, but the citizens ultimately compelled him to retire in disgrace. The painter Sir Peter Lely was born here. Pop. 8893.

SOEST, or **ZOEST**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Utrecht, in a well-cultivated district; with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and several schools. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and in the turf and wood trade. Pop. 1886.

SOFALA, a small tn., S.E. coast, Africa, Mozambique Channel, at the mouth of a river of the same name; lat. 20° S.; lon. 35° E. It is built on an unhealthy marsh, and consists merely of a small assemblage of white-washed mud-erections. It has an excellent basin for small vessels, but on account of the shallow bar at their mouth, it can be entered only at high-water. It exports some gold-dust; and according to some old authors, is the Ophir of the ancients.

SOFIA-SANTA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 20 m. W. Rossano; with three churches. Pop. 1180.

SOFIGNANO, or **SOFFIGNANO**, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 7 m. from Prata; with a church, and the remains of several ancient towers. Pop. 1016.

SÖFLINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, about 2 m. W.N.W. Ulm, on the Blau; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of linen, ribbons, and earthenware. Pop. 1667.

SOFORO, or **SAFROU**, a tn. Marocco, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Fez, in a large and stony but yet fertile plain, which in the environs of the town is laid out in gardens, orchards, and vineyards. It is surrounded with walls, and consists of houses built mostly of brick, of only one story, and huddled together in narrow dirty streets. The only building deserving of notice is a handsome mosque.

SOGAMOZA, a tn. New Granada, 90 m. N.E. Bogota, on a river of same name, also called Galinazo, which flows first N. and subsequently N.W., and falls into the Magdalena at Bojorques, 180 m. N. Bogota.

SOGNEFELD, a mountain-group, Norway, considered as belonging to the Thulian or Langfield Mountains, and covering part of provs. Bergenhuus and Christiania, between lat. 61° and 62° N. It connects on the S. with the Fillefield, and on the N. with the Langfield proper, and contains some of the loftiest summits in the kingdom; among others, the Skagestølstind, 8390 ft. The great mass of the Sognefield forms an elevated plateau, from which the loftier summits rise, often in peaks of the most fantastic form, and present scenery of the grandest alpine character. They are almost entirely composed of gneiss and mica-schist. They do not seem to contain any minerals of value.

SOGNEFIORD, a very long and comparatively narrow creek, Norway, stretching E. from the sea, where the Salen Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the foot of the Sognefield Mountains, a distance of about 90 m. It forms numerous branches, in which, as well as in the main fiord, many fine cascades, and much sombre but grand scenery occurs.

SOHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge. The town, r. bank Cam, 16 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, is irregularly built, and many of the houses have a mean appearance. It has a spacious cruciform church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; a large charity school, and four almshouses. The chief employment of the inhabitants is with dairy-husbandry. Excellent cheese and butter are made here. P. 2756. Area of par., 12,706 ac. Pop. 4706.

SOHAR, a tn. Arabia, coast of Oman, 120 m. W.N.W. Muscat; lat. 24° 24' N. In former ages it was the chief port or commercial capital of Oman, and it still has a population of 9000 souls, and a considerable trade. The town of Rostak, in the interior, appertains to it, and increases the revenues of its sheikh. The adjoining country is well watered, and extremely populous. Sohar exports large quantities of dried fruits, particularly citrons, to Persia.

SOHL, or **ZOLZOM VARMEGE**, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by co. Liptau, E. Gömör, S.E. Neograd, S. Honth, and W. Honth, Bars, and Thurocz; area, 808 sq. m. It is covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, and watered by the Gran, which traverses it in a S.W. direction. There is little arable land, but the pastures are excellent, and are chiefly employed in feeding sheep. The forests are extensive, and abound with game; and the minerals are both numerous and valuable, including silver, quicksilver, iron, and sulphur. The county is divided into two districts—Upper or Neusohl (the capital), and Lower or Altsohl. Pop. 91,499.

SOHRAU, a walled tn. Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 51 m. S.E. Oppeln, on a height, in a well-wooded but marshy district; with a church and synagogue, manufactures of woollen cloth, ordinary linen, and damask. Pop. 4094.

SOIGNIES, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. N.E. by N. Mons, with old and decayed ramparts. Most of the houses are well built and spacious, and form regular, well-kept streets. It has an ancient church, rebuilt in 965 by St. Brunon, Archbishop of Cologne; a townhall, in the Spanish style, erected in 1620; an hospital, an orphan-asylum, almshouse, college, and numerous schools; and manufactures of soap, salt, brandy, beer, and leather. Pop. 6538.

SOISSONS [anc. *Noviodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, in a beautiful and fertile valley, l. bank Aisne. It is walled and otherwise fortified; and though a very ancient place, has recently been so much improved that it has all the appearance of a handsome modern town. The principal buildings are the cathedral, an edifice of the 12th century, in a very dilapidated state; the abbey of St. Jean des Vignes, once a magnificent edifice, castellated and moated, but now a mere ruin; the college, castle, and public library of 24,000 vols. and several rare MSS. The manufactures consist of coarse linen, hosiery,

stained paper, earthenware, cordage, and leather; and the trade is in wool, corn, flour, flax, hemp, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Soissons is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a diocesan seminary and communal college. It is mentioned by Caesar, under the name of Noviodunum, as the capital of the Suessones. At a later period, under the Romans, it took the name of Augusta. In 486, after the defeat of Syagrius by Clovis, it became the capital of the Franks, and continued so till the seat of government was removed to Paris. Pop. 7900.

SOJ, or SOJA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Smolensk; flows S.W. into gov. Mohilev, turns almost due S., and reaching the frontiers of Czernigov, joins l. bank Dnieper, after a course of about 250 m.; principal affluents, the Oster, Besed, and Iput, all on the left. The stream is very rapid, but for a long distance navigable.

SOK, a river, Russia, rises in N.W. of gov. Orenburg, near Novara; flows S.W. into gov. Simbirsk, and joins l. bank Volga, 15 m. above Samara; total course, 140 m. Some naphtha-springs are found near its banks.

SOKAL, a tn. Austrian Galicia, 50 m. N.E. Lemberg, r. bank Bug; with three churches, a Bernardine monastery, and manufactures of silk-ribbons. Pop. 3100.

SOKNA, a tn. Fezzan. See SOCKNA.

SOKOLKA, a tn. Russia, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Bialystok, near a small lake, in a fertile district. It is poorly built, but has a spacious market-place. Pop. (1850), 3008.

SOKOLOV, a tn. Russian Poland, 18 m. N. Siedlic, in a sandy district, near r. bank Cetyania. Pop. 1200.

SOKOTA, a market tn. Abyssinia, 97 m. W.S.W. Gondar. It is a place of considerable size, but scattered and straggling. It is much frequented by the merchants of the S. and W., and is the great centre of the salt-trade.

SOKUT, a vil. Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 6 m. N. Martonvasar; with a trade in corn and wine, and an excellent stone-quarry. Pop. 1391.

SOL-GALINSKAIA, or SOL-GALITZKOI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Kostroma; with six churches, manufactures of salt, limestone-quarries, and some general trade. Pop. (1851), 2338.

SOLANA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 28 m. E. Ciudad-Real; with a courthouse, prison, several schools, two suppressed convents, a parish church, and, in the vicinity, seven hermitages; and quarries of gypsum and jasper. It has manufactures of linens, serges, baize, and coarse cloths; coarse earthenware, oil, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 7635.

SOLARO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, 5 m. S.W. Barlassina; with three churches. Pop. 1123.

SOLAROLO, several places, Austrian Italy; but the only one deserving of notice is *Solarolo-Rainerio*, a vil. and com., prov. Cremona, 9 m. N. Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 1383.

SOLARUSSA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Busachi, near the Tirsì. P. 1641.

SOLDÃO, or SADÃO, a river, Portugal, rises in prov. Alentejo; flows almost due N., then N.W., past Alcacêr-do-Sal, and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, forming the Bay of Setúbal; total course, about 110 m., of which 40 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Charrama, Odega, and Marateca; the Romão, Campilhas, and Davino.

SOLDAU, a river, E. Prussia, issues from a lake near a town of same name, circle Neidenburg; flows first S.S.W., then W., enters Russian Poland, flows S.S.E. and E., and unites with the Mlawka in forming the Wkra; total course, 60 m.

SOLDAU, or DZIALDOWO, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 100 m. S.S.W. Königsberg; with two churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and hats; several mills, and five general, horse, and cattle markets. Pop. 1851.

SOLDIN, a tn., E. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circle, and near the S. shore lake of same name. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, and two hospitals; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, gloves, starch, and gunpowder. Pop. 5893.

SOLEC, a tn. Russian Poland, near l. bank Vistula, 31 m. S.E. Radom. It has a considerable transit trade, the hardware and other articles from Szydłowice being landed here, and then forwarded. Pop. 1274.

SOLENT, or SOLENT SEA, that part of the British Channel separating the N.W. shore of the Isle of Wight from the

mainland of Hampshire, and extending between the Needles and W. Cowes. It has a width varying from 2 m. to 5 m.; and, though its navigation is rather intricate, it affords a safe and well-sheltered roadstead to numerous vessels when either wind-bound, or in time of war waiting for convoy.

SOLEORO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, on a small affluent of the Tanaro; with four churches. Pop. 3312.

SOLESIINO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Padua; with a church and two oratories. P. 2100.

SOLESMEs, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 20 m. E. Cambrai, on the Sella; with an ancient abbey, and a large and handsome parish church, having a lofty tower, and four remarkable groups of statues, called the Saints of Solesmes; considerable manufactures of linen, plain and printed; cotton tissues, merinoes, soap, and leather; flax and cotton mills, and numerous breweries. Pop. 4868.

SOLETO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S.S.E. Lecce; with a church and two convents. Pop. 1850.

SOLEURE, can. and tn. Switzerland. See SOLOTHURN.

SOLFATARA [anc. *Lacus Albulus*], a lake, Papal States, 14 m. E.N.E. Rome. It is of small extent, and owing to the deposits made by its strongly petrifying waters, is constantly diminishing. Its greatest diameter is little more than 500 ft. Its surface is almost completely covered by floating masses of vegetable matter; and hence it sometimes takes the name of *Isole Flottante*. Its water, which is of a milky colour, temperature 80°, contains more than its own bulk of carbonic-acid gas, with a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen; it emits a strong smell of sulphur, and is discharged into the Tevere by an artificial channel, called the Solfatara canal. It was in high repute among the Romans, who used it medicinally for various maladies.

SOLFERINO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Mantua; with a church and two chapels. In 1796 the Austrians were here defeated by the French, prior to the siege of Mantua. Pop. 1095.

SOLIGNANO [Latin, *Solignanus*], a vil. and com. duchy and 23 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank Taro. It has a large and beautiful church, in the form of a Latin cross; an old castle in ruins, a primary school; a trade in corn, wine, chestnuts, and wood; sandstone and limestone quarries, and a sulphureous spring. Pop. 2341.

SOLIHULL, a tn. and par. England, co. Warwick. The town, 13 m. N.W. Warwick, has two principal streets, clean and well kept; a handsome parish church, with a beautiful spire; an Independent and a R. Catholic chapel, seven schools, including a free grammar-school; a reading-room and a library. Area of par., 11,296 ac. Pop. 3277.

SOLIKAMSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 117 m. N. Perm, on the Ussolka, at its confluence with the Kama. It is an ancient place: has five churches, two monasteries, and two hospitals; and manufactures of soap, embroidery, lace, and articles in gold, copper, and tin; several tanneries, and a trade in agricultural produce, furs, and salt. Pop. (1851), 2985.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. See SULIMAN.

SOLIMÕES, a name of the river Amazon (*which see*).

SOLINGEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on a height above the Wipper. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a commercial school; and is the principal seat in the kingdom for the manufacture of hardware and cutlery. The staple article used to be sword-blades, admired for their hardness, temper, and elasticity, and manufactured annually to the number of 300,000. The article next in importance is scissors, of which 200,000 dozen are annually made. Solingen knives also are disposed of in large numbers at all the fairs of Germany. Articles in copper and brass, though of less importance, command a large sale. The celebrity which Solingen enjoys, in its particular branch of trade, reaches back to the 12th century (1147), when the manufacture of Damascus blades is said to have been introduced from the East by Count Adolphus, of Berg. Pop. 6619.

SOLIPACA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. N.E. Caserta, near l. bank Calore; with two churches. It is celebrated for its wine. Pop. 3400.

SOLK, or GROSS-SEELK, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Judenburg, about 15 m. from Steinach; with two churches, an old castle, and near it copper-mines. Pop. 1180.

SOLLER, a maritime tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 14 m. N. Palma; lat. 39° 48' N.; lon. 2° 47' E.; in a pleasant valley. It has paved but narrow streets; a townhouse, prison, three primary schools, a suppressed Franciscan convent, parish church, and an hospital; linen and cotton thread are manufactured. As a heavy sea sets into the harbour with the W. and N.W. winds, there is no safe anchorage. Oranges, oil, and the linens of the country are exported. Pop. 7034.

SOLLERS-HOPE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1152 ac. P. 147.

SOLLIES-PONT, a tn. France, dep. Var, 9 m. N.E. Toulon, on the Gapeau; with a handsome church, silk-mills, tanneries, and a trade in figs, oranges, citrons, &c. Pop. 2488.

SOLLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Durlach, near l. bank Pfälz; with a church, a forge, and brick-works. Pop. 1125.

SOLLOGHODBEG, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2201 ac. P. 854.—(*Solloghmore*), par. Irel. Tipperary; 6657 ac. P. 2176.

SOLMAR, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Pesth; with a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 1232.

SOLNITZ, or **SOLNICEZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, 5 m. from Reichenau. It is poorly built; has an ancient townhouse, a handsome church, a poorhouse, and manufactures of linen cloth and shoes. Pop. 1444.

SOLÓ, **BENGAWAN**, or **SAMBAYA**, the largest and most important river of Java. It rises in the prov. of Soerakarta, passes the town of that name; flows E.N.E. in a very zigzag course through provs. Madioen, Samarang, and Soerabaya, and falls into the Java Sea, opposite W. end, isl. Madura; total course with windings, about 356 m. Excepting in the months of August, September, and October, it is navigable for native boats till far above Soerakarta.—**SOLO**, tn. Java. See **SOERAKARTA**.

SOLOFRA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 7 m. S.S.E. Avellino, at the source of the Sarno. It is well built; and contains a handsome collegiate, five parish, and several other churches; three monasteries, two nunneries, and two almshouses; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, parchment, and jewellery. Pop. 6300.

SOLOGNE [Latin, *Carnutes Scalavani*], a small district, France, which formed part of prov. Orleanais, and had Romorantin for its capital; now included in dep. Loir-et-Cher.

SOLOLA, a corregimiento, Central America, Guatemala, bounded, N.W. and W. by Quesaltenango and Totonicapan, E. Sacatepeques and Guatemala, and N.E. Vera Paz; area, about 3600 sq. m. The surface, though mountainous, is fertile, well watered, especially in the valleys; and well cultivated, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, barley, and various kinds of fruit, and rearing great numbers of cattle and sheep. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and much of the wool grown is employed on the spot in the manufacture of jerga and other coarse textures. Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are Indians of the Quiché and Kachiquel tribes.

SOLOMBO (GREAT and LITTLE), two small isls. Java Sea. Great Solombo, lat. 5° 33' S.; lon. 114° 28' E., is visible 24 m. off. Little Solombo, about 9 m. N. from the latter, and nearly of the same extent, is low and woody.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See **SALOMAN**.

SOLOR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, S. entrance to the Strait of Flores; lat. 8° 47' S.; lon. 123° 8' E. (N.); 30 m. long, by 15 m. broad. It is hilly, partly stony, and little cultivated. The people consist of the mountaineers or aborigines, and the maritime inhabitants, who are Malays. The chief exports are wax and fish-oil, which last is procured from a species of black whale.

SOLOTHURN [French, *Soleure*], a can. Switzerland, bounded, N. by Basel-Landschaft, W.S. and S.E. Bern, and E. Aargau. It is the most irregularly shaped of all the Swiss cantons, its contour presenting merely a succession of protuberances and indentations; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 36 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m.; area, 229 geo. sq. m. It is traversed throughout by the Jura, which here assumes the form of seven distinct and nearly parallel terraces, highest in the S., and gradually lowering as they proceed N., from 3000 ft. to 1000 ft. Corresponding with these terraces are a series of parallel valleys. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which receives the far greater part of its drainage through the Aar, which traverses the canton in an E.N.E. direction, and receives within it the Dumnern and Emmen. The climate is on the whole remarkably temperate.

The strata belong to the Jura limestone-formation, and nowhere are the blocks of gneiss and granite which cover the surface of the slopes of the Jura more numerous and of larger size than in Solothurn. Among minerals the first place is due to iron, of which extensive beds, in the form chiefly of bog-iron ore, occur, both on the N. and S. foot of the Jura chain. Both gold and silver were at one time worked, but the operations are not now continued. The limestone is extensively quarried, partly for burning and partly for building. When susceptible of a high polish, or variegated, it takes the name of Solothurn marble, and is much used for ornamental purposes. In some spots brown coal or lignite occurs. In respect of soil this canton is one of the most highly favoured in Switzerland. Not only in the lower grounds but in many of the mountain-slopes, almost all the ordinary cereals and large quantities of fruit are raised. After satisfying the home consumption, grain is extensively exported. A large portion of the surface is occupied by meadows and pastures. On these immense numbers of cattle, both for feeding and dairy purposes, are kept, and the produce forms one of the most important sources of revenue. The woods also are extensive. They are chiefly of hardwood, but are partially intermixed with pine. Manufactures, instead of making progress, appear rather to have recently declined; but trade, favoured much by locality, continues to increase. The inhabitants are mostly R. Catholics, and speak German. Numerous schools are provided, and every child seven years of age must be at school. The canton is divided into nine districts or bailiwicks. The government, once aristocratic, was considerably modified in 1831 and 1841, by a strong infusion of the democratic principle. Of the 105 members, of whom the great council or legislative body consists, 55 are chosen directly by the people, 45 by electoral delegates, and nine are named by the council itself. P. (1850), 696,613; of whom 61,556 are R. Catholics, and 8097 Protestants.

SOLOTHURN [French, *Soleure*; anc. *Solodurum*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., finely situated on the S. side of one of the most beautiful parts of the Jura chain, on both sides of the Aar, here crossed by two bridges, 18 m. N. Bern. The town was once regularly fortified, but in 1835 the demolition of the fortifications was decreed by the grand council, and has since been accomplished. It is well built; has wide, well-paved streets, several good squares, of which that of the market-place, adorned with a fine fountain, is the best. The principal edifices are the minster or cathedral, the clock-tower, of Burgundian origin, a massive square of solid masonry, rising for 80 ft. without window or other opening; the townhouse, an old irregular building, surmounted by several towers; the museum, containing a rich collection of Jura fossils; the barracks, the arsenal, with a very curious and extensive collection of ancient armour; the theatre, public library, and gymnasium. The manufactures are of little consequence, and consist chiefly of cotton stuffs, leather, ironware, paper, beer, and vinegar. Trade also is very limited. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, spent the last two years of his life, and died here in 1817. Pop. 5370.

SLOTWINA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 90 m. S.E. Lemberg, in a richly-wooded district on the Bystrzyca. It has a Polish and Rusniak parish church, and a flour-mill. P. 2500.

SOLOVETZKOI-OSTROW, or **SOLOVEI**, a group of isls. Russia, Gulf of Onega, 140 m. W.N.W. Archangel. The largest of them is 18 m. long N. to S., by 12 m. broad; and abounds with talc, obtained in large plates, often more than a foot square, and extensively used for glazing, particularly in sea-lanterns. It has a celebrated monastery, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; and a large beautiful church, with a library containing many ancient books and MSS.

SOLRE, two places, Belgium:—1, (*-sur-Sambre*), A vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 13 m. S.E. Mons; with manufactures of refined salt, a foundry, a brewery, marble saw-works, a flour-mill, and quarries of marble. P. 1278. —2, (*-Saint-Gery*), A vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, 21 m. S.S.E. Mons; with a blast-furnace and other iron-works, brick-works, chalk-works; a brewery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 870.

SOLRE-LE-CHATEAU, a tn. France, dep. Nord, on the Seine, 31 m. S.S.E. Valenciennes. It has manufactures of lace, serge, and woollen covers, several worsted and filling mills, naileries, tanneries, marble and glass works; a trade in wool, flax, wood, &c. Pop. 2289.

SOLSONA [Latin, *Setelsis*, or *Celsona*], an episcopal city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. Lerida, 54 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Rio Negre. A strong wall, with nine towers, three gates, fosses, and redoubts, surrounds the city; and on an eminence which commands the town, stands the square old castle, with its round-towers at the angles. It has two squares, one with a fountain in the centre, and the other surrounded with colonnades; a townhouse, with prison attached; two endowed schools, several convents, an hospital, an episcopal palace, and a Gothic cathedral; manufactures of knives, locks, lamps, nails, &c., and two flour-mills. Pop. 2056.

SOLTA [anc. *Olyntha*, or *Solentum*], an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, nearly opposite to Spalato, and separated by a narrow channel from the isle of Brazza; greatest length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., 10 m.; mean breadth, about 3 m. It is well wooded and fertile; and is famous for its honey, which owes its flavour to the rosemary which abounds. It has also a trade in wine and oil, and supplies Spalato and Trau with firewood. Pop. 1742.

SOLTH, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 49 m. S. Pesth, in a marshy district, on a branch of the Danube. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 6949.

SÖLVESBORG, or **SÖLVITSBORG**, a seaport tn. Sweden, on a bay of the Baltic, län and 38 m. W.S.W. Carlsrona. It is old, but tolerably well built; has a handsome market place, and a considerable trade with the interior. The harbour is good; the environs are covered with orchards, and in the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1284.

SOLWAY FIRTH, an arm of the Irish Sea, forming part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and extending inland in a N.E. direction for above 41 m., with a breadth diminishing from 20 m., at its entrance between St. Bees Head in Cumberland, and Rayberry Head in Kirkeudbrightshire, to 7 m., and finally only to 2 m. on the Scottish side it receives the Urr, Nith, and Annan; and on the English side, the Derwent, Ellen, Waver, Wanspoul, and Eden. All these rivers, owing to the rapidity with which the tide advances, are liable to a bore at high springs. A large portion of the Solway is left dry at ebb-tide, and the water, from the quantity of sand, is of a whitish colour. It abounds with fish, and has several valuable salmon-fisheries. On its E. shore are Whitehaven, Maryport, and Allonby, and on its W. Annan and Kirkeudbright.

SOLWYTCHEGODSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 267 m. N.E. Vologda, r. bank Wytshchegda; with 16 churches, a monastery, manufactures of leather, tallow-melting establishments, and extensive salt-works. Pop. (1849), 1106.

SOLYMOS, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad; with a Greek church, and the ruins of an old castle, occupied by Isabella, queen of John Zaplya, as a place of refuge at the time when Buda fell into the hands of the Osmane. P. 1215.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, near Gyöngyös; with a handsome church. P. 1604.

SOMAGLIA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Lodi, 3 m. S.W. Codogno; with a church, and manufactures of tiles and earthenware. Pop. 2047.

SOMAIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E. Douai; with manufactures of cambric, and mills in which fine thread for lace is spun. Pop. 2488.

SOMARIVA-PERNO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba; with a splendid palace, and several churches. Pop. 1995.

SOMAULI, a country of E. Africa, occupying the most N.E. portion of that continent. It is of a peninsular form, having the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb as far as Zeyla, on the N.; the Indian Ocean as far as Ras-el-Khyale, lat. 7° 45' N., on the E.; and terminating N.E. in Cape Guardafui. Its limits S.W. are unknown. Two ranges of mountains traverse the peninsula S.E. to N.W., between which lies the Wadi Nogal, or 'Happy Valley,' extending in almost a straight line throughout the whole length of the double range. The natives speak of this valley in the most glowing terms, which apparently forms their great road for trade. It is extremely fertile and beautiful, is rich in gums, and abounds in game and water. The greater part of the N. coast, and a portion of the E.S. of Cape Guardafui, is lined with hills of considerable elevation, in some parts attaining a height of between 6000 ft. and 7000 ft. On some of the mountain-ranges many large blocks of pure white marble are found, with abundance

of obsidian, gypsum, and large masses of basalt. It is not a little remarkable that the majority of the streams flowing from the mountains on the coast, are bitter, and in quality highly astringent. There are, however, others that afford most delicious and pure water. Several varieties of gum-trees occur, and the mimosa, tamarisk, wild fig, and several species of the cactus and aloe are abundant. Wild beasts are numerous; they include elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, wolves, and jackals. Several varieties of deer, jerboas, squirrels, and a species of toucan are common. White vultures of enormous size are frequently seen; also the common osprey. The Somalees are represented as perfidious, bigoted, and quarrelsome. The principal articles of trade or produce are ghee, myrrh, ivory, ostrich-feathers, and gum-arabic, some orchilla-weed, and a kind of saffron. The only port is Berbera, on the N. coast.

SOMBEREK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, about 3 m. from Mohacs, in a fertile wheat-district; with a church, two handsome chateaux, and some trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 2172.

SOMBOR, tn. Hungary. See **ZOMBOR**.

SOMBORN [formerly **Sonneborn**], a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. E. Hanau; with a church, tile-works, and four mills. Pop. 1544.

SOMBOURN, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (*Kings*); 7425 ac. Pop. 1242.—2, (*Little*); 1521 ac. Pop. 101.

SOMBEREFTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Namur; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, and partly in linen-weaving. Pop. 2120.

SOMBRERETE, a small tn. Mexico, dep. and about 80 m. N.W. Zacatecas; remarkable only for the rich mines of silver in its neighbourhood.

SOMBRERO, an uninhabited isl., W. Indies, the most N. of the Caribbean Islands; lat. (centre) 18° 35' 45" N.; lon. 63° 27' 46" W.; about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long N.N.E. to S.S.W.; breadth, 150 yards. It is flat, rugged, and without soil, excepting a small patch near the centre, on which grow a little grass, some weeds, and a kind of samphire. Multitudes of sea-fowl frequent the island during the breeding-season.

SOMEISAT [anc. *Samosata*], an ancient ruined N. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 m. N.E. Bir. The remains of this celebrated place, the birth-place of Lucian, are just recognizable. The modern town is small and miserable.

SOMERBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1000 ac. Pop. 503.—2, Lincoln; 2990 ac. Pop. 297.—3, Lincoln; 1940 ac. Pop. 270.

SOMERCOTES, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*North*); 8622 ac. Pop. 1039.—2, (*South*); 2597 ac. Pop. 400.

SOMERFORD, three pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*Great*); 1770 ac. Pop. 556.—2, (*Keynes*); 1640 ac. Pop. 373.—3, (*Little*); 1392 ac. Pop. 357.

SOMERGEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. N.W. Ghent; with a church, chapel, communal house, orphan asylum, hospital, and two chateaux; linen and cotton manufactures, a dye-work, two breweries, and numerous mills. Pop. 7136.

SOMERLEYTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1410 ac. P. 627.

SOMER'S ISLANDS. See **BERMUDAS**.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, par. Eng. Derby; 697 ac. Pop. 111.

SOMERSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 600 ac. Pop. 64.

SOMERSET, a co. England, bounded N. by the Bristol Channel, N.E. Gloucestershire, E. Wiltshire, S. Dorsetshire, S.W. and S. Devonshire, greatest length, E. to W., 68 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1607 sq. m., or 1,028,090 ac. The coast, in which the only two harbours of any importance are formed by the mouths of the Avon and Parret, is in the E., with the occasional interruption of a few limestone-cliffs, low and marshy, but in the W. is generally lined with lofty cliffs, composed of slate. The interior consists of ranges of hills separated sometimes by valleys, but more frequently by extensive low marshy flats or fens. In the N.E. these hills are irregularly grouped, and form a number of picturesque eminences, the loftiest of which, Lansdown and Dundry hills, attain the respective heights of 813 ft. and 790 ft. E. of these groups, and extending in a W.N.W. direction from near Frome to the Bristol Channel, are the Mendip Hills, which form a marked and continuous range nearly 30 m. long, and

in some parts exceed 1000 ft. in height. The Quantock Hills, occupying the W. part of the county, are still more elevated, and in their culminating point, called Bagborough Station, or Will's Neck, attain the height of 1270 ft. In the N.E. the prevailing strata belong to oolite formation, and contain the quarries which furnish the famous Bath stone; in the E. and S.E. magnesian limestone is largely developed; on the N.E. side of the Mendip Hills, extending from the neighbourhood of Frome towards Keynsham, are three small isolated coal-fields, the last of which is nearly connected with the larger field of Gloucester. These fields are skirted, particularly on the S., by mountain-limestone, interrupted by occasional patches of old red sandstone. In the W. of the county the latter forms the prevailing formation, and consists chiefly of slaty rocks, forming the wild moorlands of Exmoor Forest. Besides the Avon and Parret already mentioned, the former bounding the county on the N.E., and the other traversing it nearly centrally in a N.W. direction, numerous other streams descend from the hills, and afterwards wind circuitously among the marshes. Among others are the Yeo, Axe, Brue, another Yeo or Ivel, and the Tone. By a number of cuts and canals, and more especially by the Glastonbury canal, and the Yeo and Parret Navigation, an important chain of internal communication has been formed, and to this the advantages of the railway system have recently been added by the Great Western railway, which, after skirting the county from Bath to Bristol, pursues a somewhat circuitous course S. to Taunton, and is joined by several important branches. Both the soil and climate of Somersetshire are well adapted for agriculture, and particularly on the rich alluvial tracts, and in the vale of Taunton, heavy crops of the finest wheat are raised. The meadows and pastures, too, are remarkably luxuriant, and rear large numbers of excellent cattle both for the butcher and the dairy. The hilly grounds are chiefly pastured with Leicester or Southdown sheep. After cereals, the most important crop is potatoes. Flax and hemp are grown to some extent, and wool and teasel form important objects of culture in particular districts. The manufactures, mostly woollen and worsted goods, gloves, silk, and lace, have their principal seats at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, Chard, Bruton, and Shepton-Mallet. The salmon, herring, and other fisheries, are carried on to some extent in the Bristol Channel. P. 443, 916.

SOMERSHAM:—1, A vil. and par. England, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Huntingdon, in a fertile district; with a parish church, a Baptist chapel, and a free school. Area of par., 4121 ac. Pop. 1653.—2, Par. Eng. Suffolk; 1027 ac. Pop. 422.

SOMERTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, nearly in the centre of the county, not far from l. bank Cary, over which is a stone-bridge, 28 m. S.W. Bath, consists chiefly of five narrow streets; and has an ancient church, a free school, a well-endowed almshouse; and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Glove-making is carried on to some extent. Area of par., 6925 ac. P. 2140.

SOMERTON, four pars. Eng.—1, Oxford; 2140 ac. P. 342.—2, Suffolk; 1040 ac. P. 136.—3, (East), Norfolk; 798 ac. P. 57.—4, (West), Norfolk; 1189 ac. P. 262.

SOMERVILLE, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, on the Shawshen and several lines of railway, and 3 m. N.W. Boston. It has among its establishments the Maclean asylum for the insane, and Tuft's college, established by the Universalists in 1852. The only extensive public works are those of the Row Bleaching Company. Pop. (1850), 3540.

SOMIDOURO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. E.S.E. Marianna; with a parish and five auxiliary churches; most of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 2000.

SOMILYO, or SZILAGY-SOMILYO, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Kraszna, on the Kraszna, 52 m. N.W. Klausenburg; with a Protestant and a Greek church, a Minorite cloister, courthouse, and mineral-springs. Near it is the old castle of Bathory. Pop. 2747.

SOMMA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 9 m. E. Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius; with a castle, three churches, three monasteries, and a nunnery. Pop. 7120.

SOMMA, or SOMA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Milan, on the Ticino, at the point where it issues from Lake Maggiore. It is a well-built place, of considerable antiquity; has a court of justice, a magnificent palace, two parish churches, and a trade in wine and silk. Two great battles have been fought in the vicinity—one be-

tween Caius Marcellus and the Insubri, and the other between Hannibal and Scipio. The Romans gained the former, but lost the latter. Pop. 3890.

SOMMARIVA-DEI-BOSCO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Alba; with a court of justice, a parish church, finely seated on a height near the site of the old castle, of which some ruins still exist; an hospital, three schools, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 5333.

SOMME [Latin, *Samara*], a river, France, rises in dep. Aisne, 7 m. N.E. St. Quentin; flows S.W., enters department Somme, flows N.W. past Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, beyond which, about 15 m., it falls into the English Channel. Its only affluent of the least importance are the Avre and Celle, both on the left. Its whole course is about 135 m., of which 30 m., commencing at Amiens, are navigable. By the canal of Somme and that of St. Quentin, it communicates with the Oise and the Scheldt.

SOMME, a dep. France; bounded, N. by dep. Pas-de-Calais, N.E. Nord, E. Aisne, S. Oise, S.W. Seine-Inférieure, and N.W. the English Channel; greatest length, E. to W., 71 m.; average breadth, 38 m.; area, 2343 sq. m. The coastline, which has an extent of about 25 m., is divided into two nearly equal portions by the mouth of the Somme; that to the N. consisting of low sandhills, little raised above the sea-level; and that to the S. of steep cliffs, composed of clay, marl, and chalk, which are of a mouldering nature, and incessantly giving way before the action of the waves. The interior consists for the most part of extensive naked plains, which have a dull monotonous appearance, but are occasionally diversified by small valleys, enlivened by streams, and often covered with verdant turf. The principal river is the Somme, which gives its name to the department, and traverses it centrally E. to W., receiving the Authie and the Celle, both on the left bank. The water-communication is extended and greatly improved by the canal of the Somme. The soil is for the most part a mixture of chalk, sand, and clay, and is not possessed of much natural fertility, but has been greatly improved by careful cultivation. About three-quarters of the whole surface are arable, and one-twelfth is in wood, which is much scattered over the department. The cereals produced more than suffice for the consumption. Oleaginous crops, beet, hops, dye and medicinal plants are also extensively grown. There are many large and thriving orchards, from the produce of which an excellent cider, forming the common beverage of the country, is made. There are no minerals of any importance. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture; but manufactures have made considerable progress, and consist chiefly of woollen cloths, velvet, furniture prints, hempen, cotton, and linen goods, hosiery, iron-ware, beet-root sugar, leather, paper, soap, oil, glue, mineral acids, and chemical products. The trade is chiefly in corn, flour, clover, lucerne, and oleaginous seeds, cattle, salt provisions, coal, wool, cotton and linen thread, pack-sheeting, cordage, and colonial produce. Somme is divided into five arrondissements—Amiens (the capital), Abbeville, Doullens, Montdidier, and Peronne; subdivided into 41 cantons, and 831 communes. Pop. (1852), 570,641.

SOMMEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. S.E. Rahunpur; in a swamp, and during the rainy season almost under water. It contains about 4000 houses.

SOMMELSDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, isl. Overflake, 19 m. S.W. Rotterdam; with a convenient harbour connecting with the Haringvliet. It has a church and a chapel; a townhouse, a school, a general and an orphan hospital; and some trade in fish and agricultural produce, particularly grain. Pop. 2454.

SOMMEN, a lake, Sweden, in S.W. of län Linköping. It is of very irregular shape, and stands about 450 ft. above the sea-level, in the midst of wild and mountainous scenery; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. It contains a large island, receives several small streams, and discharges itself at the N. extremity by a stream which joins the Roxen, and by means of a canal communicates through it with the Baltic.

SÖMMERDA, or GROSS SÖMMERN, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. It is walled; has two churches, and manufactures of iron-ware. Pop. 3330.

SOMMEREIN, or SOMORJA, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 11 m. S.E. Pressburg, in the greater island Schütt,

near l. bank Danube. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church; and a handsome townhouse, with a tower; and several mills. Pop. 3590.

SOMMERFELD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 45 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Lubitz. It is walled; and has a church, a castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 3648.

SOMMERHAUSEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, S.E. Würzburg; with a church, castle, poor-house, and orphan hospital; manufactures of tobacco, muslin, lace, and wicker-work; and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1229.

SOMMIERES [anc. *Sumerius*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, 15 m. S.W. Nîmes; on a height above l. bank Vidourle. It was once fortified, and formed an important Protestant stronghold during the religious wars. The fortifications have been razed, with exception of the castle. The manufactures, which are of considerable importance, consist of woollen cloth, woollen covers, and moleskins. There are also several distilleries, tanneries, and fulling-mills. The trade is in agricultural produce, wine, brandy, combed wool, sheep-skins, woollens, &c. Pop. 3623.

SOMNAUTH, or **PUTTUN-SOMNAUTH**, a tn. Hindoostan, at the junction of three streams near S.W. shore Gujerat, 29 m. N.W. Diu Head; lat. 20° 53' N.; lon. 70° 35' E. It is celebrated for its temple, which stands on the site of an earlier edifice, sacked by the Sultan of Ghuznee, and subsequently razed by the Mahometans. It is annually visited by multitudes of pilgrims. The gates of the original temple, carried off by Sultan Mahoud, and erected on his tomb at Ghuznee, were restored to Somnauth in 1842, after an absence of 800 years, by Lord Ellenborough, after Ghuznee had been taken by the British. The whole district is celebrated in the tales of Hindoo mythology.

SOMNO (Rio do), two rivers, Brazil:—1, Rises on the confines of prov. Pernambuco, in the Serra-das-Figuras, prov. Goyaz, and proceeding W.N.W. through this prov., joins r. bank Tocantins.—2, Rises in the Serra-da-Saudade, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the frontiers of prov. Goyaz; flows N.E., receiving the Almas on the right, and joins r. bank Paracatu, whose volume it doubles.

SOMODY, or **SOMOGYI**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar; about 25 m. from Kaschau. It is a cavalry-station; and has a church and a mineral-spring. Pop. 1189.

SOMOGYVAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumeg; about 2 m. from Oreg Lake, in a fertile district. It has a church, the extensive ruins of a strong castle, several mills; and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1042.

SOMOLYA, a vil. Hungary, co. Bars, about 5 m. from Mezo-Kövesd; with a trade in corn, wine, and timber; and a stone-quarry. Pop. 1149.

SOMORROSTRO, a vil. Spain, prov. Biscay, in a valley, and l. bank river of same name, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay, 18 m. N.W. Bilbao. It has a small port, defended by several batteries; and near it a turreted palace. In the valley are rich seams of iron, which is extensively mined and manufactured. Pop. (valley), 8040.

SOMOS, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Saros, 6 m. from Eperies, in a fertile district; with a church, a castle with fine gardens, a mill, and fine oak timber. Pop. 1058.

SOMOSKESZ, or **SOMOS-KÖZ**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Arad; in a well-wooded but not fertile district, 15 m. from Zerend. It has a Greek church. Pop. 1142.

SOMPTING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2930 ac. Pop. 559.

SOMU-SOMU, a tn., S. Pacific, N.W. side, isl. Tabu-Ouni or Yuna, one of the largest of the Feejee group; lat. 16° 46' S.; lon. 179° 58' W.; consisting of about 200 houses.

SON-SERVERA, a vil. Spain, E. extremity of isl. Majorca, near the sea. It has a square, which serves as a market-place; a parish church, endowed primary school; 12 flour and 14 oil mills, and a tile-work. Pop. 1925.

SONAIL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 145 m. E. by S. Odeypoor; a flourishing place, with about 4000 inhabitants.

SONCINO, a market tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Cremona, r. bank Oglio. P. 4228.

SONDERBURG, a tn. Denmark, cap. bail. of same name, on S.W. of isl. Alsens, Alsen and 27 m. N.N.E. Schleswig; on an acclivity near the Alsund, the whole of which may be regarded as a continued harbour. It has a collegiate church, an old turreted castle of its name on the strait, and the well-

endowed hospital of St. Jurgen; good building-yards, and some shipping and general trade. Sonderburg was fortified in 1243. Pop. 3300.

SONDEKSHAUSEN, the cap. of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 34 m. N.N.W. Weimar. It is walled, has four gates; a palace, with gardens, and a rich cabinet of natural history; two churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, savings-bank, and theatre. Pop. 3500.

SONDRIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 57 m. N.N.E. Milan, cap. prov. of same name; at the S. foot of the Rhetian Alps, on the Mallerio, near its junction with r. bank Adda. It has eight churches, a gymnasium, hospital, theatre, and house of correction, a civil and criminal court of first resort, several schools, and several industrial establishments. It is extremely liable to inundation by the Mallerio, which almost destroyed it in 1834. Pop. 4767; (prov.), 96,144.

SONE, or **SOANE**, a river, Hindoostan, which rises in a plateau on the N. frontiers of Gundwana, not far from the sources of the Nerbudda; flows first N.W., then E.N.E., and joins r. bank Ganges, 28 m. above Patna, after a course of about 450 m. Its principal affluents, all on the right, are the Coput, Hutsoo, Kunher, and Coyle. In the upper part of its course it flows through a narrow valley, hemmed in, particularly on its l. bank, by lofty mountains, separating its basin from that of the Jumna; during its middle course, the same mountains separate it from the Ganges, to which, for many miles, its direction is almost parallel; in its lower course the valley widens out into alluvial plains, while its bed, nearly dry, except in the rainy season, is marked by a desert of sand resembling a vast arm of the sea when the tide is out. At Baroon, about 60 m. above its mouth, this bed is 3 m. wide, and the banks, unprovided with trees, have a very barren and desolate appearance. In February, 1848, when Dr. Hooker crossed the river at this point, the body of water was not above 80 yards wide; but in the rains the whole 3 m. become one rapid flood, 10 ft. or 12 ft. deep, and charged with yellow sand. Above Baroon the country becomes rich and highly cultivated, and is covered with indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, &c., while the date or toddy palm, and the fan-palm, become very abundant and tall. Still higher up, the mountains approach the river, and send out spurs forming lofty precipices of limestone and sandstone. At Kota, considerably farther up, the strata become carboniferous, and coal is reported to exist. Along the banks of the river, shivered and undulating strata of metamorphic quartz, hornstone, &c., occur in many places, and appear to furnish the beautiful agates and carnelians, known in commerce by the name of Soane pebbles. Alligators, chiefly of the short-nosed or mugger kind, are numerous in the stream; fish also, particularly several varieties of carp, abound, and are said to be superior to those of the Ganges. The Sone claims to be a classic river, having been satisfactorily identified with the ancient Eranobos, an apparent corruption of the Sanskrit Hierinnia Vahu, or Golden-armed. Gold is, however, no longer found.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*.)

SONEJA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 27 m. N. Valencia, r. bank Palancia; with a townhouse, built in 1845, of good architecture; two primary schools, a parish church, and a hermitage; oil and flour mills, and manufactures of white-lead. In 1836 the Carlists burned Soneja, but were overtaken by General Grases and defeated. P. 1640.

SONG-CA, a large river, Anam, formed by the junction of the Le-téen and Song-shai, the former rising in China, and the latter in Laos. It flows S.E., passes Kachao and Hean, and falls by several mouths into the Gulf of Tonquin. The natives on its banks wash gold from its sands.

SONGARI, or **SONGARI**, a river, China, Manchooria, rises in the N. slope of the Amba Chanyan Alin Mountains, on the N. frontiers of Corea; flows first N.W. past the towns of Kirin-Oula and Petoone to the frontiers of Mongolia, then E.N.E. past the town of Oanlin, and joins r. bank Amoor, after a course estimated at above 700 m. It has a deep channel, well adapted for navigation; and receives numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Hoorha on the right, and the Tonken and Tambio on the left.

SONICO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 3 m. S.E. Edolo, l. bank Ollio; with several churches, and a saw-mill, tile-works, and limekilns. Near it are slate-quarries and iron-mines. Pop. 1454.

SONINO [anc. *Sumnino*], a tn. Papal States, 17 m. S.S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1000.

SONMEANEE, or **SOUMEANEE**, a tn. Beloochistan, N. extremity bay of same name; lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 66° 35' E. It is mean and dirty, and has about 500 houses built of mud, and each surmounted by a small turret or flue, open on one side to the sea-breeze, which it sends downward into the interior of the building, for the purpose of mitigating the excessive heat. The inhabitants live principally by fishing, and are extremely poor, except a few Hindoos, who have the whole trade of the place in their hands. The imports from Bombay are silk, cloths, iron, tin, steel, copper, pepper, sugar, and spices; from the Persian Gulf, dates and slaves; from Scinde, coarse cotton cloths. The exports are horses, butter, wool, hides, oil, grain, dried fruits, and gum.—The bay is said to be free from rocks or shoals, and is capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet. The harbour, on which the town is situated, is a large irregular inlet, spreading out in extensive swamps, and choked with shoals. It is difficult of access, and has many other disadvantages, including a bar at the entrance. Sea-going vessels in general anchor outside the bar, at the distance of about 2 m. from the town.

SONNEBERG, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail., in a narrow valley on the Röhren, 34 m. E.S.E. Meiningen. It contains a handsome church and townhouse; but is chiefly remarkable for the extent to which it carries on the manufacture of all kinds of toys, which, under the name of Sonneberg and Nürnberg wares, are known over Europe. A quarry in the neighbourhood produces excellent hones, and vast numbers of slate-pencils. Pop. 3732.

SONNENBERG, or **SUNYPEIK**, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle and N.W. Saaz, on the Erzgebirge. It is regularly built; has a church, townhouse, school, and numerous mills. Near it silver and tin are worked. Pop. 1643.

SONNENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Lenz with the Lönitz. It has a church and a castle; manufactures of woollen cloth, a tile-work, and several mills. A great number of eels and cray-fish are taken here. Pop. 3186.

SONNENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circle and 11 m. S.S.W. Luckau. It has a church, a town-school, an hospital; manufactures of linen, tile-works, and a trade in cattle, flax, and yarn. Pop. 1055.

SONNING, par. Eng. Berks and Oxford; 9813 ac. Pop. 2695.

SONOMA, a post tn. and port of entry, U. States, California, cap. co. of its name, W. side Sonoma Creek, on N. shore of Bay of San Pablo, 50 m. from San Francisco, in a rich agricultural district. Pop. (1853), 1200.

SONORA, a tn., U. States, California, on the Woods, a tributary of Tuolumne, 130 m. E. San Francisco. Pop. (1853), 4000.

SONORA, a dep. Mexican Confederation, bounded, N. by New Mexico, belonging to the U. States; E. Chihuahua and Durango; S. Cinaloa; and W. the Gulf of California; area, 123,466 sq. m. The surface in the W. and S. is generally flat, and in the latter direction contains a considerable extent of fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui, and a number of small lakes which are formed on the flats during the rainy season, and are carefully used for irrigation; towards the E. the cordillera of the Andes begins to rise, and ultimately attains great height in the Sierra Madre and other massive mountain-chains. In this mountainous district many fine and fertile valleys intervene, and rich mineral deposits have been discovered. The climate is warm throughout the year, the thermometer ranging between 75° and 84° from April to September, but in early spring rapid changes of temperature are common. The chief rivers, beside the Mayo and Yaqui or Huacui, already mentioned, are the Rio-Grande-de-Bavispe, the Oposura, Sonora, and tributary Dolores, Guaymas, San Ignacio, Gila, and Colorado, the last forming part of the N. boundary. A large portion of the department is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to R. Catholicism, and subsist partly by agriculture; but the greater part are wild and nomadic, and generally hostile to the whites, on whom they often commit great ravages. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on at Guaymas, which has one of the best harbours in West Mexico, and at Pitic, a great depot for the goods imported at Guaymas. For administrative purposes

it is divided into the two depts. Arispe and Horecasitas, each with three cantons. Its capital is Ures. P. (1850), 139,374.

SONORA, a river, Mexican Confederation, rises in N. of dep. Sonora, near lat. 32° N.; flows first S.S.W., skirting the E. side of a cordillera, then nearly due W., past the town of Pitic, and a few miles below, disappears in an extensive lake; total course, 220 m.; chief affluent, the Dolores.

SONSBECK, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 31 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Sonsbach; with a castle, and a Protestant and R. Catholic church; manufactures of woollen cloth, and articles in brass. Pop. 1336.

SONSECA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 11 m. S. Toledo. It has a townhouse, and prison, a primary endowed school for boys, three private schools for girls, a parish church, a hermitage, and a promenade. Coarse cloths are manufactured; and there are a chocolate-mill, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 4087.

SONSONATE, tn. Central America. See SANTA-ANNA.

SONTHEIM:—1, A tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, near Heilbronn; with a church, and manufactures of eau-de-cologne. Pop. 1014.—2, A tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, near Heidenheim; with a church and a market. Pop. 1167.

SONTHOFEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, at the confluence of the Osterach with the Iller, 29 m. E. Lindau. It has two churches, a castle, hospital, and infirmary; a blast-furnace, and other iron-works; several nairies, numerous mills, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1863.

SONTRA, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on a small river of same name, 24 m. S.E. Cassel. It is entered by four gates; contains a church and a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a paper and a powder mill. P. 1746.

SOO-CHOW-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on a lake in the line of the Imperial canal, and in the fairest, richest, and most populous district of China, 125 m. S.E. Nankin. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls about 10 m. in circuit, and of four suburbs of great extent; together with an immense floating population; and is completely intersected by canals, crossed by numerous bridges, several of which are substantially built of granite. It is celebrated throughout China for the splendour of its buildings, the beauty of its terraces and gardens, the luxury and refinement of its inhabitants, and the excellence of its manufactures, including silk goods, said to be superior in variety and richness to those of any other town in the empire; linen and cotton fabrics, glass, lacquered ware, paper, and numerous articles in iron, ivory, wood, horn, &c. The trade, both in these articles and in the general produce of the country, is very extensive, and the signs of prosperity are everywhere visible, the whole road to Shanghai, about 40 m. E.S.E., presenting a continuous range of towns and villages, while the environs are covered with orchards, gardens, mulberry-plantations, and highly cultivated fields of cotton, rice, wheat, &c. Pop. said to exceed that of Nankin, and conjectured not to be far short of 2,000,000.

SOODAN, **SOUDAN**, or **SUDAN**, more correctly Berr or Biled es-Sudan, the Land of the Blacks, is the general name given by Arab writers to Negroland, where it confines on the desert, or to the countries along the S. frontier of the Sahara. The application of the name, however, is often special, and appears to vary in different authors, not so much owing, perhaps, to the political fluctuations of the African interior, as to different degrees of intimacy with the several commercial routes across the desert; though the relative importance of those routes must, doubtless, have risen or declined with the power of the tribes who used them, and the prosperity of the trade to which they ministered.

Berr-es-Sudan extended, we are told, from the Nile in the E. to the Atlantic Ocean in the W., that is to say, nearly across the African continent. But when the Arab writers proceed to details, and attempt to describe the several nations occupying this long line, it is obvious that they omit altogether the Yolofo, Seracoolies, Foolaahs, and other nations dwelling on the Senegal. Towards the Atlantic their knowledge was bounded by the Magharawa, a Berber tribe, who occupied the coasts near Arguin, and the districts of the gumforests. The most W. kingdom of the blacks (Soodan), as they distinctly state, was that of Ghanah, and Ghanah was unquestionably near the N. bend of the great river (the Joliba, Issa or Quorra), and not far from the site of the modern Timbuctoo. Yet El Bekri, in one of the earliest accounts of Ghanah ex-

tant (of the 11th century), mentions Silla, which lies much higher up the river above Jenné (or Ghenné, whence Ghinewa and Guinea), S.W. from Timbuctoo. The name Silla belongs to the language of the Mandingoes, who are thus recognized among the Soodan of that age. But early in the 13th century, the Susu, a people of Mandingo race, conquered Ghanah, and founded Timbuctoo; they gave way, however, in a few years to the Mali, a people of the same race, whose original seat appears to have been Bambarra, on the Joliba. How long the Mandingoes remained masters of the chief commercial frontier of the Berr-es-Sudan we know not, as Arab writers enable us to trace the empire of Mali during only a century and a half, but the title of Mali was still very eminent in the 16th century, and is not yet quite forgotten. The people immediately S. of Ghanah were the Inkizar (Nkisar), the Kigsoor of Caillié. The Kigsoor or Nkisar language is that known to the tribes of the desert as the Songhay or Sungay, which extends from Jenné or Ghenné, on the Joliba, E. to Sai, where the same great river, flowing S., takes the name of Quorra. It is, in short, the language of the country embraced by the great winding of the river, which flows N. from Jenné to the borders of the desert (near Timbuctoo); then running E. a few days, turns S. or S.E. to Ghurma and Nufi. The chief place of this country was Kagho or Kugha, on the river above Sai, of which little is known at the present day, though it will probably be found to exist still under the name of Googra. The river of Ghanah flowed, according to the Arabs, into the lake or sea of Quorra, and the river at Nufi, or from Rabba downwards, is still called the sea. They added, that a branch (the Tehadda) went E., which was supposed to join the Nile; near this branch they placed the Yemyem or Lemlem, the wild people reputed to be cannibals, who, though they seem to retreat before close inquiry, are still connected by tradition with the hills of the Bauché (boors or peasants), in the Houssa country. While the Mali ruled this part of Negroland, they pushed their conquests E. beyond the river from Kagho to Tekadda in the desert, where there were copper-mines. There can be no doubt that the name usually read Tekadda is the Tekiddi of Dr. Barth, a little way N. of Aghades. This movement of the Mali shows the early connection which subsisted between Kagho and that part of the desert, a connection proved also by the prevalence of the Sungay language at Aghades, a remarkable fact pointed out by Dr. Barth, who errs materially, however, in his explanation of it, for he seems to regard Timbuctoo as the first source of that language, which was in reality diffused along the frontier of the desert from Timbuctoo to Aghades, by the commercial activity of the natives of Inkizar, between Jenné and Kagho. From this prevalence of one language at the chief markets on the S. borders of the desert, we are justified in drawing the important conclusion, that wherever the names Soodan, or Sudan, and Berr-es-Sudan, are used specially, and not in a general sense, they apply to the country and people embraced within the limits of the Sungay language, that is to say, from Jenné in the W. to Aghades in the E., or the whole frontier of Negroland lying between the terminations of two great routes across the desert, namely, that from Taflelt or Wed Nün, and that from Tripoli.

The most E. nation of the Berr-es-Sudan mentioned by early writers, is Kanem, which seems to have enjoyed an undisputed superiority before Bornu rose into notice. Darfur and Kordofan, connected with Egypt from the earliest times, were never expressly mentioned as parts of the Berr-es-Sudan, though with Bergoo, Waday, Sennar, &c., they are often now designated under the name of Eastern Soodan. Mention is made of Guber, Zegzeg, Kabi, Kwara, Nufi, &c., but the general name Houssa, under which these provinces are now included, never once occurs. Makrizi appears to have known Adamava, on the Benne or Tehadda, and Umburn, S. of that river. The country S. and S.E. of Inkizar, or behind Dahomey and Asientie, was called Wangara—the name still given to it by the people of Houssa.

The recent explorations of Dr. Barth show that the sources of the Benne (Tehadda) and Faro (its chief affluent) are in the heights which send their waters in the opposite direction to the Calabar and Gaboon; and that the country, as far at least as the sixth parallel, is a plain, diversified only at wide distances by insulated mountains of no great elevation; nor do the accounts of the natives which reach some distance S.E., indicate anywhere the existence of chains of high mountains.

With the champaign character of the country may perhaps be connected the wide diffusion of the Fellatah, whose equestrian habits would exclude them from rugged and mountainous districts. These remarkable people are now known to extend, in an almost uninterrupted chain of independent states, from the banks of the Senegal to those of the Benne in Adamava; and report adds that they are not very distant from the White Nile in lat. 5° N.—(Jomard's *Ehriai*; *The Negroland of the Arabs*, 1841.)

SOODEN, two small places, Hesse-Cassel:—1, A tn., prov. Hanau, circle and 9 m. W.S.W. Schlächtern; with a church, castle, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 1205.—2, A vil. Niederhessen, circle Witzhausen. It has salt-springs, with works which produce about 3000 tons of salt yearly. Pop. 1205.

SOODEN, a watering-place, Nassau, dist. and 3 m. N.W. Höchst, in the vicinity of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The springs, seven in number, are of a chalybeate and saline nature, and are said to have great efficacy in many disorders. The bathing establishment is complete and much frequented.

SOOKERTAL, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, 35 m. S. by W. Hurdwar; lat. 29° 28' N.; lon. 78° E.

SOOKULTEERUT, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, r. bank Nerbudda; lat. 21° 48' N.; lon. 73° 12' E.

SOOLOO, [Spanish, *Jolo*], an archipelago, Indian Ocean, between the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the N., the Celebes Sea on the S., the island of Borneo on the S.W., and that of Mindanao on the N.E.; and between lat. 4° 44' and 6° 56' N.; and lon. 119° 30' and 122° 30' E.; length, S.W. to N.E., about 200 m. It consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small, and divided into three groups, named respectively after the three principal islands, Basilan in the N.E., Sooloo in the centre, and Tawee-Tawee in the S.W. Basilan, situated S. of the fortress of Sambaonga, on the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by a strait about 15 m. wide, is of an oblong form, about 42 m. long, by 6 m. broad; low towards the coast, but mountains toward the centre; well wooded, abounding in picturesque scenery, and very fertile. The only other island of this group deserving of notice is Pila, situated W. of Basilan, about 6 m. long N. to S.; low and narrow in the S., but widening out and rising into mountains in the N. Sooloo, of an elongated form, stretching 35 m. from E. to W., with a breadth of 5 m. to 10 m., has an elevated surface, rising occasionally into mountains of remarkable appearance, abounds in magnificent scenery, and is both well wooded and fertile. Among the valuable timber-trees are teak and sandal wood; and among the fruits, cocoa and areca nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild boars and deer are common; and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are very abundant. The fishing along the coast is very productive, and employs a large number of the inhabitants. The principal town of same name, also called Soung, situated on the N.W. coast, has a good roadstead, with anchorage in 18 to 20 fathoms on a loose sandy bottom; is defended by several forts mounted with very defective cannon; and though generally composed of huts, has some houses of more ambitious appearance, among which are the sultan's palace, a small mosque, a tomb called that of Shah-Sujah, and the residences of several datus, or chiefs. The trade of the whole island centres here, and is carried on to some extent with Manila, but one of its most important items is the produce of piratical expeditions, to which the inhabitants are much addicted. Pop. of town, 6000. The other chief islands of this group are Pala on the S., and a small group called the Tapul Isles on the S.S.W. Tawee-Tawee, the last of the three principal islands, is situated near the peninsula of Unsang, forming the N.E. extremity of Borneo, is about 35 m. long N.E. to S.W.; has a very elevated and mountainous surface, making it visible at the distance of above 30 m.; is densely wooded, and has a large lake, called Boe-dato, situated near its centre. Another lake, or rather arm of the sea, situated in the S.E., and called Dongon, forms an admirable natural harbour, and its only port. Very little is known of this island, but the oysters on its coasts, and those of several other of its islets, are said to contain excellent pearls. The whole of the Sooloo archipelago is under the sway of a despotic sultan, and the inhabitants, evidently of Malay origin, of the kind to which the Spaniards of the Philippines apply the common name of Moros, are generally represented as cruel and treacherous. Their aggregate pop. is estimated at 200,000.

SOOLOO SEA. See *MINDORO SEA*.

SOONDA, a ruined tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; lat. 14° 43' N.; lon. 74° 58' E. According to native authorities this town was 3 m. each way within the walls, and fully occupied with houses. The outermost wall was estimated by the natives to have been 48 m. in circumference; and there were formerly three lines of fortifications around this city. It is reduced now to less than 100 houses.

SOONEL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, 80 m. N. Oojein; lat. 24° 33' N.; lon. 75° 56' E. It is a place of considerable extent, and of a square form, having two broad streets that cross each other at right angles.

SOONERGONG, a decayed city, Hindoostan, on an arm of the Brahmapootra, 13 m. S.E. Dacca; lat. 23° 39' N.; lon. 90° 43' E.; now reduced to a mere village. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of a beautiful cloth, called cassas.

SOONGARIA, **DZOUNGARIA**, or **TCHOONGARIA** [Chinese, *Thian-shan-pelu*], a country, Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, between lat. 41° 30' and 48° 40' N., and lon. 75° and 90° E.; and bounded N. by the Russian govs. Omsk and Tomsk; W. the Bourtous and Kirghiz of the Great Horde; S. several ranges of mountains, of which little is known. It is divided into three military divisions—III in the S.W., Kour-Kara-Oussou in the centre, and Tarbagatai in the N.E. The surface consists chiefly of an elevated and almost desert plateau, surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them, before attaining much magnitude, disappear in the sands of the desert, or empty themselves into its lakes. Of these the largest, though only a minor portion of it belongs to this territory, is Balkash-Nor or Tengiz. The largest of the others are Issi-Kul or Temourton-Nor in the S.W., Kourghé-Nor, Kaltaroshké-Nor, and Avar-Nor towards the centre, Kesil-Bachi-Nor in the E., and Zaisan in the N.E. Large tracts are altogether or nearly unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains, and many of the valleys, are covered with good pasture, on which numerous nomade tribes feed their herds. In all the three divisions considerable tracts are under cultivation, and produce grain of different descriptions, chiefly millet and barley. N. of the III, which is the principal river of the division of its name, and flows W.N.W. to the S. extremity of Lake Tengiz, extensive forests occur; towards the E. are many marshy tracts covered with reeds, and furnishing shelter to numerous wild beasts. The domestic animals are principally camels and buffaloes. Among the minerals are gold, copper, iron, and it is said also coal. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. Soongaria was originally inhabited by the Ou-sun, who appear to have been completely distinguished from the neighbouring nations by having blue eyes and red beards. About the 6th century they were expelled by the Turks, who, after remaining masters for several centuries, were obliged to yield to the victorious arms of Genghiz-Khan and his Mongols. The Mongols became divided into two great divisions—Mongols proper and Eleuthes or Calmucks. The latter long were held in subjection by the former, but at last the Calmucks threw off the yoke, and one of these tribes, called Soongars or Soongarians, having greatly distinguished themselves, gave their name to the country. About the end of the 17th century the Emperor of China, after a long and bloody war, effected the subjugation of Soongaria, and, in 1754, rivetted his authority more firmly by putting down an insurrection in which 1,000,000 Eleuthes are said to have perished. Since that period Soongaria has been treated as a Chinese province.

SOONTH, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, 80 m. E. by N. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 13' N.; lon. 73° 55' E. The fort is built on the W. face of a high rocky hill, and contains a curiously-constructed palace.

SOONWALD, an elevated plateau, Germany, which belongs to the Hunsdruck, a ramification of the Vosges, and terminates abruptly on the l. bank of the Rhine, near Bacharach.

SOOTY, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 30 m. N.N.W. Moorsheadabad; lat. 24° 26' N.; lon. 88° 2' E. In 1763 the British troops here defeated those of Meer Cossim.

SOOVAR, **SALZBURG**, or **SLANA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Saros, 2 m. from Eperies; with two churches and a castle. It is famous for its salt-mines. P. 1222.

SOPHIA, or **TRIADITZA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, cap. sanjak of same name, in a plain on the Bogana, an

affluent of the Isker, near the foot of the N. side of the Balkan Mountains, 310 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It is a large but very indifferently built place, consisting for the most part of mean houses, and narrow, uneven, dirty streets; is the see of a Greek archbishop, and a Catholic bishop; and has several mosques, elegant public baths, very extensive bazaars, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Greeks and Armenians. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Sophia was built by the Emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. Pop. about 50,000.—The **SANJAK**, about 270 m. long N.W. to S.E., with a maximum breadth of 100 m., has a mountainous surface, covered by ramifications of the Balkan, one of which here forms a water-shed between the basins of the Black Sea and the archipelago. In the valleys the climate is mild, and the soil fertile, producing much wine, corn, rice, tobacco, and flax; the pastures feed great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the mountains are clothed with forests of excellent timber.

SOPHIA (Str.), a tn. Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by railway. It contains a remarkable church, built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople; has manufactures of linen, and near it is the imperial palace of Tsarkooselo. Pop. 700.

SOPLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 4400 ac. Pop. 896.

SOPONYA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, in a fertile district. It has a Protestant church, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1600.

SOPORNYA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 16 m. from Neutra, on the Waag; with a church, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1116.

SOPOTNICZ, or **SOPOTNYA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, 20 m. from Hohenmauth. It has a church, a mill, and a trade in corn, cattle, and deals. In 1834 a remarkable landslide took place here. Pop. 1125.

SOPWORTH, par. Eng. Wilts; 1011 ac. Pop. 220.

SORA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, in a fertile plain, r. bank Liri, which bends round the town, and is here crossed by two bridges, 15 m. E.N.E. Frosinone. It is walled; defended by a castle, and tolerably well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral, which is a noble structure; three collegiate and two parish churches, two monasteries, and a nunnery; two seminaries, and a school for *belles-lettres*; an hospital, and two almshouses. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth and paper. Sora is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of justice. Cardinal Baronius, author of the annals which bear his name, was born here. Pop. 8000.

SORAGNA [Latin, *Soranea*], a tn. and com. duchy and 18 m. N.W. Parma; with a parish church, a large and magnificent palace, with marble sculptures; fine gardens, a primary school, an almshouse, and an orphan hospital. P. 5312.

SORANO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Grosseto, 5 m. N.E. Pitigliano. It is walled; and has a collegiate church, a school, and manufactures of saltpetre. Pop. 1083.

SORATA, a tn. Bolivia, in the Andes, dep. and 57 m. N.W. La Paz, prov. Larecacha, 8850 ft. above sea-level; with an agreeable temperate climate, reputed healthy. Pop. 1200; or including canton, 3000. A few miles S. the two peaks of Sorata, the one 21,043 ft. and the other 21,286 ft. high.

SORAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt. It is walled, flanked with towers, well built; and has two castles, two Protestant parish churches, three chapels, a gymnasium, lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, and two hospitals; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather, tobacco, and carriages; a sugar-refinery, dye-work, and worsted-mill. Pop. 7391.

SORBANO-DI-ROMAGNA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence, r. bank Savio. It has a church, a castle, and a trade in chestnuts and cattle. Pop. 1014.

SORBAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Almeria, on an eminence rising perpendicularly from the centre of a natural fosse to the height of about 50 yards. It is ill built; and has a square containing the parish church, the courthouse, the granary, the prisons, and the palace of the Duke of Valoig and Alva. There are also a poorhouse, three primary schools, a hermitage, the ruins of a Moorish fort; and manufactures of esteemed pottery-ware, of which great quantities are sent to Jaen, Murcia, and Granada, as well as shipped at Almeria; also weaving of linens and serges. P. 5200.

SORBIE, par. Scot. Wigton; 6 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1886.

SORBOLO, a vil. and com. duchy and 7 m. N.E. Parma, on the Enza; with a large church, two primary schools; and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, rice, and cattle. P. 3397.

SORDEVOLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Biella, near l. bank Ingagno. It has two small squares and a church. Pop. 2127.

SORDI, a small isle. off W. end, Crete; lat. 35° 34' 18" N.; lon. 23° 27' 15" E.

SOREL, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a tn. Lower Canada, co. Richelieu, at the confluence of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence, 45 m. from Montreal. It is well laid out, and is the principal market of one of the most productive districts of Lower Canada. Ship and steam-boat building are extensively carried on, and most of the steamers which ply between Montreal and Quebec and the intermediate ports are laid up here during the winter, it being the safest port, and least incommoded by ice, which exists between Kingston and Quebec. During the last war with the U. States, Sorel was the head-quarters of a considerable military force, and the imperial government are still possessed of extensive barracks here, but no military are now resident in them. There are two R. Catholic churches and a convent, an Episcopal church, and several good schools. Pop. (1852), 3424.

SORELL CAPE, Van Diemen's Land, W. side of the entrance into Macquarie harbour; lat. 42° 10' S.; lon. 115° 11' E.

SORESINA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Cremona, beautifully situated at the foot of Monte Canto, among vineyards. It is well built; has a court of justice, four churches, a nunnery, an hospital, two schools; and a trade in corn, mustard, and excellent flax. Pop. 7740.

SOREZE, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, on the Sor, 35 m. S. Alby. It long formed an important stronghold of the Protestants, but its fortifications were razed in 1629. It contains an old abbey of Benedictines, the buildings of which have been converted into a college, which has acquired considerable celebrity; and possesses an observatory, chemical laboratory, cabinet of natural history, and botanical garden. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton hosiery, and there are several tanneries and cotton-mills. In the neighbourhood is the vast reservoir of St. Ferreol, constructed as a feeder to the canal du Midi. Pop. 1559.

SORGONO, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Busachi, on a hill, in a healthy but somewhat mountainous district. Pop. 1188.

SORGOSON, a vil. Philippines, isl. Luzon, prov. and 30 m. S. by E. Albay; lat. 12° 52' 12" N.; lon. 123° 52' E. (u.); on a large land-locked bay of same name, presenting secure anchorage for large vessels. Some boat-building and rope-making are carried on.

SORGUES, two small rivers, France. The one rises in dep. Aveyron; flows W.N.W., passes St. Afrique, and joins r. bank Dourdon, after a course of above 30 m., of which 18 m. are used for floating. The other, formed by the celebrated fountain of Vaulse, in the dep. of that name, flows first W., then N.W., and about 4 m. N. Avignon, joins an arm of the Rhone, after a course of 24 m. It is much used for irrigation.

SORGUES, a vil. France, dep. Vaulse, on the Sorgues, here crossed by a remarkable bridge, 6 m. N. Avignon. It is walled, contains the remains of an old castle, built by the popes in the 14th century; and has manufactures of madder, a silk and a paper mill, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2228.

SORI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near Recco, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has a small but richly-decorated parish church, with some good paintings. The inhabitants are almost all fishermen or sailors. Pop. 1969.

SORIA, a prov. Spain, Old Castile, bounded N. by provs. Burgos and Logroño, E. Saragosa, S. Guadalupe, and W. Segovia and Burgos; area, 5770 sq. m. This is the most cold, arid, and rugged district in the whole peninsula; for the prolongation of the central line of the Pyrenees, which forms the N. and N.E. boundary, sends out innumerable branches, which alternate with valleys, glens, and mountains of the second and third order, presenting altogether, scenery of a grand but not very pleasing character. In some places are forests of pine, beech, and oak, as well as an infinity of aromatic and medicinal herbs; while in others are abundance of fine pastures, which maintain a considerable number of sheep and horned cattle, and some swine; but the most striking

objects are barren hills, quite denuded of vegetation, where the snow remains the greater part of the year. In general the soil is not fruitful, neither producing grain nor vegetables of a good quality, nor in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants, although there are tracts of rather fertile land in the neighbourhood of Soria, the capital of the province, Almazan, Osma, and Medinaeli. The Douro, Cedacos, Queiles, San Pedro, Cornago, Alhama, Avion, and other streams, take their rise in this province, and it is also watered by the Uvero, the Tera, &c. Agriculture employs the greater part of the population, but the labours of the field in many places are left to the women, while the men employ themselves in preparing charcoal, cutting and sawing timber, and making furniture and implements of pine. Rearing cattle forms another branch of industry, but there is a great falling off in the production of fine wools. For want of roads, Soria has little communication with the other districts of Spain, and accordingly there is scarcely any commerce, the only article of consequence exported being timber for Madrid and Aragon. As regards crime, Soria possesses an unenviable distinction, when compared with most of the other provinces of Spain. P. 140,000.

SORIA, a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 113 m. N.E. Madrid, on an irregular eminence, r. bank Douro, over which there is here a fine bridge. The houses are generally two and three stories high; streets commodious, well-paved, clean, and generally provided with sewers; the principal ones have arcades, and the town is well lighted. There are six squares, in one of which stands the townhouse, with prisons attached; and in another, the gigantic palace of the counts of Gomara, a substantial edifice in the Gothic order, which among other remarkable things, has a stable large enough to accommodate a squadron of horse. Soria has also seven parish churches, a founding, and a civil and military hospital, a very handsome theatre, various educational establishments, among others, a normal school and a college, a Jesuit's college, which now serves as barracks; several convents, also converted to secular uses; and two nunneries. Agriculture, and the preparation of exquisite butter-cakes, are the chief occupations; and there are flour-mills, tanneries, dye-works, potteries, a brewery, &c.; and a trade in fruits, sheep, wool, wood, &c. This city is still surrounded with its walls, which were raised in 1290, and are well preserved. It was sacked by Ney in 1808. The famous Numantia is said to have been 4 m. from Soria. Pop. 5400.

SORIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 8 m. S.E. Monteleone; with a convent. Pop. 2500.

SORIASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 34 m. N.N.E. Alessandria; with a court of justice, a parish and an auxiliary church, and two palaces, one of them in a ruinous state. Pop. 1632.

SORISOLE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Bergamo, at the foot of Monte Canto; with a large and handsome church, tile-works, and lime-kilns. Rock-salt and coal are mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1517.

SORN, par. Scot. Ayr; 6½ m. sq. Pop. 4174.

SORÖE (Latin, *Sora*), a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, cap. bail. and on a lake of same name, 44 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. It has an excellent richly-endowed academy, in a flourishing condition. Pop. 850.

SORÖE, an isl. Norway, prov. Finmark; lat. (W. point) 70° 39' N.; lon. 21° 25' E. (u.); a few miles from Hammerfest, and separated from isl. Seeland by Söröe Sound. Its coast is very much indented; length, 13 m.; breadth, 6 m.

SOROKA, two places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. and 185 m. W. Archangel, on an isl. of the White Sea, in the mouth of the Vig, which here forms several picturesque cascades. It is a clean, well-kept place; has a small harbour, and carries on an active salmon and herring fishery. Pop. 500.—2, A tn., prov. Bessarabia, cap. circle, r. bank Dniester, 86 m. N.N.W. Kichinev; with three churches, a synagogue, a monastery, and an active transit trade. Near it much saltpetre is obtained.

SOROKSAR, a market tn. Hungary, Hitler Danube, co. and 8 m. from Pesth. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3518.

SOROTCHINSKAIA, a Russian fort, gov. Orenburg, l. bank Samara, 190 m. S.S.W. Ufa. It is the most important of the forts which line this river, is inclosed by a ditch, an earthen rampart, and a wooden wall, flanked with towers; and has a church, barracks, and extensive magazines. The number of houses is about 200.

SORRENTO [anc. *Surrentum*], a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Naples, S. shore, Gulf of Naples. It has ancient walls, flanked with towers; and besides occupying a beautiful site, and possessing a fine climate, is clean and well built. It is the see of an archbishop; and contains a cathedral and six other churches, seven monasteries, three nunneries, a college, seminary, and hospital; and has considerable manufactures of silk. In ancient times it was famous for its wine, but its present produce is very indifferent. It carries on an active trade with the capital, supplying it with oil, milk, game, and veal, all of which, but particularly the last, are excellent. It is the birth-place of Torquato Tasso. P. 8000.

SORSO, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 7 m. N.N.E. Sassari, near lake Platamona, a large sheet of water abounding with eels and mullet. It has a large baronial palace, in a dilapidated state; a fine fountain, with pilasters and sculptures; and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 4000.

SORTELEHA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. and 19 m. S. by E. Guarda, on a lofty height near the source of the Coa. It is walled, and defended by a castle; and contains a Latin school, and an hospital. Pop. 850.

SORVILLAN, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 40 m. from Granada, 4 m. from the Mediterranean; with a church; courthouse, primary school, several distilleries, and a trade in brandy. Pop. 1640.

SOS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 58 m. N.W. Saragossa; on two eminences at the foot of a lofty hill. It possesses much importance in a military point of view, from its lofty position, its strong old walls, its very ancient citadel, planted on a rock in the centre of the town, and a magnificent tower of the most solid construction towards the W., once regarded as impregnable. The houses are of moderate height; streets are narrow and steep, but well paved. It has a town-house, college with about 300 pupils, a school for girls, an hospital, a church, a convent without the walls, and various sanctuaries and hermitages. On the S. stands a fine Gothic palace, belonging to the Marquis of Campo Real, which served as a residence to the governors, and in which Ferdinand the Catholic was born, March 10, 1452. Agriculture, weaving, pottery, wax-chandlery, pressing oil, and grinding corn are the main occupations. Pop. 2475.

SOSA, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 6 m. W.S.W. Schwarzenburg; with manufactures of articles in iron and tin, two alum-works, several saw and other mills; and a trade in lace. Pop. 1757.

SOSDIA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 12 m. from Detta; with a Greek church. Pop. 1167.

SOSIO (SAN), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 1950.

SOSNA, two rivers, Russia:—1, (*Bistraia*, or *Rapid Sosna*), Rises near Malo-Archangelsk, gov. Orel; flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 140 m., joins r. bank Don.—2, (*Tikhia*, or *Quiet Sosna*), Rises in the W. of gov. Voronej, and flowing N.E., joins r. bank Don; total course, 110 m.

SOSNITZA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 59 m. E. Czernigov; at the confluence of the Ubida with the Desna. It has 10 churches; and a trade in corn and cattle. P. (1849), 4895.

SOSPELLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 17 m. N.E. Nice, on the Bevera. It possesses several public walks; is the seat of a superior court; and has a handsome church, a college and gymnasium, several schools, a convent, and an hospital. Pop. 4394.

SOSTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., S.S.W. Catanzaro; with manufactures of common woollen stuffs; cotton and silk are raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1650.

SOSTE (SAN), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, S.W. Castrovillari; with two churches. Pop. 1830.

SOSTEGNO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 12 m. E.N.E. Biella, on the side of a fertile hill. It has two churches. Pop. 1421.

SOSVA, two rivers, Russia. The one rises in the N. of gov. Perna, on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows first circuitously S.E.E., then E.N.E. into gov. Tobolsk; and after a course of about 180 m., unites at Pelinsk with the Pelim in forming the Tavda. The other rises in the circle of Berezov, on the frontiers of Perm and Tobolsk; flows first N., then E., then N.E.; and after a course of about 360 m., joins l. bank Ob, at the town of Berezov. Its chief affluents are the Mulaia, Sosva, Bogulka, and Bogultchia.

SOT-DE-FERRER, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 30 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana. It is regularly built; has a church, a very indifferent courthouse, a primary school, and a prison, occupying part of the buildings of an old castle; oil and flour mills; and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. P. 1391.

SOTBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1500 ac. Pop. 152.

SÖTERN, a vil. Oldenburg, princip. Birkenfeld, near Rohlfelden; with a church and two mills. Pop. 1033.

SOTHERTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1085 ac. Pop. 252.

SOTILLO-DE-LA-ABRADA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and S. Avila; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; oil and flour mills; and a trade in silk. Pop. 1040.

SOTO, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de-Cameros*), A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 17 m. S. Logroño, on the Leza, here crossed by a bridge. It has two squares, a church, a good hospital, two endowed primary schools, and several hermitages; manufactures of cloths, chiefly black and brown, seven works for spinning wool, 12 fulling-mills and dye-works, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2521.—2, (*de-Luina*), A vil. and par. Asturias, prov. and about 28 m. from Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, near the Esqueiro, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, and a primary school; a fishery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1300.—3, (*de-la-Vega*), A vil., prov. and about 25 m. from Leon; with a church, and a primary school; a lint, oil, and the two flour mills; and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1485.—4, (*y-Amio*), A vil., prov. Leon, near Murias-de-Paredes. Pop. 994.

SOTO-LA-MARINA, a small seaport, Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, 20 m. N.E. Santander, l. bank river of that name, near its mouth, where there is a harbour encumbered by a bar. It is composed chiefly of Indian huts. Pop. about 3000.

SOTOANNE, a group of the Caroline Islands, near lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 153° 30' E. It consists of more than 60 islets, connected by reefs, encircling a lagoon, with openings into it. All the islets are covered with wood, and appear to be inhabited. They extend over an area above 17 m. long, by 12 m. broad.

SOTOMAYOR (SAN SALVADOR), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Pontevedra; with a church, townhouse, old castle, and primary school. Pop. 1780.

SOTTEGEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13½ m. S.W. by E. Ghent; with a good market-place, a church, chapel, townhall, prison, musical society, several schools, and manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; leather, soap, candles, tobacco, chicory, and oil. Pop. 2138.

SOTTERLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1593 ac. Pop. 227.

SOTTEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, a vil. France, so near Rouen as to be properly one of its suburbs; with manufactures of soap, glue, chemical products; and several spinning-mills. P. 3877.

SOTTO-MARINA, an isl. Austrian Italy. It is one of the low, long, and narrow islands which separate the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic Sea; greatest length, 5 m.; breadth, little more than 1 m. The town of Chioggia stands on its N. extremity, and a long stone-wall, 32 ft. thick, but now much dilapidated, protects it imperfectly against the waves.

SOTWELL, par. Eng. Berks; 701 ac. Pop. 133.

SODUAN. See **SOODAN**.

SODJA, or **SUDSEA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. S.W. Koursk, in a low and unhealthy situation. It contains eight wooden churches, and several charitable endowments; and has a saltpetre-work, and an annual fair. It is surrounded by numerous orchards and kitchen-gardens, in which the inhabitants find their chief employment. Pop. (1849), 2776.

SOUFFLENHEIM, or **SUFFLEN**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, about 20 m. N.N.E. Strasburg; with manufactures of fire-brick. Pop. 3035.

SOUILAC [anc. *Soliacum*], a tn. France, dep. Lot, in a fertile valley, r. bank Dordogne, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, 32 m. N. Cahors. It is generally well built; has a court of commerce, the remains of a Benedictine abbey; manufactures of coarse woollens, agricultural implements, and iron-ware; and a trade in wine, tobacco, leather, salt, cattle, and ship-timber. Pop. 2243.

SOUKGOU-M-KALÉ, or **SOHKOU-MKALE**, a tn. and fort, Russia, in Abkasia, on the Black Sea, S.E. Anapa. It was a place of some importance, and is supposed by some to be the ancient Sebastopolis. It was fortified and garrisoned by the Russians, but was evacuated in the war of 1854-5. The trade is chiefly in salt and firearms.

SOULBURY, par. Eng. Bucks; 4460 ac. Pop. 628.

SOULDERN, par. Eng. Oxford; 1451 ac. Pop. 619.

SOULDROP, par. Eng. Bedford; 1290 ac. Pop. 267.

SOULTZ, or SOULTZ-LA-VILLE, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. S.E. Colmar. It is entered by three gates, is tolerably well built; has a handsome townhouse, and a church with an elegant spire; manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, silk-ribbons, and black-soap; a bleachfield, paper-mill, and several tanneries. Pop. 3090.

SOULTZMATT, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.S.W. Colmar; with some mineral-springs; manufactures of muslin, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 2475.

SOUMAGNE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. E. Liège; with a church, and two primary schools; inhabitants chiefly nailers and colliers. Pop. 2464.

SOUMSHOU, one of the Kurile isls., about 10 m. S.S.W. Cape Lopatka, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka. It is about 10 m. long N. to S.; and from the number of shoals between it and Cape Lopatka, is supposed to have been once united to it. Its centre is in lat. 50° 48' N.; lon. 156° 26' E.

SOUMY, or SUMY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.W. Kharkov, r. bank Psol, at the confluence of the Soumy and Soumki. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse, and defended by a citadel; contains two stone and eight wooden churches, and several almshouses; and has numerous distilleries, a trade in brandy, corn, and other agricultural produce; and four large annual fairs, which attract great numbers of dealers from distant quarters. P. (1842, 11,712).

SOUMY, a lake, Siberia, in the W. part of gov. Toinsk, near r. bank Irtysh; length, N. to S., about 55 m.; breadth, about 35 m. It communicates on the E. with Lake Tchany.

SOUND (THE), or OERESUND, a strait which connects the Kattegat and Baltic Seas, and separates the Danish island

greatest breadth, measured from Copenhagen eastward, is 17 m. The name of Sound, however, is properly confined to the comparatively narrow part of the passage, which, between Elsinør and Helsingborg, has a width of only 3 m. Though the Great Belt affords a much wider and deeper communication between the Kattegat and Baltic, the Sound is that almost universally selected by vessels, partly because it is the shortest, and partly because there is a greater probability of meeting with favourable winds. The depth of water varies from 4 to 20 fathoms, but the channel, to which the name of *deeps* or *runs* is given, is bounded on both sides by shelves and quicksands, which make the navigation dangerous. The clearest passage is on the Danish side, and by almost immemorial custom, sanctioned by treaties, and finally confirmed and regulated by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, all merchant vessels passing the Sound must anchor at Elsinør, and pay duty. The sum paid is not so serious as the delay, which often occasions the loss of a favourable wind. About 19,000 vessels, aggregate burden about 3,000,000 tons, pass the Sound annually.

SOUNG, a seaport, Indian Archipelago. See SOOLOO.

SOUPLET (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Nord, 15 m. S.E. Cambrai; with manufactures of muslin, shawls, and merinoes. Pop. 2187.

SOURABAYA, Java. See SOERABAYA.

SOURAJ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.E. Vitepsk; with a Greek united church, a synagogue, and some transit trade. Pop. 2000.

SOUREBOURG, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 11 m. S. Wissembourg; with manufactures of woollen cloth. P. 2081.

SOURDEVAL, or SOURDEVAL-LA-BARRE, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 30 m. S.E.E. St. Lô; with a beautiful granite fountain; manufactures of cutlery and hardware, and numerous paper-mills. Pop. 1146.

SOURE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, r. bank river of same name, 17 m. S.W. Coimbra; with two churches, a Latin school, and an hospital. Pop. 3670.

SOURE, two places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. Bahia, 40 m. W. Itapicuru; with a church and a primary school.—2, A tn., prov. and 16 m. from Ceara, r. bank Ceara. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, with Indian converts; and has a church, and townhouse, with prison. Pop. under 1200.

SOURTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5018 ac. Pop. 615.

SOUSA, or SUSA, a seaport tn. regency and 75 m. S.E. Tunis; lat. 35° 47' N.; lon. 10° 32' E. It admits vessels of the largest size, but is exposed to the violence of E. winds. Pop. 10,000.

SOUTERRAINE (LA) [anc. *Subterranea*], a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 24 m. N.N.W. Gueret, on the Sedelle. It has an ancient parish church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in thread and hemp. Pop. 1966.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. See AUSTRALIA (South).

SOUTH-BEND, a tn., U. States, Indiana, and so called from its situation on the S. bend of the St. Joseph, 120 m. N. Indianapolis. It is improving rapidly; and has a court-house, jail, four churches, and a county seminary, all built of brick; manufactures of woollen cloth, tools, and agricultural implements; an oil, and two large flour mills. The Michigan Southern, and the Northern Indiana railways connect it with Chicago. Pop. 1600.

SOUTH CAPE, the most S. point of Van Diemen's Land; lat. 43° 40' S.

SOUTH CAROLINA. See CAROLINA.

SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, an isl. Louisiade Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 11° 38' S.; lon. 153° 45' E.; 41 m. long, and 10½ m. broad at its greatest width. Its N. coast is little indented; but there are several marked bays and promontories on the S. coast. Near the centre of the island, on this coast, occurs an isolated peak, 2689 ft. high. The *Nepenthes distillatoria*, or pitcher-plant, and tree-ferns (*Hemitelia*) 15 ft. high, with a diameter at the base of 8 inches, are abundant. Wild pigs are numerous, and birds plentiful, including a very handsome scarlet lory, small green-coloured parrots, and pigeons. The natives of this island and of those adjoining, paint their bodies, using as pigments pounded charcoal mixed up with cocoa-nut oil, and lime obtained from burnt shells. The most common fashion of painting is with a broad streak down the forehead, and a circle round each eye. Occasionally the entire body is blackened, but often the face only, with daubs of paint on the temples, cheek, and round the



of Seeland from Sweden. Taken in its largest sense, as including the whole range of the Swedish coast from Kullen to Falsterbo, its length, nearly due N. and S., is 66 m., and its

mouth, and one or both eyes, giving them a hideous appearance. The women are represented as very unfavourable specimens of their kind. They wear a short petticoat of grass-like stuff, worked into a narrow band, which ties round the waist. They are reserved in their behaviour.—(*Foy, of Rattlesnake.*)

SOUTH-HILL, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3459 ac. P. 730.

SOUTHACRE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2492 ac. Pop. 96.

SOUTHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick. The town, 10 m. E.S.E. Warwick, r. bank Watergall, across which there is a neat stone-bridge of two arches, has a stately church, with a fine tower and spire; and a chapel for Independents; an eye and ear infirmary, a handsome building; and the national school-house, a large and tasteful Gothic edifice. Area of par., 2770 ac. Pop. 1711.

SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, a maritime co. England, including the Isle of Wight (*which sec.*), bounded, E. by Surrey and Sussex, W.

W. by Surrey and Dorset, N. Berkshire, and S. the English Channel; area, 1,040,000 ac., of which about 900,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is beautifully varied by hill and dale, adorned with numerous seats and villages. The valleys are for the most part fertile; but the soil generally is indifferent, the greater part being sandy or gravelly, with chalky hills, and extensive tracts of heath. The N. part of the county, from the borders of Berkshire to Basingstoke, is particularly unproductive, being covered with a brown heath, some parts of which, however, have been brought into cultivation. The S.W. part of the county, again, is occupied chiefly by the New Forest, and by extensive heaths. The really good lands are thus confined almost wholly to the central parts; here the soil is rich, and heavy crops are obtained. The climate is remarkably mild, and in the highest degree favourable to vegetation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and a few pease. Turnips also are extensively cultivated on the lighter soils. Along the coast the smaller breed of Norman cattle predominates; in other parts of the county, Devons, or a cross between them and the Alderney, are most common. The sheep are of various breeds, including the common small forest-breed, or heath-sheep, which yields a fine-flavoured mutton, formerly known by the name of Bagshot mutton. The dairy is not much attended to, little more butter being made than the consumption of the county demands. Hampshire has been long famous for its bacon, the excellence of

which is chiefly owing to the manner in which it is cured, as the native hogs are of very indifferent quality, being coarse and raw-boned, though an improved breed, crosses of the Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex, and Chinese, now predominates. The New Forest occupies the whole country between Southampton Water on the E., the British Channel on the S., and the Avon on the W.; comprising a space of about 12 sq. m. The trees are mostly oak and beech, raised for the use of the navy, about 64,000 acres of the forest being the property of the crown. The horse and hog of the New Forest are peculiar to that locality; the former having a copious tail and mane, the latter a light and active form, with much of the fierce spirit, and something of the colour of the wild boar.

The manufactures of the county are unimportant. Shalloons and serges were formerly made at various places, but the business is now much declined. There are silk-mills at Overton; and malting is carried on to a great extent. Straw-hats, lace, and paper are also made in different parts. The principal rivers are the Avon, Anton, and Itchen. Principal towns—Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Lymington; the three former having communication with the metropolis by railway. The county is divided into 39 hundreds, and 298 parishes. It sends 17 members to the House of Commons. Pop. 405,370.

SOUTHAMPTON, a bor. and seaport tn. England, co. Hants, beautifully situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen, near the head of Southampton Water, and on the South-Western railway, 71 m. S.W. London. It occupies an acclivity rising gradually from the water, and when ap-



1. All Saints' Church.
2. St. Michael's Church.
3. Holyrood Church.
4. St. James and St. John's Ch.
5. St. Mary's Church.

6. Trinity Church.
7. St. Peter's Church.
8. St. Paul's Church.
9. Burial and Guildhall.
10. Post-office.

11. Theatre.
12. Royal Yacht Club-house.
13. Market and Auction-house.
14. Custom-house.
15. Victoria Rooms.

16. Site of Castle.
17. Ordnance Map Office.
18. Railway Terminus.
19. Prison School.
20. Infirmary.

proached by the London road through an avenue of stately elms, has a very striking appearance. It consists of an old and a new town, the former at an early period surrounded by walls flanked with round-towers, of which considerable portions still remain, particularly on the W. side; and entered by several gates, of which three are still standing, and bear the names of West-gate, South-gate, and Bar-gate. The last, a remarkable structure, embattled and machicolated, and large enough to contain the townhall in the upper part of it, is now, in consequence of the extension of the town, nearly in its centre, and being placed across the principal street, running nearly N. and S., divides it into two parts, the part to the N. taking the name of Above-bar, and that to the S. the name of

Below-bar. The latter part continues S. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and terminates near the pier, which was erected in the year 1832, and having been opened by her Majesty (then Princess Victoria), is named the Royal Pier. The principal street is crossed at right angles by several others, which in the older quarters are very irregular, though generally substantial; while those in the more modern portion Above-bar, present many fine ranges of building. Among these the terrace built along the W. shore, and commanding fine views of the surrounding scenery, is conspicuous. The environs are studded with handsome villas.

The ecclesiastical edifices include five parish churches, three chapels of ease, various Dissenting chapels, of which two are Independent, two Baptist, and one each, English Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, Friends', and R. Catholic. St. Michael's, of the churches the oldest, situated in the W. part of the town, and occupying the E. side of a square formerly used as a fish-market, is a spacious Norman structure, with a roof supported by light octangular columns and sharply-pointed arches, a large W. window with beautiful tracery and upper compartments of richly-stained glass, and a tower terminating in a lofty octagonal spire. Holy Rood, situated in the principal street, is also ancient, and is surmounted by a tower and spire. St. Mary's is also an ancient edifice, but has recently been modernized in its internal arrangements, and by the addition of two wings; it stands in the centre of a large grave-yard, for many years the only repository for the dead for the whole town, but now closed entirely. All Saints' is a handsome Grecian structure, with a turret at its W. end, surrounded by six Corinthian columns, and crowned by a dome. St. Paul's chapel, belonging to this parish, is built in the later English style, possesses considerable architectural merit, and has a window of stained glass. The chief educational establish-

by vessels of almost any tonnage. To the tidal-dock two graving-docks have been added, and a third is (1854) in course of construction, which will accommodate the largest steam-vessels in the world. A very fine new close-dock has also been opened, and is extensively used. The accommodation thus provided has made the port the most important packet-station in the kingdom. Steamers sail every fortnight for India (East and West) and China, weekly for the W. coasts of Spain and Portugal, and for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and daily for the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, and France. Ocean-steamers also sail regularly for the western world, and furnish regular communication with the more distant and important colonies of Australia. The imports consist chiefly of stone from the W. and coal from the N.E. maritime counties, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber from the Baltic and America, and wine and brandy from France, Portugal, and Spain. The declared value of exports, only £189,622 in 1816, was £1,859,647 in 1850. In the same year the number of vessels entered from foreign ports was, British, 483 (132,485 tons); and foreign, 143 (19,632 tons); and there cleared for foreign ports, British, 464 (123,155 tons); and foreign, 139 (19,366 tons). The tonnage employed in the coasting trade was at least equally large. Southampton is now one of the Government emigration ports, and during the year 1853 the total number of vessels cleared out from the port for the different Australian ports, with Government emigrants, was 35, with a tonnage of 27,702, conveying 9551 statute adult emigrants, the aggregate number of souls being 11,191. Besides these, several vessels, with emigrants paying their own passage-money, sailed from Southampton for the different Australian ports during the same year. The importance of Southampton, as a passenger and mail-packet port, is increasing every year; as one proof of which, it may be mentioned that during 1853 no less than 26,048 passengers from foreign parts landed in the docks, and 77,005 packages of passengers' baggage, independent of all the commercial goods imported, which were very extensive. The local trade includes a vast amount of retail, chiefly for the use of shipping; and has also a daily market for fish, three general weekly markets, and two annual fairs, one of which, chiefly for cattle, is very important.

Southampton is governed by a town-council, or corporation, consisting of 30 councillors and 10 aldermen (from which the mayor is annually elected). The council also act as the local board of health (the town being placed under the Public Health Act), for the purposes of sewerage, lighting, paving, &c., and supplying the town with water, extensive works for which are (1854) in active progress for procuring a supply from fresh-water springs at Maudsbridge, about 3 m. distant from the town.

One of the greatest attractions connected with the town is the Southampton Common, a beautiful tract of land, richly wooded, 365 ac. in extent, left to the town for public purposes many centuries ago, and which cannot be diverted from public uses, except by common consent of the inhabitants and an act of Parliament, several attempts at which have been made from time to time, but invariably met with a successful resistance. On this common is situated the race-course (one of the most picturesque in England), but the races, which formerly occupied two days annually, have, for some years past, been discontinued. Ten acres of the common, in the S.E. corner, are now appropriated as a cemetery for the town, in which provision is made for the religious feelings of all classes, by the erection of three chapels for the use, respectively, of the Established Church, the Dissenters, and the Jews, who severally bury their dead with their own peculiar rites and ceremonies.

Southampton stands about 1 m. S.W. of the Roman Clausentum, the site of which is still indicated by a fosse and vallum. The modern town is attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, and was first called Hantsone, from which the present name is obviously derived. In the 10th century it was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes, and afterwards, when their sovereign had gained



ABOVE-BAR STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.—From a Print by P. Brannon.

ments are the free grammar-school, the Southampton college, the national, British, parochial, and infant schools; and the literary and scientific wants of the town are supplied by the Polytechnic Institution, which has a large number of members, and is yearly increasing in importance. The charitable endowments include an infirmary, a dispensary, a female penitentiary, several almshouses, and an hospital, originally founded as a nunnery, and occupying an antique range of buildings, with a chapel, long appropriated to the use of French Protestant refugees. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice are the guildhall, custom-house, audit-house, jail, theatre, assembly-rooms, ordnance map office, royal yacht club-house, baths, and public parks, which are now being laid out and planted. The manufactures, with the exception of ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent, are chiefly confined to brewing, coaches, castings, and the refining of sugar.

A tidal-dock, paved with granite and lined with extensive warehouses, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £140,000, and having 18 ft. water at the lowest tides, is accessible at all times by steamers of 2000 tons burden, and at high-water

the throne, became the occasional residence of Canute, who is said here to have administered the memorable reproof which his courtiers had provoked, by the grossness of their flattery in declaring that the very waves would obey him. In 1339, during the reign of Edward III., it was sacked by a united French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, but soon recovered, and receiving additions to its castle and other fortifications, acquired new importance. It claims to be a borough by prescription, but its earliest known charter was granted by Henry II. Since the time of Edward I. it has returned two members to Parliament. Among its natives the only one particularly entitled to notice is Isaac Watts. P. (1851), 35,305.

SOUTHAMPTON, or **SAUGEN**, a rapidly rising tn. Canada West, in a fertile district on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Saugeen river, 60 m. from Goderich. Pop. (1854), about 600. The river Saugeen, which is now being improved, so as to render it a safe harbour, will afford one of the best ports on the E. side of Lake Huron.

SOUTHCHURCH, par. Eng. Essex; 4465 ac. P. 455.

SOUTHDEAN, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 13 m. by 7 m. Pop. 845.

SOUTHEASE, par. Eng. Sussex; 900 ac. Pop. 102.

SOUTHEND, par. Scot. Argyle; 11 m. by 5 m. P. 1406.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet and watering-place, England, co. Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, opposite to that of the Medway, 40 m. E. London. It has recently made rapid progress; has a fine promenade, a district church, an Independent chapel, an assembly-room, library, theatre, baths, some beautiful walks, and a pier above 1 m. long. Pop. 1154.

SOUTHERY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3695 ac. Pop. 1155.

SOUTHFLEET, par. Eng. Kent; 2340 ac. Pop. 657.

SOUTHGATE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Middlesex, 8 m. N.N.W. London, on the New River, in a well-wooded district. It has a number of handsome houses, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, and a national school.

SOUTHILL, par. Eng. Bedford; 6180 ac. Pop. 1400.

SOUTHMINSTER, par. Eng. Essex; 7701 ac. P. 1482.

SOUTHOE, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1860 ac. P. 307.

SOUTHOLT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 798 ac. Pop. 209.

SOUTHPORT, a favourite sea-bathing place, England, co. Lancaster, 20 m. Liverpool, at the mouth of the Ribble. It contains some long and wide streets, many handsome houses and shops, the former with gardens in front; an assembly-room, newsroom, libraries, and several large and handsome hotels. Pop. 4765.

SOUTHTROP, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1453 ac. Pop. 425.

SOUTHTOWN, a hamlet, England, co. Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite to Yarmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge, and of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has a number of handsome houses, an ancient church fallen into decay; building-yards, docks, and timber-wharfs. P. 1412.

SOUTHWARK, a parl. bor. England, co. Surrey, forming one of the great divisions of the metropolis, and shaped nearly like a parallelogram, which is bounded on the S. by Lambeth, and on its other three sides by the Thames, along the S. bank of which it extends nearly 4 m., directly opposite to the city of London; while that part of the river called Lambeth Reach separates it from Westminster on the W., and the other part of it, called Limehouse Reach, separates it from the Isle of Dogs on the E. It is for certain purposes within the city jurisdiction, and under the name of the Borough of Southwark or Bridge-without, is presided over by one of its aldermen; but, as one of the metropolitan boroughs, it possesses an independent franchise, and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 172,863.

SOUTHWELL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Nottingham. The town, 14 m. N.E. Nottingham, is agreeably situated on an eminence; has four principal streets, straight, and kept clean; a collegiate and parochial church, a district church, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel; an assembly and coffee room adjoining, a house of correction, union-house, and national school-room. There are 12 schools, including boarding, day, girls', national and infant schools; and a literary institution. Cotton-stockings are manufactured extensively in the vicinity, as are also brick and tiles; and there is a pretty large mill for spinning silk. Area of par., 4550 ac. Pop. 3516.

SOUTHWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, nearly 2 m. W.N.W. Sunderland, on the heights above the Wear. It is well built; and has a modern church with a square

tower, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national school; manufactures of glass and earthenware, building-yard, and limekilns. Pop. 2721.

SOUTHWICK, three pars. Eng.—1, Northamp; 1320 ac. P. 193.—2, Hants; 4100 ac. P. 596.—3, Sussex; 1470 ac. Pop. 1190.

SOUTHWICK, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts. The village, 10 m. W.S.W. Springfield, contains two churches and an academy. In the township are several mills and manufactories. Pop. 1214.

SOUTHWOLD, a seaport tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, on a hill, 11 m. S. Lowestoff, near the mouth of the Blyth, is mostly well built, and has a fine church, a guild-hall, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the fishery; some are employed also in the preparation of salt, which is exported in considerable quantities. The chief imports are coal, rock-salt, firs and deals, culm, iron, stone, slate, oats, &c.; and the exports, wheat, barley, malt, oak timber, bark, wool, fish, &c. The haven is formed by the Blyth, and is on the S. side of the town. Area of par., 566 ac. P. 2109.

SOUTHWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 481 ac. Pop. 48.

SOUTOUKO, a vil., W. Africa, Woolli; lat. 13° 29' N.; lon. 13° 55' W.; consisting of well-constructed cottages. It has an elegant fortress, and excellent gardens with bamboo inclosures. It is inhabited by Mandingo marabouts, and is an entrepot for British merchandise.

SOUVIGNY [anc. *Silviniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 6 m. S.W. Moulins. It has a handsome Gothic church; manufactures of soda and glass-bottles, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. There are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1756.

SOUVILLIER, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. N.W. Bern, on the Süs. It contains a church, and a parish court-house, in which the records of the district are kept. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making clocks and watches, and other instruments. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Erguel, and several remarkable natural caverns. Pop. 1904.

SOUVRET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 21 m. E. Mons; with a brewery, several distilleries, and two flour-mills, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1144.

SOUZA, a river, Portugal, rises in the Serra Alvao, 9 m. E.S.E. Guimaraens; flows first S.W., then S., and after a course of 33 m., joins r. bank Douro, 12 m. E.S.E. Oporto.

SOUZDAL, or **SUZDAL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 22 m. N. Vladimir, in a fertile plain on the Kamanka. It is a very ancient place, and consists of three quarters, one of which, called the Kremlin, is surrounded by earthen walls and a deep fosse in a very dilapidated state. It contains a handsome episcopal palace, now used as courthouses; six churches, several of them large and richly-decorated structures; three monasteries, and two nunneries, a diocesan seminary, and almshouses; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and some trade. Pop. 3000.

SOUZEL, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, at the foot of a mountain which overhangs l. bank Xingu, above 100 m. from its mouth in the Amazon; with a church and a school. The inhabitants, who are all Indians, live chiefly by fishing and hunting, but also make bricks and earthenware for exportation.

SOUZEL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 8 m. N. by W. Estremoz, with an hospital and almshouse. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1633, between the Portuguese and Spaniards. Pop. 1630.

SOVEL, an isl. about 10 m. off E. coast, Anam; lat. 18° 8' N.; lon. 106° 24' E. (H.)

SOVERIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., N.E. Catanzaro, on a hill near l. bank Simmari. Pop. 1050.

SOVICILLE, or **SUICILLE**, a vil. and com. Tuscany, about 8 m. from Siena, on a slope above the Spino. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a parish church, and an old castle; and has a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 6506.

SOWAUBA, a group of isls. See EIGHT-BROTHERS.

SOWE, par. Eng. Warwick; 2505 ac. Pop. 1586.

SOWERBY, two places, England, co. York.—1, A vil. and chapelry (N. Riding), 1 m. S. Thirsk, near the York and Newcastle railway; with a manufactory of varnish. Pop. 1079.—2, (Bridge), A vil. and township (W. Riding), 18 m. W.S.W. Leeds, on the Rochdale canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway. It has a large chapel with a finely-

groined roof, and an embattled and pinnaced tower; places of worship for the Independents, and the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a national school, a mechanics' institute; and considerable manufactures of cotton, worsted, woollen, and mixed goods, chemical works, several foundries, and large corn-mills. Pop. 4365.

SOWTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1094 ac. Pop. 361.

SOY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 42 m. N.N.W. Arlon; with quarries of building-stone, limekilns, and three flour-mills. Pop. 1003.

SOZA, or SOUZA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, 12 m. S.S.E. Aveiro; with a church and a Latin school. P. 3715.

SPA, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S. Liège. The houses are in general well constructed, and the streets wide, straight, and clean; the town also possesses several public squares, the principal of which, the Place Royale, is lined with handsome edifices, and planted with trees; and has a large church, two chapels, a townhall, theatre, hospital, alms-house, musical society, literary institution, circulating-library, barracks, hippodrome, and several boarding and primary schools. In the environs are delightful promenades and pleasure-grounds for the recreation of the inhabitants. The chief importance of Spa is due to its warm, effervescent, chalybeate, saline, mineral waters, which are much used by visitors on the spot, and also extensively exported. There are manufactures of snuff-boxes, and other fancy articles of wood, painted and varnished; linen and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, candles, oil, &c. Pop. 3817.

SPACCAFORNO, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. and 29 m. W. Syracuse, on the Bufardone, not far from its mouth. It has several churches and convents, and some trade. Pop. 8059.

SPACHINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarz-

wald, in a beautiful valley on the Prim, 9 m. S.E. Rottweil. It has a Latin school. Pop. 1682.

SPAIN [Spanish, *España*; Latin, *Hispania*; French, *Espagne*; Italian, *Spagna*, or *Spagna*; Portuguese, *Hespanha*; German, *Spanien*; Dutch, *Spanje*], a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the far greater part of the Spanish Peninsula, and including the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Exclusive of these islands, it lies between lat. 36° and 43° 46' N.; lon. 9° 10' and 3° 15' E.; connected with the continent on the N.E. by the chain of the Pyrenees separating it from France; and bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, and N.W. the Bay of Biscay. Measured diagonally, the greatest length is from Cape Creux in the N.E. to Cadiz in the S.W., 656 m.; greatest breadth, from Cape Ortegal in the N.W. to Cape Palos in the S.E., 583 m.; but measured due N. and S. and due E. and W., the greatest length is on the meridian of 5° 45' W., from Cape Penas to Tarifa, 540 m.; and the greatest breadth on the parallel of 42° 20', from Cape Creux to Cape Hombro, the N. extremity of Vigo Bay, 620 m. Besides the European territory above indicated, Spain still retains a portion of her magnificent colonies; including the islands of Cuba and Porto-Rico and part of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies; the Philippine Islands and part of the Ladrões, in the N. Pacific Ocean; the Presidios on the coast of Morocco, namely, Ceuta, Melilla, Peñon, and Albuernas, chiefly used as places of banishment for criminals; and the island of Annobon, in the Gulf of Guinea. The following table gives a general view of the area and population of the whole monarchy; showing, at the same time, the political divisions of the European portion, both the ancient kingdoms and provinces, and the modern division into provinces effected in 1834:—

| Kingdoms. | Provinces. | Area, geo. sq. m. | Population, 1849. | Chief Towns. | Pop. | Kingdoms. | Provinces. | Area, geo. sq. m. | Population, 1849. | Chief Towns. | Pop. | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| NEW CASTLE | Madrid..... | 2,172-64 | 405,737 | Madrid..... | 206,714 | MURCIA | Murcia..... | 3,888-00 | 400,000 | Murcia | 55,000 | | | |
| | Toledo..... | 4,215 04 | 330,000 | Toledo..... | 13,580 | | Albacete | 4,878-56 | 195,531 | Albacete | 13,143 | | | |
| | Guadalajara..... | 3,965-44 | 199,746 | Guadalajara..... | 5,170 | | | 8,766-56 | 595,531 | | | | | |
| | Cuenca..... | 5,970-72 | 252,723 | Cuenca..... | 6,087 | VALEN- CIA | Valencia..... | 2,734-88 | 500,000 | Valencia..... | 19,021 | | | |
| | Ciudad-Real..... | 5,777-28 | 302,593 | Ciudad-Real..... | 10,235 | | Alicante..... | 2,151-20 | 363,219 | Alicante..... | 16,952 | | | |
| | 23,101-12 | 1,490,799 | | | Castellon } de la Plana } | | 2,287-04 | 247,741 | Castellon } de la Plana } | | | | | |
| OLD CASTLE | Burgos..... | 3,798-40 | 281,023 | Burgos..... | 15,994 | CATALO- NIA | Barcelona..... | 2,120-80 | 533,695 | Barcelona..... | 121,815 | | | |
| | Logroño..... | 1,330-40 | 185,519 | Logroño..... | 6,848 | | Tarragona..... | 1,866-24 | 290,000 | Tarragona..... | 13,014 | | | |
| | Santander..... | 1,590-88 | 190,000 | Santander..... | 16,222 | | Lerida..... | 3,689-76 | 197,443 | Lerida..... | 12,236 | | | |
| | Soria..... | 2,511-36 | 140,000 | Soria..... | 5,400 | Gerona..... | 1,809-92 | 262,594 | Gerona..... | 8,172 | | | | |
| | Segovia..... | 2,295-84 | 155,000 | Segovia..... | 6,625 | | 9,486-72 | 1,283,734 | | | | | | |
| LEON..... | Avila..... | 2,343-68 | 132,336 | Avila..... | 4,121 | NAVARRÉ | Navarre..... | 3,052-16 | 280,000 | Pampeluna..... | 15,715 | | | |
| | Palencia..... | 2,269-76 | 160,000 | Palencia..... | 11,470 | | BASQUE PROVS. } | Biscay..... | 797-12 | 150,000 | Ribao..... | 10,234 | | |
| | Valladolid..... | 2,287-60 | 210,000 | Valladolid..... | 30,000 | | | Guipuzcoa..... | 668-80 | 141,752 | Tolosa..... | 8,000 | | |
| | 16,197-92 | 1,427,477 | | | Alava..... | 970-40 | | 81,397 | Vitoria..... | 10,266 | | | | |
| ASTURIAS | Coruña..... | 2,415-30 | 511,492 | Coruña..... | 19,415 | BALEARIC ISLS } | Balearic Isls..... | 1,879-04 | 253,000 | | | | | |
| | Lugo..... | 2,613-44 | 419,437 | Lugo..... | 7,269 | | Canary Isls..... | 2,235-20 | 257,719 | Santa-Cruz..... | 8,070 | | | |
| | Orense..... | 1,941-28 | 380,000 | Orense..... | 4,840 | | | | | | | | | |
| GALICIA | Pontevedra..... | 1,221-12 | 420,000 | Pontevedra..... | 4,141 | Total of Spain in Europe..... | | | | | 145,033-12 | 13,956,218 | | |
| | | 8,191-04 | 1,750,929 | | | AMERICA | Cuba..... | 31,459-20 | *730,262 | * In 1851, 1,000,000. | | | | |
| | Badajoz..... | 5,793-28 | 336,136 | Badajoz..... | 11,715 | | Porto-Rico..... | 2,960-00 | 288,000 | | | | | |
| Caceres..... | 5,263-52 | 261,988 | Caceres..... | 12,051 | Virgin Isls..... | | 66-72 | 2,600 | | | | | | |
| ESTRE- MADURA | | 11,056-80 | 601,124 | | | Total of Spanish Monarchy..... | | | | | 243,549-92 | 17,653,651 | | |
| | Seville..... | 3,465-28 | 420,000 | Seville..... | 100,498 | ASIA:— | Philippine Isls..... | 63,200-00 | 2,679,500 | SUMMARY. | | | | |
| | Cadiz..... | 2,159-84 | 358,446 | Cadiz..... | 63,920 | | AFRICA:— | The Presidios..... | 19-20 | 11,481 | Area, geo. sq. m. | Population, 1849. | | |
| Huelva..... | 2,963-28 | 153,462 | Huelva..... | 7,416 | Guinea Isls..... | | 368-00 | 5,590 | | | | | | |
| Cordova..... | 3,801-28 | 348,956 | Cordova..... | 41,976 | OCEANIA:— | Part of the } Ladrone Islands..... } | 443-68 | | | | | | | |
| Jaen..... | 3,669-44 | 307,410 | Jaen..... | 4,600 | | | 830-88 | 17,071 | | | | | | |
| ANDALU- SIA | Granada..... | 3,265-60 | 427,280 | Granada..... | 61,610 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Almeria..... | 2,527-52 | 292,394 | Almeria..... | 17,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Malaga..... | 2,291-04 | 438,000 | Malaga..... | 65,577 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 24,133-28 | 2,745,858 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Saragossa..... | 4,938-08 | 350,000 | Saragossa..... | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| ARAGON | Huesca..... | 4,689-60 | 247,105 | Huesca..... | 9,200 | America, Asia, and Africa..... | | | | | | | 985,619-00 | 3,717,433 |
| | Teruel..... | 5,363-68 | 250,660 | Teruel..... | 7,165 | Europe..... | | | | | | | 145,033-12 | 13,956,218 |
| | 11,991-36 | 847,105 | | | Total of Spanish Monarchy..... | | | | | 243,549-92 | | | 17,653,651 | |

Coasts.—The coast-line, forming about two-thirds of the whole perimeter, has a length of about 1370 m., of which about 600 m. belong to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and 770 m. to the Mediterranean. It is not much broken, but sweeps round in gentle curves, presenting few remarkable headlands or indentations, except on the W. coast of Galicia, where it is fully exposed to the billows of the Atlantic. The whole of the coast, from Fuenterrabia on the frontiers of France, W. to Cape Ortegal, and thence round by Cape Finisterre to the mouth of the Minho, is rocky, but not very elevated, the height never exceeding 300 ft., and often not rising to 40 ft. On the N., though the water is deep up to the shore, there is little sheltered anchorage, but on the N.W. and W. a succession of excellent harbours are found, among which those of Ferrol and Vigo are conspicuous. In the S.W., at the mouth of the Guadiana, a low, sandy, and even swampy shore occurs, skirted in many parts by islands of a similar description, and so shallow that even small coasting-vessels find a difficulty in approaching it; but beyond the mouth of the Guadalquivir the shore rises gradually, and becoming well defined, presents the admirable Bay of Cadiz, with its almost unassailable harbour. The same kind of coast continues till the celebrated Cape of Trafalgar is reached, when the appearance of cliffs is seen. Thence on proceeding E. become more and more elevated, and turning round into the Bay of Algeiras, rise suddenly up into the magnificent rock of Gibraltar, where Spain has the mortification of seeing her strongest fortress in the hands of strangers. The rocky shore, though at a much lower elevation, is continued almost without interruption along the remainder of the S. coast, to its termination at Cape Palos, and with the exception of the ports of Malaga and Carthage, the latter particularly excellent, presents scarcely a single spot where the anchorage is not more or less exposed to prevailing winds. At Cape Palos a change takes place, and a low sandy beach, partly lined with lagoons, stretches N. to within a short distance of Alicante, where there is a good roadstead, but a very indifferent harbour. Here the coast again rises, and bold rocky cliffs, terminating the lofty ridges of the interior, are seen as far N. as Denia, beyond Cape St. Antonio. Here a long curve commences, and sweeps round to the mouth of the Ebro, presenting throughout, with the exception of a few ridges in the vicinity of Castellon-de-la-Plana, a low, sandy, shallow shore, lined with lagoons, along which numerous salt-works are established, but unprovided with a single harbour deserving of notice. Beyond the Ebro low and rocky shores alternate in considerable stretches to the French frontiers. The only ports of consequence are those of Barcelona and Rosas, the latter particularly excellent, though the former is by far the more frequented.

Mountains.—The interior of Spain is as much diversified as that of any other country of the same extent in Europe, but its characteristic feature is its central table-land, which occupies more than a half of the whole surface, and is from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains; N. by those of the Asturias, an obvious continuation of the Pyrenees; W. by a branch of the same mountains stretching S. through Galicia, and along the frontiers of Portugal to the banks of the Douro, and thence continued through the S. of Leon and Estremadura by a series of cordilleras, which finally become linked with a branch of the Sierra Morena; S. by the Sierra Morena; S.E. and E. by the mountains of Murcia and Aragon, among which the sierras Albaracin and Molina are the most conspicuous; and N.E. by a range which, commencing in the Sierra Moncayo, stretches N.W. through Old Castile, and there forms the S. boundary of the basin of the Ebro. On the surface of the table-land itself there is no monotony. It is not only very rugged in many of its parts, but is traversed throughout its whole breadth, E. to W., by two mountain-ranges. The loftier of the two, commencing near the Sierra Moncayo, already mentioned, on the E. frontiers of Old Castile, stretches first between it and New Castile, then between Leon and Estremadura, and finally entering Portugal, becomes linked with the Sierra de Estrella. It may then be considered as dividing the table-land into two distinct portions; a N. comprehending the kingdoms of Old Castile and Leon, and covering an area of about 44,000 sq. m., and a S. comprehending the kingdoms of New Castile and Estremadura, and covering

an area of about 48,000 sq. m. The second great range of the table-land lies wholly within the latter, and commencing in the Sierra Albaracin, on the S.W. confines of Aragon, stretches, under various names, among which those of the sierras of Guadalupe, Toledo, and Mamez, are most conspicuous, nearly across the centres of New Castile and Estremadura, till it is met by the Sierra Alpedrena, from Portugal. Besides these mountain-ranges which thus bound or traverse the table-land, there are others which, though without its limits, are equally deserving of notice. One of these is the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees, which, though partly belonging to France, presents its boldest front to Spain, and has its loftiest summits within it. Another is the Sierra Nevada, which, with its ramifications, covers the greater part of the S. of Andalusia. Its general direction is from E. to W., and is preserved, with more or less distinctness, by its three principal ranges; one in the centre forming the Sierra Nevada, properly so called, running E. and W., and attaining in the Pico de Mulhacen, 11,666 ft., the culminating point of Spain; another on the N., which, commencing in the Sierra de Aguaderas on the S. frontiers of Murcia, is continued W. by the Sierra de Estancias and the mountains of Granada; and a third on the S. skirting the shores of the Mediterranean, commencing in the Sierra Gador, and continued first W. under the names of the Alpujarras, Jolucar, Lujar, and Tejeda, and then S.W. under that of Tolox. After Mulhacen, the most elevated mountain-summits are Maladeta, Mont Perdu, Poseto, and Vignemale, in the Pyrenees; Veleta, W. of Mulhacen; Penaranda, and Penamarea, in the mountains of Asturias; Penaglosa, on the frontiers of Aragon and Valencia; Penalarra, in the range between the two Castiles; Moncayo, Gador, &c.

Rivers.—These are numerous, and several of them pursue courses of several hundred miles, draining large tracts of country. In general, however, rising in the table-land, where the atmosphere is dry, and rain is neither frequent nor copious, their supply of water is comparatively small, and their navigable importance limited. Their basins, lying chiefly in the intervals between the mountain-ranges, are usually bounded by them on the N. and S., and hence all the large rivers flowing through valleys which are open only on the E. or W., necessarily follow one or other of these directions. Those which flow E. belong to the basin of the Mediterranean, and those which flow W. to that of the Atlantic. The most important of the former basins are the Ebro, which, rising in the mountains of Asturias, has a course of more than 400 m.; the Segura, which rises in the most W. part of Murcia, in the sierra of same name, and has an E. course of at least 200 m.; the Jucar, which, rising between the sierras Molina and Albaracin, flows for the most part through a wide and fertile valley, upwards of 200 m.; and the Guadalquivir, which has a course of about 150 m. The most important rivers of the latter basin are the Douro and Tagus, which, however, are more Portuguese than Spanish rivers, because, though they both rise and run the longer part of their course in Spain, the latter, and consequently more valuable part of it, is in Portugal; the Minho and Guadiana, also partly shared by Portugal; and the Guadalquivir, which, flowing between the great ranges of the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada, has a more regular and constant supply of water than most Spanish rivers, but notwithstanding its course of above 400 m., is not navigable by sloops beyond Seville. Considering the number and height of the mountain-ranges, it is remarkable that Spain does not possess a single mountain-lake deserving of notice. Its only expanses of standing water are the lagoons which line part of its S. and W. coasts, and are not only devoid of beauty, but often poison the air with pestilential vapours.

Geology and Minerals.—Almost all the mountain-ranges have a nucleus of granite, overlain by crystalline schists. This is particularly the case in the Pyrenees, the mountains which separate the two Castiles, and the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. In the last the granite and schists often give place to immense masses of serpentine. The mountains of Asturias, however, form an exception to the general rule, and though evidently a continuation of the Pyrenees, differ from them remarkably in geological structure, exhibiting no traces of granite or other eruptive rocks, and consisting almost entirely of carboniferous limestone, and sandstone. The same formation is largely developed in the Sierra de Gador, and in the deep valleys of the

Alpujarras. Secondary rocks, still higher in the series, consisting of chalk and the accompanying strata, often overlie those of the carboniferous limestone, and have their largest development in the districts which border the E. coast. They also form great part of the ridges which intervene between the plain of La Mancha and the Mediterranean. Tertiary formations are found partly on the higher table-land in Old Castile, when they consist chiefly of marls and gypsum, and partly on the plains of Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Cartagena, Aguilar, and Granada. They also fill several valleys, among others, those of the Segura, Lorca, Lower Ebro, and Guadalquivir. The minerals are numerous and valuable; and though, owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial interests of the kingdom have fallen, they are less extensively worked than they formerly were, there cannot be a doubt that the more valuable of them are by no means exhausted. They include gold, which was at one time found in considerable quantities in the Asturias and Galicia, though no mine is now worked; silver, found in numerous quarters, particularly in the Alpujarras, the Sierra de Lujar, and the Sierra de Gador, in all of which the lead, found in the greatest abundance, is highly argentiferous; quicksilver, particularly at Almaden, where the mines, still in operation, are among the richest in the world; copper in the Sierra Morena, the Alpujarras, and Teruel, in Aragon, but at present almost abandoned; iron in almost every quarter, and more especially in the Basque provinces, where it is worked to a considerable extent, and has long been famous for some of the articles produced from it; zinc in more limited quantities; coal in several places, particularly in the Asturias and the Sierra Morena, though the extent of the fields is imperfectly known, and the workings are extremely limited; calamine, cobalt, and bismuth, in La Mancha, Aragon, and Granada; and antimony, tin, graphite, alum, sulphur, and saltpetre. Salt is only very partially worked in mines, but great quantities are manufactured from the lagoons. Several quarries yield excellent marble, alabaster, and jasper; and many precious stones, as rubies, topazes, amethysts, and garnets, are found.

Climate.—This, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies much in different localities. On the elevated table-land it is both colder in winter, and hotter in summer, than usual under the same latitude. In Madrid, which is situated upon it, the mean temperature of winter is about 47°, of spring 65°, of summer 86°, and of harvest about 66°. In the hottest month the mean temperature sometimes rises above 89°, and in the coldest, falls below 40°. The mean annual temperature is between 65° and 66°. On the table-land, in summer, the sky is generally clear and cloudless, and rain seldom falls, but in winter it both rains and snows frequently. On the N. coast the climate is damp, and injury is often suffered from a superabundance of moisture. In the N.W., in Galicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *gallego*, often blows. In these quarters, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and the olive and other southern fruits cannot be successfully grown. In the S.E. districts, particularly in Murcia and Valencia, a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary, in the S. and S.W., in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia, the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, which withers up vegetation, enfeebles the animal frame, spreads epidemic diseases, of which the yellow fever is one, and is usually accompanied with numerous swarms of mosquitoes, often blows for two weeks in succession. In the W. the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is often very hot, and in Estremadura, in particular, withering droughts of nearly six months' duration are not unfrequent. In the E. the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria. Snow is confined chiefly to the more mountainous districts. Storms are not frequent, but shocks of earthquakes are often felt, and many attended with fearful disasters are on record.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few of the mountains are so high as to be beyond the limits of forest vegetation; but both they and many tracts of the table-land are in general very scantily supplied with trees, and a want of timber, both for fuel and economical purposes, is severely felt in many quarters. The finest forests are on the W. offsets of the Pyrenees, and in the mountains of Asturias, from which the oaks which used to supply the docks of Ferrol were obtained. The more

remarkable trees are the Spanish chestnut, and several varieties of oak, more particularly the *Quercus ballota*, the acorns of which are edible; the *Quercus suber*, or cork-tree, and the *Quercus coccifera*, from which a crimson dye, resembling the genuine cochineal, is obtained. Orchard and finer fruits are extremely abundant, and include, in addition to apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, and apricots, the almond, date, fig, orange, citron, and pomegranate; and in the lower districts of the S., the anana, banana, aloe, and cactus. The culture of the vine is general, and great quantities of wine are made, both for home consumption and exportation. The demand for the latter is chiefly confined to sherry and the sweet wines of Malaga and Alicante; a considerable part of the grapes grown are dried, and furnishes one of the principal exports from the port of Malaga. Nuts, common and pistachio, walnuts, and chestnuts, grow in such abundance as to form important articles of trade. In the warmer districts the olive, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are partially cultivated. The extent of land under regular agricultural crops is somewhat limited. Much of the higher part of the central table-land presents a very sterile appearance, having a thin stony soil, and a covering of heath and scanty pasture; and even extensive tracts, which might be advantageously cultivated, are left almost in a state of nature, to be roamed over by cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The finest agricultural district is Valencia, where both rice and corn are grown far beyond the wants of the actual population, and furnish large supplies to those parts of the interior which are less favourably situated. After Valencia, Catalonia, Murcia, and some of the N. provinces, raise the largest quantities of grain. The quality is in general so excellent, that the bread of Spain is said to be the finest in Europe; but the system of agriculture is very defective, and the amount of produce is far less than a better system might easily obtain. Considerable improvement, however, is said to have been recently made, and Spain, which used regularly to import grain, has now a small surplus for export. The more important crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley, and legumes. Hemp and flax are extensively grown in Aragon and Galicia; and *esparto* grows in abundance, more especially in Valencia and Murcia, where it is in extensive demand for making ropes, mats, baskets, &c. The mulberry thrives well, and is largely cultivated, for rearing silk-worms, in Valencia, Murcia, and Granada. Saffron and other dye-plants grow chiefly in the interior; the caper-bush grows wild on many of the Mediterranean shores; and there also, particularly on the E., large quantities of barilla are manufactured. The liquorice-plant is cultivated chiefly near Seville, and at the mouth of the Ebro, and the juice prepared from it is in demand in all parts of Europe. The zoology of Spain includes a vast number of species. Of these, however, the only large animals in a wild state are the wolf, common in all the mountainous districts, and the bear and chamois, found chiefly in the Pyrenees. In Biscay the marten is frequently met with, and lynxes, foxes, wild cats, weasels, &c., are numerous in many quarters. The chameleon is found in the vicinity of Cadiz; and numerous monkeys haunt the rock of Gibraltar. The feathered tribes are very numerous, particularly on the coast, and at the mouths of rivers; eagles are not uncommon, and among rarer visitors may be mentioned the flamingo, which is sometimes seen near Valencia. The number of rivers and great extent of sea-coast give great scope to the inhabitants of the water; and some important fisheries are carried on, particularly those of sardines, on the coast of Galicia; and of tunnies and anchovies on the S.W. coast, between Cadiz and Gibraltar. Nothing, however, more strongly indicates a general want of industry and enterprise in Spaniards than the fact, that instead of profiting by the treasures which their own seas spontaneously offer, their main supplies of fish are derived from foreigners. Among domestic animals the horse, descended from breeds which the Moors had introduced, was long celebrated throughout Europe, but has in recent times declined in reputation, though Andalusia still boasts of many fine animals. One great cause of the comparative scarcity of good breeds of horses, was the rapacity of the French, who, during the unprincipled invasion, never allowed a superior animal to escape their hands. The mule is generally preferred to the horse, both for carriage and draught, and is extensively reared in New Castile. Both it and the ass are generally of a very superior description. Horned cattle are generally in-

ferior, and not numerous; only in a few districts are cows kept for dairy purposes; bulls, in great demand for the national amusement of bull-fights, are reared in greatest perfection in Andalusia. The favourite stock is the sheep, of which about 18,000,000 are kept. A considerable proportion of these belong to the celebrated Merino breed, to which almost all the other breeds of Europe are more or less indebted for improvement. Goats also are very numerous, and in their flesh, milk, and cheese, furnish the favourite food of the inhabitants. Swine are kept in large herds in some parts of Extremadura, and in some of the N. provinces, both near the coast and among the mountains of Asturias, where they roam at large in the forests.

Manufactures and Trade.—In the middle ages, the manufactures of Spain, particularly along the coasts of the Mediterranean, were in a flourishing condition, and found an extensive demand, particularly in the Levant and other parts of the East. With the expulsion of the Moors, the branches which they had specially fostered sunk rapidly into decay, and have never been revived. New demands, however, arose in the W., and Spain, as the mother country, reserving to herself the sole supply of the colonies, was able, for that purpose alone, to carry on a number of lucrative manufactures. The loss of these colonies putting a sudden stop to the demand, was followed by their almost as sudden extinction. The circumstances of the country since have been the most unfavourable that can be conceived to the progress of any branch of regular industry; and hence, the only manufactures deserving of notice are to be found in a few of the larger towns. Cotton goods are made to some extent in Catalonia, particularly Barcelona; woollens in Manresa, Tarraza, Guadalajara, and different towns of Valencia and Aragon; leather in Valladolid and several towns of Andalusia; wax-cloths in Barcelona; linen, both ordinary and damask, in Galicia; sailcloth at Coruña and Carthagena; stained paper, jewellery, and porcelain, at Madrid; iron-ware, chiefly of the larger and coarser descriptions, in the Basque provinces, Mondragon, Toledo, Albacete, Guadix, &c., for common and sword cutlery; common earthen and delft ware in Andujar, Alora, Caceres, &c.; paper in Valencia and Catalonia; and tobacco in various towns, but more especially in Malaga and Seville. The trade labours under great disadvantages from the want of proper means of communication. The roads, except the royal roads [*caminos reales*] are generally wretched; the rivers, though numerous, are ill fitted for navigation, and little has been done for their improvement, either by removing obstructions from their channels, or connecting the more important basins with each other by means of canals. Of these, six, which promised important advantages, have been commenced, five of them within the last century; but, as Mellado expresses it, from that species of fatality which has always persecuted Spain, not one of them is finished. Recently some little has been done in building railways, but their extent is yet (1854) too limited to have much effect on the general trade of the country. In such circumstances, the foreign trade is almost necessarily confined to such articles of raw produce as are produced in greatest abundance, and can be most easily conveyed to a seaport. The chief articles of export are wine, salt, fruits, lead, oils, soap, and agricultural produce. The following table exhibits a general view of the commerce of the whole Spanish monarchy, European, African, and Asiatic:—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY IN 1851, compared with 1850 and 1849:—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Europe and Africa..... | £4,492,714 | £3,260,179 |
| America..... | 2,798,987 | 2,018,402 |
| Asia..... | 114,895 | 54,498 |
| 1851..... | £7,406,596 | £5,333,079 |
| 1850..... | 7,357,581 | 5,776,120 |
| 1849..... | 6,941,455 | 5,164,198 |

Weights and Measures.—These vary so much in different provinces, that it is almost impossible to specify them. Those of Castile, however, are the most generally adopted, and here are only given. Accounts are kept in *maravedis*, of which 34 = a *real de vellon* = about $\frac{1}{24}$ d. sterling. The principal coins are, in gold, the *doubleon-a-echo* = 320 reales, the *doubleon-a-cuarto* = 160, the *doubleon* simply, or *pistole* = 80, the *escudo* = 40, and the *escudillo* = 20; in silver, the *peso* = the *escudillo* or 20 reales, the *half-peso* or *escudo-de-velon*, the fourth-*peso* or *pezeeta*, &c.; in copper, the double *cuarto* of 8, the

single *cuarto* of 4, and the half-*cuarto* of 2 *maravedis*, or 10 Castilian *dineros*. The principal measures of length are the *pies* or foot = 11.126 in. imp., the *estado* or fathom = 6 pies = $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pasos*. Of these *pasos* or paces, the posting mile or league has 4800, the common mile 4000, and the statute mile 3000. The *cahis*, or principal corn-measure, contains 12 *fanegas*, of which 5 = a quarter imperial. The *cantaro* or *arroba-mayor*, and the *arroba-menor*, are the principal liquid-measures, the former being used generally for all liquids, and the latter only for oil. The *arroba-mayor* contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the *arroba-menor* about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons imperial.

Government, &c.—This is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, regulated by a constitution adopted in 1837, and subsequently modified in 1845. The legislative power is vested in the crown and cortes jointly. The cortes consist of two equally independent bodies—a senate and a house of deputies. The senate has no limit as to numbers, and is appointed solely by the crown, each senator holding his office for life. The deputies are nominated directly by electoral juntas, at the rate of one deputy for every 50,000 of the population. Each deputy is elected for five years, and has full liberty of speech and vote; but the crown may at any time dissolve the house of deputies, subject to the condition that a new house must be elected and summoned to meet within three months. Either of the three powers, the crown, senate, or deputies, may originate bills, with the exception of money-bills, which belong exclusively to the last, but no law can be passed before the consent of each has been obtained. The crown is responsible only by its ministers, composed of a council of six principal secretaries of state, finance, war, justice, marine, and government. Justice is administered by a supreme court, composed of a president and 15 judges, divided into three halls or courts—a first and second court of justice, and a third court of the Indies. Next in order to this court are the *audiencias*, or courts of second resort. The whole number of these within the peninsula and the adjacent islands, is 15, each having its seat at some principal town, and exercising jurisdiction over two or more provinces. Judges of the first resort [*primera instancia*] are found in all the more important districts. The revenue, raised chiefly by direct and indirect taxation, the latter often on the most objectionable principles, the proceeds of suppressed monasteries, royal domains, lotteries, monopolies of the manufacture of tobacco and salt, &c., amounted in 1851 to £12,493,023, which was exceeded by the expenditure. The principal of the debt amounts to £110,167,072, and is annually increased by arrears of interest.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of regulars and reserve, or of regiments of the line and militia. The whole force is about 136,787 men, of whom about 90,000 are regulars. They are in general ill-disciplined and ill-paid, and though once the best troops in Europe, are now among the worst. The only kind of service in which they still possess considerable reputation, is guerilla warfare. The navy, which long contained the finest ships in the world, and almost ruled the seas, was almost annihilated by the wars carried on with Great Britain, and now numbers no more than four ships of the line, five frigates, six corvettes, eleven brigs, and 29 steamers, and some small vessels, carrying in all 1206 cannon, and manned by 9028 sailors.

Religion.—The only religion which the state recognizes, and declares itself bound to support, is the R. Catholic. It is governed by 10 archbishops and 59 bishops, but two of the former and five of the latter have their jurisdiction beyond sea. The number of parishes is about 21,000. In 1837 all the convents of monks, with a few exceptions, were suppressed, and their revenues, subject to a provision for existing members, confiscated to the state. At the period of extinction the number of convents was 1940, with 30,906 monks; the nunneries still amount to 660, with 12,000 nuns, for the most part aged. In no country has the dominant religion manifested a more intolerant spirit, or been guilty of so many atrocious deeds. The same spirit still exists, but its powers of mischief are considerably curbed. The morals of the clergy have long been notorious for laxity, and the laity are said to have very generally imbibed infidel principles.

People.—The inhabitants of Spain consist chiefly of Spaniards proper, composed of a mixture of ancient aborigines, Romans, Visigoths, Vandals, and Suevi, but partly also of three

other distinct races—Basques, occupying the provinces to which they give their name, and forming about one-twentyfourth of the whole population.—*Mojejars*, a remnant of the Moors who, in the general expulsion of their countrymen, found refuge in several valleys in the kingdom of Granada and the Castiles, and whose descendants, unmingled with the other inhabitants, are still living there to the number of about 60,000,—and *Zigeuners*, Gitanos, or gipsies, who are found diffused over all parts of the peninsula, but do not number above 45,000. The Spaniards proper, to whom only it is necessary here to advert, are of middle stature, well-formed, of a sallow hue, sharp features, dark hair, and keen black eyes. Their language, a dialect of Latin, with a considerable number of Teutonic and Arabic words, is soft and sonorous, and peculiarly adapted for the lighter kinds of poetry, but is deficient in force, and has not been enriched by many works in the higher departments of literature. With the exception of *Cervantes*, there is not a Spanish writer who can be said to have earned for himself an European reputation. In diet the Spaniards are frugal and temperate. Their wants being thus comparatively few, are easily satisfied, and furnish no strong stimulus to exertion. Indolence accordingly is a prevailing vice, and the highest ambition generally felt is to be able to live without doing anything. In their intercourse with strangers they are reserved, taciturn, and stand much upon their dignity, afraid apparently of its being encroached upon by undue familiarity; but on finding what they conceive to be their true place properly recognized, they lay aside their restraint, form strong attachments, and become the most agreeable of companions. With their natural indolence there is a strange mixture of enthusiasm, and when their passions are once roused, there are few extravagances or excesses of which they are not capable. In favourable circumstances this part of their character has often manifested itself in chivalric exploits; but when accompanied, as it too often is, by ignorance and bigotry, has led to the perpetration of numberless atrocities. In no country has fire and sword been more mercilessly employed in the extirpation of what was called heresy, and even now, under a constitution which professes to guarantee freedom of thought, and freedom of the press, no form of dissent from Popery is tolerated. The national character is well pictured in the cruel sport of bull-fighting, cultivated eagerly in every part of the country, and, like horse-racing among the English, established wherever the Spaniard is located.

History.—Spain was first colonized by Phœnicians and Carthaginians, who, after serious opposition from the natives, succeeded in making themselves masters of the greater part of the peninsula. After the disasters of Hannibal in Italy, the Romans, having subdued the native tribes, gained a complete ascendancy, and Spain became a Roman province; and in the time of Augustus was subdivided into three parts—*Bætica*, *Lusitania*, nearly equivalent to Portugal, and *Tarraconensis*, and regarded as among the most valuable possessions of the empire. To such an extent was civilization carried, that 360 cities were counted within its limits, and all the arts of civilized life were known and practised almost as familiarly as in Italy itself. In the beginning of the 5th century, when Rome was tottering to its fall, innumerable hordes of Goths, Suevi, Vandals, and Alans entered Spain, and spread themselves over nearly the whole of Old Castile, Asturias, Galicia, and Andalusia. They committed fearful havoc, and war, hunger, and pestilence concurred in converting many of the finer parts of Spain into a desert. These hordes, about the end of the 6th century, were vanquished by the Visigoths, headed by *Leovigild*, who established a dynasty which lasted above 120 years. In 672 the Saracens first made their appearance from Africa, and attempted to land at Gibraltar. Notwithstanding several repulses they persevered, and having obtained a permanent footing in the country, gained a signal victory on the banks of the Guadalete, and entered the capital Toledo in 711. *Tarik Ibn Zeyad*, the first Saracen conqueror, was succeeded by his son *Musa Ibn Nosseyr*, who, prosecuting his conquests, subdued the whole country, with the exceptions of the mountainous districts of the Asturias, which defied his power, and remained as an impregnable stronghold with its former possessors. These not contented to be cooped up within such narrow limits, not only continued to harass the Moors, but, taking advantage of their dissensions, made several important conquests, and under a valiant leader named *Pelayo*, of

royal Gothic extraction, founded the kingdom of Asturias in 737. About the same time another sovereignty was established in the N. part of the peninsula, by *Garcia Ximenes*, a Cantabrian noble, and gradually led to the foundation of the kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon. The kingdoms of Castile and Leon were in like manner established, and in 1072 *Alonso VI.*, of Leon, held the united sovereignties of Asturias, Leon, Galicia, and Castile. Too often, however, internal dissensions arose in the different kingdoms, and prevented a united effort from being made against the Moors. In 1085 *Alonso III.*, of Castile, aided by the celebrated warrior *Rodrigo di Vivar*, better known in history by the name of *El Cid*, reduced Toledo and the neighbouring districts, and shortly after, under his grandson and successor, the frontiers of Castile were extended as far as the Sierra Morena. *Ferdinand III.*, whose achievements against the Moors procured him the surname of *El Santo*, took *Badajoz* and *Merida* in 1230, *Cordova* in 1236, and *Jaen*, *Seville*, and *Murcia*, in 1243. The kings of Aragon were equally successful. As early as the middle of the 11th century *Ramiro I.* had made the Moorish kings of *Tudela*, *Saragossa*, and *Lerida* pay him tribute. Between 1063 and 1094, his successor, *Sancho I.*, reduced all the fortresses between the Pyrenees and the Cinca, and in 1118, *Alonso I.*, successor of *Sancho*, having taken *Saragossa*, made it the capital of his kingdom, and continuing his conquests, became master of a large tract of country S. of the *Ebro*. *Don Jaime I.*, one of the most celebrated kings of Aragon, followed up those conquests by wresting *Valencia* and the *Balearic Isles* from the Moors, who thus pressed on all sides, retired into the mountains of *Granada*, and there founded a new kingdom in 1248. By calling in the aid of their countrymen beyond the sea, they made several vigorous efforts to regain their lost position, but with very indifferent success. Meanwhile, various important changes had taken place in the possessions of the Christian kings. *Pedro IV.* of Castile, surnamed the Cruel, having rendered himself odious by his atrocities, was driven from the throne, and fled to *Bordeaux*. There he managed to ingratiate himself with *Edward of Wales*, the celebrated *Black Prince*, who entered Spain, defeated an army of 100,000 men that marched to oppose him, and restored *Pedro* to his dominions. *Pedro* returned immediately to his cruelties, and the *Black Prince*, disgusted, left him to his fate. Accordingly, in 1369, he lost both his crown and his life. Troublous times succeeded, and in 1465 *Henry IV.*, an imbecile prince, was brought to trial by his insurgent nobility, headed by the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and formally deposed. His son *Alfonso*, only 11 years of age, was seated on the throne, but died three years after. His father *Henry IV.*, who had been deposed, reascended the throne, and on his death, in 1474, was succeeded by his daughter *Isabella*, who had married *Prince Ferdinand*, eldest son of *John II.* of Aragon. *John* died in 1479, and the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, with Sicily included, became united in the persons of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*. Their reign is one of the most glorious in Spanish annals, and in one year, 1492, was signalized by the final extinction of the Moorish dominion in Spain through the conquest of *Granada*, and the discovery of America by *Columbus*. *Isabella* died in 1504, and *Ferdinand* in 1516, leaving their united crowns to their grandson, who, under the name of *Charles I.* of Spain, and *Charles V.*, Emperor of Germany, became the most powerful monarch of Europe, by adding to the already overgrown dominions of Spain those of the house of Austria. The reign of *Charles* is more European than Spanish; and, from its intimate connection with the rise and progress of the Reformation, is full of interest. In 1556, *Charles*, while in the zenith of his power and the full vigour of his faculties, voluntarily resigned both his hereditary throne and the imperial purple, and retired to end his days in the monastery of *Yuste*, near *Plasencia*. He was succeeded by his son *Philip II.*, better known to English readers as the husband of the bloody *Mary*, and projector of the conquest of England by the invincible *Armada*. *Philip* proved a remorseless bigot; and though Spain had now acquired by her possessions, not merely in Europe, but in the East and in the New World, a most magnificent empire, it soon became apparent that her decline had commenced. *Philip II.* died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son *Philip III.*, whose reign is only memorable for the final expulsion of the Moors, who carried away

with them no inconsiderable portion of the wealth, industry, and trade of the kingdom. The next reign is that of Philip III., during which Portugal resumed her independence, and the United Provinces of Holland nobly asserted their freedom. He was succeeded, in 1665, by his son Charles II., a mere child. His long reign was only a series of disasters, and several treaties were made, in all of which Spain was obliged to submit to humiliating terms. He did not die till 1700; but as he had no issue, and had appointed Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., his successor, a competition for the crown took place, and led to the war of the succession, which was not terminated till 1707, when Philip, by the defeat of his opponents at Almansa, made good his claims; while, at the same time, by the peace of Utrecht, Spain was stripped of all her European dominions beyond the peninsula, and, even within it, was obliged formally to cede Minorca and Gibraltar to the British. Ferdinand VI. succeeded his father Philip in 1746; and by observing a strict neutrality in the European wars, gained some important advantages for his country, which began to show symptoms of recovering from its degradation. The same wise policy was pursued for a time by his successor, Charles III., till what is called the Bourbon family-compact led to a war with Great Britain. It was at this time France and Spain united were signally defeated in their celebrated attempt to take Gibraltar. On his death, in 1788, he was succeeded by his son Charles IV., whose reign, under the administration of the queen's favourite, Godoy, proved most inglorious. An ill-conducted war against the French revolutionists was suddenly concluded by a most disadvantageous peace and an alliance with France, which necessarily brought Spain into collision with Great Britain. The result was the loss of many of her colonies, and the almost total annihilation of her fleet. The infamous attempts of Bonaparte to seize the crown of Spain and place it on the head of his brother Joseph, led to the celebrated war of independence, in which the patriotic spirit manifested by the Spanish people contrasts strongly with the pusillanimity both of Charles IV. and his son Ferdinand VII. Principally by the valour of British troops, and the unrivalled talents of the Duke of Wellington, the French were not only expelled, but saw the war boldly and successfully carried within their own territories. Ferdinand, who had been treacherously kidnapped by Bonaparte, regained his liberty, and returned to Spain amid the acclamations of his people; but his misfortunes had not taught him wisdom, and he was soon seen ungratefully persecuting those to whom he was mainly indebted for his throne. Repeated insurrections and civil wars have since ensued, and Spain has been stripped of the whole of her possessions on the continent of America. Ferdinand, however, was obliged to renounce his title of absolute for that of a constitutional monarch; and his daughter, Isabella II., now (1854) reigns under a constitution which, fairly administered, gives the subject all the essentials of freedom.

SPALATRO, or **SPALATO** [Latin, *Spalatum*; Slavonic, *Split*], a seaport in Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circle, beautifully situated on a bay of the Adriatic formed by the islands which here line the coast, about 100 m. S.E. Zara; lat. (Paolini tower) 43° 30' 24" N.; lon. 16° 26' 45" E. (R.). It consists of the town proper and four suburbs; and was once surrounded by walls, of which only portions now remain, in a very dilapidated state. It is not well built. The houses are generally small, and devoid of architectural beauty; and the streets narrow, winding, dirty, and badly paved with small, flat stones. The building most deserving of notice is the vast palace, built by the Emperor Diocletian, during his residence here after he had abdicated the empire, and still in very tolerable preservation. It is nearly in the form of a square, with a quadrangular tower at each angle. The S. side, which faces the harbour, is 598 ft., including its two terminating towers; and the E. and W. sides are each 705 ft.; the whole space thus inclosed being rather more than 8 ac. It was intersected nearly centrally by two streets at right angles, and had its main entrance on the N., by the Porta Aurea, or Golden Gate, which is still nearly perfect. The interior of the palace con-

sisted of two principal sections, that on the S. containing two temples and the emperor's private apartments. The whole town of Spalatro was at one time confined within the precincts of the palace, and accordingly the greater part of its buildings have been converted into private dwellings or public edifices. Among the latter, the first place is due to the Duomo or cathedral, formerly the temple of Jupiter. Opposite to the cathedral is the temple of Esculapius, now converted into a baptistery. Among the other buildings and establishments of the town are three parish churches, an archbishop's palace, a museum, an episcopal seminary, a



SPALATRO.—From Cassas, Voy. Pittoresque de l'Étrier et Dalmatie.

gymnasium, normal and other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of tallow and wax candles, rosoglio, and brandy. The harbour is both commodious and secure. A large trade is carried on, particularly with Turkey, chiefly in smoked and salt provisions, oil, wine, silk and woollen stuffs, and leather. Spalatro is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of first resort, and several important public offices. It was long in the possession of the Venetians, was taken by the French during the wars subsequent to the revolution, and passed to Austria by act of the Congress of Vienna. P. 10,300.

SPALDING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town is situated in a marshy or fenny district, 1. bank of the Welland, 34 m. S.S.E. Lincoln; has an old and spacious church, with a fine tower and spire; several places of worship for Dissenters, a free grammar-school, of which the learned Dr. Bentley was for a time head-master; a blue-coat school, and a set of almshouses; a theatre, jail, and spacious market-place, in the centre of which is the townhall. The river has been made navigable to the town for vessels of from 50 to 70 tons burden. A considerable trade is carried on with London, Hull, Lynn, and other places. A large business is done in wool, corn, coal, and timber. Pop. 7627. Area of par., 12,070 ac. Pop. 8829.

SPALDWICK, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1690 ac. P. 464. **SPALMADORE ISLANDS**, a group of islets, Asiatic Turkey, between the island of Scio and the mainland of Asia Minor; lat. 38° 32' N.; lon. 26° 12' E. The largest is about 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad; the others are mere rocks.

SPALT, a walled tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, r. bank Rezat, 20 m. S.E. Anspach; with three churches, a mill, and a trade in hops. Pop. 1765.

SPANBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1019 ac. Pop. 74.

SPANDAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 12 m. N. Potsdam, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by walls, and defended by four forts and by a citadel, which is situated on an island of the Havel. It contains four churches and an old castle, fitted up as a penitentiary, and capable of receiving 500 prisoners; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and earthenware, breweries and distilleries, building-yards, some shipping, and general trade. Spandau was long the residence of the electors of Brandenburg. P. 9497.

SPANGENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 15 m. S.S.E. Cassel. It is walled; and has a castle and a state-prison; manufactures of linen, and four mills. P. 2202.

SPANISH, a river, British America; flows W.S.W. along the N. base of La Cloche Mountains, and falls into Lake Huron, nearly opposite the central part of the Great Manitoulin.

SPANISH-TOWN, or SANTIAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, the cap. city of isl. Jamaica, about 10 m. N.W. Kingston. It is the seat of government; and contains the governor's residence, the public offices, the superior law-courts, and many institutions. It is ill built and unhealthy, and although the capital of the island, is in every other respect inferior to Kingston. Pop. 6000.

SPANENBERG, or SPANBERG, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Sulzbach, 8 m. from Gainersdorf; with a church which once belonged to the Teutonic knights. Pop. 1149.

SPANPOLE, a vil. Hungary. See SPANYMEZO.

SPARANISI, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, E. Gaeta; with three churches. Pop. 1580.

SPARHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1770 ac. Pop. 373.

SPARKFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 950 ac. Pop. 280.

SPARONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Ivrea; with a church. Pop. 2478.

SPARSHOLT, two pars. Eng. —1, Berks; 6340 ac. Pop. 902.—2, Hants; 3542 ac. Pop. 419.

SPAKTA. See MISTRA.

SPARTEL (CAFE), the N.W. extremity of Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and a little W. Ceuta; lat. 35° 47' N.; lon. 0° 6' 42" W. It rises to the height of 1043 ft. above sea-level, the summit composed of large blocks of sandstone; from this height it slopes gradually to the water.

SPARTIVENTO.—1, [anc. *Herculis Promontorium*], A cape in the S. extremity of Italy, prov. Calabria-Ultra I.; lat. 37° 56' N.; lon. 16° 4' E. (n.) It forms the termination of a ramification of the Apennines.—2, The S. point of isl. Sardinia; lat. 38° 52' 30" N.; lon. 8° 52' 30" E.

SPASK, three places, Russia:—1, A tn., gov. and 110 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Studeika; with two wooden churches; and near it extensive iron-works, and manufactures of ironware. Pop. (1851), 3930.—2, A tn., gov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Riazan, l. bank Oka; with two churches, and a trade in corn and salt. Many of the inhabitants are bargemen on the Oka. Pop. (1849), 2643.—3, A tn., gov. and 52 m. S. Kasan, on the Bezná, near its confluence with the Volga. P. (1851), 2152.

SPATZA, or SPATZING, a market tn. Hungary, co. Pressburg, 4 m. from Tynau. It has a handsome church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1039.

SPAXTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 3387 ac. Pop. 1080.

SPECHIA-DE-PRETI, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, E.S.E. Gallipoli; with two convents, an hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

SPEEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon canal, 1 m. W. Newbury; with a parish and a district church, and an old castle. Speen was the Spinae of the Romans, and traces of their fortifications are still visible. What is called the second battle of Newbury, was fought here in 1644. Area of par., 3780 ac. P. 3298.

SPEICHER, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzell, at the foot of the Vöglinslegg. It has a great number of well-built houses; and contains a handsome octagonal church, an orphan hospital, and poorhouse. Pop. 2500.

SPEICHER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, near Bitburg; with a church, and manufactures of tobacco-pipes and pottery. Pop. 1673.

SPEIGHTSTOWN, a tn., N.W. coast, isl. Barbadoes. It is a place of considerable importance, and is defended by three forts. Pop. about 5000.

SPELDHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 3947 ac. Pop. 2839.

SPELLO [anc. *Hyspellum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Perugia. It has very steep streets; and contains a number of Roman antiquities, among others, the tomb of the poet Propertius. Pop. 2000.

SPELSBURY, par. Eng. Oxford; 3900 ac. Pop. 578.

SPENCER GULF, S. Australia, entrance between Cape Spencer and Cape Catastrophe, where it is 55 m. in width, running inland 200 m., where it terminates in a narrow point. It is separated from the Gulf of St. Vincent by York Peninsula. The entrance is in lat. 35° S.

SPENGE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle and near Herford; with a church. Pop. 1850.

SPENNITHORNE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4680 ac. Pop. 796.

SPERLONGA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 9 m. W.N.W. Gaeta, near the sea; with four churches. Pop. 1280.

SPEKNALL, par. Eng. Warwick; 1090 ac. Pop. 106.

SPESSHARDT, SPESSART, or SPESSART-WALD, a mountain-range, Germany, which commences in the N.W. of Bavaria, r. bank Main, opposite Miltenberg, where the Odenwald is conceived to terminate, and stretches N.E. till it becomes linked with the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge. Its S. portion lies nearly due N. and S.; its N. portion between S.W. and N.E. The former is the loftier, and in the vicinity of Rohrbrunn and Altenbuch, attains in each of the three summits of Rohrberg, Geiersberg, and Hockenhöhe, the height of about 3000 ft. Its prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, and mica-schist, the last occupying a large portion of its sides. Limestone and sandstone occur in occasional spots. The Spesshardt contains several valleys remarkable for their narrowness and depth. It is well wooded, and furnishes considerable quantities of fine oak-timber. Salt is worked to a considerable extent at Orb. The drainage belongs wholly to the Main.

SPECHLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 779 ac. P. 166.

SPELTISBURY, par. Eng. Dorset; 2148 ac. Pop. 660.

SPEXHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2484 ac. Pop. 196.

SPEY, a river, Scotland, issues from a lake of same name in Inverness-shire, between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy; flows N.E. through the beautiful valley of Strathspey, forming in the lower part of its course, part of the boundary between cos. Elgin and Banff, and falls into the Moray Firth a little below Garmouth, after a course of about 96 m. Its current at first is somewhat sluggish, but afterwards becomes so rapid, as to interfere with its navigation. It is chiefly used for floating down timber, and is noted for its salmon-fisheries. It receives numerous small streams, but its only important tributaries are the Dalnain on the right, and the Avon on the left.

SPEYER, a tn. Bavaria. See SPIRES.

SPEYMOUTH, par. Scot. Elgin; 7 m. by 2 m. P. 1898.

SPEZIA, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. and 50 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on an alluvial flat, at the N.W. extremity of the gulf of same name, which here forms an admirable harbour. It is walled, has six gates, and is defended by a castle. It is well and regularly built, and has a large and handsome square, several churches, an elegant townhouse, superior schools, a Capuchin convent, beautifully situated on a rock which projects into the sea; extensive barracks, and an hospital. Pop. 9796.

SPEZZANO, two places, Naples:—1, (*Albanese*, or *Spezzanello*), A tn., prov. Calabria-Citra, 10 m. S.S.E. Castro-villari; with three churches. Pop. 1660.—2, (*Grande*), A vil., prov. Calabria-Citra, E.N.E. Cosenza; with three churches and a convent. The most of the inhabitants are of Albanian origin. Pop. 1540.

SPEZZIA [anc. *Tiparenos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, at E. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, about 3 m. S.S.W. of the coast of Argolis; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 4 m.; greatest breadth, about 3 m. Though very rocky it has many patches of soil, which are carefully cultivated. It depastures a few herds of goats. The chief town, bearing the same name, stands on the E. shore, and has a very respectable appearance. The harbour is good, and the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in commercial pursuits. Pop. (isl.), about 6000; (tn.), 3000.

SPHAGIA [anc. *Sphacteria*], an isl. Greece, W. coast, Morea, stretching for above 6 m. N. to S., in a long and narrow belt across the entrance of the Bay of Navarino. The sea has broken it up and divided it into three or four smaller islands. Sphagia is famous for the defeat of the Spartans in a naval battle by the Athenians. It is also the scene of Lord Byron's *Corair*, and has long been a noted resort of pirates. It is included in the Ionian Islands, under the protectorate of Great Britain.

SPIANATE, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 4 m. from Monte Carlo; with a church. Pop. 1468.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIERÖE, an isl. Norway, in the Skager-Rack, at the entrance of the Bay of Christiania; belonging to the group of the Hvaløerne; lat. 59° 10' N.; lon. 10° 55' E.

SPIEZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 24 m. S.E. Bern, near S.W. shore, Lake Thun; with a handsome church; and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1810.

SPIGNO:—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, N.E. Gaeta; with manufactures of earthenware and paper. Pop. 1340.—

2, A tn. Sardinian States, div. and 28 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, near the Bormida; with a court of justice, and a handsome church and school. Pop. 2667.

SPIKE ISLAND, a small isl. Ireland, co. Cork, in the middle of Cork harbour; on which are extensive artillery-barracks, a large and handsome military hospital, and bomb-proof forts to defend the entrance of the harbour.

SPIKEROOG, an isl. in the N. Sea, belonging to Hanover, and forming one of the group of low sandy islands which line the N. coasts of that kingdom and the duchy of Oldenburg, between the mouths of the Weser and the Ems. P. 130.

SPILIMBERGO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 15 m. W. Udine, r. bank Tagliamento; with several provincial courts, two churches, a chapel, an old castle; manufactures of silk, and numerous mills. Pop. 3500.

SPILSBY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 31 m. E. Lincoln; with an Established church, Independent and Methodist chapels, a courthouse, and house of correction, a free grammar and two national schools. Area of par., 2340 ac. Pop. 1461.

SPINAZZOLO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Bari, near the source of the Locone. It has two churches, two convents, an hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 4600.

SPINETO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio; with two churches, eight chapels, and an hospital. Pop. 2250.

SPINGES, a vil. Tyrol, circle Pusterthal, about 12 m. from Brixen. It is a stragling place, with a church. Near it the French troops were defeated, in 1797, by the Tyrolese peasants.

SPINOSO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, N.E. Lagonegro, near r. bank Agri; with a church and four chapels. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. 2660.

SPIRANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. S. Bergamo. It was in the middle ages defended by a strong castle, which makes a considerable figure in history, and of which fosses, drawbridges, towers, and other parts still remain; contains a church, and has a blast-furnace, a saw and several silk mills. Pop. 1768.

SPIRE, or **SPEYERBACH**, a river, Rhenish Bavaria, formed by several torrents which descend from the E. slope of the Vosges, and after a course of about 40 m., joins l. bank Rhine. It is much used for floating.

SPIRES [German, *Speyer*; Latin, *Civitas Nemetum*, or *Norionagus*], a tn. Bavaria, in the Palatinate, at the confluence of the Spire with l. bank Rhine, 10 m. S.S.W. Mannheim. It is surrounded by walls, with five gates, which have a very extensive circuit, but inclose a large quantity of ground, either open or occupied with gardens, once covered with buildings. In early times Spires was a fortified outpost of the Romans, intended to guard against the attacks of the Alemanni. In more modern times, especially under and after Charlemagne, it was long the residence of the emperors of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic diet; and enjoying the privileges of a free city of the empire, with a monopoly of the carrying trade on the Rhine, rose to great importance, acquired great wealth, and possessed a population of at least 27,000. The imperial chamber, *Reichs-Kammergericht*, the supreme appeal court of Germany, had its seat here for 200 years. The prosperity of Spires began to decline in the 17th century, by a change in the channels of trade and other causes; but the great blow, from which it never has recovered, was inflicted by Louis XIV., who, having made himself master of it in 1689, issued a tyrannical edict, ordering the inhabitants, under pain of death, to emigrate within six days. Immediately after the town was consigned to the flames, and continued blazing for three days. The more solid buildings were thrown down by gunpowder. For many years after Spires was a mere heap of rubbish. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1816, and much has since been done for its improvement, by the repair of old and the erection of new buildings, but as yet it does not possess many objects of much interest. The principal edifice is the cathedral, which happily resisted the attempt made to blow it up, and remained unshaken. It is in the Romanesque style,

and is perhaps the most stupendous structure in that style now existing. It was founded in 1027, on the site of a Roman temple of Venus, and is flanked by two tall pointed towers. The interior, by its vast dimensions, strikes the beholder with a kind of awe, but is chaste and severe in its architecture, and devoid of ornament. It, however, contains several remarkable monuments, and the ashes of no fewer than eight German emperors. It is now (1854) in course of being restored, and numerous paintings have already been executed on the walls of the interior. Spires contains 14 other R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a Dominican monas-



THE CATHEDRAL OF SPIRES.—From Allemagne, Monumentale et Pittoresque.

tery, an ecclesiastical seminary, lyceum, gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; is the see of a bishop; the seat of several public courts and offices; possesses a botanical garden, a hall of antiquities, and several hospitals; and has manufactures of wax-candles and tobacco, some shipping and general trade, and several important corn and cattle markets. Of the numerous diets held at Spires, the most memorable is that of 1529, when the Reformers gave in the famous protest which originally conferred upon them the name of Protestants. Pop. 9240.

SPITAL, a tn. Austria, Carinthia, 23 m. N.W. Villach; with a church and castle, and an extensive manufacture of pans, which have a large sale in Italy. Pop. 1700.

SPITALFIELDS, a par. England, co. Middlesex, bor. Tower Hamlets, forming one of the E. suburbs of London, and situated on the line of the Eastern Counties railway. It early became celebrated for its silk manufactures, which were established by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and is still chiefly occupied by silk-weavers. Pop. 37,848.

SPITHEAD, a well-known and excellent roadstead formed by the channel between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The depth of water at low tide is from 10 to 16 fathoms.

SPITAL, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2674 ac. Pop. 430.

SPITTLE, or **SPITTAL**, a vil. England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tweed, 1 m. S.E. Berwick. It is much frequented for bathing-quarters; and has a Presbyterian chapel, and several houses for curing herrings. There is an extensive colliery in the vicinity. Pop. 1746.

SPITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, l. bank Danube, W.S.W. Krems; with a castle, church and hospital; several vinegar-factories, saw and other mills; and a trade in vinegar, wine, and wood. It is a steam-boat station. Pop. 1051.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of islands, Arctic Ocean; between lat. 76° 30' and 80° 40' N.; lon. 9° and 22° E.; nearly equidistant from the North Cape and the E. coast of Greenland. It consists of three large and a vast number of small islands, containing altogether an area roughly estimated at 22,000 geo. sq. m. The large islands are Spitzbergen proper, North-East Land, and South-East Land or New Friesland, the two last taking their name from their position in regard to the first, from which the one is separated on the N.E. by Waigatz Strait, and the other on the S.E. by Walter Tymen's Fiord. Next

in size to the large islands is that of Charles, opposite to the W. coast of Spitzbergen. Very little is known of their interior, but the coasts have been repeatedly explored, and present immense glaciers and mountain-chains bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 ft. in height. Between the mountains and the shore a narrow belt of low land often intervenes, but frequently the ridges reach down to the coast, and form precipitous cliffs, which seem to overhang the ocean. The climate is intensely cold. Even during the three warmest months the mean temperature on the W. coast is only 34° 50'; and vegetation is confined to a few plants of rapid growth, which do not rise above three or four inches, and for the most part spring, flower, and seed in a month or six weeks, producing nothing on which human beings could manage to subsist. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but at so short a distance from it that in every 24 hours the darkness is relieved for about six hours by a faint twilight. A similar effect is produced by the unusual brightness of the moon and stars, and still more by the remarkable brilliancy of the *aurora borealis*. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer, in pursuit of which, as well as the mooses and seals abounding along the coasts, the islands are frequently visited by the Norwegians and Russians. Sea-fowl are so numerous that they literally hide the rocks and darken the air. The minerals are known to include beautiful marble and good coal. The group appears to have been first discovered (1553) by Willoughby, the celebrated English navigator. They were again discovered, in 1596, by the Dutch navigator Barentz, in endeavouring to effect a N.E. passage to India. They have since been repeatedly visited, both by whalers and discovery ships. One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Spitzbergen is the residence of four Russian sailors upon it for six successive years, without injury to their health.

SPIXWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1224 ac. Pop. 41. **SPLÜGEN**, a pass in the Helvetic Alps, leading from the Swiss can. Grisons into Lombardy. The road, on which great engineering skill has been displayed, is a most important thoroughfare, but is liable to be occasionally interrupted by avalanches. Its highest point is 6814 ft. above the sea-level.

SPOFFORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 3 m. W.N.W. Wetherby. It is well built; and has a large and elegant church, a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, and the remains of an ancient castle, once the seat of the Percy family. Area of par., 12,958 ac. Pop. 3599.

SPOLETO, a deleg. Papal States, bounded, N. by delegs. Perugia and Camerino, E. delegs. Ascoli and Naples, S. deleg. Rieti, and W. deleg. Viterbo; length, N.E. to S.W., 60 m.; breadth, 33 m.; area, about 854 sq. ge. m. Its E. side is occupied by the chain of the Central Apennines, where the culminating point of the Papal States occurs in Mount Vetore, 8133 ft. Ramifications of this chain traverse the deleg., and make the surface generally mountainous. It belongs generally to the basin of the Tyrrhenean Sea; but a small part, situated on the E. slope of the Apennines, sends its waters to the Adriatic. The most fertile valley is that of the Spoleto, which yields considerable crops of maize, wheat, beans, and pease; and produces wine, olives, melons, almonds, and chestnuts. Here too there is abundance of fine timber. The more mountainous districts are pastures, and rear numbers of cattle. In some quarters the rearing both of silk-worms and bees form important branches of industry. A great deal of silk is spun, and excellent cheese made; but manufactures, properly so called, can scarcely be said to exist. Pop. (1843), 121,453.

SPOLETO [anc. *Spolegium*], a tn. Papal States, cap. above deleg., on the side of a steep hill, l. bank Tessino, 61 m. N.N.E. Rome. It is commanded by a strong castle, seated on a height, which is separated from that on which the town stands by a deep gorge, and approached by a bridge of extraordinary height, along which an aqueduct has been placed. The houses are in general indifferently built, and the streets are narrow and uneven. The principal edifices are the cathedral, in a commanding situation, with a façade formed by five Gothic arches, supported by Grecian columns; the Gothic churches of St. Dominic and San Giovanni; the collegiate church of San Pietro outside the town, with a profusely sculptured front; and the citadel already mentioned,

originally built by Theodoric, king of the Goths, repaired by Narses, the successor of Belisarius, subsequently rebuilt, and now chiefly used as a prison. The only manufacture, and that not of much importance, is hats. Pop. 6115.

SPOLTORE, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., E. Civita-di-Penne. It is composed of three villages; and contains a church and a convent. Pop. 2124.

SPONDON, a vil. and par. England, co. and 3½ m. E. Derby, on an acclivity, and well built. It has a church, a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, three national schools, and two or three friendly and benevolent societies. Stocking-making is carried on to some extent. Area of par., 4300 ac. Pop. 2052.

SPONTIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Namur, on the Bocq. It has an ancient Gothic castle, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 895.

SPORADES, the name given to a number of isls. in the Grecian Archipelago, out of which the Greeks have formed the two divisions of the W. and the N. Sporades. (See GREECE.) The name of E. Sporades is given to a Turkish group, in which the chief islands are Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Lero, and Calamio.

SPORLE-WITH PALGRAVE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3817 ac. Pop. 847.

SPOT, par. Scot. Haddington; 10 m. by 5 m. P. 595.

SPOTLAND, a township, England, co. Lancaster, near Rochdale, of which part of it may be considered a suburb. It has a church, Wesleyan, Unitarian, and other Dissenting chapels, an endowed school; manufactures of cotton goods, and extensive quarries of slate, pavement, and other stone. Pop. 23,476.

SPOTORNO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, 3 m. N. Noli, l. bank Foce, where it falls into the Gulf of Genoa. It has a church, a Capuchin convent, a school, hospital, and charitable endowment. Pop. 1278.

SPRANG, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W.S.W. Hertogenbosch, plentifully adorned with trees; and having a church and school; inhabitants chiefly engaged in shoe-making. Pop. 1526.

SPRATTON, a vil. and par. England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Northampton. It has an ancient church, with a beautiful porch and highly-ornamented spire; Independent and Baptist chapels, an infant and two other schools, and a chalybeate-spring, once in high repute for the cure of scrofulous affections. Area of par., 2810 ac. Pop. 961.

SPREE, a river, Germany, rises in the E. of Saxony, circle Bautzen, N. side Riesengebirge, near New Salza; flows very circuitously N.N.W., passing the town of Lobau, enters the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, passes the towns of Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, where two branches, by which it had previously formed an island, called the Spree-Wald, again unite. Beyond Lübben it describes a semicircle which terminates in the Lake of Schmielung; then proceeds N. past Beeskow and Mulrose, where a canal connects it with the Oder; and W.N.W. past Furstenau and Kopnick, traverses Berlin, and a little below Charlottenberg, joins l. bank Havel at Spandau, after a course of nearly 200 m. It has no affluent of any consequence.

SPREMBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 55 m. S. Frankfurt, on an island of the Spree. It has a court of law, a castle, church, courthouse; and manufactures woollen and linen cloth and hats. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4573.

SPREMBERG (OBER, NIEDER, and NEU), a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, near Stolpen; with a castle; manufactures of linen, tile-works, bleachfields, breweries, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1489.

SPRENDLINGEN, two vils. Hesse-Darmstadt:—1, A vil. Rheinheissen, circle Bingen; with a justice of peace court and a church. Pop. 2021.—2, A vil. Starkenberg, circle Offenbach; with a church. Pop. 1695.

SPREYTON, par. Eng. Devon; 3606 ac. Pop. 384.

SPRIDLINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2180 ac. P. 313.

SPRIMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Liège, r. bank Ambleve; with breweries and corn and oil mills. Near it are smelting-works, limekilns, and several quarries of fine building-stone. Pop. 2274.

SPRINGE, a tn. Hanover, princip. Calenberg, near the source of the Haller. It has a trade in iron and wood. P. 1906.

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, pleasantly situated on a commanding height on the Chelmsford and Maldon Navigation, 1 m. N.E. Chelmsford. It has an ancient parish church, with an embattled tower; a district church, and a Wesleyan chapel. It is said that Goldsmith here composed his *Deserted Village*. Area of par., 2878 ac. Pop. 2582.

SPRINGFIELD, several places, U. States:—1, A city, Massachusetts, beautifully situated among rich alluvial meadows, l. bank Connecticut, here navigable and crossed by a bridge, and on the Western railway, about 20 m. N. Hartford, and nearly equidistant from Boston and Albany. It consists chiefly of a spacious street, called Main Street, which stretches nearly 3 m. parallel to the river, though at some distance from it, and contains many elegant buildings. This street is intersected at right angles by several minor streets, and has also behind it, where the ground rises so as to command a view of the valley, several ranges of handsome residences. Among the public edifices are about seven churches, of which the First Congregational is conspicuous for its fine situation in the centre of the town; a courthouse and jail, three academies, several splendid hotels, and the U. States armoury or arsenal, finely situated on a height about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Main Street, and consisting of an imposing pile of brick-buildings arranged round a square. Here from 150,000 to 200,000 stand of arms are stored, and from 12,000 to 15,000 are annually manufactured. The mills, foundries, and workshops connected with the armoury are the most important industrial establishments of the town, but the extensive water-power furnished by Mill river, which here joins the Connecticut, is also employed for various other purposes, as iron-works, machine-shops, paper, cotton, and other mills. In the vicinity of the railway-station is a large manufactory of cars and other requisites of railways. Pop. (1850), 11,766.—2, The cap. of Illinois, on the edge of a large and beautiful prairie on the Illinois, and on the railway to Naples, about 100 m. N. by E. St. Louis. It was laid out on a regular plan, with a central square and wide streets, crossing at right angles, but did not make decided progress till 1840, when, owing chiefly to its position near the centre of the state, it supplanted Vandalia as the capital. Its public edifices include six churches, several of them handsome structures; a state-house, well situated in the centre of the square; three academies; and a beautiful courthouse, state-bank, jail, market-house, &c. Among the manufacturing establishments are four carding-machines and a foundry; the trade also is extensive. Pop. 4533.—3, A city, Ohio, on the E. fork of Mud river, and at the junction of several important lines of railway, 43 m. W. by S. Columbus. It has seven churches, the Wittenberg college and theological seminary; a handsome courthouse and other public buildings; numerous mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 5108.

SPRINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1072 ac. P. 300.
SPROATLEY, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1380 ac. Pop. 463.

SPRÜCKHOVEL (NIEDER), a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Arnsberg, near Hagen; with a church. Pop. 1904.

SPRÖGÖE, a small isl. Denmark, in the Great Belt, about 7 m. E.N.E. Nyborg, in Funen. It has a lighthouse on a hill 84 ft. high; lat. 55° 20' N.; lon. 10° 57' E. (n.); and a telegraph in correspondence with that of Korsøe, near Nyborg. There is only one dwelling-house upon it. It lies in the line of the safest winter-passage across the Great Belt.

SPROTBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, York (W. Riding), 2 m. W. Doncaster; with an ancient church; and near it a modern stone-bridge of seven arches, across an arm of the Don. Area of par., 3865 ac. Pop. 528.

SPROTtau, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bober, and l. bank Sprottau, which here joins it. It is walled; has three gates, two suburbs, a court of law, and several public offices; a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 4196.

SPROUGHTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2335 ac. P. 555.

SPROUSTON, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4 m. sq. P. 1424.

SPROWSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2576 ac. P. 1308.

SPROXTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2360 ac. P. 426.

SPUI (Het), a stream, Holland, prov. S. Holland. It is a branch of the Old-Maas, separates islands Beijerland and Voorn, and falls into the Haringvliet.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory, England, forming the most S. extremity of the coast of Yorkshire. It is a long narrow headland resembling a sickle, with its convexity outwards, towards the German Ocean, and its concavity inwards, towards the Humber. It consists of a long shingly and sandy beach, on which the sea is constantly making inroads, and fears are entertained that the waves may ultimately cut it across, convert it into an island, and, rushing without obstacle into the Humber, cause great devastation. Two lighthouses have been erected upon it; lat. 53° 34' 42" N.; lon. 0° 7' 15" E. (n.).

SPY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and about 7 m. N.W. Namur. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood; and there are two breweries, a flour and an oil mill. The trade is in wool and butter. Pop. 2277.

SPYNE, par. Scot. Elgin; 8 sq. m. Pop. 1344.

SQUAM, a lake, U. States, New Hampshire, 36 m. N. Concord, 6 m. long, by 6 m. broad; with numerous islands, and well-stocked with fish.

SQUILLACE [anc. *Seylacium*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, in an unhealthy situation, about 3 m. from the gulf of its name. It contains a handsome cathedral, three other churches, and a seminary; and has manufactures of earthen vases, which are much admired. Near it are mines of iron and plumbago. Pop. 8000.

SQUINZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. N.W. Lecce; with a church, five chapels, and a convent. Cotton is cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2720.

SRAVANA-BELGUA, a well-built vil. Hindoostan, Mysore dominions, 33 m. N. by W. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 51' N.; lon. 76° 42' E.; celebrated as being the principal seat of the Jain worship. There is here a colossal statue, 73 ft. high, of Gomuta-Raya, cut out of the solid rock.

SREBERNIK, or **SREBERNICA** —1, A tn. European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, 30 m. N.W. Zvornik. Pop. 1500.—2, A vil. 23 m. S. Zvornik. There are silver-mines in the vicinity of both.

STAAT, or **STODA**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Pilsen, on the Radbusa; with a church, school, and two hospitals; a townhouse and barracks; a beet-root sugar factory and three mills. Pop. 1032.

STAATSBØYGDEN, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Trondhjem, N. side of the Trondhjem-fjord. Pop. 3200.

STABANNAN, par. Irel. Louth; 4377 ac. Pop. 1991.
STABIO, or **STABIO** [anc. *Stabulum*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, about 10 m. S.S.E. Lugano. Near it is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 1651.

STABROECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 8 m. N. by W. Antwerp; with a brewery, tannery, flour and barley mills; a considerable trade in wool, butter, honey, wax, and grain. Pop. 2223.

STABROEK, city, British Guiana. See **GEORGETOWN**.
STACHELBERG, a mountain, Alps, can. Glarus, at the foot of which there is a much-frequented bathing-establishment. The situation is very beautiful, and the waters, of a sulphureous alkaline nature, are in high repute.

STACKALLAN, par. Irel. Meath; 2351 ac. Pop. 642.

STACKPOLE-ELMDOR, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2845 ac. Pop. 321.

STACUMNY, par. Irel. Kildare; 569 ac. Pop. 134.

STAD-AAN-T-HARINGVLIET, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, isl. Overflakkee, 12 m. S.S.E. Brielle, on the Haringvliet; with a church, a school, a harbour, and a little trade. Pop. 958.

STADE, a tn. Hanover, cap. landrostei, on the Schwinge, here crossed by a bridge, about 4 m. above its confluence with the Elbe, 21 m. W. Hamburg. It is a place of some strength, being surrounded by walls with four gates, and otherwise fortified. It is divided into four quarters; contains three churches, a gymnasium, a normal seminary, and a house of correction; and has some shipping and general trade. P. 5814.—The **LANDROSTEI**, area, 198 sq. ge. m., bordering on the Liamburg territory, the Elbe, gov. Lüneburg, the Aller and Weser, and the N. Sea, is monotonously flat, and lies so low as to require the aid of strong embankments to protect it from the tides. Much of it is so marshy as to be unfit for arable culture, but much of it also is a rich alluvium, on which heavy crops are raised. Its inhabitants are almost all Protestants. Pop. 263,916.

STADHAMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N. Bensington; the birthplace of John Owen, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford during the commonwealth. Area of par., 620 ac. Pop. 401.

STADT-ILM, a tn. Germany. See ILM.

STADT-SUIZA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, 15 m. N.E. Weimar; with a castle, salt-springs, and two mills. Pop. 1239.

STADTAMHOF [Latin, *Riparia*], a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, r. bank Danube, which here receives the Regen, forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge communicating with Ratisbon, of which Stadtamhof may be considered a suburb. It has a church, an Augustine monastery, two hospitals; numerous breweries, two mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. 2029.

STADTHAGEN, a tn. Germany, principality Lippe-Schaumburg, 9 m. N.E. Bückeburg. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, one of which contains the tombs of the princes of Schaumburg; a Latin school, and a mineral-spring. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1913.

STADTL, or MISTECZKO, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 12 m. from Beraun. It has a church, a school, tile-works, and a mill. P. 968.

STADTLOHN, or STADT-LOEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. W. Münster; with a church, manufactures of linen, earthenware, and tobacco-pipes; numerous bleachfields, and an extensive trade in linen and cattle. P. 2270.

STADTOLDENDORF, a tn. Brunswick, on a hill, S.E. Brunswick. It is walled; has three gates, a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2148.

STADTSTEINACH, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Baireuth; with a church, a chapel, poorhouse, and the ruins of an old strong castle; blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, and several mills. Near it are quarries of marble and serpentine, with polishing and cutting machines. Pop. 1300.

STAEDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S.S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a tobacco-factory, a rope-work, and several breweries, tanneries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4533.

STÄFA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, N. shore of Lake Zürich; with a church, and manufactures of silk and cotton. Pop. (agricultural), 3508.

STAFFA, a small but celebrated isl. Scotland, co. Argy. 56° 29' N.; lon. 6° 21' W. It is of an irregular oval shape, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, presenting an uneven table-

island, the arches and floorings of the caves, strongly resemble architectural designs, and have been described by terms taken from the works of art. The coast is indented with numerous romantic caverns, of which the most remarkable is Fingal's



ENTRANCE TO FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

Cave, the opening into which is a magnificent archway, 66 ft. high at mean tide, supporting a massive entablature of 30 ft. additional, and receding for 227 ft. inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms. A deeply channelled fissure, parallel to the sides, extends along the whole length of the ceiling, which is ornamented by pendant clusters of columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite. As the sea never entirely ebbs from this cave, it forms its constant flooring, along which in calm weather a boat may be pushed. The water at the entrance is 18 ft. deep, at the inner extremity about 9 ft. The average diameter of the basaltic columns throughout the island is about 2 ft., but they often extend to 3 ft. and even 4 ft. Their general forms are pentagonal and hexagonal, but the number of sides is sometimes increased to seven and nine, and they are rarely found rhomboidal or triangular. In position they are sometimes erect, sometimes oblique, and not unfrequently horizontal, while they are often curved, and variously jointed and implicated. There are several other caves along the coast of the island, of which the most note-worthy is called Clam-shell Cave, from the peculiar curve in which the basaltic columns recline, giving it somewhat the appearance of a pecten-shell. It is 30 ft. in height, 16 ft. to 18 ft. broad, and 130 ft. long, its lateral dimensions gradually contracting as it recedes from the opening.

STAFFELSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Lauter, 12 m. N. Bamberg. It has a church, three chapels, and an hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, and several mills. Pop. 1181.

STAFFORD, a co. England, bounded, N. by Cheshire, N.E. and E. Derbyshire, S.E. Warwickshire, S. Worcestershire, and W. Shropshire; greatest length, N. to S., 55 m.; central breadth, 35 m.; area, 780,800 acres, or 1220 sq. m. The surface in the N. consists chiefly of wild moorlands, rising in several parts more than 1000 ft. above sea-level, and formed of several long ridges, which terminate what has been called the Pennine chain of England, and are separated from each other by deep valleys sloping more or less gradually towards the Trent. The midland and S. parts of the county are much less elevated, and generally of a much more pleasing description, consisting for the most part of level lands, diversified by gentle eminences, though occasionally rising into loftier heights, as in Turner's Hill, one of whose peaks exceeds 900 ft. By far the finest part of the county is the valley of the Trent, which traverses it N.W. to S.E., and both by its main stream and its nume-



THE CLAM-SHELL CAVE AND ISLAND OF BOUACHAILLE, STAFFA.

land resting on cliffs of variable height. Greatest elevation, 144 ft. It is composed of a fundamental ledge of rocks of conglomerated trap or tufa, to which succeeds a grayish-black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, which is covered by a mass of shapeless basalt of the same description, with small columns intersecting through it. The whole façade of the

rous tributaries, has been made available for a chain of canals, which give the county the benefit of direct water-communication with the Mersey, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The geological formation most largely developed is the new red sandstone, which occupies the whole of the central part of the county, but in the N. and S. gives place to two valuable coal-fields—the one in the N. called the Pottery coal-field, from the number of potteries which have been established upon it; and the other in the S., usually known as the Dudley coal-field, and celebrated alike for the extraordinary thickness of one of its seams, the excellence of the coal for iron-making, and the number and richness of its iron-ores. From beneath the N. coal-field the coarse sandstone, called millstone-grit, crops out and covers a considerable district; the S. coal-field, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dudley, rests on mountain-limestone. The climate is characterized by great coldness and humidity, making the harvest both late and precarious. About three-fourths of the whole surface is arable; but much of the soil is of a cold, clay nature, fit only for moorland oats, which, according to a very wretched system of agriculture, are often sown three years in succession, the land being then, while full of weeds, laid down to grass. In other parts a much better system is pursued, and proper rotations are observed. This is particularly the case in the S., where the best land occurs, and friable loams, of a gravelly, sandy, or calcareous nature, admit the adoption of the Norfolk husbandry. Along the banks of the streams are many rich meadows, natural or artificial, but neither grazing nor the dairy forms a very important branch of rural economy. The manufactures, chiefly of china and earthenware in the N., and of iron in the S., are so important as to form among the greatest seats of their respective branches in the kingdom. The former, occupying the extensive and populous district of the Potteries, owes much of its prosperity to the enterprise and ingenuity of the late Josiah Wedgwood; the latter includes the iron manufacture, in all its branches, from the mining and smelting of the ore to its conversion into malleable iron and steel, and then into various kinds of ironmongery. In carrying on this important trade, Staffordshire has the benefit not only of the chain of canals already mentioned, but of a large railway development, the London and Northern traversing it in a N.N.W. direction from Bilston, and sending out the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, the Trent Valley, and other branches, which connect it with the N. Staffordshire and Midland lines. The principal towns are Stafford (the capital), Lichfield, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Tamworth, Burton-upon-Trent, Uttoxeter, Cheadle, Hanley, Burslem, and Newcastle-under-Lyme. The political division of the county is into N. and S. Staffordshire, each of which sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 608,716.

STAFFORD, a mun. and parl. bor. and market tn., cap. above co., pleasantly situated 1. bank Sow, near the junction of the North-Western railway with its Trent Valley branch, 123 m. N.W. London. It was surrounded by walls, which existed till the last civil war, when they were completely demolished by the parliamentarians; is entered from the London road by a handsome bridge, and is in general well built, consisting of two principal and several minor streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and lined with brick-houses, covered with slate. The supply of water is abundant. The environs are pleasant, and studded with handsome mansions and villas. The principal buildings and objects of interest are three Established churches, two of them parochial, and one of them a large and fine old cruciform structure, recently repaired, with an octagonal tower, several richly-decorated windows, and many ancient and modern monuments; Presbyterian, Quaker, Independent, Old and New Connexion Methodist, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; a well-endowed free grammar, and British, national, and ragged schools; a mechanics' institute; the castle, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the town, and recently rebuilt on its ancient site; a handsome modern county-hall, a county-jail and house of correction, an infirmary, lunatic asylum, and theatre. The principal manufactures are leather, for which there are several large tanneries; and boots and shoes made to some extent, both for the London market and for exportation. The breweries, like many others in the county, are famous for their ale. Races are held in October, on Marston Common. The borough is governed by six

aldermen and 18 councillors; and has sent two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I. Pop. 11,829.

STAFFORD, a tn., U. States, Connecticut, 25 m. N.E. Hartford, at the junction of the Furnace and Willimantic rivers, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways. It has a large square in its centre, and contains several churches; has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, carpenters' tools, and other cutlery, leather, and pistols. The bog-iron, abundantly obtained in the neighbourhood, supplies several furnaces; and the chalybeate-springs, considered among the most efficacious in the U. States, attract many invalids and other visitors. Pop. of township, 2941.

STAFFORDSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 617 ac. P. 51. STAGLIENO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and about 2 m. E. Genoa, r. bank Bisagno; with two churches and a handsome palace. Pop. 1984.

STAGNO-GRANDE, or STON, a tn. Dalmatia, circle and 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula of Sabioncello. It was formerly surrounded by strong fortifications, but is now only defended by a castle in good condition. It has a court of justice, and several public offices; a church, a sardine-fishery, and an excellent harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Near it are extensive salt-works. Pop. 5400.

STAGNONE, a group of islets in the Mediterranean, W. coast, Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, 13 m. S.S.W. Trapani. The principal are Burrone, Favilla, and Cerdinisi. The last, which is the largest, is about 2 m. long, by rather less than 1 m. broad, and both it and Favilla are each defended by a tower.

STAGSDEN, par. Eng. Bedford; 3386 ac. Pop. 727.

STAHOLMOG, par. Irel. Meath; 2109 ac. Pop. 418.

STAINBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1550 ac. Pop. 180.

STAINDROP, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 16 m. S.S.W. Durham; with an ancient and handsome church, places of worship for Dissenters, and several day and Sunday schools. Area of par., 11,837 ac. Pop. 2447.

STAINES, a market tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, near 1. bank Thames, 13 m. W. by S. London; with a neat church, and several Dissenting places of worship. Area of par., 1844 ac. Pop. 2577.

STAINFIELD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2450 ac. P. 132.

STAINFORTH, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Don, near the junction of the Stainforth and Keadby canal; with a chapel of ease, places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; a spacious quay, and a considerable trade. Pop. 881.

STAINLAND, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 4 m. S. by W. Halifax; with a district church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a school; manufactures of pasteboard, woollen, cotton, and worsted goods; collieries, and extensive quarries. Pop. 4173.

STAINLEY (South), par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1800 ac. Pop. 247.

STANTON, six pars. Eng. —1, York (N. Riding); 7744 ac. Pop. 2485.—2, York (W. Riding); 2789 ac. Pop. 284.—3, (Great), Durham; 1947 ac. Pop. 155.—4, (by Langworth), Lincoln; 3021 ac. Pop. 227.—5, (Market), Lincoln; 1180 ac. Pop. 142.—6, (de Vale), Lincoln; 2450 ac. Pop. 144.

STAIR, par. Scot. Ayr; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 820.

STALBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, 16 m. N. by E. Dorchester; with a spacious church, a place of worship for Independents, and an ancient cross of elaborate workmanship. Area of par., 5681 ac. Pop. 1909.

STALHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich; with a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, a charitable endowment, and a considerable trade in corn. Area of par., 1792 ac. Pop. 698.

STALIMINE, isl. Turkey in Asia. See LEMNOS.

STALISFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 2226 ac. Pop. 362.

STALLATI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II, 11 m. S.S.E. Catanzaro, on a lofty mountain washed by the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1260.

STALLINGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5792 ac. Pop. 516.

STALLUPÖNNEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen; with a court of law, a church, manufactures of linen, and several mills. Pop. 3075.

STALYBRIDGE, a market tn. England, cos. Lancaster and Chester, 7 m. E. Manchester, on gentle declivities on both

banks of the Tame; with three principal streets, one of which, the oldest, is very irregular, the other two straight and well kept; houses mostly built of brick, and two stories in height; well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. There are three churches and nine chapels, the latter belonging to Wesleyans, Primitives, Baptists, R. Catholics, &c. None of the buildings are deserving of particular notice; the oldest and most remarkable is the chapel of ease, an octangular structure, built upon a rock rising perpendicular from the Tame. The only other public building is the market-house, erected 1831, at a cost of £8000. All the different religious denominations have Sunday-schools in connection with them, besides which, there are 13 day-schools, a British and several dame schools, a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-room; and some sick and burial societies. Spinning cotton yarns and weaving calicoes are the principal manufactures carried on here. There are 19 of these establishments, giving employment to 9500 hands. Some of them are very extensive, employing from 1000 to 1400 persons each. There are also two calico print-works, six iron-foundries, and machine and mill-wright shops. Stalybridge is particularly well supplied with railway communication; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, have each a branch to the town, while the Manchester and Leeds division of the London and North-Western passes through it. Pop. (census of 1851), 20,760; but including that portion of the town which is in the parish of Dukinfield, 25,000 to 26,000.

STAMBOUL, cap. Turkey. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

STAMBOURNE, par. Eng. Essex; 1842 ac. Pop. 564.

STAMBRIDGE, two pars. Eng. Essex.—1, (*Great*); 1670 ac. Pop. 392.—2, (*Little*); 600 ac. Pop. 136.

STAMBRUGES, or ESTAMBERGES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. W.N.W. Mons; with manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco, two breweries, several large stone-quarries, and four limekilns. Pop. 2063.

STAMFORD, a market tn. and parl. bor. England, co. and 39 m. S. Lincoln, pleasantly situated on a slope above the Welland, here crossed by an ancient and a handsome new bridge, and on a branch of the Great Northern railway. It is ancient, and irregularly built, consisting of substantial houses of freestone, roofed with slate; is well paved, well lighted, and amply supplied with water; and has among its buildings five parish churches, one of them, All Saints', an ancient and handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower and octagonal crocketed spire; another, St. Mary's, also ancient, with fine specimens of early English architecture; and a third, St. John's, with a fine wooden roof and screen; Independent, Wesleyan, and Reformed Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, well-endowed grammar and blue-coat, and various other schools, a large townhall and house of correction, a theatre, general and other hospitals, a literary and scientific institute, with a museum; public baths, and numerous charities. There are no manufactures of any consequence; but a large malting business is carried on; the two weekly markets, particularly one for corn, are very important, and numerous cattle-fairs, partly for fat stock, are well attended. Besides the railway, which gives communication with all the great lines of the kingdom, the Welland affords a good outlet, being navigable for boats and barges. The bor. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 19,680.

STAMFORD.—1, A vil. and township, Canada West, co. Welland, about 3 m. N.W. of the Falls of Niagara; with Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist churches. Hops are successfully cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. (1852), 3113.—2, A vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, near the mouth of the Mill, on the New York and New Haven railway, 36 m. E. by N. New York. It has several churches, a wire-factory, lumber-yards, foundries, and mills; a harbour admitting vessels drawing $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water, and an active trade. Pop. 5004.

STAMFORD-BARON ST. MARTIN, par. Eng. Northampton; 2170 ac. Pop. 1778.

STAMFORDHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, 13 m. N.W. Newcastle; with an ancient church in the early English style, a Presbyterian and a Wesleyan chapel, and two schools. Area of par., 18,089 ac. Pop. 1781.

STAMMHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Nagold; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1156.

STAMPALIA, or ISTAMPALIA [anc. *Astypalaea*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, nearly equidistant from Naxia and Rhodes; lat. $36^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $26^{\circ} 20' E.$; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 13 m.; mean breadth, 2 m. It is very irregular in shape, indented into bays, several of which form good harbours, and surrounded by a great number of rocky islets. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is generally fertile. One of the greatest drawbacks on the island is the want of good water. There are several villages, of which those of St. Andrew and Livorno, both with good ports, are the largest. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing.

STAMPFFEN, STOMFA, or STUPAWA, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Pressburg; with a castle, surmounted with towers and surrounded by gardens; a church and synagogue; a copper and iron mill; and both marble and slate quarries. Fine crystals are found and polished here, chiefly by Jews. Pop. 3374.

STAMPHANE, or STRIVALI, a group of islets in the Ionian Sea, nearly equidistant from the W. coast of the Morea and the S. extremity of Zante; lat. $37^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $21^{\circ} 2' E.$ The largest are the Harpy and the Convent, the latter so called from containing a Greek monastery. The chief products are olives and other fruits. The group is included among the Ionian Islands.

STAMULLIN, par. and tn. Irel. Meath; 5144 ac. P. 1038.

STANCHIO, isl. Grecian Archipelago. See Cos.

STANDERWICK, par. Eng. Somerset; 303 ac. P. 78.

STANDFORD, par. Eng. Kent; 1181 ac. Pop. 297.

STANDGROUND, a vil. and par. England, co. Huntingdon, near the terminus of the Peterborough and Blisworth railway, above 1 m. S.E. Peterborough; with a large church seated on an eminence, and surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object to the surrounding country. Area of par., 5698 ac. Pop. 1762.

STANDISH, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancashire, 3 m. N.N.W. Wigan. It has a large and elegant church of the Tuscan order, with a very ancient tower and spire; a free grammar and several other schools, manufactures of cotton and silk goods, mines of common and parrot coal, and several freestone-quarries. Area of par., 15,285 ac. Pop. 8594.

STANDISH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3388 ac. P. 534.

STANDLAKE, par. Eng. Oxford; 2495 ac. P. 810.

STANDLYNCH, par. Eng. Wilts; 694 ac. Pop. 65.

STANDON, a vil. and par. England, co. and 8 m. N.E. Hertford. The village is neatly built; and the parish has an ancient church of large dimensions, with a tower; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school, a R. Catholic college, and a paper-mill. Area of par., 7520 ac. P. 2462.

STANDON, par. Eng. Stafford; 2570 ac. Pop. 373.

STANFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 903 ac. Pop. 243.

STANFORD, eight pars. Eng.—1, Norfolk; 2608 ac. Pop. 180.—2, Northampton; 1510 ac. Pop. 35.—3, (*Bishop*), Hereford; 1471 ac. Pop. 235.—4, (*Dingley*), Berks; 914 ac. P. 178.—5, (*le-Hope*), Essex; 2984 ac. P. 439.—6, (*Rivers*), Essex; 4386 ac. P. 1082.—7, (*upon-Soar*), Notts; 1520 ac. Pop. 147.—8, (*on-Teame*), Worcester; 1278 ac. Pop. 175.

STANGENDORF, or WANDULA, a vil. Austria, Moravia, about 3 m. from Zwittau; with a church. Pop. 1272.

STANHOPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1489 ac. Pop. 517.

STANHOPE, a tn. and par. England, co. Durham, on the Wear, near the terminus of the Pontop and South Shields railway, 6 m. W. Wolsingham. It has a parish church, on a height above the town, with a massive tower, probably used in early times as a fastness; a chapel of ease, and various Dissenting chapels, extensive limekilns, valuable lead-mines, and a little coal. Bishop Butler was rector of Stanhope, which is one of the most valuable livings of the church of England, and is said to have here composed his celebrated *Analogy of Religion*. Area of par., 54,870 ac. Pop. 8882.

STANION, par. Eng. Northampton; 1850 ac. P. 365.

STANISLAUS.—1, A river, U. States, California, formed by three forks from the Sierra Nevada; flows W., and falls into the San Joaquin, at the town of that name. It has numerous affluents.—2, A vil. on r. bank above stream, 13 m. S. by E. Stockton; an important station for the disembarkation of passengers and merchandise destined for the mines of Stanislaus, Tuolumne, &c.

STANISLAWOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, between two arms of the Bistritza, which unite at a short distance below,

71 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. It has a civil and criminal court, a R. Catholic, Armenian, and several Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and head school for the circle; and has an important general trade. Pop. 9200.

STANLEY, a vil. and ecclesiastical dist. England, co. York (W. Riding), par. and about 2 m. N.N.E. Wakefield, of which it may be considered as the N. suburbs. The village stands on the W. bank of the Calder, among scattered hamlets and agreeable villas; the church is a handsome structure in the Decorated style, with two turrets; and ample means of conveyance are afforded by the Aire and Calder canal, which here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. The pauper lunatic asylum of the W. Riding, with accommodation for 500 patients, is in the district. Pop. 7257.

STANLEY, a manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. and about 6 m. N. Perth, r. bank Tay; neatly built; inhabitants chiefly employed in the extensive cotton-works adjoining.

STANLEY (KING'S), a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn and Thames canal, and near the Gloucester and Bristol railway, 3 m. W. by S. Stroud. It has an ancient and handsome church, a Baptist chapel, two national schools, extensive mills for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and an annual fair. Area of par., 1679 ac. Pop. 2095.

STANLEY-PONTLARGE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 960 ac. Pop. 96.

STANLEY (PORT). See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

STANLEY (PORT OF), a tn. and port of entry, Canada West, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, N. shore, Lake Erie, co. Elgin, 110 m. from Hamilton. It possesses one of the best harbours on Lake Erie, and is the port through which an extensive and fertile district receives its principal supplies of foreign, and exports its surplus of domestic produce. The Bank of Montreal has an agency here; and there are two Protestant churches, and three schools. Pop. about 1000.

STANLEY-ST. LEONARD, a vil. and par., formerly a market tn., England, co. Gloucester, near the Stroud Navigation, and the Gloucester and Bristol railway, about 4 m. W.S.W. Stroud. It has an interesting ancient church, in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from its centre; the remains of a Benedictine priory, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Area of par., 1070 ac. Pop. 861.

STANMER, par. Eng. Sussex; 1346 ac. Pop. 130.

STANMORE (GREAT and LITTLE), two nearly-contiguous vils. and pars. England, co. Middlesex, about 10 m. N.W. London. In Great Stanmore there are, besides the parish church, an independent chapel, and a house built on the site of a school, in which the celebrated classical scholar, Dr. Parr, was at one time teacher. At a short distance from Little Stanmore there is a splendid church, with paintings by Laguerre, built by the Duke of Chandos, whose splendid mansion of Canons was within the parish. In this mansion Handel resided as chapel-master, and is said to have composed his *Esther* for the consecration of Stanmore church. Area of Great Stanmore, 1441 ac. Pop. 1180. Area of Little Stanmore, 1552 ac. Pop. 811.

STANNERN, or **STONARZOU**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. Igla, at the N. extremity of a small lake. It contains a parish church, and is remarkable for the meteor-stones which fell near it in 1807. Pop. 1040.

STANNINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1455 ac. P. 320.

STANNINGLEY, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding), 5 m. W. by N. Leeds; with a handsome modern church, in the Norman style; manufactures of woollen and worsted goods, iron-works, and stone-quarries.

STANNINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S. by E. Morpeth; with a church which possesses some fine specimens of stained glass, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school; seams of coal, and freestone-quarries. Area of par., 10,093 ac. Pop. 1000.

STANVOI, or **JABLONOI**, a mountain-chain in N.E. of Asia, which, breaking off from the ranges in the N. of Mongolia, proceeds first E.N.E., forming the boundary between Siberia and Manchuria, then N.N.E., almost skirting the Sea of Okhotsk, and is continued, though with gradually diminishing height and partial interruptions, to the shores of Behring's Strait. The whole length of the chain has been estimated at not less than 3000 m. The most important branches are the range which is particularly developed near the shores of Lake Baikal, and then proceeds N. between the basins of the

Yenisei and Lena; another which detaches itself much farther N., and stretches between the basins of the Lena and Indighirka; and a third, but still more remarkable range, which proceeds S. through the centre of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and may be considered as forming one of the links of a vast chain of volcanoes. The chain, however, taken as a whole, is more remarkable for its length than for its height. Below the parallel of 60° the summits are covered with snow only during part of the year, and up to the parallel of 55° are generally clothed with dense forests. Between 55° and 63° trees begin to become rare, and are seldom met with except in very stunted forms in higher latitudes. The Stanvoi give rise to a great number of important streams. Of these few of great magnitude descend from the S. and E. side of the chain, except the Amoor and the Anadir; the N. and W. side furnishes either the source or the principal feeders of the Yenisei, Lena, Indighirka, and Kolima. The whole chain appears to be rich in metallic deposits, including gold, copper, and iron, &c. The most valuable yet found is in the district of Nerchinsk, forming the E. part of the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, where, in addition to large quantities of gold, many precious gems also are obtained.

STANSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1989 ac. Pop. 506.

STANSFELD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1956 ac. Pop. 440.—2, Suffolk; 1162 ac. Pop. 412.—3, (*St. Margaret*), Herts; 390 ac. Pop. 97.

STANSTEAD, a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 100 m. from Montreal, within a few miles of the U. States frontier. It is a port of entry, and has a large and increasing business. Pop. about 800.

STANSTEAD (ABBOT'S), a vil. and par. England, co. Hertford, about 3 m. E.N.E. Hoddesdon; with a parish church of the 16th century, a free grammar-school, almshouses, and the remains of Rye House, famous as the scene of the plot which bears its name, and was laid in 1683 against Charles II. and the Duke of York. Area of par., 2594 ac. Pop. 914.

STANSTEAD-MOUNTFITCHET, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, on the railway from London to Cambridge. It has a number of well-built houses, a small ancient church with a brick-tower, and some interesting monuments; and an Independent chapel. Area of par., 4193 ac. Pop. 1719.

STANTON, 18 pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 1650 ac. Pop. 307.—2, (*All Saints with St. John the Baptist*), Suffolk; 3254 ac. Pop. 1082.—3, (*up-on-Arrow*), Hereford; 2925 ac. Pop. 359.—4, (*St. Bernard*), Wilts; 1979 ac. Pop. 349.—5, (*by Bridge*), Derby; 1770 ac. Pop. 215.—6, (*Bury*), Bucks; 750 ac. Pop. 27.—7, (*by Dale*), Derby; 1412 ac. Pop. 689.—8, (*Drew*), Somerset; 2075 ac. Pop. 592.—9, (*Fitzcarran*), Wilts; 1391 ac. Pop. 183.—10, (*Harcourt*), Oxford; 3120 ac. Pop. 699.—11, (*up-on-Hine-Heath*), Salop; 5560 ac. Pop. 646.—12, (*St. John*), Oxford; 3290 ac. Pop. 555.—13, (*Lacy*), Salop; 7815 ac. Pop. 1556.—14, (*Long*), Salop; 1837 ac. Pop. 224.—15, (*Prior*), Somerset; 841 ac. Pop. 149.—16, (*St. Quintin*), Wilts; 1820 ac. Pop. 346.—17, (*Stoney*), Leicester; 1750 ac. Pop. 751.—18, (*on-the-Wolds*), Notts; 1220 ac. Pop. 177.

STANWAY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 3368 ac. P. 951.—2, Gloucester; 3390 ac. Pop. 359.

STANWELL, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3963 ac. P. 1723.

STANWICK, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1830 ac. P. 609.—2, (*St. John*), York (N. Riding); 6045 ac. P. 959.

STANWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. Cumberland, on the Eden, here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge, and so near to Carlisle as to be almost its suburb. It has a parish church, erected on the site and out of the ruins of a Roman station, called *Convagata*, of which the wall of Severus was the N. rampart, and near which many Roman remains have been found. Area of par., 6158 ac. Pop. 2276.

STANZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, cap. Nidwald, beautifully situated on a gentle slope amid meadows and orchards, at the foot of the Stanzerhorn, 7 m. S.S.E. Luzern, 1489 ft. above sea-level, in a valley so hemmed in by mountains that, for the 41 days which precede and follow the winter-solstice, the sun is only visible during a few minutes each morning. It is remarkably well built; and has a market-place with a marble-fountain, containing a statue of Arnold of Winkelried; a handsome church, with a tapering spire and chime of bells; a townhouse, famous in Swiss history as the place where the dissensions of the confederates in 1481

were terminated by the soothing counsels of Nicholas von der Flue; a monastery and a nunnery, an arsenal and an orphan

a good deal of coal and timber is imported. Starcross is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1278.



FOUNTAIN OF ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED, STANZ.—From *Saxxne, Lettres sur la Suisse*.

hospital. Stanz and its neighbourhood suffered dreadfully from the French revolutionists in 1798. Pop. 1702.

STAPENHILL, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, r. bank Trent, 1 m. S.E. Burton; with a handsome modern church, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and extensive coal-mines. Area of par., 4620 ac. Pop. 2604.

STAPHORST, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 10 m. N.E. Zwolle; with two churches, two schools, and a townhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 1666.

STAPLE, two pars. Eng.—1, (*Fitzpaine*), Somerset; 2864 ac. P. 267.—2, (*next Wingham*), Kent; 1009 ac. P. 590.

STAPLEFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham, on the Erewash; with an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, an obelisk, apparently of Saxon origin; a Druidical monument, called the Hemlock Stone; and manufactures of hosiery. Area of par., 1450 ac. Pop. 1968.

STAPLEFORD, seven pars. Eng.—1, Cambridge; 1400 ac. Pop. 507.—2, Herts; 1319 ac. Pop. 289.—3, Leicester; 3960 ac. Pop. 98.—4, Lincoln; 2930 ac. Pop. 182.—5, Wilts; 2015 ac. Pop. 309.—6, (*Abbots*), Essex; 2351 ac. P. 492.—7, (*Tavney*), Essex; 1633 ac. P. 333.

STAPLEGROVE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1059 ac. P. 513.

STAPLEHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 5737 ac. P. 1660.

STAPLETON, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.N.E. Bristol. It has a small but neat church with a pinnacled tower; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an extensive building formerly occupied as a depot for French prisoners, a free school, kept in the house in which the celebrated Hannah More was born; extensive collieries and quarries. John Foster, author of the well-known *Essays on Decision of Character*, &c., and other works, resided in this village. Area of par., 2554 ac. Pop. 4840.

STAPLETON, two pars. Eng.—1, Cumberland; 11,335 ac. Pop. 1119.—2, Salop; 1836 ac. Pop. 253.

STARA-CZESZCZOWA, a tn. Russian Poland, 78 m. S.E. Kalisch, on the Warta; with two churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, caps, and hosiery; several distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1696.

STARAJA-RUSSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S. Novgorod, on the Polister. It is poorly built; contains numerous churches and a merchant-house; and has important salt-works, and a considerable trade in salt, flax, linseed-oil, wood, and lime. Pop. (1842), 8168.

STARASOL, or **STAROSOL**, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor; with a R. Catholic and three Greek churches; and a salt-spring, from which above 2000 tons of salt are annually obtained. In the vicinity, to the W. of town, there are petroleum-springs. Pop. 1060.

STARCROSS, a small port, England, co. Devon, r. bank Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, and on the S. Devon railway, which has here a station, rather more than 1 m. W. by N. Exmouth. It is well built, and has a district church, a beautiful ancient chapel, and a commodious quay, at which

court of law and several public offices; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, leather, hats, and soap; and six annual fairs. Pop. 13,425.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. S. Danzig, r. bank Ferse. It has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a burgher-school and hospital; tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. A battle was fought here in 1807. Pop. 4176.—3, A tn. Meklenburg-Strelitz, on a small lake, 14 m. N.E. Neu-Strelitz; with a castle, situated on a height; a parish church, a synagogue, burgher-school, lunatic asylum, and workhouse; and manufactures of leather, straw-hats, wax-tapers, and tobacco. Pop. 1410.

STARITZA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Tver, on the Volga, here crossed by a flying-bridge, at the confluence of the Staritza. It contains six churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade in corn and hemp, the latter with St. Petersburg; and a large annual fair. Pop. (1849), 3208.

STARKENBACH, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N. Bidschow, near l. bank Iser, in a valley of the same name; with a church, a castle, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in thread. Pop. 2056.

STARKENBURG, a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded, N. by territory of Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Hesse-Cassel; E. Bavaria; S. Baden; W. prov. Rheinhessen, from which it is separated by the Rhine; and N.W. Nassau, from which it is separated by the Main; area, 877 geo. sq. m. The surface on the E. and S. is covered by the Odenwald, but in the W. and N., particularly towards the river which bounds it, consists of extensive plains. The principal streams of the interior are the Weschnitz, Modau, and Schwarz, affluents of the Rhine, and the Mümling and Gersprenz, affluents of the Main. The soil, though often light, is generally fertile, and raises large crops of barley, millet, and potatoes, both satisfying the home consumption and leaving a large surplus for export. Flax of superior quality is raised, and onions and other vegetables are grown on an extensive scale. Chestnuts and walnuts also are abundant, and form a considerable article of trade. It is divided into 14 bailiwicks, of which Darmstadt is the capital. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. P. 282,707.

STARO-CONSTANTINOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, 72 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. Many of the inhabitants are Jews, who carry on a considerable trade. Pop. (1842), 12,007.

STAROBIELSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 170 m. S. Voronej, on the Aïdar. It has an active trade. P. (1842), 1923.

STARODOUB, a tn. Russia, gov. and 102 m. N.E. Czernigov, on the Babinza; with several churches and a monastery; manufactures of leather and copper-ware; a bell-foundry; and an active trade with St. Petersburg and Riga in hemp, hemp-oil, tallow, masts, corn, brandy, honey, and wax. Pop. (1849), 13,652.

STAROI-OSKOL, a tn. Russia. See **OSKOL**.

STAROSOL, a tn. Austria, Galicia. See **STARASOL**.

STAROSOW, a vil. Bohemia. See **DITTERSBACH**.

STARSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2244 ac. Pop. 485.

START.—1. A promontory, England, British Channel, one of the most S. points of Devonshire; lat. (light) $50^{\circ} 13' 24''$ N.; lon. $3^{\circ} 38' W.$ (R).—2. A point and lighthouse, Scotland, Orkneys, the most E. extremity of isl. Sanday; lat. $59^{\circ} 16' 36'' N.$; lon. $2^{\circ} 22' W.$ (R.)

STARTFORTH, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3060 ac. Pop. 828.

STASSFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg, r. bank Bode; with a church, hospital, girls' school; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2067. On the opposite side of the river stands Old Stassfurth [*Alten-Stassfurth*], with a church; and an oil, a saw, and a flour mill. P. 534.

STASZOW, a walled tn. Russian Poland, 26 m. W.S.W. Sandomir. l. bank Czarna; with several churches; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and copper-ware. Pop. (1841), 4877.

STATEN ISLAND:—1. An isl., U. States, New York, separated from Long Island by the narrows which form the entrance to New York harbour, and from New Jersey by Staten Island Sound, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It is 14 m. long, and 4 m. to 8 m. broad; contains numerous villages, and many elegant country-seats, and has constant communication with New York by steam ferry-boats. At its N.E. point is the quarantine station for the port of New York. The fisheries on its coasts are productive.—2. An isl., S. America, off S.E. coast of Terra-del-Fuego, extending 38 m. E.N.E. to W.S.W., between Cape St. John and Cape St. Bartholomew, and separated from the mainland by the Strait of Le Maire; lat. (E. point) $54^{\circ} 42' 48'' S.$; lon. $63^{\circ} 43' 30'' W.$ (R.) Its surface is extremely mountainous and rugged, some of the summits rising to the height of 3000 ft., and usually retaining a covering of snow. It is densely covered with evergreens, beeches, and other shrubs and plants, the vegetation of which is greatly promoted by the humidity of the climate. Few days pass without rain, and the low ground is in many places so swampy and boggy as to form a perfect quagmire. The temperature, though usually low, varies little throughout the year, and thunder and lightning are scarcely known. It contains several good harbours, the best of which, Port Cook, is on its E. coast.—3. Isl., N. Pacific. See *ITURUP*.

STATFOLD, par. Eng. Stafford; 450 ac. Pop. 38.

STATHERN, par. Eng. Leicester; 1420 ac. Pop. 620.

STAUFEN, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, near r. bank Neumagen. It is well built; contains four churches, a Capuchin convent, an hospital, and a deaf and dumb asylum; and has manufactures of needles, dye-works, tanneries, and several mills. On a hill overhanging the town are the ruins of the old feudal castle of Staufen, which belonged to the dukes of Zähringen. Pop. 1623.

STAUGHTON, two pars. Eng.:—1. (*Great*), Huntingdon; 5940 ac. Pop. 1316.—2. (*Little*), Bedford; 1660 ac. P. 521.

STAUTON, four pars. Eng.:—1. Gloucester; 1517 ac. Pop. 211.—2. Notts; 2375 ac. Pop. 173.—3. Worcester; 1447 ac. P. 559.—4. (*upon Wye*), Hereford; 2320 ac. P. 586.

STAUNTON, a vil., U. States, Virginia, in a fertile and well-cultivated district on Lewis Creek, and the Virginia Central railway, 97 m. W.N.W. Richmond; with a neat and commodious courthouse, jail, four churches, two academies, the western lunatic asylum, and an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. Pop. about 2200.

STAVANGER, a seaport tn. Norway, cap. bail., 105 m. N.W. Christiansand, on an arm of the Bukke-fiord; lat. $58^{\circ} 58' 20'' N.$; lon. $5^{\circ} 56' 45'' E.$ (C.) It is one of the oldest towns in Norway, has three suburbs, and a remarkable ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Swithin, one of the finest Gothic monuments in the country. There are also several schools, a general hospital, and a poorhouse. It has limited manufactures of cloth, some brandy-distilleries, three ship-building yards, and a printing-office. It has a good harbour, and an active trade, chiefly in exporting herrings caught in the vicin-

ity, large quantities of lobsters and tusk, and oak-bark. Pop. with suburbs (1845), 6721.—The AMT or BAIL., area, 2656 geo. sq. m., is bounded, N. by S. Bergenhuus, E. Nedenacs



STAVANGER.—From Ashgjørnen, Norge. Frem-tillet i Tegninen.

and Mandal, and S. and W. by the North Sea. Pop. 78,210. —(*Kraft, Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge, &c.*)

STAVELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 30 m. S.W. Bruges. It has brick-works, two flour-mills, four breweries, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1193.

STAVELEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, on the Rother, the Chesterfield canal, and the Midland railway, 5 m. N.E. Chesterfield. It has an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar and other schools, a small hospital, and several collieries. Area of par., 10,442 ac. Pop. 4634.

STAVELEY, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1240 ac. Pop. 348.

STAVELOT, a tn. Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Ambleve, 15 m. S. Verviers; with a handsome parish and two subsidiary churches, communal and private schools, a town-house, hospital, and the ruins of an old castle; and a great number of tanneries, several glue-works, and bark, saw, oil, and flour mills. The trade in leather is very considerable. P. 3912.

STAVENHAGEN, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, 29 m. E.S.E. Güstrow; with a parish church, a castle, a mineral-spring, a distillery, and several mills. Pop. 1219.

STAVENISSE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on N.W. point, isl. Tholen, about 33 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It is a neat place, well planted with trees; has a church and school, a convenient harbour, and a building-yard. P. (agricultural), 1257.

STAVERTON, three pars. Eng.:—1. Devon; 5556 ac. Pop. 1152.—2. Gloucester; 720 ac. Pop. 278.—3. Northampton; 2240 ac. Pop. 478.

STAVOREN, a seaport tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 29 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, at the entrance to the Zuider-Zee, formerly fortified. It is bounded N. and S. by two little streams, and has a neat townhouse, two churches, and a Latin and other schools. Stavoren is the oldest, and was once the most important town in Friesland, a pre-eminence due to the energy of its inhabitants in prosecuting maritime trade, and especially to the boldness with which they showed the other western nations the practicability of entering the Baltic by way of the Sound, and the privileges she thus obtained; and to her position at the entrance to the Zuider-Zee, across which as late as A.D. 1230 a boat might be poled to Enkhuizen. It was also one of the oldest Hanse towns. The sea breaking a deep passage into the Zuider-Zee, and thus rendering her position less advantageous—the silting up of her harbour, and the disasters of inundation—repeated fires, one of which destroyed 329, and another 500 houses—and ravages by war and by pirates, have reduced her to her present insignificant state. Pop. 563.

STAVROPOL, two places, Russia:—1. A tn., cap. gov. Caucasus, 410 m. E. by N. Sevastopol, l. bank Atscla, an affluent of the Kalans, in a fertile district. It consists of wide and well-formed streets; contains three churches, and has manufactures of soap and leather, and a considerable trade.

Pop. (1849), 13,968.—2, A tn., gov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Samara, 1 bank Volga. It consists partly of a kremlin or citadel surrounded by palisades, flanked with towers and defended by a fort, and a number of wooden houses of wretched appearance, occupied by soldiers and Cossacks; contains two churches, courthouses, a governor's house, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. (1851), 4205.

STAWISKI, a tn. Russian Poland, 39 m. S.W. Augustow; with two churches, an old monastery; and a considerable trade, carried on chiefly by Jews. Pop. 1200.

STAWLEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 830 ac. Pop. 187.

STAZZEMA (Latin, *Stathimai*), a vil. Tuscany, comp. and 19 m. N.N.W. Pisa, on a lofty height in the valley of the Versilia; with a church, and a castle; mines of lead, marble-quarries, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 1039.

STEAN, or STENE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1360 ac. P. 30.

STEBBING, par. Eng. Essex; 4301 ac. Pop. 1398.

STECKBORN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on a tongue of land which projects into the Untere See, 10 m. W. Constance. It has a church with a tower, a spacious town-house, an old castle; manufactures of cotton cloth, embroidery, and lace; cotton-mills, and some general trade. Pop. 2205.

STEDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2249 ac. Pop. 533.

STEELE, or STREY, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, r. bank Ruhr; with two churches, an orphan asylum, and glass-works. Pop. 2069.

STEENBERGEN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 20 m. W. Breda. It is a very scattered place; has a town-house, two churches, and several schools; an arsenal, storehouse, and watchhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 1878.

STEENHUFFEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 12 m. N.N.W. Brussels. It has breweries, flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1697.

STEENHUYZE-WYNHUYZE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with a church, town-house, two schools; some weaving, breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 2000.

STEENKERQUE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 14 m. N.N.E. Mons. It has manufactures of linen, a paper-mill, a brewery, several bleachfields; and a trade in corn and cattle. In 1692 the French, under Marshal Luxembourg and the Marquis de Boufflers, here defeated the allies, commanded by William III., King of England. Pop. 1120.

STEENOCKERZEEL-HUMELGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a brewery; and a trade in wood and agricultural produce. Pop. 1606.

STEENVOORDE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 26 m. N.W. Lille; with manufactures of woollen and linen goods, hats, earthenware and oil; several bleachfields, tanneries, and tile-works; and considerable trade in excellent hops, which are extensively grown in the surrounding district; in cattle, butter, ribbons, and thread. Pop. 1764.

STEENWIJK, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 20 m. N.E. Zwolle. It is regularly built, its chief streets centering in a roomy market-place, in which is the townhouse and the most of the schools; and the walls, partly destroyed, are formed into pleasant walks. It has two churches, a synagogue, two town, a poor, and some other schools; a prison, several tanneries, bark, saw, fulling, oil, and corn mills; a considerable trade in grain and turf, and an important cattle-fair. Pop. 3038.

STEENWIJKERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 3 m. W. Steenwijk; with two churches and a school, and a considerable trade in raising, hewing, and exporting boulder-stones, found in the vicinity. Pop. 1369.

STEEP, par. Eng. Hants; 5259 ac. Pop. 870.

STEEP-HOLM, an islet, England, in the midst of the Bristol Channel, about 6 m. W.N.W. Uphill; consisting of precipitous limestone-rocks, frequented by immense numbers of sea-fowl. It has a circuit of about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. rises to the height of 400 ft. above the sea, and is so very rugged as to be accessible at only two points.

STEEPPING, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*Great*); 1724 ac. Pop. 343.—2, (*Little*); 1490 ac. Pop. 326.

STEEPLE, four pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset; 3362 ac. Pop. 270.—2, Essex; 3434 ac. Pop. 547.—3, (*Claydon*), Bucks; 3270 ac. Pop. 869.—4, (*Morden*), Cambridge; 3767 ac. Pop. 888.

STEEPLETON-IWERNE, or PRESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 773 ac. Pop. 44.

STEFANO-BELBO (SAN), a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Alba, on the Belbo. It has a court of justice, and a fine square lined with elegant mansions, a parish and three other churches, a Cistercian abbey finely situated on a lofty hill, and an elementary school. P. 2656.

STEFANO-D'AVETO (SAN), a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 20 m. N.E. Genoa, on a height above the Aveto. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has three squares, a fine public walk, a handsome church adorned with paintings, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6377.

STEFANO-DI-MAGRA (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 16 m. E. Levante, 1. bank Magra. It was anciently surrounded by walls, of which only two castellated gates still remain; and has a parish church, and a courthouse built on the site of an old castle. Pop. 1945.

STEFANO-ROERO (SAN), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba. It has three churches, and a massive tower in a ruinous state. Pop. 2060.

STEFANO (SAN), two places, Sicily:—1, A vil., prov. and N.N.W. Girgenti. Agates and jaspers are found near it.—2, A tn., prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Messina, near the Straits of Messina. It is agreeably situated and regularly built, but is unhealthy in autumn. Pop. 3000.

STEFANO (SAN), a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 43 m. N.N.W. Nice, on a height between the confluence of the Ardon and the Tinea. It consists chiefly of a large square, two principal and a number of minor streets; is the seat of a court of justice, and has a parish and an auxiliary church, a superior school, and several charitable endowments. P. 2338.

STEFFISBURG, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. S.S.E. Bern. It is well built; has a handsome church seated on a height, the ruins of an old castle, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 4595.

STEGE, a tn. and seaport, Denmark, N. side, isl. Moen, in a narrow creek, the inner part of which forms a good wharven of the fourth class. It has a church and a house of correction. Pop. 1800.

STEGEN, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway, at the entrance of the Straem-fjord in Nordland; lat. 68° N.; lon. 15° E. It properly belongs to the Loffoden Isles, though separated from the main group by the West-fjord. Pop. 1675.

STEIERMARK, or STEYERMARK. See STEYRIA.

STEIN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 10 m. N.E. Maas-tricht; with a church, a school, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 1240.

STEIN, several places, Switzerland, particularly:—1, A vil. and par., can. and 11 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen, r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a very picturesque site at the foot of a hill, crowned by the old castle of Hohenklingen; and has a townhouse, an old convent, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn, for which important markets are held. Pop. 1583.—2, A vil. and par., can. and S. Appenzell, on a height between the Ursnäs and Sitter. Pop. (agricultural), 1583.

STEIN, a tn. Lower Austria, 1. bank Danube, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 39 m. W.N.W. Vienna. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by three gates; has two churches, a townhouse, and on the ridge above the town the remains of an old castle; and a small harbour, which may be regarded as the port of Krems; and a trade in wood, wine, and fruit. It is a station for the Danube steam-boats. P. 1700.

STEIN, or KAMING, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 14 m. N. Laybach, on the Feistritz. It has a church and an old castle; iron-works, tanneries, manufactures of lace, and a considerable trade in skins. Pop. 1140.

STEIN-AM-ÄNGER, or SZOMBATHELY, a tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns, 13 m. S.S.E. Güns. It is the see of a bishop; has a handsome cathedral, synagogue, county-buildings, lyceum, gymnasium, normal school, and two monasteries. Pop. (agricultural), 3848.

STEIN-SCHÖNHAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle and N.E. Leitmeritz; with a church, a school; important glass-works, and a considerable trade in glass. Pop. 2228.

STEINACH, a vil. Saxe-Meiningen, on a stream of same name, 6 m. N.N.W. Sonnenberg. It is a well-built and comfortable-looking place; with a church, glass-works, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 2111.

STEINAU, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia:—1, A tn., gov. and 30 m. N.W. Breslau, l. bank Oder; with a court of law, a Protestant church, a R. Catholic chapel; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, and some shipping trade. Pop. 2643.—2, A market tn., gov. and 27 m. S.W. Oppeln; with a R. Catholic church, a castle; a polishing, and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 704.

STEINAU-AN-DER-STRASSE, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Hanau, l. bank Kinzig; with three churches and a courthouse; manufactures of soap and paper; several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2734.

STEINBACH, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A market tn. Saxe-Meiningen, bail. Salzungen; with a church; manufactures of tin-ware, and an iron-mill. P. 1428.—2, A vil. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Kocher; with a church and a market. Pop. 1062.—3, A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N. Buhl, on the railway, and on a small river of its name. It is walled; and contains a monument of the architect of Strasburg cathedral. Near it an excellent red wine, called the Affenthaler, is grown. Pop. 1882.—4, (-Hallenberg), A market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkalden; with a church, and the ruins of an old feudal castle; a smelting-furnace and other iron-works; manufactures of numerous articles in iron and tin; two oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2666.

STEINEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 3 m. N.W. Schwyz, in a beautiful and fertile district. It is the birthplace of Werner Stauffacher, who was one of the principal founders of Swiss independence. Pop. 1411.

STEINFELD, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, near Rothenfels; with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1044.

STEINFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. Münster, l. bank Aa. It has a court of law, and several public offices, a castle with fine gardens, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and superior burgher-school; manufactures of leather and tobacco, worsted, cotton, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2666.

STEINHEIM, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, A walled tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Minden, on a height above l. bank Emma. It has a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2082.—2, (or *Gross-Steinheim*), A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 21 m. N.E. Darmstadt; with a church, a castle, and three tile-works. Pop. 1060.—3, (-am-Aalbuch), A vil. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Aalbuch; with a church. P. 1585.

STEINHUDE, a lake, Germany, partly in S.W. of Hanover and the N. of Lippe-Schaumburg, 16 m. W.N.W. Hanover. It forms nearly a perfect ellipse, about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad; and contains an island completely occupied by the fortress of Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe-Schaumburg. To it also belongs the village of Steinhude, situated on its N. shore, which is very flat, and forms extensive marshes.

STEINITZ, or ZDANJCE, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 22 m. E.S.E. Brünn; with a church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1840.

STEINMAUERN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 3 m. N. Rastadt, near the confluence of the Rhine with the Murg. It has a church. Pop. 1427.

STEINSEIFEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.S.W. Liegnitz; with manufactures of articles in wood and iron; and a walk and a flour mill. Pop. 1125.

STEINSEIFERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.W. Breslau; with a church, a saw and numerous flour mills. Pop. 1276.

STEINWELLER, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. and near Kandel; with a parish church and several mills. P. 1831.

STEINWIESEN, a vil. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, l. bank Rodach; with a church, a blast-furnace, numerous saw and flour mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1125.

STEISLINGEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, N.W. Constanz; with a castle and a church. Pop. 1027.

STEKBORN, or STECKBÜCHEN. See STECKBOEN.

STEKENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N.E. Ghent. It has several breweries, two tanneries, two dye-works, a salt-refinery, pottery, tile, and brick works, and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 5305.

STELLA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Savona, near Varazze. It is well built; and has four churches, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 3395.

STELLANELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Albenga, on the Merula. It has several churches; and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1741.

STELLENBOSCH, a small tn. Cape Colony, cap. div. of same name, 25 m. E. Cape Town, to which omnibuses run daily. It lies at the foot of a rugged-topped mountain detached from the main range; the streets are straight and cross each other at right angles; most of the houses are built in the Dutch style, and white-washed. It contains an excellent school, in which the classics and science are taught; and from its pleasant climate has become a favourite resort of invalids. It was founded in 1681. Pop. about 4000.

STELLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1325 ac. Pop. 333.

STELVIO, a celebrated pass in the Rhetian Alps, leading from the Tyrol into Lombardy. See Athes.

STENAY [anc. *Astenidum*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 50 m. N. Bar-le-Duc; with a communal college, fine cavalry-barracks, manufactures of casks and beet-root sugar, a blast-furnace, tanneries, and brick-works. Pop. 2592.

STENDAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Altmark. It was once strongly fortified, and is still surrounded by walls with five gates; has a court of law, and several public offices; a R. Catholic and five Protestant churches, one of them a fine cathedral of the 15th century, with painted glass; a synagogue, lyceum, orphan asylum, hospital, and poorhouse; and manufactures of woollen goods. Winkelmann the antiquary was born, and the graves of Brandenburg used to reside here. Pop. 7068.

STENIGOT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1321 ac. Pop. 92.

STENTON, par. Scot. Haddington; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 3 m. Pop. 719.

STEPAN, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, circle and 35 m. N. Rovno, l. bank Gorin; with a considerable trade. P. 3126.

STEPANOV, a vil. Hungary, Hiher Danube, co. Neutra, near the Miava, and about 7 m. from Holics; with a church, three mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1884.

STEPENITZ (GROSS and KLEIN), a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Stettin, on the Papen or Pfaffenwasser; with a church and a trade in cattle. P. 1843.

STEPHAN (Sr.), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 29 m. S. S. by W. Bern, in a romantic district on the Simme, above 3000 ft. above the sea; with a church, one of the oldest in the Simmenthal. Pop. 1413.

STEPHEN (Sr.), one of the Aleutian isls., Kadiak Archipelago; lat. $56^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $155^{\circ} 22' W.$; N.W. of Tcherikoff Island, 3 m. long, with a reef of 3 m. projecting off its E. point. It sometimes bears the name of Foggy, on account of the fogs which prevailed at the time of its discovery.

STEPHEN (Sr.), three pars. Eng.:—1, Herts; 8140 ac. Pop. 1802.—2, (in *Braenel*), Cornwall; 9002 ac. Pop. 2711.—3, (by *Saltash*), Cornwall; 6901 ac. Pop. 2998.

STEPHENS (Sr.), a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall, on the brow of a lofty hill, within 1 m. of Launceston. It has an ancient and interesting church, an endowed school, and three annual cattle-fairs. Area of par. 3905 ac. Pop. 934.

STEPNEY, a par. England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, l. bank Thames, in the bor. of Tower Hamlets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. St. Paul's cathedral. It includes Mile-End and Ratcliffe; and formerly included likewise Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Wapping, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Bethnal Green. It has several churches; places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics; a Baptist college, established in 1810; several schools and almshouses; some extensive breweries, a distillery; manufactures of floor-cloth, tobacco-pipes, sailcloth, sails, chain-cables, steam-engines, ropes, &c. It contains the basin of the Regent's canal, at its junction with the Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the shipping. Area of par., 812 ac. Pop. 80,128.

STEPPINGLEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 1060 ac. P. 404.

STERLITAMASK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Orenburg, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Sterla with the Belaia. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, builds a good many barges, and has a considerable trade in salt. In 1824, a shower of aerolites fell here. Pop. (1849), 3632.

STERMIZZA, a vil. Dalmatia, circle Zara, dist. and 18 m. from Knin, at the source of the Bourazizza; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 1094.

STERNAZIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S.S.E. Lecce; with a convent. Pop. 1230.

STERNBERG.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 22 m. E. Frankfurt, on a lake; with a church, a paper-mill, a pitch-oven, alum-works, and a trade in wine and hops. Pop. 1423.—2, A tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 10 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, on the railway from Vienna to Prague. It is generally well built; has an old castle, church, and acclimated spring; and various manufactures of linen and cotton goods. In 1789, the bursting of a water-spout destroyed a great part of the town, and 200 of the inhabitants. Pop. 8006.

STERNENBURG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 7 m. E.N.E. Zürich. It has a church and two schools. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in handicrafts and trade. They are very industrious, and often of a somewhat speculative turn. Pop. 1423.

STERNFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1105 ac. Pop. 713.

STERREBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Woluwe, 6 m. E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1041.

STERZING, or **STÖRZING**, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, 28 m. S. Innsbruck, r. bank Eisach; with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth, tobacco-pipes, and spoons; and a considerable trade in wine, and in iron produced at the iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1300.

STETCHWORTH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2824 ac. Pop. 660.

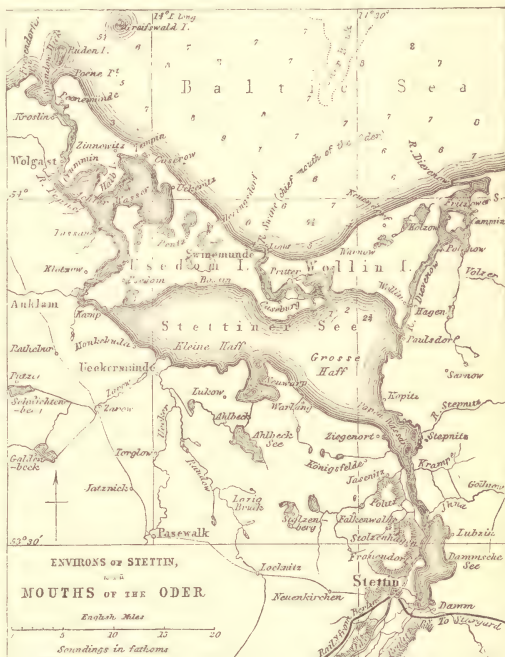
STETTEN, several places, Würtemberg:—1, (*im Remsthal*), A vil. circle Neckar, 3 m. E. Stuttgart; with a church, a castle, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1955.—2, (*am Heuchelberg*), A vil. circle Neckar, N.N.W. Brackenheim, l. bank Leinbach; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1005.

STETTEN (AM-KALTEN-MARKT), a market tn. Baden, Lake circle, about 6 m. N.W. Sigmaringen; with a church. Pop. 1017.

STETTIN, a gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania; bounded, N. by the Baltic, E. gov. Köslin, S. Frankfurt and Potsdam, and W. Stralsund and grand duchy of Mecklenburg; area, 3818 geo. sq. m. The surface consists almost throughout of a low flat, broken occasionally by hills of gentle elevation, and protected on the N. from the encroachment of the sea by a range of sand-hills or downs. More than one-third of the whole is arable land of tolerable fertility; about one-fifth is in wood, and nearly another fifth in heath and healthy pasture. One remarkable feature of the government is the number and magnitude of its lakes, consisting chiefly of a series of expansions of the Oder as it approaches its termination in the Baltic. That river traverses the government in a N.N.E. direction, and either directly, or by its tributaries and the expansions or *haffs* already referred to, receives the greater part of the drainage. In the N.E. a number of small streams send their waters directly to the sea. The principal crops are rye, barley, oats, pulse, and buckwheat. The average return does not exceed one in four. Flax and tobacco are extensively, hemp and hops only occasionally grown. The produce of fruit is considerable; and the forests furnish ample supplies of wood both for timber and fuel, though for fuel more dependence is placed on the inexhaustible fields of peat spread over the government. Domestic animals are numerous; and the rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry, particularly geese, forms an important occupation. Fish abound both on the coast and in the rivers and lakes. The only mineral of any importance is iron, which supplies a few blast-furnaces. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen goods, hosiery, hats, leather, beer, and vinegar. Ship-building, also, is carried on to some extent. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 12 districts, of which that of Randow, as containing the town of Stettin, may be considered the capital. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants. Pop. (1849), 562,127.

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STETTIN [Latin, *Sedinum*], a tn. and port, Prussia, cap. prov. Pomerania, and gov. Stettin, on the Berlin and Stettin railway, and l. bank Oder, here crossed by two wooden bridges, connecting the town with its large suburb Lastadie, 76 m. N.E. Berlin. It is a place of great strength, being both surrounded by walls and defended by a citadel and several forts and outworks. It is entered by five gates, and possesses five large squares, the principal one adorned with a marble bust of Frederick II.; and a great number of well-built and well-



paved streets. It is the see of a Protestant bishop, and the seat of a superior provincial court and a number of important public offices; and contains a royal castle, in which the old dukes of Pomerania resided, with a chapel, in which their remains are deposited; five Protestant churches, a R. Catholic chapel, a townhouse of the 13th century, a gymnasium, with a library, observatory, and museum attached; a courthouse, arsenal, theatre, normal, industrial, burgher, navigation, and other schools; a workhouse, orphan asylum, several hospitals, and other benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, serge, ribbons, hats, cordovan, and common leather. There are also a great number of famous breweries, sugar-refineries, vinegar-works, and building-yards, in which a great number of vessels are built. The shipping and trade are of very great importance, Stettin ranking, in this respect, as the first port of Prussia. The following table exhibits the arrivals and departures of vessels (exclusive of steamers), with their tonnage, at Swinemünde, the port of Stettin, in the years 1848-52:—

| Years. | ARRIVED. | | DEPARTED. | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1848..... | 1180 | 190,665 | 1099 | 190,337 |
| 1849..... | 1209 | 217,531 | 1083 | 197,388 |
| 1850..... | 1351 | 254,467 | 1363 | 175,854 |
| 1851..... | 1722 | 271,982 | 1575 | 258,522 |
| 1852..... | 1665 | 280,773 | 1646 | 396,586 |

The value of the imports in 1849, was £1,657,984; of the exports, £691,478. The principal articles of import were iron and copper, dye-woods, herrings, salt, coal, train and other oils, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce. The principal exports were grain, wood, oilcake, zinc, and brandy. Two empresses of Russia, Catherine the Great and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Emperor Paul, and mother of the Emperor Nicholas, were born here. Stettin is a place of great antiquity. It originally belonged to the Sidini, a heathen tribe. In 1121, Boleslas, Duke of Poland, gained possession, and introduced Christianity. The peace of Westphalia gave it to the Swedes. From them it passed to the Prussians, with whom, though not without some interruptions, it has since remained. In 1171, it was besieged by the Danes; in 1677, by the Elector of Brandenburg; in 1713, by the Russians; and from 1806 to 1813, it was occupied by the French. Pop. (1816), 25,091; (1849), 47,202.

STETTIN, a lagoon, Prussia. See HAFF.

STETTIN (NEU), a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Köslin, cap. circle, between lakes Streissig and Vilna. It has a court of law and several public offices, a church, castle, gymnasium, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, serge, hats, and leather; a trade in cloth, malt, and cattle; and a distillery. Pop. 4154.

STEBENVILLE, a tn., U. States, Ohio, 31 m. W. by S. Pittsburg, on the Ohio river, here about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, in an elevated plain; with county-buildings, 12 churches, an academy; five wool and two cotton factories, a paper-mill, two glass-works, several machine-shops and foundries, and large manufactories of coppers. It has an extensive trade; and in the vicinity are inexhaustible supplies of coal. P. (1850), 6139.

STEUROWITZ (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils, Austria, Moravia, circle Briinn, near Eisgrub; with a church. Pop. 1582.

STEVENAGE, a tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Hertford. It has a church, finely situated on a height; Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a grammar and a national school, manufactures of straw-plait, and a trade in slaughtered cattle, chiefly for the London market. Area of par., 4434 ac. Pop. 2118.

STEVENSTON, a market tn. and par. Scotland, Ayrshire, dist. Cunningham, 22 m. S.W. Glasgow. It is well built, and has a handsome parish church, finely situated on a height above the town; Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a public library, a parochial and other schools. Many of the inhabitants are handloom-weavers, and others are employed in the collieries and stone-quarries of the vicinity. The sewing of flowered muslin employs a considerable number of females. Pop. tn., 2095. Area of par., 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 3811.

STEVENTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, on the Berks and Wilts canal, and the Great Western railway, which has here a station, 5 m. S.S.W. Abingdon; with a church, a Baptist chapel, an endowed school, and an ancient cross. Area of par., 2382 ac. Pop. 978.

STEVENTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2100 ac. Pop. 187.

STEVERTON, or STEVENTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 1950 ac. Pop. 586.

STEWART, island. See NEW ZEALAND.

STEWARTON, a bor. and par. Scotland, Ayrshire, dist. Cunningham, r. bank Annock, here crossed by a good stone-bridge, and on the Scottish South-Western railway, 15 m. S.W. Glasgow. It consists of a main street nearly 1 m. long, and several minor streets, lighted with gas; and of houses mostly well-built, and many of them with gardens attached; and has a handsome parish, handsome Free, U. Presbyterian, and Independent churches; a parochial and other schools, a public library, townhouse, and jail. The chief manufactures are Highland bonnets and carpets, both made to some extent; linen, ordinary and damask; cotton and silk goods, and steel clock-work; and there are also several mills for spinning and carding wool, brick and tile works. Pop. tn., 3164. Area of par., 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 4572.

STEWKLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 4330 ac. Pop. 1432.

STEWART, par. Eng. Lincoln; 971 ac. Pop. 79.

STEYER, a river, Austria, rises on the N. frontiers of Styria, in a mountainous district of Upper Austria; flows very circuitously N.E., and at the town of same name, joins l. bank Enns, after a course of about 45 m. Great quantities of timber are floated down its stream.

STEYER, a tn. Upper Austria, at the confluence of the Steyer with the Fms, 19 m. S.E. Linz. It consists of the town proper, which stands between the two rivers, surrounded by crenelated walls flanked with towers; and of two suburbs, with each of which it is connected by a bridge. Many of the houses are handsomely built in the Italian style; and of the three squares, the principal one is both large and elegant, and adorned with fountains. The principal edifices are the town church, built after the model of St. Stephen's, Vienna; the church and monastery of the Dominicans, the latter now converted into a factory of Manchester goods; the old and new townhouse, with a collection of antiquities and other curiosities; the old castle, seated on a rocky height behind the town; the old Jesuits' college, barracks, theatre, and three hospitals. The principal manufactures are cutlery, and various articles of steel and hardware, Steyer being the Austrian Sheffield. The only other manufactures of any note are calicoes, needlework, hosiery, and wax. As capital of the circle of Traun, Steyer is the seat of several provincial courts and offices. Pop. (1846), 10,198.

STEYERMAIK, prov. Austria. See STYRIA.

STEYNING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, at the foot of a lofty height above the Adur, here crossed by a bridge. It has a Connexion Methodist chapel, a free grammar and a national school, a mechanics' institute, manufactures of parchment, two breweries, and corn-mills. Till disfranchised, Steyning returned two members to Parliament. Area of par., 3383 ac. Pop. 1464.

STEYNTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 7275 ac. P. 3616.

STEEZZANO [anc. *Statianum*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, 3 m. S. Bergamo, with a handsome church, adorned with good paintings. Pop. 2065.

STIA [Latin, *Stagia*], a vil. and com. Tuscan, comp. Arezzo, at the confluence of the Staggia with the Arno, which is here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. E. Florence. It contains an ancient church and the remains of an old castle; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and hats, and a trade in corn, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 2824.

STIBBARD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1468 ac. Pop. 388.

STIBBINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1530 ac. P. 790.

STIBNICZ (GROSS), a vil. Bohemia, circle and about 16 m. from Königgrätz, on the Zdobnitz; with a church and important iron-works. Pop. 1225.

STICKFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 670 ac. Pop. 427.

STICKILLIN, par. Irel. Louth; 1362 ac. Pop. 275.

STICKNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4220 ac. Pop. 917.

STIECHOWITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, l. bank Moldau, 16 m. S. Prague, at the confluence of the Kotzab; with extensive powder-mills.

STIEGE, a vil. Brunswick, dist. Blankenburg, on the Hasel, about 2 m. E. Haselfelde; with a church, breweries, and a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1265.

STIENS, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 5 m. N. Leeuwarden; with a church, two schools, and a poorhouse. Pop. (agricultural), 1617.

STIEPANOW, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzim, S.E. Prague; with an old church, school, and townhouse; and a saw and several other mills. Pop. 1318.

STIERNE-OERNE, a group of small isls. Norway, in the Bukke-ford, bail. and N. Stavanger; in lat. 59° 10' N.; lon. 5° 30' E.

STIFFKEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3912 ac. Pop. 520.

STIFFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 1602 ac. Pop. 320.

STIGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 29 m. S.W. Matera; with a church, two chapels, and two convents; and a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 4200.

STIKADA, a vil. Austria, Croatia, about 35 m. from Gospić. It is inhabited chiefly by frontier soldiers. There is a silver-mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1055.

STILLINGFLEET, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6022 ac. Pop. 1024.

STILLINGTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2013 ac. Pop. 788.

STILLORGAN, par. Irel. Dublin; 690 ac. Pop. 1558.

STILLWATER:—1, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, on the Champlain canal, and near r. bank Hudson, 22 m. N. Albany. It has good water-power and several manufactories; and to the N. of it are Bemus Heights, the scene of the actions which led, in 1777, to the surrender of

the British under General Burgoyne. Pop. 2966.—2, A vil., cap. Washington county, territory of Minnesota, W. side, Lake St. Croix, 31 m. N. St. Paul. It contains Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal churches; the territorial penitentiary, two mills; and a population of about 800, chiefly employed in the lumber trade.

STILO [anc. *Consulinum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 20 m. N.E. Gerace. It has two churches, and near it are the principal iron, lead, and copper mines of Calabria. It was almost destroyed by the Saracens, and had again become prosperous, when the great earthquake of 1783 suddenly made it almost a heap of ruins. Pop. 1800.

STILTON, a vil. and par. England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Huntingdon, on the Roman Ermin Street; with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a considerable trade in the famous cheese which bears its name, but is made 20 m. off, in Leicestershire. Area of par., 1620 ac. Pop. 803.

STINSFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 1999 ac. Pop. 373.

STIRCHLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 833 ac. Pop. 302.

STIRLING, or **STIRLINGSHIRE**, a co. Scotland, bounded, N. chiefly by the Forth, which separates it from the greater part of Perth and the whole of Clackmannanshire; E. Linlithgowshire, from which it is separated chiefly by the Avon; S. Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire; and W. Loch Lomond; greatest length, E. to W., 35 m.; central breadth, N. to S., about 17 m.; area, 489 sq. m., or 312,960 ac. It is of very irregular shape, and has also a greatly diversified surface, rising in the N.W., on the shores of Loch Lomond, into the lofty Ben Lomond, and traversed towards its centre by the Gargunnoch, Fintry, and Campsie hills, while it slopes down towards the banks of the Forth, and spreads out into two of the largest and richest alluvial plains in the kingdom, known by the name of the carse of Stirling and Falkirk. The principal rivers are the Forth, with its tributaries Carron and Avon, and the Kelvin, a tributary of the Clyde. The lakes, in addition to Loch Lomond, which it shares with Dumbartonshire, are numerous, but for the most part insignificant. In the mountainous district of the W., the prevailing rocks are mica and chloride slates, often fit for roofing, but not very extensively quarried, owing to the difficulty of land-carriage. Immediately E. and S. of the slate, the old red sandstone becomes the prevailing formation, extending E. along the banks of the Forth nearly to the town of Stirling, and S. to the range of the Campsie Fells. That range consists almost entirely of porphyry and trap, but on some of its S. slopes, and still more in the carse E. of it, the carboniferous formation becomes largely developed, and several valuable coal-fields are extensively worked both for domestic use, the supply of iron-works, of which those of Carron are most important, and for exportation, chiefly by the shipping port of Grangemouth. The more elevated and rugged parts of the county are necessarily devoted to pasture, and, where not too lofty or sterile, in general well wooded; the valleys and undulating slopes, and more especially the alluvial plains, are fertile, the last, more especially, in the highest degree, and are under a system of agriculture as improved as any of which Scotland can boast. These plains also are admirably adapted for the growth of fruit-trees, and almost every farm has an orchard, which often adds no inconsiderable item to the value of its produce. The chief branches of industry are mining, the smelting, casting, and working of iron; and the manufacture of woollens and leather. The means of communication are, except in the mountainous districts, very ample, both by land and water, the former by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Scottish Central, and the Slamannan railways, and the latter by the Forth and its tributary Carron, and by the Forth and Clyde canal. The most important towns are Stirling (the capital), Falkirk, and Grangemouth. Pop. 86,237.

STIRLING, a royal, mun., and parl. bor. and river-port, Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situated on a commanding height overlooking the windings of the Forth, where it first ceases to be navigable, and is crossed by an ancient and a handsome modern bridge, and on the Scottish Central and the Stirling and Dunfermline railways, 31 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. It consists of an ancient portion, which is very irregularly laid out, and formed of steep winding streets, climbing the height towards the castle; and of a modern portion, situated on lower ground to the N.E., and composed for the most part of handsome modern houses. Among the public build-

ings, many of which derive much interest from their antiquity, and the historical associations connected with them, the first place is due to the castle, which, with the rock on which it stands, forms a conspicuous object, not only to the country immediately around, but to several adjoining, and even to some distant counties. It crowns a rocky eminence, which rises 220 ft. above the plain, and terminates precipitously on the N.W. side of the town. It is of such ancient date that its earliest fortifications are attributed to the Roman general Agricola, and its importance as a military station is proved by the Roman road which passes immediately beneath it. As early as the 10th century, it begins to hold a prominent place in Scottish history, and few important events took place, while Scotland formed a separate kingdom, in which it did not share. Almost every apartment in it has some tale of thrilling interest or horror. The principal buildings, as they now stand, are the governor's house, formerly the royal palace, in a chamber of which, still known as the Douglas-room, an earl of that name was mortally stabbed by James II., and in another apartment of which the same James, as well as James V., were born; the parliament-house, once a noble fabric, and still of imposing exterior, though completely defaced within by having been converted into mess-rooms and other accommodations; the chapel-royal, partly occupied for religious service, and partly as an armoury; and another palace begun by James V., but finished by his unhappy daughter Mary, and more remarkable for the grotesqueness than for the regularity of its architecture. The buildings and other objects within the town, particularly deserving of notice, are the old church, a large and handsome structure, with a massive and lofty tower, originally the church of a Franciscan convent, but now entirely defaced as to its internal appearance by a partition dividing it into two parish churches; the New North, also a parish church; a Baptist, Independent, Reformed Presbyterian, Episcopalian, R. Catholic, two Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches; a high school of some celebrity, and various other schools, an ancient townhouse with a spire, a curious old residence of the earls of Mar, called Mar's Work; an atheneum, for which a handsome building has been erected; an extensive agricultural museum, formed by the enterprise of a private seedsman; commodious markets, a very extensive new jail, and several hospitals. The principal manufactures are woollens, consisting chiefly of tartans, tartan shawls, and carpets, leather, ropes, carriages, soap, and candles. The weekly market is well supplied with corn and provisions, and there are numerous fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. The trade, carried on at a good quay with not much depth of water, is considerable; and the salmon-fishings of the Forth have long formed an important source of revenue. Stirling was first incorporated as a royal burgh by Alexander I., and now, under the Reform Act, unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 12,837.

STIRLING, a maritime co., W. Australia, 50 m. long, by 40 m. broad. It is hilly, heavily timbered, and swamps are numerous. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets.

STISTED, par. Eng. Essex; 2967 ac. Pop. 888.

STITCHELL and **HUME**, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 832.

STITHIAN'S (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4291 ac. P. 2385.

STITNIK, tn. and lordship, Hungary. See *CSETRK*.

STITTNA, or **SOITNA**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and near Hradisch; with a church and a refinery of potash. P. 1045.

STIVICHALL, par. Eng. Warwick; 860 ac. Pop. 251.

STIXWOULD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2250 ac. Pop. 256.

STOBO, par. Scot. Peebles; 7 m. by 6 m. Pop. 478.

STOCK, two pars. Eng. :—1, Essex; 1849 ac. Pop. 702. 2, (Gayland), Dorset; 849 ac. Pop. 63.

STOCKACH, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Aach, 15 m. N.N.W. Constance. It is walled; has two gates, a church, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 1655.

STOCKBRIDGE, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Southampton, 1. bank Anton, about 9 m. N.N.W. Winchester. It has little or no trade, its prosperity chiefly depending on the traffic occasioned by its being a considerable thoroughfare. Area of par., 1115 ac. Pop. 1066.

STOCKBURY, par. Eng. Kent; 2940 ac. Pop. 599.

STÖCKEN, or STECKEN, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 29 m. S.S.E. Czeaslau; with an old church, school, and courthouse; manufactures of linen, and a distillery. P. 1369.

STOCKERAU, a tn. Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, at the confluence of the Güllra and Sonning, 7 m. N.W. Korneuburg. It contains a number of handsome buildings, and on its loftiest site stands the parish church of St. Stephen, an elegant structure, with a lofty and richly-decorated tower. Other buildings of note are the castle of Freiseck, now the townhouse; the military commission-house, the high-school, poorhouse, Franciscan monastery, hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollens and coarse cloths, leather, vinegar, and refined sugar; and there is a trade in corn. Pop. 3659.

STOCKERSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 973 ac. P. 39. STOCKHEIM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 1. bank Meuse, 18 m. N.E. Hasselt. It has manufactures of wicker-work, two breweries, a distillery, a flour-mill, and dye-works. The village was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1839. Pop. 1185.

STOKHOD, a river, Russia, rises in the W. of gov. Volhynia; flows N.N.E. into gov. Minsk, and joins r. bank Pripet, near the confines of gov. Grodno; total course, 110 m.

STOCKHOLM (Latin, *Holmia*; Spanish, *Estocolmo*; Italian, *Stocolma*), a city of N. Europe, cap. of the Swedish monarchy, beautifully and picturesquely situated between

Lake Mälär and the Baltic; lat. (observatory) 59° 20' 36" N.; lon. 18° 3' 45" E. (n.); 330 m. N.E. Copenhagen, and 440 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg. It stands partly on the N. and S. sides of the strait, which communicates between the lake and the sea, and partly on several islands, which are connected with the mainland and with each other by a number of bridges. The finest of these bridges is the Nyabron or New Bridge, which joins the largest of the islands, called the Staden or City, with the N. side of the strait. When approached from the Baltic, the appearance presented by the city is very grand and imposing; but a still better view is obtained from the Mosebacke, a rugged hill on the S. side of the mainland, from a platform on the summit of which the eye takes in the whole city and its environs, and beholds a panorama which in many respects resembles that of Venice, but far surpasses it in natural beauty. The whole site covers an area of nearly 5 sq. m., and has a circuit of about 9 m. Till lately Stockholm was unprovided with defences of any kind; but a strong citadel has recently been erected on the small island of Kastellholm, while the works of Waxholm have been so much strengthened as effectually to command the only channel by which a hostile approach by sea could be attempted. The principal part of Stockholm, or the city proper, is situated on the three islands of Gustavsholm, Riddarsholm, and Helgeandsholm. It is the smallest and oldest part, but at the same time the closest built and most densely-peopled. It consists



For the most part of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, though, from its antiquity, many of the most interesting objects which the town possesses are situated within it. Norrmalm on the N., separated from the city proper by the Norrstrom, and Södermalm on the S., separated from it by the

Söderstrom, though considered only as its suburbs, far surpass it both in extent and regularity of structure. The houses in the city are generally of stone, but in the suburbs more frequently of brick, stuccoed over, and coloured white, yellow, or light blue.

The public buildings are numerous, but not very remarkable. By far the finest is the palace, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighbouring houses. It was commenced by the eldest Tessin, in 1697, on the site of a much older structure, which had recently been burnt down, and was completed on his designs by his son in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and incloses a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest brick and stucco. The finest front is the S.E., which is adorned with six Corinthian pillars; the N.W. entrance rising from the quay at the foot of the new bridge, leads to a spacious platform. The whole structure is chaste, simple, massive, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 50,000 vols., and some rare and curious MSS.; and a museum possessing many valuable northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities; a cabinet of 50,000 coins and medals, considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe; and a picture-gallery, with fine specimens of almost all the great masters.



THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.

The churches are 20 in number, including, in addition to those of the national establishment, a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian, and a R. Catholic. There is also a synagogue. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicolas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1260, but has undergone so many changes that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Smeek, and his queen Blanca. The Riddarsholm Kyrka, or church, was originally attached to a monastery, and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which have taken place in it, and from containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. Service is performed in this church only once a-year. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Normalm, is built in the form of a cross, and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The only other public edifices deserving of notice are the Öfver-ståthållershus (governor's house), a handsome structure, by Tessin, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk, in honour of Gustavus III., has been erected; the Riddarhus, where the states and also the academy of sciences hold their meetings, and the shields of about 3000 Swedish nobles are hung up; the exchange, the mint, of little merit as a building, but with a good collection of minerals; the townhouse, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are accommodated; the post-office, bank, merchant-house, royal theatre, and opera-house, the arsenal, and barracks. Among the educational establishments are a medical college, with a general superintendence of all the medical establishments of the kingdom; a technological institute, a navigation-school, and school of design. The principal benevolent institutions are a blind and deaf and dumb asylum, a lunatic asylum, the

Seraphim infirmary, occupying a handsome edifice, with lofty and spacious apartments, and 300 beds; Danvik's hospital, the burgher widow's hospital, and the garrison infirmary. The associations, literary, scientific, artistic, &c., are very numerous, and include, among others, the academy of sciences, in which the celebrated chemist Berzelius long held a distinguished place; the Swedish academy, the academy of history and antiquities, the musical academy; and medical, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Few cities can boast of finer promenades. Of these the most frequented are the Djurgården, or Deer-park, remarkable for its picturesque beauties, its magnificent trees and drives; the Ladugårds Garde, or review-ground; the Haga park, the beautiful cemetery adjoining, and the park of Carlberg, finely planted, and connected with the city by a long and beautiful avenue.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods; porcelain and stoneware, glass, tobacco, refined sugar, ironware, including large castings and machinery. The trade has the advantage of a harbour which, though somewhat difficult of access, from the length and intricacy of the channels which lead to it, is capacious, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels at its quays. The principal exports are iron, copper, tar, and timber; the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, &c. The inland trade is also of considerable extent.

Stockholm was founded about 1260, by Birger Jarl. It was fortified at an early period, and stood several sieges. One of the most memorable of these was in 1501, when it was defended against the Swedes for the crown of Denmark by the Danish queen Christina; another still more memorable was in 1520, when an equally heroic female, Christina Gyllenstierna, widow of Sten Sture, held it for the Swedes, against the perfidious and sanguinary Christian II. The capitulation made was shamefully violated by the king, who, after pledging himself to respect the rights of the inhabitants, was guilty of the most atrocious massacres. The indignation which was thus produced in all quarters of the country paved the way for the war of liberation, which, conducted by Gustavus Vasa, at length terminated gloriously, by the expulsion of the Danes, and the establishment of Sweden as an independent kingdom. Pop. (1851), 93,070.

STOCKLAND, two pars. Eng.—1, Dorset; 5849 ac. Pop. 1164.—2, (Bristol), Somerset; 1650 ac. Pop. 181.

STOCKLEIGH, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, (English); 1110 ac. Pop. 126.—2, (Pomeroy); 1239 ac. Pop. 221.

STOCKLINCH, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (Magdalen), 199 ac. Pop. 110.—2, (Ottersay); 299 ac. Pop. 129.

STOCKKORN, a mountain, Switzerland, can. and 18 m. S. Bern, W. of Lake Thun. It is composed of limestone, attains the height of nearly 7000 ft., and terminates in a remarkable conical peak, commanding a most extensive view.

STOCKPORT, a market tn. and parl. and mun. bor. Eng. land, Cheshire, 5 m. S.E. Manchester, on the Mersey, joined here by the Tame, and crossed by four bridges, one of them a handsome modern structure of 11 arches; and on the London and North-Western railway, which here has two stations. It occupies an elevated, uneven, and rugged site, on which the houses rise in irregular tiers, giving it at all times a picturesque, and at night, when its various factories are lighted up, a very striking appearance. The streets, though generally steep and narrow, are well paved and lighted with gas; the supply of water is both ample and abundant; and the market-place, situated on a tolerably level summit, is spacious. Beside the town proper, there are several extensive suburbs, as Heaton-Norris (which see), Edgeley, Portwood, &c. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure in the later English style, with an ancient chancel, a lofty pinnacled tower, with a peal of eight bells, containing also some interesting monuments; St. Thomas' church, an elegant building in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a cupola; St. Peter's church, a neat brick-building, with a square tower; Christ

church (Heaton-Norris), with a fine spire; St. Paul's church, Portwood; a church in the Gothic style, recently erected; a new church, to be called St. Mathew's, is now (1854) in course of erection in Edgeley; also various Dissenting chapels, including four Independent, five Wesleyan Methodists; two each, New Connexion Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and R. Catholic; Wesleyan Association, Unitarian, and New Jerusalem, one each; and a Friends' meeting-house; the barracks, courthouse, and union-house; the grammar, British, national, and other schools, among which is the Stockport Sunday-school, attended by upwards of 8800 children every Lord's-day, and occupying a large brick-building of four stories, erected by subscription at an expense of above £10,000; attached to it are three district schools, with an average attendance of 1100 children; the mechanics' institute, the infirmary, occupying a handsome stone-building, whose site renders it one of the most conspicuous objects in passing through the town; the new cemetery, covering a large and well-laid-out plot of ground, with a small but handsome chapel; and the railway-viaduct on the London and North-Western railway, a magnificent structure which spans a great portion of the town, including the river Mersey, by 26 semicircular arches, 22 of which are of 63 ft. span, and the centre one 110 ft. above the bed of the river. The cotton manufacture is the staple of the town, and, in addition to numerous large factories, employing upwards of 3800 horse-power between spinning and weaving, there are several print, bleach, and dye works. The winding and throwing of silk, at one time the most important branch of industry here, has greatly declined, only a few hands being now employed in it, as well as in the manufacture of silk goods, thread, brushes, &c. Several hands are still employed in hatting. There are also several engine and machine shops, iron and brass foundries, breweries, and brick-works. The weekly market, chiefly for cheese, vegetables, &c., is important; and there are four annual fairs. Stockport, being centrally situated at the juncture of several Roman roads, is supposed to have been an important Roman station, and to have had a fort on the summit of what is now called the Castle Yard, from the castle which was subsequently erected upon it, but has altogether disappeared. During the last civil war Stockport was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and became the scene of some severe struggles between them and the royalists. In virtue of privileges first conferred by the Reform Act, it is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. (hor.), 53,835. — THE PARISH of Stockport includes the chapels of Disley-Stanley, Dukinfield, Hyde, Marple, Norbury, Romily or Chadkirk; and the townships of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brington, Etchells or Stockport-Etchells, Offerton, Torkington, and Werneth. Area, 21,575 ac. Pop. 91,423. — (*Local Correspondent*; Bagshaw's *History of County Palatine of Chester*, 1850.)

STOCKSTADT, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near l. bank Main, here crossed by a bridge; with a church. P. 1394.

STOCKTON, five pars. Eng. — 1, Norfolk; 1051 ac. Pop. 143. — 2, Warwick; 1800 ac. Pop. 451. — 3, Wilts; 2000 ac. Pop. 300. — 4, Worcester; 893 ac. Pop. 131. — 5, (*on-the-Forest*), York (N. Riding); 3270 ac. Pop. 475.

STOCKTON, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, on the shores of Port Hunter, opposite Newcastle.

STOCKTON, a tn., U. States, California, on the Stockton slough or canal, which contains the back waters formed by the junction of the San Joaquin with the Sacramento, 59 m. from Vallejo. It occupies a peninsula between the three branches into which the slough divides; and, as a town, ranks next to San Francisco and Sacramento. It owes its prosperity to its central position in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, making it the depot for the supply of all the S. mines; and to its harbour, which is accessible at all seasons by vessels drawing 9 ft. Steamers ply regularly to it. It was settled in 1848. Pop. (1853), 4000.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a considerable market tn., municipal bor., and par. England, in the co. of Durham, on a height above l. bank Tees, which is navigable 8 m. above the town, and falls into the German Ocean 12 m. below, and at the junction of the Stockton and Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence, and the Leeds Northern railways. It is entered from the S. by a handsome bridge across the

river; is well built, chiefly of brick, and laid out with considerable regularity, consisting of a spacious main street, nearly 1 m. long from S. to N., and several other streets parallel or at right angles to it; and has a handsome district church with an elegant spire, a chapel of ease with a tower 80 ft. high, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Scotch Presbyterian, Independent, Quaker, Baptist, R. Catholic, and Unitarian chapels, national, British, infant, industrial, and other schools; a quadrangular townhall, with a clock-tower and spire; a mechanics' institute, custom-house, assembly-rooms, dispensary, some almshouses, and a handsome Doric stone-column, 83 ft. high, in the centre of the market-place. The manufactures are chiefly linen and sailcloth; and there are also building-yards, roperies, iron and brass foundries, breweries, corn and other mills. The harbour has been improved, so as to admit vessels of 300 tons, and having been made a bonding-port for certain goods, has become the centre of a considerable trade, both coastwise, chiefly with London, Hull, Leith, &c., and foreign with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburg, and the British colonies. The principal foreign exports are lead and coal; and the imports, timber for ship-building and ordinary purposes, tallow, &c. In 1851, the tonnage belonging to the port was 27,730 tons; the vessels entered were 1011 (92,656 tons), and cleared 3486 (358,534 tons). Pop. bor., 10,172. Area of par., 5160 ac. Pop. 10,459.

STOCKWOOD, par. Eng. Dorset; 692 ac. Pop. 43.

STODMARSH, par. Eng. Kent; 695 ac. Pop. 135.

STODY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1277 ac. Pop. 187.

STOGBUMBER, a vil., par., and watering-place, England, co. Somerset, 11 m. N.W. Taunton. It has an ancient large church, a Baptist chapel, and a school. Some brewing is carried on. Area of par., 6777 ac. Pop. 1456.

STOGURSEY, or STROKE-COURCY, par. Eng. Somerset; 8893 ac. Pop. 1472.

STOKE, 47 pars. Eng. — 1, Chester; 2749 ac. Pop. 402. — 2, Kent; 3999 ac. Pop. 522. — 3, Warwick; 920 ac. Pop. 1031. — 4, (*Abbas, or Abbots*), Dorset; 2303 ac. Pop. 826. — 5, (*Albany*), Northampton; 1661 ac. Pop. 319. — 6, (*Ash*), Suffolk; 1200 ac. Pop. 392. — 7, (*Bishop*), Hants; 3360 ac. Pop. 1249. — 8, (*Bliss*), Hereford and Worcester; 2078 ac. Pop. 343. — 9, (*Bruerne*), Northampton; 2569 ac. Pop. 861. — 10, (*Canon*), Devon; 1217 ac. Pop. 480. — 11, (*Charity*), Hants; 1850 ac. Pop. 151. — 12, (*by-Clare*), Suffolk; 2361 ac. Pop. 911. — 13, (*Climsland*), Cornwall; 8732 ac. Pop. 2596. — 14, (*D'Abernon*), Surrey; 2027 ac. Pop. 335. — 15, (*Doyle*), Northampton; 1500 ac. Pop. 146. — 16, (*Dry*), Leicester and Rutland; 1800 ac. Pop. 65. — 17, (*East*), Dorset; 3273 ac. Pop. 630. — 18, (*East*), Notts; 1730 ac. Pop. 595. — 19, (*Edith*), Hereford; 2852 ac. Pop. 510. — 20, (*Gabriel*), Devon; 3075 ac. Pop. 718. — 21, (*Gifford*), Gloucester; 2065 ac. Pop. 488. — 22, (*Goldington*), Bucks; 2061 ac. Pop. 902. — 23, (*St. Gregory*), Somerset; 3790 ac. Pop. 1477. — 24, (*next-Guildford*), Surrey; 2314 ac. Pop. 2507. — 25, (*under-Hamdon*), Somerset; 1330 ac. Pop. 1404. — 26, (*Hammond*), Bucks; 1470 ac. Pop. 438. — 27, (*Holycross*), Norfolk; 1659 ac. Pop. 451. — 28, (*Lacy*), Hereford; 2005 ac. Pop. 373. — 29, (*Lane*), or *St. Michael*, Somerset; 2071 ac. Pop. 921. — 30, (*Lyne*), Oxford; 3730 ac. Pop. 631. — 31, (*Mandeville*), Bucks; 1460 ac. Pop. 538. — 32, (*St. Mary*), Somerset; 923 ac. Pop. 275. — 33, (*St. Milborough*), Salop; 5750 ac. Pop. 553. — 34, (*North*), Oxford; 824 ac. Pop. 160. — 35, (*North*), Somerset; 778 ac. Pop. 194. — 36, (*North*), Sussex; 860 ac. Pop. 80. — 37, (*Pero*), Somerset; 3422 ac. Pop. 68. — 38, (*Prior*), Hereford; 2569 ac. Pop. 434. — 39, (*Rivers*), Devon; 2426 ac. Pop. 276. — 40, (*South*), Lincoln; 5270 ac. Pop. 401. — 41, (*South*), Oxford; 3440 ac. Pop. 858. — 42, (*South*), Somerset; 863 ac. Pop. 337. — 43, (*Talmage*), Oxford; 859 ac. Pop. 106. — 44, (*upon-Tern*), Salop; 5602 ac. Pop. 937. — 45, (*Trister*), Somerset; 1090 ac. Pop. 440. — 46, (*Wake*), Dorset; 1038 ac. Pop. 124. — 47, (*West*), Sussex; 880 ac. Pop. 284.

STOKE-DAMERALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon. The village lies on an elevated site in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth, of which it forms a suburb. The parish includes Devonport and Morietown. Area, 2380 ac. P. 38,180.

STOKE-FERRY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on the Wissey, which here becomes navigable, 37 m. S.S.W. Norwich; with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an extensive trade in malt, corn, timber, and coal. Area of par., 2059 ac. Pop. 820.

STOKE-NEAR-NAYLAND, a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. by N. Nayland; with a church about 400 years old; Episcopal and R. Catholic chapels, and national, infant, and other schools. Area of par., 5277 ac. Pop. 1406.

STOKE-NEWINGTON, a par. England, co. Middlesex, about 3 m. N.E. London, of which it is a suburb. It consists principally of a long street, stretching along the road to Cambridge. The New River, which winds through the parish, supplies the inhabitants with water; and the New River Company have here two large reservoirs covering 38 acres. Area of par., 639 ac. Pop. 4840.

STOKE-POGES, a vil. and par. England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N. Slough; with a church, chiefly interesting because the church-yard contains the remains of the poet Gray, and is the scene of his *Elegy*; a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and an hospital. Area of par., 2500 ac. Pop. 1501.

STOKE-PRIOR, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester, on the Worcester and Birmingham canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 2 m. S. Bromsgrove. It has a handsome parish church, a national school, manufactures of needles, and very extensive salt, alkali, soap, and other chemical works. Area of par., 3820 ac. Pop. 1613.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a market tn., parl. bor., and par. England, co. and 14 m. N. by W. Stafford. The parl. bor., which is of great extent, includes about two-thirds of the populous district of the Potteries, embracing several district parishes and townships, among which are Burslem, Lane-End, Longton, Hanley, and other seats of the pottery-manufacture. The town, situated on the Trent, the great trunk Trent canal, and the N. Staffordshire railway, has undergone great improvements within recent years, and may now be considered well built; is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; and has a handsome parish church, in the later English style, with a beautifully painted window, and several good monuments; Baptist, Quaker, and Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels, a national school, an elegant townhall; extensive manufactures of china and earthenware; and connected with these, numerous wharfs, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. Lightfoot, the eminent Hebrew scholar, was born in Stoke rectory. The bor. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 84,027. Area of par., 10,490 ac. Pop. 57,942.

STOKEFLEMING, par. Eng. Devon; 3332 ac. P. 707.

STOKEHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 564 ac. Pop. 60.

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD, par. Eng. Devon; 2531 ac. Pop. 633.

STOKENCHURCH, par. Eng. Oxford; 4308 ac. P. 1492.

STOKENHAM, or STOKINGHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 6011 ac. Pop. 1603.

STOKESAY, par. Eng. Salop; 3567 ac. Pop. 532.

STOKESBY-WITH-HERRINGBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2119 ac. Pop. 433.

STOKESLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), 1 bank Leven, 37 m. N. York; with a parish church, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies, a free grammar-school, a national school, a dispensary, and several charitable societies. Area of par., 6239 ac. Pop. 2446.

STOLTATZ, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. Pop. 1200.

STOLBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 48 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. of county Stolberg-Stolberg, among the Harz Mountains. It has three churches, a chapel, a castle, with a library and small armoury; a courthouse, lyceum, orphan and ordinary hospitals; manufactures of linen, paper, and gunpowder; and a walk-mill. Pop. 2800.

STOLBOVOI, an isl. Arctic Ocean, in the archipelago of New Siberia, which extends to the N. of Siberia, between Cape Sviator and the mouths of the Lena, near lat. 74° N.; lon. 136° E. Its name, meaning 'pillar,' has been given to it from its columnar form, which rises precipitously from the sea, and looks as if it formed the top of a mountain entirely inclosed by ice, which makes it inaccessible. A number of crosses seen upon it prove that it must formerly have been more accessible, and actually visited by navigators.

STOLLBERG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 7 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. It has three churches, an industrial school, and important manufactures, of which brass-wire, and various articles in brass, are the staple; but which also include cutlery, needles and pins, tobacco, woollen cloth, flannel, wax-cloth, and cassimere. Pop. 3693.

STOLLBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, cap. bail., 9 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz; with two churches, an industrial and free school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; bleachfields, cotton and saw mills. Near it are slate-quarries, a seam of fuller's earth, and a silver-mine. Pop. 3928.

STOLPE, or STOLP, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Köslin, on the Stolpe, which is here navigable. It is walled; has four gates, a castle, three churches, two hospitals, a house of invalids, a court of law and several public offices; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, copperware, starch, tobacco, leather, and articles in amber; several mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. (1846), 10,079. —The river issues from a lake on the frontiers of W. Prussia, enters Pomerania, flows circuitously N.N.W. past Stolpe, and falls into the Baltic, after a course of about 60 m.

STOLPEN, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery. There are fine basaltic precipices in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1283.

STOLWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam; with a church, a tannery, a rope-walk, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1275.

STOLZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.S.W. Breslau; with a church, a castle, a distillery, several mills, and a limestone-quarry. Pop. 1224.

STOLZENAU, a vil. Hanover, Oberhoya, on the Weser, 30 m. W.N.W. Hanover; with an old castle, first the residence of the counts of Hoya, and afterwards occasionally of George II. of England; and some shipping and trade. P. 1763.

STOLZENHAHN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, on a mountain-slope, 20 m. from Karlsbad. It has a school and several mills. Pop. 1009.

STOMMELN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and N.W. Cologne; with a church, a mill, and a trade in peats. P. 1500.

STONAR, par. Eng. Kent; 670 ac. Pop. 44.

STONDON, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Masey*), Essex; 1120 ac.

Pop. 268.—2, (*Upper*), Bedford; 575 ac. Pop. 46.

STONE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The town, 1 bank Trent, 6 m. N. Stafford, has a convenient market-place of recent formation, two churches, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, a free school, union-workhouse, and some minor charities. Shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and there are two breweries. Pop. 3443. Area of par., 20,030 ac. Pop. 8736.

STONE, six pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 2590 ac. Pop. 785.—2, Kent; 3042 ac. Pop. 424.—3, Worcester; 2450 ac. Pop. 478.—4, (*near-Dartford*), Kent; 3305 ac. Pop. 829.

—5, (*Easton*), Somerset; 1374 ac. Pop. 471.—6, (*near-Faversham*), Kent; 753 ac. Pop. 91.

STONECARTHY, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1490 ac. P. 582.

STONEGRAVE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2532 ac. Pop. 277.

STONEHALL, par. Irel. Westmeath; 3000 ac. P. 464.

STONEHAM, two pars. Eng. Hants.:—1, (*North*), 5010 ac. Pop. 726.—2, (*South*); 8877 ac. Pop. 4961.

STONEHAVEN, a seaport tn. and bor. of barony, Scotland, co. Kincardine, 15 m. S. by W. Aberdeen, about 1 m. from the railway thence to Dundee; lat. 56° 58' N.; lon. 2° 12' 45' W. (R.); at the head of a bay at the influx of the Carron, here crossed by a bridge. It is divided into the old town, on the r. bank of the river, consisting chiefly of one spacious but irregular street; and the new town, on the l. bank, containing several well-formed streets diverging from a square in the centre, in which is the handsome market-house. The houses here are well-built, and have a handsome appearance. Near it are two parish churches; and there are also Free and U. Presbyterian churches, an ancient Episcopal and a Methodist chapel, a county courthouse and jail, a literary and scientific institute, and a library. Weaving cotton and linen fabrics for Aberdeen houses is carried on; and there are a distillery and brewery, and some mills for spinning woollen yarn. The trade of the port consists principally in the importation of coal and lime, bone-dust, salt, slates and tiles, paving-stones, and groceries; and in the exportation of grain, potatoes, whisky, cured fish, timber, and live-stock. E. and S.E. winds cause a great swell in the harbour, which is a natural basin, and dries at low-water, as do also the rocks on which the pier is erected, for a full cable's length out beyond the pier. Two fixed lights are placed on the latter, 20 ft. above high-water. Pop. (bor.), 3240.

STONEHENGE. *See* WILTS.

STONEHOUSE, two places, England:—1, A vil. and par., co. Gloucester, on the Stroudwater canal and the Bristol and Birmingham railway; which has here a station, 3 m. W. Stroud. It has an ancient parish church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and extensive manufactures of broad-cloth. Area of par., 1625 ac. Pop. 2598.—2, (*East*), A tn. and par., co. Devon, in the bor. of Devonport, and forming a suburb of Plymouth. It has several well-formed and well-built streets, a handsome modern parish and a district church, Wesleyan, Baptist, Independent, and R. Catholic chapels; a royal naval hospital, occupying, with its spacious lawn, an area of 24 ac.; royal marine barracks, an immense and magnificent victualling establishment, approached through a grand gateway and beautiful colonnade; manufactures of varnish, soap, and tallow; commodious quays for merchant vessels, and a battery and several forts, commanding the entrance of the Hamoaze. Pop. (tn.), 2086. Area of par., 385 ac. Pop. 11,976.

STONEHOUSE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark. The village, 15 m. S.E. Glasgow, consists chiefly of thatched houses. Inhabitants engaged in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen dresses, and also in the lime, coal, and tile works of the vicinity. Area of par., 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2781.

STONELEIGH, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, on the London and Birmingham railway, and on the Sowe, which here, a little above its junction with the Avon, is crossed by an ancient stone-bridge of eight arches, 4 m. S. Coventry. It has an ancient and interesting parish church, a free school, several almshouses, and the remains of an ancient abbey, the site of which is now occupied by a splendid modern mansion. Area of par., 9907 ac. Pop. 1284.

STONESBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1370 ac. Pop. 286.

STONESFIELD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1020 ac. P. 632.

STONEYKIRK, par. Scot. Wigan; 7 m. by 3 m. P. 3321.

STONHAM, three pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*Aspell*); 2399 ac. Pop. 814.—2, (*Earl*); 2520 ac. Pop. 860.—3, (*Parva*); 1193 ac. Pop. 402.

STONINGTON, a township, bor. and port of entry, U. States, Connecticut, 53 m. E. New Haven; with four churches, two academies; extensive manufactures of plaids and plain linseys; and a considerable shipping-trade. Many vessels are engaged in the whale, seal, and cod fisheries. Pop. (1850), 5434.

STONTON-WYVILLE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1190 ac. Pop. 106.

STOODLEIGH, or STOODLEY, par. Eng. Devon; 4336 ac. Pop. 480.

STOOSZ, or SROSS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss; co. Zips, 24 m. S.S.E. Leutschau; with two churches, a high school, iron-works, and some trade in wood. Pop. 1500.

STOPHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 876 ac. Pop. 161.

STÖR, a river, Denmark, duchy Holstein. It rises near the centre of the duchy; flows S.W. past Itzehöe, and joins r. bank Elbe, about 3 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. At Itzehöe it has a width of 100 yards, and a depth of from 9 ft. to 14 ft. Its mouth forms a winter-haven of the fourth class.

STOR-UMÅN, a lake, Sweden, in Umeå Lappmark, 127 m. N.W. Umeå; properly only an expansion of the Umeå river; greatest length, 30 m.; mean breadth, less than 6 m.

STORCHNEST, or OSIECZNO, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Posen, on a small lake; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Franciscan convent, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 1116.

STOREHEDDINGE, a tn. Denmark, Seeland, 26 m. S. Copenhagen; with an old church, containing a number of well-preserved monkish galleries. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1000.

STORKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Dölgensee, 28 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; with a court of justice, a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a fishery, and a trade in cattle. P. 1681.

STORM BAY, Van Diemen's Land, between Tasman's Peninsula and Brune Island, 10 m. to 15 m. in breadth. It is not very well sheltered, but the holding-ground is excellent.

STORNOWAY, a burgh of barony, market tn., and seaport, Scotland, co. Ross, E. coast, Isl. Lewis; lat. 58° 15' N.; lon. 6° 22' W. It occupies a peninsula formed by two branches of the harbour, and is generally well built. It has spacious and elegant assembly-rooms, with a handsome reading-room,

and a public library. The quay is well adapted for the loading and unloading of vessels. There is a neat custom-house, a rope-work, and several places for repairing vessels. The principal trade is in herrings and white-fish. Pop. 2391.

STORO [*anc. Setaurum*], a market tn. Tyrol, circle Trent, on the Chiese, about 8 m. from Condino; with a parish church. Pop. 1076.

STORRAKOPPARBERG, län, Sweden. *See* FALUN.

STORRINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, about 8 m. N.E. Arundel; with a parish church, partly ancient and partly modern; a charitable endowment, and a corn-market every fortnight. Area of par., 3264 ac. Pop. 1038.

STORSÖEN, two lakes, Sweden. The first, in the S. of län and 9 m. W.S.W. Gefle, is about 15 m. long, by about 4 m. broad, receives several small streams, and discharges itself into the Baltic near Gefle. The other, situated near the centre of län Östersund, 900 ft. above sea-level, is very irregular in shape, covers a large extent of surface, and contains several islands. The town of Östersund is situated on its E. shore. It receives the waters of several lakes and streams, and discharges itself by the Ragunda, an affluent of the Indals-Elf.

STORTFORD (Bishop's), a market tn. and par. England. *See* Bishop's-Stortford.

STOTFOLD, par. Eng. Bedford; 2923 ac. Pop. 1395.

STÖTTERITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle and 2 m. S.E. Leipzig; with a poorhouse, manufactures of morocco-leather, and a trade in tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2505.

STOTTERNHEIM, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, bail. Gross-Rudelslät, on the Stolberg; with a church, a saline-spring, and an alabaster-quarry. Pop. 1084.

STOTTESDEN, par. Eng. Salop and Hereford; 11,443 ac. Pop. 1545.

STOUGHTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 5422 ac. Pop. 644.

STOULTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1952 ac. Pop. 377.

STOUR, four rivers, England:—1, Rising near Haverhill, where the three coas. Cambridge, Suffolk, and Essex meet; flows circuitously E.S.E., forming the boundary of the two last counties, and falls into the sea at Harwich by a broad estuary, belonging partly to it and partly to the Orwell.—2, Formed by two small streams, which rise in the chalk-hills of Kent; flows N.N.E. past Canterbury, where it becomes navigable, and in the lower part of its course divides into two branches, the one of which joins the estuary of the Thames at Reculver, while the other and far larger branch falls into Pegwell Bay, thus forming the isle of Thanet; total length, about 40 m.—3, Rises in a hilly district in the N. of Dorsetshire; flows S.E. past Sturminster-Newton, Blandford, and Wimbourne-Minster, enters Hampshire, and a little below, joins r. bank Avon, at Christchurch, near its mouth in the English Channel, after a course of about 40 m. It begins to be navigable at Sturminster-Newton.—4, Rises in co. Stafford; flows S. past Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and at Stourport joins l. bank Severn.

STOURBRIDGE, a market tn. England, co. and 18 m. N. Worcester, on a gentle declivity. The streets are irregularly laid out, but the general appearance of the town is agreeable. Besides the church, which is a neat brick-edifice, there are several places of worship for Dissenters, and a R. Catholic chapel; a free grammar and a national school, a theatre, and subscription-library, containing several thousand volumes. Races are held in August. The manufactures of the town are various and extensive; those of glass, iron, and fire-bricks are the principal. 'Stourbridge fire-clay' forms a considerable article of export, being much in demand for making glass-house pots, crucibles, and fire bricks. It is found near the town, occupying an area of about 200 ac., the best lying at a depth of 150 ft. below the surface. Pop. 7847.

STOURMOUTH, par. Eng. Kent; 878 ac. Pop. 274.

STOURPAIN, par. Eng. Dorset; 2305 ac. Pop. 621.

STOURPORT, a market tn. England, co. and 10 m. N. by W. Worcester, r. bank Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, at its confluence with the Severn. It has a church, and a Wesleyan chapel; a national and an infant school, a reading-room, and some benevolent societies; a large tan-yard, carpet-manufactory, a wool spinning-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 2993.

STOURTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3543 ac. Pop. 659.

STOUTING, par. Eng. Kent; 1624 ac. Pop. 237.

STOVEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 797 ac. Pop. 172.

STOW, nine pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 1480 ac. Pop. 239.—2, Lincoln; 4620 ac. Pop. 1049.—3, (*Bardolph*), Norfolk; 6127 ac. Pop. 1126.—4, (*Bedon*), Norfolk; 1692 ac. Pop. 351.—5, (*Maries*), Essex; 2444 ac. Pop. 307.—6, (*-cum-Quay*), Cambridge; 1820 ac. Pop. 445.—7, (*Upland*), Suffolk; 2841 ac. Pop. 966.—8, (*West*), Suffolk; 2926 ac. Pop. 815.—9, (*Wood*), Oxford; 640 ac. Pop. 31.

STOW, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 18 m. by 5 m. P. 1973.

STOW-MARKET, a small but flourishing market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 75 m. N.E. London, in a valley between and at the confluence of two branches of the Gipping, a navigable river, by which much of the trade of the town is carried on. It has a corn-exchange, a spacious building; and county-courthouse, a handsome edifice; and a station of the Union and Eastern Counties railway; a beautiful church, five Dissenting chapels, national and other schools, a mechanics' institute, and a news-room; manufactures of horse-hair seating, carriages, malt, bricks, and clay-pipes; an iron-foundry, a brewery noted for its East India ales, and a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, and timber. Pop. (tn.), 3161. Area of par., 2177 ac. Pop. 3404.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 23 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the top of a high bleak hill. It is irregularly built, presents an ancient appearance; and has a well-built church, a place of worship for Baptists, an endowed school, and an almshouse. The principal manufacture is shoes. Area of par., 3130 ac. Pop. 2250.

STOWE, five pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 3460 ac. Pop. 342.—2, Lincoln; 355 ac. Pop. 14.—3, Salop; 2724 ac. Pop. 194.—4, Stafford; 7080 ac. Pop. 1263.—5, (*Nine Churches*), Northampton; 1865 ac. Pop. 381.

STOWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 823 ac. Pop. 28.—2, Somerset; 902 ac. Pop. 103.

STOWER, three pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (*East*); 1675 ac. Pop. 538.—2, (*Provoct*); 2777 ac. Pop. 869.—3, (*West*), 1015 ac. Pop. 221.

STOWEY, three pars. Eng. Somerset:—1; 814 ac. P. 187.—2, (*Nether*); 1215 ac. P. 833.—3, (*Ower*); 3647 ac. P. 561.

STOWFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 2065 ac. Pop. 576.

STOWLANGTOFT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1471 ac. P. 188.

STRA, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Venice, r. bank Brenta. It contains a magnificent palace, with fine gardens, the property of the Pisani family. P. 1800.

STRABANE, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, r. bank Morne, near its confluence with the Finn, 13 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. It consists of 10 principal and several smaller streets. The older parts of the town are ill suited for business; but in the more modern there are good streets and shops, and many of the houses are spacious and handsome. The town contains a church, a fine cruciform structure, in the Grecian style; two Presbyterian and two Methodist chapels, a fever-hospital, with dispensary attached. The principal trade is in grain and provisions. There is also a pretty extensive brewery. A canal, about 4 m. long, connects the town with the deeper parts of the Foyle. Pop. 4896.

STRABOE, two pars. Ireland:—1, Carlow; 1104 ac. Pop. 168.—2, Queen's co.; 5758 ac. Pop. 1281.

STRACHAN, par. Scot. Kincardine; 20 m. by 12 m. Pop. 947.

STRACHUR and STRALACHLAN, par. Scot. Argyle; 19 m. by 6 m. Pop. 915.

STRACZOW, a tn. Bohemia. See DROS AU.

STRADBALLY, a market tn. and par. Ireland, Queen's co. The town, 44 m. S.S.W. Dublin, has a neat Episcopal church in the centre of the town, a R. Catholic, a Wesleyan, and two Primitive Methodist chapels; a courthouse, which is a tasteful structure; several schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 1326. Area of par., 2467 ac. Pop. 2072.

STRADBALLY, four pars. Irel.:—1, Galway; 4168 ac. Pop. 777.—2, Kerry; 4021 ac. Pop. 1031.—3, Waterford; 10,917 ac. Pop. 3273.—4, Limerick; 6488 ac. Pop. 4133.

STRADBROOKE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3702 ac. P. 1822.

STRADELLA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Voghera, near l. bank Bardoneggia, on the confines of the duchy of Parma. It has a court of justice, several elegant mansions, a handsome modern church, and a Latin school. Pop. 5563.

STRADISHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1376 ac. P. 430.

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STRADSETT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1318 ac. Pop. 157.

STRAFFAN, par. Irel. Kildare; 2287 ac. Pop. 736.

STRAGGLETHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1150 ac. Pop. 84.

STRAITON, par. Scot. Ayr; 20 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1540.

STRAKONITZ [Latin, *Stracona*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Pisek, 63 m. S.W. Prague, on the Watawa, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a new and the remains of an old castle, a church, and a townhouse; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and particularly of hosiery, in which an extensive trade is carried on. Pop. 3900.

STRALE, an isl. Prussia. See DANHOLM.

STRALEN, or STRAHLEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on an elevated plain between the Niers and the Meuse. It contains a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery, and hats; and dye-works. Pop. 1578.

STRALSUND, a gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, bounded, N.W., N., and N.E. by the Baltic; E., S., and S.W. gov. Stettin; and W. grand duchy of Mecklenburg; area, 1275 geo. sq. m. It consists partly of the group of islands of which Rügen is by far the largest, and partly of the mainland of Stralsund proper. The latter is almost throughout a flat not much elevated above the level of the sea, with a coast much broken and indented. The rivers are few and small. The only ones deserving of notice are the Reckenitz, forming part of the W. boundary, and the Peene, with its tributary Tribel. The soil is often sandy, but in general possesses considerable fertility, and produces all kinds of grain. Pasture-lands are extensive, and particularly adapted for the rearing of sheep, of which large flocks are kept. The fishing on the coast is very productive. There are no minerals deserving of notice. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloth, leather, tobacco, chicory, soap, and candles. Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The government is divided into four circles, Rügen, Franzburg (containing Stralsund the capital), Greifswalde, and Grimmen. All the inhabitants, with a very few exceptions, are Protestants. Pop. (1849), 187,058.

STRALSUND, a seaport tn. Prussia, cap. gov. Pomerania, on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges, 120 m. N. by W. Berlin; lat. 54° 18' 18" N.; lon. 13° 5' 30" E. (n.). The houses have an old and interesting appearance; and both streets and squares, though irregular and devoid of elegance, are clean and well paved. The principal buildings are the Nicolai church, a brick structure, begun in 1311, and surmounted by a lofty tower; four other churches, the government-house, the townhouse, a turreted edifice, built in 1316; the gymnasium, with a library and cabinet of coins; the mint, arsenal, poorhouse, workhouse, orphan hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, sugar, syrup, starch, soap, candles, tobacco, leather, mirrors, and playing-cards; and there are numerous distilleries, oil-works, and building-docks, in which a great number of vessels are fitted out. The port, though not large and somewhat encumbered by shallows, is good, and carries on a considerable trade. In 1852, 269 vessels (tonn. 28,798) entered, and 377 (tonn. 30,643) departed. Stralsund is the seat of a superior court of law, and of several public offices. It was founded in 1209, by Prince Jaromar I., of Rügen, and peopled by Saxons. It afterwards became a free imperial and Hanse town, and rose to great commercial importance. It has repeatedly suffered severely from war. In 1678 Frederick William, the great Elector of Brandenburg, took it after a bombardment, by which 1800 houses were destroyed. It never completely recovered from this blow. Pop. (1816), 15,690; (1849), 19,198.

STRAMBERG, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, 19 m. E. Weisskirchen; with a church and an old castle in ruins. Pop. 2507.

STRAMBINO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. S. Ivrea, near r. bank Dora. It has a court of justice, two churches, a college or gymnasium, a confraternity, four oratories, and an hospital. Pop. 3907.

STRANBENZELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, near the Sitter, over which there is an ingeniously constructed bridge. It has a parish church and chapel, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1769.

STRANDMÜHLE, a vil. Denmark, Seeland, bail. Copenhagen, on the Møhlensee; with an extensive paper-mill, producing above 100,000 reams annually.

STRANGFORD, a small seaport tn. Ireland, co. Down, near the head and on the W. side of the channel which forms the entrance to Lough Strangford, 7 m. N.E. Downpatrick. It contains a chapel of ease, a small Wesleyan meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 620.

STRANGFORD (LOUGH), an arm of the sea, Ireland, in the E. of co. Down, entered by a channel 6 m. long, and less than 1 m. wide. It then opens out into a large expanse, stretching N.N.W. for about 15 m., with a mean breadth of 5 m. or 6 m. It contains a number of small islands. The rapidity of the tides, and some sunken rocks, make the entrance dangerous to those not well acquainted with it; but within there is ample depth, with good anchorage, and complete shelter.

STRANGNAES, a tn. Sweden. See STRENGNÄS.

STRANING, two nearly-contiguous vills. Lower Austria, on the Mannhartsberg, about 6 m. from Meisau; with a church, tile-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1440.

STRANORLAR, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Donegal. The town, 23 m. S.W. Londonderry, is irregularly built; and has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting houses, and a union-workhouse; but little trade. Pop. 512. Area of par., 15,509 ac. Pop. 5374.

STRANRAER, a royal, parl., and mun. bor. and seaport tn. Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of Loch Ryan, 20 m. W. Wigton; lat. (church) 54° 54' 30" N.; lon. 5° 2' W. (R.). It is in general very regular; houses mostly plain, neat, and very substantial. It has a parish church, a chapel, two Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian, an Old Light Seceder, and a R. Catholic church; several schools, and a number of benevolent societies. Some leather is manufactured, but only to a small extent. Pop. 3877.

STRANTON, a small seaport and par. England, co. Durham, on the Stockton and Hartlepool railway, about 2 m. S.W. Hartlepool. It has a church with a tower, which serves for a landmark; a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, several iron-foundries, building-yards, and a harbour, and docks. Stranton has gained much in importance by the formation of Hartlepool harbour. Area of par., 9328 ac. Pop. 4769.

STRANY, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and about 20 m. from Hradisch; with a church and glass-works. Pop. 1318.

STRASBURG (French, *Strasbourg*; anc. *Argentoratum*), a tn. France, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, about 1 m. from the Rhine, 250 m. E. by S. Paris, with which and Basel it is connected by railway. It is of an irregular but somewhat triangular shape, having its greatest length W. to E.; is surrounded by walls and bastions, defended on its E. side by a citadel, constructed by Vauban, and otherwise so strongly fortified as to rank as a fortress of the first class. It is entered by seven gates, and is generally well built. The houses are rather lofty, but the streets are spacious, regular, and clean, and many of the public squares are large and handsome. Of these the most remarkable are the Place d'Armes, and Place de la Cathédrale. The Ill, which traverses the town, and is subdivided into a great number of minor branches, is crossed by numerous bridges, which are all of wood. The principal edifice is the cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures in Europe, and surmounted by a spire 466 ft. high, the loftiest in the world. The W. front has a triple portal richly decorated with sculptures, statues, and bass-reliefs, while above it is a circular window, which is 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft. The length of the nave is 357 ft., and height of the ceiling 79 ft. The other edifices deserving of notice are the Temple Neuf, built in 1254, originally the church of the Dominicans, and adorned with a fine series of paintings, representing the Dance of Death; the Palais-du-Roi, a handsome building, close to the cathedral, and originally the bishop's palace; the church of St. Thomas, now appropriated to a Protestant congregation, and containing a fine statue of Marshal Saxe; the Jewish synagogue, a handsome structure, erected in 1834; the prefecture, *palais-de-justice*, mint, public library, picture-gallery, theatre, and arsenal. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, sailcloth, jewellery, metal buttons, clocks and watches, stained paper, playing-cards, porcelain-stoves, carriages, straw-hats,

musical instruments, chicory, coffee, *patés-de-foies-gras* [goose-liver patés], oil, madder, starch, soap, potash, and chemical products. There are also extensive breweries, tanneries, sugar-refineries, dye-works, bleachfields, and cotton-mills. The trade, greatly favoured by water and railway communication, is very important, and includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, wine, corn, tobacco, saffron, hemp, &c. Strassburg is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a university academy, a college, a Protestant faculty of theology, a diocesan seminary, and secondary ecclesiastical school, a school of artillery, faculties of law, medicine, science, and letters, and a society of agriculture, science, and art. It is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of



STREET IN STRASBURG, WITH TOWERS OF CATHEDRAL.
From Le Moyen-Age Pictoresque.

the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it, and retained possession till the reign of Clovis, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the 6th century it changed its ancient name of Argentoratum for that of Strassburg, and in the beginning of the 10th century became subject to the emperors of Germany. It afterwards acquired great privileges, became a free town, and was governed as a republic. In 1681, by the treachery partly of the inhabitants and partly of Louis XIV., it became permanently united to France, but though more than a century and a half has since elapsed, it still retains, in its houses, and in the dress and language of its inhabitants, the external aspect of a German town. Pop. (1852), 64,875.

STRASBURG, two places, Prussia.—1, A tn., prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 36 m. W. Stettin. It is walled; has three gates, two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery and leather, and a wool-market. Pop. 4356.—2, (or *Brodinze*), A tn., prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 39 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on the Drenzew. It has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, two monasteries, and two hospitals; manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, a brewery, distillery, and some general trade. Pop. 3690.

STRASCHITZ (Nru-), a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, in a plain, 21 m. W.N.W. Prague; with a church, a chapel, and a castle. Pop. 1793.

STRASS, a market tn. Lower Austria, at the S. foot of the Mannhartsberg; with vinegar-works, tile-works, a stone-quarry, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1150.

STRASSBERG, a vil. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. bail.; with a church, a small castle, and an oil, a gypsum, and other mills. Pop. 977.

STRASZ, a market tn. Bohemia. See PLATZ.

STRATFIELD, two pars. Eng. Hants.—1, (*Mortimer*); 6400 ac. Pop. 1346. 2, (*Turgie*); 909 ac. Pop. 245.

STRATFIELD-SAYE, or STRATHFIELDSAYE, a par. England, partly in Berks and partly in Southampton, about 8 m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. It contains the splendid mansion of the Duke of Wellington, situated in a domain which was purchased for him by Government from Lord Rivers, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by 1 m. broad. The Loddon winds through the park, dividing it into two unequal parts, and the parish church is situated at its S.W. corner. Area, 3532 ac. P. 864.

STRATFORD, five pars. Eng.:—1, (*St. Andrew*), Suffolk; 793 ac. Pop. 200.—2, (*St. Anthony, or Tony*), Wilts; 1173 ac. Pop. 165.—3, (*under-the-Castle*), Wilts; 1483 ac. Pop. 339.—4, (*St. Mary*), Suffolk; 1461 ac. Pop. 673.—5, (*Old*), Warwick; 6860 ac. Pop. 6456.

STRATFORD, several places, England, particularly:—1, (*upon-Avon*), A market tn., co. and 8 m. S.W. Warwick, beautifully situated on a height sloping gently to the Avon, which is here crossed by two bridges, one of them an ancient and handsome stone-structure of 14 pointed arches. It consists of an old and a new town, the former composed for the most part of indifferent houses, but distinguished by the possession of the one in which Shakespeare is said to have been born; and the latter composed generally of spacious and well-formed streets, though, from the improvements which have been made, the distinction between the towns is not easily observed, and many substantial and commodious houses are found in both. The principal buildings and objects deserving of notice are an ancient, large, and handsome parish church in the form of a cross, with a square embattled tower terminating in a lofty



SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.
Drawn and Engraved by J. L. Williams.

octagonal spire, and a marble slab near the entrance to the altar, under which the ashes of Shakespeare repose; two chapels of ease, one of them a handsome structure with a tower and a beautiful and richly-sculptured porch; Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels, a free grammar, national, and other schools, a plain and substantial townhall, of the Tuscan order, resting on piazzas; an infirmary, a theatre, a Shakespearian and a public library. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; and there is an important weekly corn-market, and five large cattle-fairs. Pop. 3372.—2, (*Stony*), A market tn., co. and 7 m. N.E. Buckingham, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church with a tower, Wesleyan, Baptist, and

Independent chapels, a national school, several charitable endowments, and manufactures of lace. Pop. 1757.—3, (*Fenny*), A market tn. and par., co. and 13 m. E. Buckingham, in a marshy district on the Grand Junction canal, and near the London and Birmingham railway; with a chapel of ease, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. Area of par., 1330 ac. Pop. 540.—4, (*Langthorne*), a vil., co. Essex, par. West Ham, on the Eastern Counties railway, which has here a station, and on the Lea, which is navigable, and crossed by a bridge communicating with the village of Bow, 4 m. E.N.E. London. It has a modern church, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, some remains of a celebrated Cistercian abbey, chemical works, a porter-brewery, and extensive establishments for the printing and dyeing of calico and silk.

STRATFORD, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, 14 m. S.W. New Haven, at the mouth of the Housatonic, in Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven railway. It has an Episcopal and four other churches, an academy, and a considerable inland and coasting trade. P. 2040.

STRATFORD, a tn. Canada West, cap. co. Perth, pleasantly situated on the Avon, a tributary of the Thames, about 85 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It is in general poorly built; but has Episcopal, church of Scotland, Free, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic churches, several schools, two large asheries, a distillery, a brewery, two tanneries, a fulling, a saw, and two flour mills. Pop. about 900.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLAVEY, a market tn. Ireland, co. Wicklow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Baltinglass; houses of stone and slated, but generally in a dilapidated condition. It has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Pop. 231.

STRATH, par. Scot. Inverness; 19 m. by 6 m. P. 3243.

STRATHAVEN, a market tn. and bor. barony, Scotland, co. Lanark, 14 m. S.S.E. Glasgow, on the Pomilion, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. In the older quarters of the town, the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses mean; but in the more modern parts, the former are wide and regular, and the latter neat and commodious. The chief employment is weaving, brewing is also carried on, and an extensive trade in cheese and cattle. Pop. 4274.

STRATHBLANE, par. Scot. Stirling; 5 m. by 4 m.; with village, 10 m. N. by W. Glasgow. Pop. 1010.

STRATHDON, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 20 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1531.

STRATHMIGLO, an ancient bor. of barony and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town, pleasantly situated 1. bank Miglo, 10 m. W. by S. Cupar, has a townhouse, a parish, a Free, a Reformed and a U. Presbyterian church, and several schools. The inhabitants are mostly employed in linen-weaving, comprising diaper, damask, dowlas, cheeks, table-linens, &c. Pop. 2509.

STRATI, an isl. Turkey in Europe, 22 m. S.W. Lemnos; lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $25^{\circ} E.$; about 6 m. long, by as much broad; with a village of its own name on the W. coast.

STRATONICEA, tn. Asia, Turkey. See ESKI-HISSAR.

STRATTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, in a flat district near the Bude canal, 17 m. N.N.W. Launceston. It consists of several indifferently paved streets; and has a parish church in the later English style, a Wesleyan chapel, and the ruins of an old castle. At the commencement of the civil war the parliamentarians were here signally defeated by the royalists. Area of par., 2837 ac. P. 1696.

STRATTON, nine pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset; 1683 ac. Pop. 394.—2, Gloucester; 1320 ac. Pop. 622.—3, (*Audley*), Oxford; 2810 ac. Pop. 305.—4, (*East*), Hants; 2190 ac. Pop. 387.—5, (*on-the-Floss*), Somerset; 1148 ac. Pop. 413.—6, (*St. Margaret*), Wilts; 2620 ac. Pop. 1725.—7, (*St. Mary*), Norfolk; 1517 ac. Pop. 751.—8, (*St. Michael*), Norfolk; 1050 ac. Pop. 318.—9, (*Strawless*), Norfolk; 1582 ac. P. 242.

STRATUM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, close by Eindhoven, from which it is separated by the Dommel; with a church, and, at no great distance, a castle. Pop. 1215.

STRAUBING, a tn. Lower Bavaria, on a height above r. bank Danube, which here forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge, 22 m. S.E. Ratisbon. It is walled; has four gates, a mercantile and commercial court, and several public offices, a royal castle, 12 churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, normal and Latin schools, a Carmelite monastery, orphan asylum, and four hospitals; and has powder, salt, and corn

magazines, a great number of breweries, a considerable trade, and several mills. Pop. 8825.

STRAUSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Strauss-see, 32 m. N.W. Frankfurt. It is walled; has three gates, a church, chapel, school, a house of invalids, poorhouse, and house of refuge for vagrant children; manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, a brewery, distillery, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. P. 3803.

STRAUSFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and N. Erfurt, on the Unstrut; with a church and an orphan asylum. Pop. 1066.

STRAZNITZ, or **STRASSNITZ**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on the height above I. bank March, here crossed by a chain-bridge. It contains a castle, two churches, a Piarist cloister and gymnasium; and has some trade in salt and tobacco. Pop. 4100.

STRBA, **CSORBA**, or **CSIKM**, a vil. Hungary, co. Liptau, about 8 m. from Vihodna; with charcoal-works, several mills, and some transit trade. Pop. 1623.

STRAKEY BAY, S. Australia, having at its entrance Cape Banner on the S.E. side, and Point Brown on the N.W. It penetrates the land with a sweeping curve, about 12 m. in breadth. It is cut by the 134th meridian.

STREATHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 3465 ac. P. 9023.

STREATLEY, two pars. England:—1, Bedford; 2287 ac. Pop. 385.—2, Berks; 1500 ac. Pop. 584.

STREÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Monsol, 19 m. S.E. Mons; with manufactures of linen and yarn, a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1132.

STREEFKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. N.W. Gorinchem, on the Lek; inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing, dairy-farming, and hemp-growing. P. 1337.

STREET, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 2913 ac. Pop. 1647.—2, Sussex; 1270 ac. Pop. 170.

STREET, par. Irel. Longford and Westmeath; 16,332 ac. Pop. 2758.

STREETHALL, par. Eng. Essex; 606 ac. Pop. 45.

STREETSVILLE, a vil. Canada West, co. York, township and 23 m. from Toronto, on the Credit; with Episcopal, Free church, and Methodist churches, a townhall, several schools; manufactures of woollen cloth and iron, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1200.

STREHLA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 37 m. E. Leipzig, r. bank Elbe; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of chemical products, a ferry, some shipping trade, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2100.

STREIHLEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S. Breslau, l. bank Ohlau. It is walled; has three gates, a court of law and several public offices, a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, two chapels, a courthouse and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ribbons, leather, and tobacco; tile-works, worsted and other mills. Pop. 4650.

STREHLITZ, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, (*Gross*, or *Wielki-Strelece*), A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S.E. Oppeln; with a court of justice and several public offices, a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a courthouse and hospital, a brewery, distillery, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2369.—The circle, area, 264 geo. sq. m., is flat and sandy. Pop. 44,840.—2, (*Klein*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Oppeln; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1072.—3, (*or Strete*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Namslau; with a R. Catholic church and two mills. Pop. 1076.

STRELITZ, two tns. Mecklenburg. See **ALTSTRELITZ**, **NEU-STRELITZ**.

STRELITZ, a vil. Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. S.S.W. Cupar-Angus. It was founded in 1763, on the conclusion of the German war, to be the residence of discharged soldiers; and consists of a spacious street 90 ft. wide, and lined with neat houses, each having a garden and about 3 ac. of ground attached. Its name was given in honour of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.

STRELLEY, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1050 ac. P. 279.

STRENGNAS, a tn. Sweden, län Nyköping, S. side, Lake Mälär, 43 m. N. Nyköping. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a large and handsome structure, founded by an Englishman at the end of the 13th century; and an old gymnasium, with a library, a cabinet of minerals, and some interesting portraits. Near it are two mineral-springs, and

the spring of St. Eskil, which in R. Catholic times was noted for its miraculous cures. Pop. 1060.

STRENICZ, or **TRENITZ**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, about 9 m. from Leitomischl; with a church, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1046.

STRENSALL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2212 ac. Pop. 434.

STRENSHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 1800 ac. P. 339.

STREPY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 m. E. Mons. It has a malt and a flour mill, a distillery, limekilns, and limestone-quarries. Pop. 1236.

STRETFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 424 ac. P. 42.

STRETHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 6940 ac. P. 1597.

STRETTO, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle Zara, about 38 m. from Sebenico, on an island of the same name; with a church and a custom-house. Pop. 1237.

STRETTON, seven pars. Eng.:—1, Rutland; 1934 ac. Pop. 241.—2, (*Baskerville*), Warwick; 760 ac. Pop. 62.—3, (*upon-Dunsmore*), Warwick; 3110 ac. Pop. 1078.—4, (*on-the-Field*), Derby; 1008 ac. Pop. 340.—5, (*on-the-Fosse*), Warwick; 1929 ac. Pop. 459.—6, (*Grandisome*), Hereford; 710 ac. P. 147.—7, (*Sugas*), Hereford; 779 ac. P. 163.

STRETTON-CHURCH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop, 13 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury; with a very fine market-hall, a pretty extensive manufactory of flannel, but little trade. Area of par., 10,716 ac. Pop. 1676.

STREVI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and about 2 m. N.N.E. Acqui. It has several churches and two oratories. Pop. 1745.

STRANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, S.S.E. Nola, on a height; with a church and a chapel. Pop. 1300.

STRICHEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 7 m. by 3 m. P. 2283.

STRICKATHROW, par. Scot. Forfar; 6440 ac. P. 505.

STRIEGAU, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on a stream of same name. It has a court of law and several public offices, a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, poorhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, stoneware, leather, and refined wax, and several mills. In 1745 the Austrians and Saxons were defeated here by Frederick the Great. P. 5207.

STRIELNA, a river, Russia, gov. Volodga, rises in circle Nikolsk; flows N., and after a course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank Suchona. Vast numbers of barks and barges are constructed on its banks, and sent down unloaded to Ustug-Velik, to be employed in the navigation of the N. Dvina.

STRIGNO, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Trent, on the Brenta, 6 m. from Borgo. It has a castle and a deanery church. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1300.

STRIJEN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S. Dordrecht; with a church and school, a village-house, and a prison. Pop. (agricultural), 2515.

STRILEK, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N.W. Hradisch; with two castles, one of them modern and the other in ruins; a church and a chapel. Pop. 1087.

STRINGSTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1193 ac. P. 159.

STRIXTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 889 ac. P. 56.

STROHEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Minden, circle Lübbecke; with a church. Pop. 1344.

STROKESTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Roscommon, 12 m. W. by N. Longford. It has a handsome church and a R. Catholic chapel, a courthouse and bridewell, three schools, and a limited trade in corn. Pop. 1353.

STROMA, or **STROMAY**, a small isl. Scotland, one of the numerous group which studs the Sound of Harris. It is about 1 m. long, of very irregular shape, and not inhabited.

STROMBOLI [anc. *Strongyle*], the most N. of the Lipari Isles, 35 m. off N. coast, Sicily; about 9 m. in circuit. It consists entirely of a single volcanic mountain, which has its culminating point and crater on the N.W. side, 2500 ft. above sea-level, and from the top of which smoke and flames are continually ascending, and sending rays of light over such an immense space, that it has received the name of the lighthouse of the Mediterranean. It often makes loud explosions, and sends forth stones and ashes, but no proper eruption has taken place for nearly 2000 years. A few inhabitants consequently venture to live upon it, and receive some compensation for the fearfully hazardous life which they lead, in the amazing fertility of the soil, from which an exquisite wine is produced. The other products are sulphur and pumice-stone.

STROMNESS, a seaport tn., burgh of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Orkney, isl. Mainland or Pomona. The town, situated at the head of a beautiful bay, lat. $58^{\circ} 57' 48''$ N.; lon. $3^{\circ} 17' 30''$ W. (a.), consists chiefly of one narrow and irregular street, extending along the harbour for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The houses, many of which have their gables to the street, are for the most part substantially built of stone. There are three churches—an Established, a U. Presbyterian, and a Free church; numerous schools, a public library, and a museum; but no manufactures, excepting a small rope-work. There is a patent slip, and ship-building yard. The harbour, to which the town owes its existence, is one of the most commodious in the N. of Scotland, and forms a safe retreat to all sorts of vessels. It is about 1 m. long, and somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Pop. of burgh, 2055; (par.), 2770.

STRÖMÖE, the chief of the Färöe Islands; lat. 62° N.; lon. 7° W. It lies nearly in the centre of the group; length, about 27 m.; breadth, 7 m.; area, 104 geo. sq. m. It is extremely rugged and mountainous, its whole coast bristling with abrupt precipices, which make it difficult for a vessel to effect a landing. The mountains, which rise towards the interior, terminate in lofty peaks, and consist generally of greenstone and clinkstone. The highest peak is Skjalling-feld, 2430 ft. The soil is in general very shallow; there is no wood, and barley is the only grain which comes to maturity. Both turnips and potatoes thrive well. Fishing, wool-spinning, and the pursuit of wild fowl for their eggs or young, are almost the only employments. Among the minerals some traces of coal are found, and splendid opals and zeolites are of frequent occurrence. Strömöe is divided into two parishes; and on its S. coast stands Thorshavn, the capital and chief port of the whole Färöe group. Pop. 2000.

STRÖMSTAD, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 92 m. N.N.W. Gottenburg, on a tongue of land which projects into a deep bay of the Skager-Rack. A small stream divides the town into two parts, and forms a tolerable harbour. Many visitors reside here in summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 1502.

STRONA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Biella; with a church. Pop. 1200.

STRONGOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 13 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, on a steep rock about 8 m. from the Ionian Sea. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a cathedral, four convents, a seminary, an hospital, and two almshouses. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Petilia. P. 2000.

STRONSA, or **STRONSBAY**, one of the most E. Orkney Islands; lat. (S.E. point) $59^{\circ} 4' 54''$ N.; lon. $2^{\circ} 32' 3''$ W. (a.); about 7 m. long, and $\frac{5}{8}$ m. broad. Its coasts are marked with deep indentations, and numerous headlands and promontories. The surface is of moderate elevation, with exception of a central ridge. Oats, bere, potatoes, pease, and turnips are grown. The white-fish, lobster, and herring fishery are prosecuted here with some vigour. Pop. 1176.

STROOD, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a bridge, nearly opposite to Rochester, and at the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester railway. It consists chiefly of one street, in the line of road from Rochester to London, is poorly built, though considerable improvements in its appearance have recently been made; and has a modern parish church, an Independent chapel, two endowed schools, and the remains of a building which belonged to the Templars. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries in the Medway. Area of par., 1622 ac. Pop. 3067.—Immediately N.E. of Strood, and properly forming along with it one of the suburbs of Rochester, is **FRINDSBURY**, consisting of a village and landward parish. The church occupies a commanding height, overhanging the Medway; and there is also a Wesleyan chapel. Upnor castle, erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend the passage of the Medway, and consisting of an oblong central building, with a tower at each end, is in this parish. Area of par., 3765 ac. Pop. 2208.

STROPPIANA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. S.S.W. Novara; with a court of justice, a church, a communal school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2211.

STROPPO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. W.N.W. Coni; with an ancient church. Pop. 1527.

STROUD, or **STROUDWATER**, a market tn. and parl. bor. England, co. and 9 m. S. by E. Gloucester, in a beautiful district, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Frome, and on the Great Western railway. Under a

recent improvement act, the town, formerly indifferently built, has assumed a much better appearance. Several streets have been widened, many handsome houses erected, and both lighting by gas, good pavement, and an abundant supply of excellent water, have been introduced. Among the public buildings and objects of interest, are a parochial and a district church, the former a large edifice, with a tower terminating in a lofty octangular spire; Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; national, British, infant, and other schools, a dispensary, and an hospital. Stroud has long been the centre of the woollen manufactures of Gloucestershire, and has numerous factories employed in them, both within the town and in its vicinity, more especially along the banks of the Stroud, the water of which is said to be admirably adapted for dyeing scarlet. All the surrounding valleys exhibit ranges of houses or villages occupied by persons in the woollen manufactures. In carrying on this important branch of industry, great facilities are afforded both by the railway and the Thames and Severn canal, which passes on the S. The weekly market is well attended, and there are two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. The parl. bor. of Stroud embraces an extensive manufacturing district, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of par., 8798; of bor., 36,535.

STROXTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 970 ac. Pop. 112.

STRUBBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2075 ac. Pop. 287.

STRUMPSHAW, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1337 ac. P. 441.

STRUPPA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 3 m. E. Genoa, l. bank Bisagno, near its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. It has a large and handsome church. Pop. 2689.

STRY, a walled tn. Austrian Galicia, l. bank Stry, 44 m. S. Lemberg. It is tolerably well built; and has two churches, a castle, courthouse, and high school. Pop. 2682.—The river rises in the N. side of the Carpathian mountains; flows very circuitously first N.W., then N., then E.S.E., then N.E. past the town of Stry, and after a course of about 120 m., joins r. bank Dniester. In the lower part of its course it forms extensive marshes.

STRYKOW, a tn. Russian Poland, 61 m. S.W. Warsaw; with manufactures of linen and hats. Pop. (1841), 2635.

STRYNÖE, or **STRYNÖE-KALP**, two small isls. Denmark, belonging to the Funen group, 2 m. S. Taasinge. Strynøe the larger is about 4 m. in circuit, fertile, and well peopled. The inhabitants make excellent sailors. Pop. 600.

STRYPEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S. Ghent. It has manufactures of chicory and linen, a trade in linen, and five flour-mills. Pop. 1474.

STRZELNO, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg, 11 m. S.S.W. Inowrazlaw. It has a church, synagogue, and nunnery; and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2343.

STRZILEK, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, 12 m. from Kremsier; with a church and a castle. P. 1087.

STRZYZOW, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and near Jaslo, on the Wyslók. It has a church, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1068.

STUART, an isl. Behring's Sea; lat. $63^{\circ} 33'$ N.; lon. $162^{\circ} 19'$ W.; about 20 m. in circuit; in general low, with some rocks lying off its W. side. It has a very bleak appearance.

STUBBEKJÖBING, a tn. Denmark, isl. Falster, near the N. entrance of the Grönsund. It has a quay 400 ft. long, a winter-haven admitting vessels drawing 10 ft., and a trade in corn. In very ancient times the haven and roads of this town were the usual rendezvous of the Danish fleet. P. 1000.

STUBENBACH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Prachin; with a church, a school, important glass-works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1134.

STUBNYA (Uj), a vil. Hungary, co. Thurocz, about 16 m. from Budno; with a R. Catholic church. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining. Pop. 1530.

STUBTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 860 ac. Pop. 186.

STUDENEČZ, or **STUDANKA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidsehow, on the road to Starkenbach; with a church, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1608.

STUDENZE, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, near the Turkish frontiers, about 30 m. from Almissa; with a church and a courthouse. Pop. 1209.

STUDHAM, par. Eng. Bedford and Herts; 3100 ac. Pop. 899.

STUDLAND, par. Eng. Dorset; 7814 ac. Pop. 445

STUDLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, on the Arrow, 4 m. N. by W. Alcester. It has an ancient church, with a beautiful Norman arch; a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school; and extensive manufactures of needles and fish-hooks. Area of par., 4262 ac. Pop. 2183.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, l. bank Cargo, near the W. border of the extensive morass of Sarret, 38 m. S.S.W. of Buda. It is a place of considerable extent, but is badly situated in the immediate neighbourhood of unhealthy swamps; has irregular and ill-paved streets, and though an ancient place, which makes some figure in the early history of Hungary, possesses few objects of interest. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, which is handsome and richly decorated; the county-buildings, the episcopal palace, several churches, a gymnasium, and normal school. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth; and there is a considerable trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 22,600. The county, area, 1007 sq. m., is much broken in the N. by lofty hills, but has occasionally tracts of level, and even marshy land, among others the extensive morass of Sarret. The most important river is the Danube, which forms the E. boundary. The soil is fertile, and raises in abundance all kinds of corn, particularly wheat, of excellent quality, much good wine, fruit, maize, and tobacco. The pastures also are rich, and rear great numbers of fat cattle, sheep, and horses. In the N. the forests are extensive, yield excellent timber, and abound with game. The chief minerals are marble and good building-stone. This county is divided into the three districts of Sarnellek, Csakvar, and Bitsk. Pop. 187,078.

STUHM, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Marienwerder, surrounded by two lakes. It has a court of law and several public offices, two churches, a synagogue, an old castle, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1219.

STUKELEY, two pars. Eng. Huntingdon:—1, (*Great*); 2900 ac. Pop. 482.—2, (*Little*); 1500 ac. Pop. 409.

STURA, two rivers, Sardinian States:—1, A river which descends from the N. side of the Maritime Alps; flows N.E. past Coni, and joins l. bank Tanaro, after a course of nearly 80 m.—2, A river which is formed by the union of two streams from the Cottian Alps; flows S.E., and joins l. bank Po, about 3 m. below Turin, after a course of nearly 45 m.

STURGE, an isl. Antarctic Ocean, the most E. of the five which compose the Balleny group; lat. 66° 44' S.; lon. 163° 11' W. It is very elevated; highest peak, about 5000 ft.

STURGEON:—1, A lake, British N. America, 27 m. long, by 6 m. broad, connected with Pine Island Lake by the river Saskatchewan; lat. 54° N.; lon. 102° W. It receives Sturgeon river, a rapid stream 30 m. long.—2, A bay, U. States, E. side of Green Bay, a large inlet on W. coast, Lake Michigan.

STURMERE, par. Eng. Essex; 945 ac. Pop. 351.

STURMINSTER (MAESMARE), par. Eng. Dorset; 3851 ac. Pop. 872.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, on the Stourminster, at its confluence with the Stour, here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It has a good market-place, a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel; manufactures of baize, and some trade. Area of par., 4229 ac. Pop. 1916.

STURRY, par. Eng. Kent; 3089 ac. Pop. 997.

STURSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2000 ac. Pop. 62.

STURTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Notts; 4610 ac. Pop. 637.—2, (*Great*), Lincoln; 1440 ac. Pop. 138.

STURTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 775 ac. Pop. 241.

STUTCHBURY, or **STUTSBURY**, par. Eng. Northampton; 10,007 ac. Pop. 38.

STUTTGART, a tn. Germany, cap. of the kingdom of Württemberg, 97 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, beautifully situated in the small valley of the Neesen, and so closely surrounded by vineyard-slopes, as to suffer occasionally from a want of free circulation of the air. Notwithstanding the resi-

dence of the court, it has very little of the appearance of a capital. The houses are generally plain, and almost rustic, and the whole place has been not inaccurately described 'as a large village with a fine street and a palace.' It consists of three parts, an inner, an upper, and an outer town; and is entered by eight gates. The objects most deserving of notice are the new palace, begun in 1746, but not completed till 1806, a large freestone-edifice, consisting of a body and two wings, of an exterior by no means prepossessing, but internally richly decorated and gorgeously furnished; the old palace, resembling a feudal fortress, and now occupied by official personages connected with the court or government; hard by it is a monument to Schiller, with a statue in iron, modelled by Thorwaldsen; the Stiftskirche, an ancient Gothic structure, with a good organ, and some interesting monuments; the Hospitalkirche, also Gothic, of an ungainly exterior, compensated somewhat by internal decorations, and the possession of a fine statue of our Saviour, by Dannecker; St. Leonard's, and four other churches, most of them modern, and of little architectural merit; the library of 200,000 vols., including, it is said, the largest collection of Bibles in the world; the theatre, a modern showy edifice; the Ständehaus, where the states hold their sittings; the townhouse, a building of the 15th century; the new register-office, the new barracks,



THE MARKET-PLACE, STUTTGART.—From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

the officers' pavilion, an old building, now occupied by the polytechnic school; and the Marstall or studhouse, containing about 300 horses, many of them Arabian, and the finest in Germany. The principal educational establishments are the gymnasium, the polytechnic school, the school of art, the veterinary school, and various other schools. The benevolent endowments include various hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities. Among industrial branches an important place is due to the book-trade, connected with which are paper-mills, type-foundries, printing-presses, and lithographic establishments. The other leading manufactures are linen, silk, woollen, and cotton goods, gloves, leather, metal, and tin wares, jewellery, and various articles in gold and silver, castings, including bells, surgical, mathematical, scientific, and musical instruments; gold embroidery, vinegar, and beer, for which there are numerous breweries. In the immediate vicinity are alleys, parks, and gardens, affording ample means of recreation; and at a short distance are various places of holiday resort, including Rosenstein, the beautiful summer-residence of the king; Cannstatt, celebrated for its mineral-springs; the Moorish baths, the solitude, &c. Stuttgart is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Württemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1449, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital. Pop. 30,000.

STUTTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2725 ac. Pop. 455.

STUTZAITZA, or **CARATOVA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, 40 m. S.W. Ghiustendil, at the confluence of the

Braunista and Eggridere. It has several Greek churches, a mosque, public baths, a mint for coining copper, and other manufactures of the same metal. Pop. about 4000.

STYR, a river, which issues from a lake near Olesko, in Austrian Galicia; flows very circuitously N.N.E. into the Russian gov. Volhynia, traverses that gov. enters gov. Minsk, whence it proceeds into the marshes of Pinsk, and joins r. bank Pripet, after a course of about 200 m.

STYRIA (German, *Steiermark*; French, *Styrie*; Dutch, *Stiermarken*; Italian, *Stiria*), a duchy, Austria, bounded, N. by the archduchy of Austria, E. Hungary, S.E. Croatia, S.W. Illyria, and W. Illyria and Salzburg; greatest length, N. to S., 124 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 112 m.; area, 6589 geo. sq. m. It belongs decidedly to the class of alpine lands, being traversed by three distinct mountain-chains, branching partly from the Noric and partly from the Carnian Alps, and attaining in their culminating points of the Grimming on the N.W., and the Eisenhut on the S.W. frontiers, the respective heights of 7400 ft. and 7646 ft. The nucleus of these mountains is granite, which, on the highest summits, takes complete possession of the surface, but on the higher slopes and secondary summits is extensively overlain by beds of limestone, remarkable alike for the richness of its mineral treasures, particularly iron, and the number and dimensions of the caverns which occur in it. Between the mountain-ridges are numerous valleys of greater or less extent, but the only part of the surface which flattens down, so as to have somewhat the appearance of a plain, is in the S.E., where the Mur and the Drave are gradually approaching each other, preparatory to their final junction in Hungary. The whole of Styria belongs to the basin of the Danube, which drains it by means of four rivers, each of which is fed within it by a number of minor streams. These rivers are the Enns in the N.; the Mur, which has by far the longest course within the duchy, traversing it centrally, first in an E. and then in a S. direction; the Drave, which traverses the S. in an E. direction; and the Save, which nowhere belongs wholly to Styria, but only forms part of the boundary between it and Illyria. Besides these rivers and their affluents, there are a great number of lakes embosomed among the mountains, not individually of such a magnitude as to deserve a separate notice, but generally rich in natural beauty. Not much of the surface of Styria can be regarded as absolutely sterile. The loftiest summits are generally clothed with wood, none of them, with exception of a few in the N.W., on the borders of Austria, where glaciers appear, having a perpetual covering of ice or snow. Still the extent of arable land is necessarily very limited, and though the soil in the lower grounds is generally fertile, the corn raised in ordinary years barely meets the consumption. In many districts the vine thrives well, and though much of the wine made is only of secondary quality, some of it, as the Luttenberg, Rudskersberg, Sauritsch, &c., has acquired a high name. All the ordinary kinds of fruit abound, and as auxiliary crops, hemp, flax, and the poppy are extensively cultivated. The breeds of domestic animals are generally of an inferior description, and the management of stock is very imperfectly understood. The great sources of wealth in the country are the forests and minerals. The former cover nearly a half of the whole surface, and not only furnish immense quantities of the finest timber, in the hewing and forwarding of which to the ports of export, great numbers of the inhabitants are constantly employed, but contain inexhaustible supplies of fuel for smelting-furnaces. The minerals include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and zinc in limited quantities, and iron of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance. The other minerals of value are sulphur, alum, and rock-salt. The raw materials thus obtained have led to the establishment of numerous manufactures, among which that of articles in iron has long taken the lead. The scythes, tools, and other cutting-instruments of Styria, are famous over Europe. Styria is divided into five circles (*Kreisamt*)—Grätz (the capital), Marburg, Cilli, Brück, and Judenburg. Pop. (1849), 1,006,971.

SUAKIN, a seaport tn. Nubia, on the Red Sea; lat. 19° 17' N.; lon. 37° 20' E. (R.); with anchorage for large vessels. It lies on a small island of its own name; and is built of madrepore. It has some trade in ostrich-feathers, gold, ivory, salt, and millet; and is a station for pilgrims on their way to Mecca.

SUAPURE, or SIVAPURE, a river, Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. 6° S.; flows W.N.W., and joins r. bank Orinoco, after a course of about 100 m.

SUATA, or SUAPA, a tn. New Granada, prov. Socorro, about 80 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on a height above r. bank Galinazo, or Sogamozo. It consists of about 1000 houses.

SUBBIANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, l. bank Arno, 34 m. E.S.E. Florence; with a church, a school, and a trade in wine and chestnuts. Pop. 3020.

SUBHATOO, or SUBATHOO, a hill-fort, N. Hindoostan, 4205 ft. above sea-level, on an affluent of the Sutlej, 160 m. N. Delhi; the head-quarters of a British battalion.

SUBIACO [anc. *Sublaqueum*], a tn. Papal States, 34 m. E. Rome, on a height near r. bank Tevere, and more remarkable for the beauty of the scenery around it than for any object of interest within its walls. Its streets are dark and narrow, and its houses, though interesting from their antiquity, have a dull gloomy look. Crowning the hill on which the town stands is a fine old castle, which was for ages the summer-residence of the popes; immediately below the town the river is broken by some fine falls; while the valley is clothed with magnificent forests. The whole landscape is so beautiful, that to painters of all countries it has long been a favourite resort. The principal building within the town is a very handsome church, and about 1 m. from it, on a hill above the river, may still be traced the remains of Nero's villa, near which is the celebrated monastery of Santa Scolastica, an edifice of great interest and architectural merit, but most deserving of notice as the first place in Italy in which a printing-press was established. Pop. 5836.

SUBULTER, par. Irel. Cork; 742 ac. Pop. 135.

SUBUNREEKA, a river, Hindoostan, rises in prov. Bahar; flows circuitously S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of about 250 m., below Jellaisore.

SUBZAWUR, a decayed, but once considerable tn. of W. Afghanistan, 70 m. S. Herat; lat. 33° 20' N.; lon. 62° 10' E.; in a fertile valley. It is protected by a mud-fort about 250 yards square.

SUBZOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circle; with some general trade. Pop. (1849), 2463.

SUBZULKOTE, a tn. Hindoostan, princip. Bahawalpoor, 60 m. N.E. Korea; lat. 28° 13' N.; lon. 69° 42' E. It is surrounded by a mud-wall 30 ft. in height; and has a pretty good bazaar, but little trade except in grain. Pop. 2000.

SUCCADANA, or SOEKADANA, a small native state, isl. Borneo, S.W. coast, on the Carimata Passage, and including the islands of Carimata, Lajak, and Soeroetoe, &c., about 80 m. S.W. from the coast. It is very fertile; and yields also a considerable quantity of diamonds and of camphor.—The CAPITAL, also named Succadana, lat. 1° 16' S.; lon. 110° E. (R.), lies on a large bay at the mouth of the river of its name, which is navigable for canoes several days' journey inland. It is the residence of the sultan, and of a Dutch envoy; and has a good haven. The Javanese and Malays carry on an active trade in opium, diamonds, gold, tin, pepper, camphor, benzoin, dragon's-blood, and ratans. It was at one time the most famous town in Borneo, but has never recovered its destruction by the Dutch in 1786.

SUCHONA, a river, Russia, issues from Lake Kubinski, in S.W. of gov. Vologda; flows E.N.E. past Totma, and at Usting-Velik, after a course of nearly 300 m., unites with the Jug in forming the N. Dvina. It is navigable almost throughout, and of great commercial importance, giving, in connection with the Dvina, a continuous communication from Vologda to Archangel. Its principal affluents are the Vologda, Tolschma, Usting, and Verkniaia-Erga.

SÜCHTELN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, l. bank Niers; with two churches, and manufactures of woollen, linen, cotton, velvet, and silk goods; a cotton-mill, tanneries, and dye-works. Pop. 1730.

SUCKLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 5184 ac. Pop. 1193.

SUCURIU, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-de-Itiqueira, prov. Mato-Grosso; flows first S., then S.E., and joins r. bank Parana, 8 m. below the junction of the Tieté.

SUZAWA, or SUTSAWA, an affluent of the Sereth; it rises in the N.E. slope of the Carpathians, Austria, prov. Bukowina; flows E.N.E., then S.E., forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Moldavia, and joins r. bank Sereth, after a course of about 100 m.

SUCZAWA, a tn. Galicia, circle Bukowina, on a river of same name, near the frontiers of Moldavia, 30 m. S.S.E. Czernowitz. It is walled, and irregularly built; and has a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a synagogue, and high school. The principal manufacture is morocco and cordovan leather, and there is a considerable transit trade carried on between Transylvania and Moldavia. Pop. 4812.

SUDA, or **SWID**, a river, Russia, rises in S. of gov. Olenetz, enters gov. Novgorod; and flowing S.E., joins r. bank Sheksna, 9 m. below Tscherepovetz; total course, 140 m.

SUDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Northampton; 1781 ac. Pop. 367.

SUDBOURNE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5429 ac. Pop. 601.

SUDBROOKE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1000 ac. Pop. 90.

SUDBURY, a market tn. and mun. bor. England, co. Suffolk, 17 m. W. Ipswich, l. bank Stour. It is neat, clean, and tolerably well built; and has three churches, all spacious and handsome structures, of considerable antiquity; two places of worship for Independents, one for Baptists, and one for Friends; a free grammar-school and several charities, a townhall and a neat theatre; manufactures of silk, crape, and bunting for ships' flags; and a considerable trade in coal and agricultural produce by the Stour. Pop. 6043.

SUDBURY, par. Eng. Derby; 3603 ac. Pop. 570.

SUDELEY-MANOR, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2622 ac. P. 77.

SUDETES [German, *Sudeten*], a mountain-chain, Europe, which, taken in its most general sense, includes all the mountain-ranges which extend along the S. frontiers of Prussia and Saxony from the source of the Oder to that of the Elster, but is more correctly confined to the chain which stretches E. to W. between Prussian Silesia and Moravia, and terminates at the source of the Neisse. Its culminating point is the Spiegeltitzer-Schneeberg; height, 4913 ft. The mountains are chiefly composed of granite, which covers a large extent of surface, but often lies concealed under gneiss and primitive schists. The principal streams which rise in it are the Neisse on the N., and the March or Morawa on the S. It contains mines of copper, lead, and iron, and coal is found on some of its N. slopes.

SUDOST, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Orel, enters gov. Czernigov; flows S. past Pogor, and after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Desna.

SUDSHA, a tn. Russia. See **Soudja**.

SUDUK, a small river, Beloochistan, rises in lat. 26° N.; lon. 63° 12' E.; and after a S. course of about 80 m., falls into the sea in lat. 25° 26' N.; lon. 68° 29' E. Traders ascend 10 m. or 12 m. in boats to cut wood.

SUE, an isl. Torres Strait, one of 'The Sisters,' N.N.E. Cape York; lat. 10° 12' S.; lon. 142° 52' E.; about a third of a mile long, of coral-sand formation, low, and thickly wooded. At the W. end of the island is a native village.

SUECA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. Valencia, l. bank Jucar, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean. The houses are well constructed, streets broad, some of them paved, and there are five squares, which serve as market-places. Besides the courthouse the town has a prison, an hospital, two public schools for each sex, besides several private educational establishments, and a parish church; also brick and tile kilns, four flour and five rice mills, all in a thriving condition. After the subjugation of the Mussulmans, this town fell to the Templars. Subsequently, its population was greatly reduced by the expulsion of the Moors, and it suffered much in the wars of succession; but in later times it has been very prosperous. Pop. 8871.

SUEDIAH, a port, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Aleppo, 18 m. S.W. Antakia, on the site of the ancient Seleucia. It is a remarkably healthy place, and appears to present considerable advantages for the formation of harbours, &c., for the accommodation of shipping. It is well sheltered; there are no sunken rocks, and the anchorage is safe.

SUEROS, a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga, on a height; with a church, a primary school, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1084.

SUEZ, a tn. and seaport, Egypt, near the N. extremity of the gulf of its own name, an arm of the Red Sea, 77 m. E. Cairo; lat. 29° 58' 36" N.; lon. 32° 34' 15" E. (u). It is a wretched ill-built town, situated in a desert. The houses are of sun-dried brick, and the streets unpaved. It contains a bazaar in which are some tolerably well-filled shops, a num-

ber of mosques, a Greek church, several khans, and a custom-house. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for vessels of from 800 tons to 1000 tons, but the port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons. Being on the highroad between Egypt and the East, Suez has always enjoyed an extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents.—The **GULF** is about 200 m. long S.E. to N.W., by 30 m. to 40 m. broad. The spot where the Israelites are supposed to have crossed the Red Sea on the Exodus from Egypt, is about 2 m. from the head of the gulf.

SUEZ (ISTRIMUS), a tract of low-lying land between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, connecting Africa with Asia. Its extent, N. to S., is about 74 m. It is composed of shell-limestone rocks, mixed with strata of siliceous limestone, and partly covered with sand or salt-marshes. The surface is not entirely level, but is interrupted by some depressions, in which these salt-marshes or swamps occur, and generally has an inclination towards the Mediterranean. Drinkable water occurs in one or two places only. Traces of the canal by which Necho and Ptolemy Philadelphus united the E. branch of the Nile and the Red Sea are still visible.

SUFELD-KOUT ['White Mountain'], a lofty range of mountains, bounding the valley of the Kabool river on the S., as the Hindoo-Koosh does on the N. It extends nearly E. and W. along the parallel of lat. 33° 50' N., commencing E. near Attock, lon. 72° 16' E., and terminating W. in lon. 69° 36' E. It is generally of primary formation, consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, mica-slate, and primary limestone. The highest part, which is between the meridians of 69° 40' and 70° 30' E., attains an elevation of 14,100 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with perpetual snow.

SUFFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1458 ac. Pop. 237.

SUFFOLK, a maritime co. England, bounded, N. by co. Norfolk, E. the North Sea, S. co. Essex, W. Cambridge; area, 967,680 ac., of which 820,000 ac. are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is generally flat, there being no eminence throughout the whole county worthy of notice. The cliffs at some points on this part of the coast, composed of alternations of clay, sand, and gravel, are being slowly undermined by the sea. At other points the reverse of this has taken place, accessions of land having been formed by marine deposits. The general outline of the coast, which is about 50 m. long, is pretty regular. The bays are shallow, and the headlands have little prominence. The prevailing soils are strong clayey loams, with a substratum of clay marl, and sandy loam and sand, the latter occupying the E. coast. The soil in the N.W. parts is poor, but generally the county is equal in fertility to any in England. By far the greater part of Suffolk is under tillage, which is carefully and skilfully conducted. The crops are principally wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, &c. The pasture-lands are remarkable for their richness; but much of it has been ploughed up, and the number and extent of dairy-farms consequently reduced, although large quantities of butter are still made. The breeds of horses, cattle, and hogs, are celebrated. Manufactures inconsiderable: the principal are the combing and spinning of wool, and the manufacture of mixed silk and worsted stuffs. Suffolk is traversed by the Eastern Counties railway; and has two county towns, Ipswich and Bury-St.-Edmunds, and the boroughs of Sudbury and Eye. It returns nine members to Parliament, four of which are for the county. Pop. 337,215.

SUGATAGHI-ARNA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, about 12 m. from Szigeth; with two churches, salt springs, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1187.

SUGHEUD, or **SUGHEUT**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, l. bank Sakaria, 72 m. E. by S. Brusa. It consists for the most part of houses of wood and clay; but has a considerable trade in raisins which have long been celebrated.

SUGHRA, a small seaport, S. coast, Arabia, 60 m. N.E. Aden; lat. 13° 21' 30" N.; lon. 45° 46' E. There is here a castle built of stone, in which the sultan resides for several months of the year. Much millet is cultivated in the vicinity. Good water, bullocks, sheep, poultry, onions, and pumpkins may be easily procured.

SUHL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 32 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, on the Lauter; with two churches, a burgherschool, orphan hospital, poorhouse, workhouse, and several

public offices. It has long been the centre of important manufactures in iron and steel, including firearms; and in woollen and linen tissues, particularly fustian. There are also saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 7580.

SUHR, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, near the junction of the Winen with the Suren, 2 m. S.E. Aarau. It has a church, a corn, gypsum, and saw mill. Many of the inhabitants suffer from goitre and cretinism. Pop. 1423.

SUI-KOW, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, 1. bank Min, N.W. Fow-chow. A very large number of boats are moored along the banks of the river here; and the principal trade consists in furnishing them with supplies. Pop. about 6000.

SUIPPES, a tn. France, dep. Marne, 15 m. N.N.E. Chalons. It is well built; and has important manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs; worsted mills, tanneries, dye-works, and a trade in cattle, corn, hemp, and wool. Pop. 2451.

SUIR, or **SURE**, a river, Ireland, rises in the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, in the N. extremity of co. Tipperary; flows first circuitously S. through that county, passing the towns of Holy-Cross, Golden-Bridge, and Cahir, then, after a sudden turn N., flows E., forming the boundary between cos. Tipperary and Waterford; then circuitously E.S.E., forming the boundary between Waterford and Kilkenny, and passing the towns of Clonmel and Carrick; and after a course of about 80 m., unites with the Barrow in forming the fine estuary of Waterford harbour. Its affluents are numerous, but unimportant. It is navigable by vessels of 500 tons to Waterford, and by large barges to Clonmel.

SUIRAH, a seaport tn. Morocco. See **MOGADOR**.

SUISCIO, or **SUSIO**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, 7 m. S. by W. Ponte San Pietro, r. bank Adia. It has a church and two chapels. Pop. 1007.

SUISUN—1, A tn., U. States, California, on the Sacramento, about midway between San Francisco and Sacramento. It occupies an elevated and healthy site; and has been laid out on an extensive scale, with large squares, reserved for a university and other public edifices, and lots for churches of every denomination; but scarcely promises to become an important commercial position, though it may attract many inhabitants by the beauty of its climate and scenery.—2, One of the indentations of San Francisco Bay, E. of the Bay of San Pablo; about 15 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

SUJAH-KOT, a tn. Punjab. See **SUJABAD**.

SUJAR, or **ZUJAR**, a river, Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz. It rises near the boundary of prov. Cordova; flows N.E., and latterly N.W.; receives the Guadaleme, Guamatilla, Guadarramilla, Guadalete, Esteras, Guadalemar, Gualefra, Ballesteros, and the Molar, and discharges into the Guadiana, about 5 m. E. Don Benito. It is a stream of considerable volume, but in summer it is reduced sometimes to a series of pools. Total course, about 100 m.

SUK-EL-SHUYUKH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 66 m. W.N.W. Bussorah, 1. bank Euphrates. It is the seat of considerable inland commerce, and has a large export trade in horses, generally considered the best that are bred in Turkish Arabia.

SUKKUR, a tn. Scinde, r. bank Indus, opposite Bukkur, 165 m. N. Hyderabad; lat. 27° 44' N.; lon. 68° 52' E. It has still a few towers, mosques, and minarets standing; one of the latter, a heavy and ill-proportioned column, 100 ft. high, is in a state of tolerable preservation. The appearance of Sukkur itself, and the scenery around it, is singularly picturesque and beautiful. In 1852 a commercial fair was appointed to be held here annually, commencing on January 1st, and to continue 45 days. Pop. 4000.

SUKÖSD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on the Danube; with a R. Catholic church, and some trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2657.

SUKUM-KALEH, a tn. Akkasia. See **SOUK-GOUM-KALÉ**.

SUKYT, a small tn. Punjab, nearly midway between the Beas and Sutlej; lat. 31° 32' N.; lon. 76° 52' E.; in a broad and fertile valley, well watered and highly cultivated.

SULA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. corner of gov. Kharkov, enters gov. Poltava, traverses it S.S.W., and joins 1. bank Dnieper; total course, 220 m. Its water is very unwholesome.

SULEDAL, a vil. and par. Norway, bail. and 48 m. N.E. Stavanger, on a river, as it issues from the W. extremity of a lake of same name, to fall, a little below, into the Bukkefjord. P. 2500.—The LAKE is very narrow, but 15 m. long.

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SULGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 12 m. E.S.E. Frauenfeld; with a handsome church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics. Pop. 1104.

SULGRAVE, par. Eng. Northampton; 4100 ac. P. 576.

SULHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 695 ac. Pop. 132.

SULHAMSTEAD (ABBOTS and BANNESTER), two pars. Eng. Berks; 2951 ac. Pop. former, 382; latter, 302.

SULIA, or **ZULIA**, a river, S. America, rises in the N. of New Granada, prov. Pamplona; flows N.N.W. into Venezuela, turns gradually N.E., and dividing into three branches, falls into S.W. shore, Lake Maracaybo; total course, 180 m. Its chief affluents are the Grita, Saradinata, and Calatumbo.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Afghanistan, separating Damaun from prov. Sewestan, extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40' N.; lon. 70° E. The highest summit, Takhti-Suliman, or 'Suliman's Seat,' attains an elevation of 11,000 ft. or 12,000 ft., but is without snow during the height of summer. Little more is known of the geological composition of this range than that it consists of recent formations, principally sandstone and secondary limestone, abounding in ammonites and other marine fossils, the strata being much shattered and contorted, and often overlaid by shingle. No stream rising in this range is known to reach the sea in any direction, or by any channel, except the Kurum. These mountains are generally considered the peculiar seat of the aboriginal Afghans: their vegetation is extremely vigorous and varied, being covered nearly to their summits with dense and lofty forests, while the valleys are overgrown with a great diversity of indigenous trees, shrubs, and flowers.

SULINA—1, One of the principal branches by which the Danube discharges its waters into the Black Sea, within the Russian gov. of Bessarabia. It quits the Kilia or most N. branch on the frontiers of the Turkish sanjak Silistria, and the Russian gov. Bessarabia, about 6 m. above Tulchta; subdivides a little below, forming the Giorgevsk or Edrilli branch on the S., and before reaching the sea, has an E. course of about 50 m. It is the most frequented branch, and is used for transporting immense quantities of corn, chiefly for the British market; but from the neglect into which it has fallen under Russian sway, the bar at the mouth has been allowed to accumulate to such an extent as to render the river very difficult of access even to vessels of moderate tonnage. Early in 1854, the Russians further impeded the navigation by sinking several vessels full of stones at the mouth of this stream.

—2, A tn. or vil. near the mouth of the river, with a Russian custom-house. It is composed of a double row of one-storied wooden houses straggling along the river-side, with a dreary marsh behind them. Most of the houses are built upon piles, in the midst of pools of putrid water which oozes from the neighbouring marsh. In summer the place is reeking with fevers, and in winter it is almost uninhabitable from cold. Pilots, fishermen, lightermen, and tavern-keepers, with a few Russian soldiers, and a Greek priest or two, form the population.

SULKEA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta. It is a large and populous place, with large government magazines for warehousing the salt imported from the N. Circars and other provinces.

SULINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2340 ac. Pop. 243.

SULLY, or **SULLY-SUR-LOIRE**, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 1. bank Loire, 12 m. N.W. Gien. It contains a fine chateau, which belonged to the lords of Tremoille, and was almost entirely rebuilt by the most distinguished member of that family, Sully, the celebrated minister of Henri IV. P. 1605.

SULLY, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2167 ac. Pop. 137.

SULMIRSCHÜTZ, or **SULMIERZYCE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 65 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Bartsch; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2100.

SULMONA [anc. *Sulmo*], a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., in a fertile plain, 24 m. S.S.W. Chieti. It is walled and fortified so as to rank as a fortress of the fourth class; has a superb cathedral, 15 other churches, seven monasteries, four nunneries, an ordinary and a founding hospital, a work-house; a townhall, a remarkable specimen of the Cinque-cento style; dye-works, manufactures of paper, and different kinds of shell-work; and is famous for its confectionery. Ovid the poet was born here. Pop. 7963.

SULPHUR ISLAND—1, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean, the central of three islands which form the Volcano group; lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 141° 20' E. (a.) It is about 5 m. long N.N.E.

to S.S.W., and about 12 m. in circuit; of moderate height, and has, on the whole, a very barren appearance, though some green spots are seen. In the S. it terminates in a high hill almost isolated from the rest of the island. The soil on its surface has a strong smell of sulphur. On the middle of the island, from which dangerous breakers stretch about 2 m. E. and W., the sea breaks with great violence.—2, An isl. Japan, in Van Diemen Strait, off the coast of Kiusiu; lat. 30° 43' N.; lon. 130° 17' E. It has a volcano upon it.—3, An isl., N. Pacific, between the Japan and the Loo-choo isls.; lat. 27° 56' N.; lon. 128° 30' E. (r.)

SULSIQUE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. S.S.W. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, an oil and five flour mills. Pop. 1320.

SULTANIA, or **SULTANIYAH**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 160 m. W.N.W. Teheran, on the Zengan, which here traverses the wide plain of Sultania. Extensive ruins here cover a space of several square miles. The most important are those of an imposing mosque of great splendour.

SULTANPOOR, or **KULU**, a tn. Punjab, cap. princip. Kulu, on S. slope of the Himalaya, near the confluence of the Beas and Serbari, 164 m. E.S.E. Lahore; lat. 32° 7' N.; lon. 77° 2' E. It consists of an upper and lower town; the latter, which is next the river, containing the residence of the rajah; and the former consisting of the houses of traders, shopkeepers, and artificers. The principal imports are chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens; and the returns are made in opium and musk, the traffic being conducted by wandering mendicants, of whom great numbers arrive here on their route to various places of pilgrimage in the mountains.

SULZ, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a deep and narrow valley, r. bank Neckar, 38 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with a Latin school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery, worsted and other mills, and important brine-springs, from which much salt is made. Pop. 2349.

SULZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, about 8 m. from Wulfersdorf; with a church. Pop. 1297.

SULZBACH, numerous small places, Bavaria, particularly—1, A tn. Upper Palatinate, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Vils, here crossed by a bridge. It is walled, entered by four gates; and has a castle, six churches, a chapel, synagogue, and Latin school; a Hebrew printing-press, and a trade in hops. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 2912.—2, A vil. Lower Franconia, dist. Obernburg; with a church, and several mills. Pop. 1130.

SULZBACH, several small places, Württemberg:—1, (*ander-Murr*), A vil. circle Neckar, in a wild and romantic valley; with a church. Near it is the castle of Lauterneck. Pop. 1475.—2, A vil. circle Jaxt, bail. Gaildorf, on the Kocher; with a church. Pop. 1249.

SULZBURG:—1, A tn. in Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.S.W. Freiburg; with a church, and a bathing establishment; saw-mills, and manufactures of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1144.—2, A market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on a hill above the Sulz, an affluent of the Altmühl, 25 m. S.E. Nürnberg; with two churches, a castle, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1112.

SÜLZE, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, 1. bank Recknitz, 21 m. E. Rostock. It is walled; has two gates, a church, and a bathing establishment, with fine walks; and salt-works. Pop. 3580.

SULZFELD, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Kitzingen, r. bank Main, 10 m. E.S.E. Würzburg; with a church. Pop. 1028.

SUMADANG, or **SOEMADANG**, a large vil., isl. Java, prov. Preanger, 87 m. S.E. Batavia; beautifully situated, and exceedingly neat.

SUMANAP, or **SOEMANAP**, the most E. division of isl. Madura, reigned over by its own sultan, but subject to the Dutch. Being deficient in water, and not very fertile, the chief means of sustenance is the fisheries. Still agriculture, and also trade, is more actively prosecuted than in the other sections of the island, as a consequence of which, the public prosperity is greater. Pop. 132,762 — **SUMANAP**, the capital, lies on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Marigan, in a large bay, in which is good anchorage for large vessels. It is a thriving place; with several good stone-houses, a governor's house, a sultan's palace, a church, and a school; Chinese, Javanese, and Arab suburbs; and near it a Dutch fort, built in 1783.

SUMAREIN, or **SOMEREIN**, a market tn. Lower Austria, 12 m. from Fischamend. It consists for the most part of thatched houses; but has a considerable trade in corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1400.

SUMATRA, a great island in the Indian Seas, immediately under the equator, and the first (from the W.) of that chain of islands which, extending with a S. curve from the Malay peninsula to Papua and the Philippine Islands, incloses towards the N. the region known as the Indian Archipelago. Its extreme limits are lat. 5° 45' N., and 5° 55' S.; lon. 90° 40' E., and 106° 5' E. But as the island extends in its greatest dimensions nearly S.E. and N.W., its extreme points, though differing only 10° 40' in latitude, are separated by a distance equal to nearly 15°, or about 1000 m. The greatest breadth of the island is in its middle, nearly opposite to Singapore, and measures about 240 m. The average width may be taken at 140 m., so that the area of the island will be in round numbers, 140,000 sq. m. It ranks, therefore, in magnitude as the second of the Asiatic islands, Borneo being the first. The N. portion of Sumatra is separated from the Malay peninsula on the E. by the Strait of Malacca, and its S.E. extremity is separated from Java by the Strait of Sunda.

Aspect and Mountains.—Sumatra appears to one who sails along its W. coast to be an elevated ridge, the mountains rising abruptly at a distance of 2 m. from the shore, and in many places overhanging the waves with steep cliffs. These coast-mountains nearly all reach and disappear in the clouds at a height of about 2000 ft. In some places they reappear above the clouds, and a few elevated conical peaks rise to a second stratum of fleecy clouds, in which they terminate. This mountain-barrier exhibits little variety of form, and the dense forest that clothes it increases its uniformity. The E. side of the island has a totally different character, and spreads out into interminable plains, nearly as level as the sea. The mountains, viewed from the W. sea-shore, appear at first view to form a continuous ridge; but dense mists resting in the valleys indicate at times the breaks in the chain, and enable the eye to distinguish also three or four separate chains all parallel to the coast. The chief of these is named Bukit Barisan. On the S.W. side of the island the mountains rise abruptly from the shore, and for 300 m. or 400 m. the average width of the plains between the mountain-forests and the sea does not exceed 2 m. On the N. half of the W. coast, the level maritime tract has a breadth of 6 m. or 8 m. In a few places, chiefly at the opening of transverse valleys, the mountains retire so as to allow a greater extension of the alluvial plain, which in a few places has a width of 12 m. to 20 m. The mountains extend for hundreds of miles as uniform ridges, at first (beginning from the S.) 2000 ft., or 3000 ft. in height, then from 3° S. to the equator, attaining a general height of 5000 ft. Farther N. they retire from the shore, and sink apparently into mere hills. Some elevated and conspicuous peaks indeed rise at wide intervals above the monotonous ridges, yet in the whole length of 1000 m. there are hardly 20 summits exceeding 8000 ft. The chief of these are as follows:—

| | Lat. | Feet. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Dempo..... | 3° 52' S. | 10,440 |
| Indrapura..... | 1° 34' S. | 12,140 |
| Talang..... | 1° 0' S. | 8,480 |
| Merapi..... | 0° 24' S. | 9,700 |
| Singalang..... | 0° 28' S. | 10,150 |
| Ophir (Gunong-Pasaman)..... | 0° 12' N. | 9,500 |
| Loes..... | 3° 45' N. | 11,150 |
| Abong-Abong..... | 4° 17' N. | 10,350 |

The first four of these are volcanoes, the craters being in all, except Talang, at some distance below the summit. The other known volcanoes in the island have generally an elevation of 6000 ft. or 7000 ft., and do not exceed 15 in number. Sumatra is therefore, in respect to subterranean fires, far more quiescent than Java, which, though much smaller, has above 50 active volcanoes. The summits above-mentioned, rising abruptly at no great distance from the shore, are grand and conspicuous objects at sea, and hence the estimates heretofore made of their height have been greatly exaggerated. The predominant rock is trachyte. With this are found granite, sienite, porphyry, red sandstone and limestone, in many varieties. Basalt occurs along the coast, and at some points colossal basaltic columns form convenient land-marks. Gold is collected in all the streams that wash the granitic hills,

chiefly at the sources of the rivers Jambi and Indragiri. The amount of gold annually exported has been estimated at 30,000 oz. The steel of Menangkabu is deemed excellent. Copper and tin are exported to China chiefly. To these valuable minerals may be added petroleum, sulphur, and nappal, a steatitic rock resembling soap, and used as a material for carving.

Valleys.—The mountains of Sumatra, extending S.E. to N.W. in several parallel ridges, necessarily inclose longitudinal valleys extending in the same direction. The lateral valleys, descending to the coast on the W., are so short and steep that they hold out no temptation to the native husbandman. The longitudinal valleys, on the other hand, often 10 m. wide, and in one instance at least 100 m. long, have a moderate fall, allowing irrigation and the cultivation of rice, and consequently they are the chief seats of the indigenous population, and of the characteristic civilization of the island. The valley alluded to extends from the cone of Merapi, lat. $0^{\circ} 24' S.$, to that of Lubu-Raja, lat. $1^{\circ} 25' N.$, and is by some regarded as the cradle of the Malayan race. But these valleys of the interior remain as yet but imperfectly known to Europeans.

Lakes and Rivers.—The rivers on the W. coast of Sumatra are very numerous, but are, with few exceptions, little more than mountain-torrents. On the E. side are several large rivers, winding sluggishly through level plains, and forming extensive deltas at their mouths; but in the upper part of their course they are unknown to Europeans. The chief of these rivers are the Rawas, or river of Palembang, which falls into the Strait of Banka, and is navigable for a distance of 200 m.; the Jambi, the sources of which are near Talang and Indrapoora; and the Indragiri, which springs from the feet of Merapi and Singallang. Of the lakes inclosed in the highland valleys, the best known are the lakes Sinkara and Dano (the latter name signifies lake), the former lying S.E., the latter N.W. of Merapi and Singallang. Sinkara, about 12 m. long and 4 m. wide, lies at an absolute elevation of 1035 ft.; Dano, at a height of 1500 ft., is much smaller. Lake Eik-Daho, at the sources of the river Singkel (lat. $2^{\circ} 30' N.$) is said to have an elevation of 4000 ft.

Climate.—Lying directly under the equator, Sumatra enjoys great equality of temperature; but as it stretches across the direction of the monsoons, its mountain-ranges arrest all the vapours, and consequently rain falls almost incessantly, at least in the S. half of the island. The N. half, owing perhaps to the vicinity of the Malayan peninsula, is less characterized by humidity. The Battahs and tribes farther S. sow fresh land with rice at all seasons of the year; but for previously cultivated grounds there is in every district a sowing season, adapted to the local climate, and chosen so that the ripening of the rice may take place in the driest months of the year. It is said that the thermometer rarely rises above 93° , and it seldom falls below 76° . Among the Battahs, and on the highlands of Padang and Palembang, the longevity of the natives seems to attest the salubrity of the climate; but in the settlements on the coast, surrounded by marshes, alluvial flats, and mangrove-thickets, the Dutch find the climate deadly.

Plants.—The swampy deposit on the coasts is covered by mangrove (*Rhizophora*), the roots of which give consistency to the growing sea-marsh, and promote its transition to the state of dry land. In places exposed to the waves, the casuarina precedes the mangrove. Above, and protected by these plants of gloomy aspect, flourish carnavalia, crotalaria, calophyllum, hibiscus, and many other species, the superb flowers of which form a rich garden close to the sea-side. A little farther in we come to the palms; here the traveller is checked by the creeping species, rattang, plectocoma, &c., which entwining their branches along the ground, and often armed with thorns, form impenetrable thickets. The caryota, areca, and nibon palms, the latter with sharp spikes, grow erect. On the steeper shores, the myrtle (here a large tree), and the fig in several varieties, spread in families; the rattang and gomuti-palm flourishing beneath the shade of the larger trees. Above the figs and myrtles, or from 500 ft. to 6000 ft., oaks of several species form the greater part of the forest. But though a great tree, and valuable for its timber, the oak is here decidedly inferior to the dryobalanops, which produces the precious camphor. This tree prevails N. of Ayerbangis,

$0^{\circ} 20' N.$ of the equator. S. of that point its place is taken by the gum-yielding dipterocarpus, which is truly the pride of the Indian forests, attaining in height and circumference an incredible magnitude. The bare enumeration of only the more remarkable species in these forests would exceed our limits; but we cannot help observing that the colossal trees of hundreds of forms, are themselves covered by creeping plants still more luxuriant and vivacious; and that the largest flower known, the Kafflesia, which measures a yard in diameter, and has a calyx capable of holding six quarts, is a parasitic ornament of trees of rough bark in these forests. When Sumatra was first visited by Europeans, pepper was its only cultivated produce. This culture was afterwards superseded by that of cotton. But at the present day the tree-cotton exported is of little value, and pepper is again the chief production. Besides this, Sumatra exports camphor, which differs from the Japanese; benzoin, cassia or common cinnamon, rattang (ratans), ebony, teak, sandal-wood, and aloes. To these articles of export may be added gambier, edible birds'-nests, wax, rice, and ivory. The Battahs, and other indigenous tribes of the highlands, cultivate for their own consumption besides rice, maize (which is enormously productive), batatas, and talas (*Coladium esculentum*), another edible tuber. Capsicum, ginger, betel, tobacco, and indigo are reared in their gardens. Their fruit-trees are relatively few, particularly on the S.W. side of the island, yet they have the banana, papaw, mango, durian, and a citron of agreeable flavour.

Animals.—It might be naturally supposed from the proximity of Sumatra to the Malayan peninsula and to Java, that it would have a fauna in common with those countries. But experience refutes this expectation, and shows that Sumatra, in regard to its zoology, resembles Borneo more closely than the countries with which it is almost in contact. The elephant and the tapir, frequent in Sumatra, are unknown in Java. The former island has the two-horned, the latter a single-horned, rhinoceros. In the forests of Sumatra are two species of deer (*Cervus russa* and *C. hippelaphus*), larger than the European red-deer, and the latter of which is peculiar to the island. The orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) inhabits in Sumatra, as in Borneo, the low alluvial tracts and thickly-wooded deltas, and is wanting in Java, where alluvial plains have little extension. Of the genera Hylobates and Semnopithecus, Sumatra has several species peculiar to itself. The *Gymnura Rafflesii*, a singular insectivorous animal, resembling the didelphis of America, is met with only in Borneo and Sumatra. Besides the royal tiger, the natives describe a large carnivorous animal, inhabiting the wild forests, and which is said to have a mane; they also speak of a wild dog of great size, of a deep red colour, and with a tufted tail. The only antelope known in the Indian Archipelago is the *kambing-utan*, or wild buck of Sumatra. In this island the domesticated zebu or hunched cow, retains its original characteristics in the greatest purity, and the breeds of kine are collectively smaller than in Java. The two neighbouring islands differ much even in their birds; and when they have a species in common, the Sumatran individuals are almost always distinguishable by the superior brilliancy of their plumage. In the classes of reptiles, fishes, and even of insects, many species are found in Sumatra which are unknown in Java; on the other hand, one species of crocodile (*C. biporcatus*) is common to these islands, while the great rivers of Borneo nourish several distinct species. Of the domesticated animals in Sumatra, the most important by far are the pigs; by the number of these, is generally estimated the wealth of each community. Next to these, rank cows and horses, which are, however, very few in relation to the extent of the island. The buffalo is more frequent in the low country, but is only valued as food, and never yoked for labour as in Java. The horse of the highlands (chiefly Tobah in the Battah country), is small but vigorous, and capable of enduring much fatigue; it resembles closely the horse of Borneo. The goat is not very common; the sheep and ass are unknown. The dog, though a great favourite with the Battahs and other hill-tribes, is often killed for food. The common fowl is as plentiful here as in the rest of the Indian Archipelago, and cock-fighting is the darling amusement of the people.

Divisions.—The political divisions of the island are but imperfectly known. The sultans named on the coasts have often little power. The confederations of villages, which are characteristic of the interior, form in general very unob-

trusive states, and there is reason to suspect that the Dutch established on, and affecting the sovereignty of the island, purposely overlook and consign as much as possible to oblivion every claim to independence. The authority of the Dutch now extends, nominally at least, over the greater part of the island. Their territory is divided, for purposes of administration, as follows:—

Dutch Possessions.—1. The government of the W. coast, the head of which, with the title of civil and military governor of Sumatra, resides at Padang; lat. $0^{\circ} 56'$ S. This government includes the following four provinces, namely:—

a. The country of the Battahs or Batakhs, which extends on the W. coast from Tapanulie to Singkel (lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ to $2^{\circ} 30'$ N.), and spreading out into a broad table-land in the interior, reaches the eastern coast at Biela. The islands Nias, Pontyan, Monselars, the Batu group, and some others, are annexed to this division; the immediate control of which is left to a commissioner, residing in Tapanulie.

b. Ayerbangis extends along the W. coast, from the Bay of Tapanulie S. to the river Massing, and embraces the populous districts round Ophir, with those of Pasaman, Angkola, &c. It is under the care of a resident, stationed in Ayerbangis.

c. The hill-districts, Agam, Allaban, Priaman, the Kottas, &c., in the interior of Padang, are watched by a resident, stationed in the fort of Van-der-Capellen.

d. Bangkahulu (Bencoolen), S. of the preceding, embraces the districts of Indrapoera, Moco-Moco, Seluma, &c. The resident occupies Fort Marlborough, close to Bencoolen.

2. The country of the Lampongs, comprising the S. districts of the island on the Strait of Sunda, and extending N. to the Strait of Banka, is under the supervision of a resident, civil and military, whose usual seat is Tarabang. This wild country of marsh and forest is thinly peopled, and to a great extent uninhabitable.

3. Palembang, with a resident in the town of that name, includes the ancient kingdom of Palembang, together with that of Jambi, adjoining the former on the N., and the chiefs of which submitted to the Dutch in 1835. This province, or residence, as the Dutch call it, owes its importance to the great navigable rivers flowing through it, and terminates at Cape Tonkal-Labu, lat. $0^{\circ} 52'$ S., which is consequently the N. limit of the continuous dominion of the Dutch on the E. coast. But they claim also some portions of the coast about 350 m. farther N.W., in the Battah country. In all these possessions, they leave the active administration to the native chiefs, in conformity with ancient customs, but exercise a controlling influence in council. The territorial revenues are unequal to the expenses.

Native States.—Of the independent states of Sumatra, the most important, perhaps, is Acheen, the capital of which, of the same name, is situate at the N.W. angle of the island. The kingdom of Siak on the E. coast, lat. 1° N., in the vicinity of Singapore, still retains its independence. In the interior of the island, at the E. foot of the mountains, and between the provinces of Padang and Palembang, are several small states, not yet reached by the pretensions of the Dutch. A portion of the Battah country, Korinchi and Limun; the Rejang, Pasuma, and Kubu tribes all maintain their independence. N. of the Battahs there is little known of the interior.

Inhabitants.—Sumatra is possessed, at the present day, by a very mixed population. Even those tribes of the central highlands, who are frequently pointed out as types of a pure race, exhibit such diversity of physical character, as can be explained only by supposing some mixture of breeds at a remote period. The Malays round the coast are not all of the indigenous stock, but are collected from every quarter of the archipelago. Hindoos appear to have settled at an early age on the N. coasts of the island, and hence the people of Acheen are taller and more vigorous than Malays in general, though they retain the fierce looks and repulsive features of this race. The Arabs in the island, though few in number, have always formed an important class. Chinese are numerous, particularly on the E. coast. In Palembang, the sultans, dreading the establishment of colonies, would not allow them to live on shore. They built their houses, therefore, on rafts, moored in the river, close to the banks, and these floating houses were found to have so many advantages, that the Chinese now prefer them, though at liberty to live on land. N.W. of Palembang, the Orang-Kubu (Kubu people) live in a savage state,

and shun any intercourse with the Malay tribes around them. They are taller and stronger than the other native tribes, go nearly naked, and have no weapon but the spear. The Orang-Kubu must not be confounded with the people of Menangkab, a kingdom which formerly flourished on the highlands of Padang, and which some are disposed to consider as the source and nursery of the Malay race. It certainly is remarkable that, while everywhere else in the Indian Archipelago the Malays occupy the coasts, the aboriginal inhabitants being driven into the interior, a nation of apparently pure Malays should be here found, cultivating the hills, unacquainted with the sea, and with institutions bearing marks of great antiquity. It appears also that on the adjacent mainland, the Malays in general are called Menangkab, whereas the name Malayu, meaning wanderers, evidently dates from an emigration, and not from the origin of the nation.

The Battahs.—N. of the ancient Menangkab, where the highland attains its greatest breadth and greatest elevation, are the Battahs or Batakhs, a very peculiar and interesting race, whose origin, however, and relation to their Malay neighbours, are, in the absence of history and tradition, wholly inexplicable. The Battahs, like the Malays, fall short of the European stature, rarely exceeding 5 ft. 4 in. in height; but they differ from the Malays in having handsome proportions and muscular limbs. The disagreeable features of the Malay are always modified; often nearly effaced in the Battah. He has an ampler forehead, better formed eyes, finer lips, his cheek-bones are less prominent, and his face more oval. Altogether he differs from the Malay by approaching decidedly what is called the Caucasian type. His complexion is sometimes fair, and his hair brown or auburn. Yet there is much diversity as to physical exterior among the Battahs, who seem to hold an intermediate position, not fixed precisely, between the Caucasian and Mongolian types. It is said, however, that the former of these decidedly predominates in the female half of the nation, the women having almost always oval faces and regular features.

Manners.—The Battahs may be considered as fairly representing, in most respects, the indigenous population of the island. Their ordinary dress is simple; and consists merely of a *bungus* or head-cloth, worn as a turban; and a *serroar* or loose trousers, reaching down to the knee. The upper part of the body, the neck, and arms, are usually uncovered in both sexes; but in cold weather, or for ornament, they wear a *jellimut* or scarf, about two yards long, over the shoulders. A handsome *jellimut* with a fringe of beads is the distinction of a rajah. Their cloth is home-made cotton, very coarse, but strong and good-looking, dyed blue or red with indigo or the *Morinda citrifolia*. None but the poorest mountaineers clothe themselves with the bark of trees. Young girls wear rings of wire round the neck, wrist, and ankle. The rajahs alone wear armlets of ivory or of a large shell (*Tridana gigas*). They never tattoo themselves, nor do they, like the Malays, stain their teeth black. The lower part of the Battah's house conforms to the prevalent architectural system of the Indian Archipelago. The edifice is raised on four posts or pillars, from 4 ft. to 8 ft. above the ground. The dwellings of the poorer class are made wholly of bamboo, they are large baskets, in short, thatched with the broad-leaved grass called *allang*; but the better kind of houses are framed of good timber, and over the wattled sides are laid plates of bark, 10 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, peeled from large trees, and then pressed flat with heavy weights as they dry. The structure thus framed is a quadrangle, about 12 ft. wide and 24 ft. long. The fashion of the roof now placed upon it is peculiar to the Battahs. The frames which are joined to form it resemble a life-boat in outline, curving upwards at the extremities, so that the roof fastened on is hollow in the middle, while its extremities, pointing up, project considerably beyond the house. Where the wall of the house is 6 ft. high, the peak of the roof is often 12 ft. higher. In good houses a partial ceiling forms a second story, which is used as a store-room; and under the projecting peak of the roof, the gables being both open, is a balcony, sufficiently sheltered, yet commanding a view of the village, and reserved by Battah hospitality for the use of casual visitors and strangers. The house is entered by a ladder, through a door little more than 3 ft. high, in the narrow end, and has no windows. The houses of rajahs are often 40 ft. long, and well put together, with frames of strong

timber, and floors and sides of smooth planking. They are raised 10 ft. or 12 ft. above the ground, so that cows and horses may be stabled underneath; and are entered, not at the end, but through a trap-door in the floor. In every village there is a well-built house reared on six elaborately carved posts, and which seems to serve at once as a temple and a townhall. In the forest-districts it is not unusual to see houses built in the trees, sometimes several in one great tree; the main stem of the tree being cut away, and the horizontal arms remaining.

Industry.—The poor Malays of Palembang build excellent and very solid boats; the Battahs construct very solid houses for their chiefs. The agriculture of these people is very slovenly; nature has been bountiful to them, and they require but little. A rude spade and hoe are their only implements. Yet on the highlands of the Battahs are to be seen canals of irrigation, 10 ft. wide, and 4 m. or 5 m. long, carried along embankments, and surpassing in design and execution anything of the same kind existing in Java. The labours of the field fall chiefly on the women; and in Tobah, indeed, it is customary for the men to stay at home nursing the children, while the women toil in the rice-fields. Unmarried girls, however, are exempt from field-work, except at the time of the rice-harvest, when none are spared, young or old, who are capable of assisting. In thus oppressing the weaker sex with an undue share of labour, the Battah men are guided solely by the wisdom of their ancestors, or, as it may be called, perhaps with equal justice, traditional barbarity. When their feelings are appealed to, their treatment of their partners is always generous and kindly. Polygamy is not forbidden by any law, and yet it is unusual; the price of, or perhaps we might say, the settlement on a wife, being so high that few can afford to have more than one. The rajahs alone have sometimes six or eight wives.

Government.—Among the Battahs, and indeed all the indigenous tribes of Sumatra, the characteristic political tendency is one that could have originated only in the recesses of the mountains; every village affects independence. But to obviate the incessant petty wars to which this state of things might be expected to give rise, the villages often confederate, the local chiefs, or rajahs, forming a council for the regulation of affairs. Thus in Padang we hear of the sixteen *kottas* (villages), the ten *kottas*, &c. But confederation never changes the temper of the people, and the Sumatran is always refractory against any authority, save that of his village chief.

Religion.—There is no trace of any system of religious opinions among the native tribes of Sumatra. They have no temples, no priests, and perhaps no idea of Divine beneficence. Their *Begu* seems to be an evil spirit, and demons are supposed to haunt the high mountains. On the coasts, Buddhism appears to have been introduced at an early age, but it has been since completely superseded by Mahometanism, which among the Malays, however, is everywhere of a very relaxed character. The Arabian doctrine of Islam, though seductive and ordinarily successful among half-civilized men, found, in the interior of this island, an insurmountable obstacle in the popular economy; for the Sumatran prides himself on his droves of swine. His pigs wallow beneath his house, the open bamboo floor of which allows him to enjoy in some degree the pleasure of their company. He sometimes shares with them his but; always their dirty habits. He feeds on them; his ancestors always did so. How therefore could he desert his pigs, to follow a pork-hating prophet?

Laws and Learning.—The Battahs have had the art of writing from a date beyond the reach of their traditions. Their characters are peculiar, and also their mode of writing, for they begin at the bottom of the page, at the left-hand side, and place letter above letter in a vertical column till they reach the top, when they return to the bottom, at the right, to begin a second line. Their ancient books are written in a brilliant ink, on paper made of the bark of trees. At the present day, ink has fallen into disuse or been forgotten, and modern Battah writing is scratched with an iron style, on slips of flattened bamboo. Their books, of which in truth there is little known, are said to have no value. Their laws or *Hadat* are not written, but are essentially oral records of custom, and to write them would tend to subvert a custom essentially connected with them, namely, that of wrangling about their meaning. The *Hadat*, however, form an ample

and equitable code; and altogether, the Battahs manifest, in nobility of mind, generosity of disposition, steadfastness and love of truth, a great superiority over the Malayan nations who surround them, and with all their rudeness, they are patterns of incorrupt probity in comparison with the Javanese, the most civilized of those nations.

Cannibalism.—The same intelligent traveller who has depicted in these bright colours the character of the Battahs, also confirms the rumour, often doubted, that they are cannibals, and according to his statements, their cannibalism is perpetrated under circumstances particularly shocking. The laws of the Battahs allow the penalty of death to be commuted in most cases for pecuniary fines. But there are exceptions: thus, in case of adultery, if the injured party be a rajah or chief, and the offender a common man, the latter must be eaten. Enemies also, taken with arms in their hands, outside of a village, become the food of the villagers. If an enemy be taken within the village, his life depends on the generosity of the captor. When a man is to be eaten, the whole population of, or connected with the village, assemble to take part in the feast of justice. The wretch is tied to a stake, and numerous fires are kindled around. The village chief then stepping forward, recites the case and makes a speech—for the Battahs make speeches on all occasions—and that done, he stabs the man, when the bystanders immediately rush forward, the complainant or injured party being allowed precedence, cut their victim in pieces, throw the flesh into the fire for a few minutes, and then devour it. But frequently the sufferer is not previously despatched, but the prosecutor rushing at him, cuts off his cheek, or the flesh from the inner part of the arm: the rest follow his example with alacrity; while the miserable victim lives long enough to see half the flesh stripped from his body, and devoured before his eyes. This atrocity is rendered still more dreadful by the fact, that the Battahs, who are not aware of the disgust with which Europeans regard such proceedings, ingeniously confess their liking for human flesh. It appears that their criminal laws are constantly strained for the sake of making sacrifices; that cannibalism claims no great antiquity among them, but was first introduced in the 17th century; that some thoughtful rajahs have proposed the abolition of the custom; but their wisdom and moral feeling have not as yet been able to prevail against brute appetite, and in 1840 two R. Catholic missionaries were killed and eaten by the Battahs. Backed by the authority of the Dutch, the chiefs will probably soon achieve this important reform.

Population.—The population of Sumatra has been often estimated at 7,000,000; but it is not likely that it exceeds 4,500,000, thus distributed:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Acheen down to Siak..... | 600,000 |
| Battahs..... | 2,000,000 |
| Malays of Padang and Palembang..... | 2,000,000 |
| Rajangs and Pasumans..... | 550,000 |
| Lampungs..... | 150,000 |
| | 4,500,000 |

History.—Sumatra was first visited by the Portuguese in 1506, but it was not till 1600, when the Dutch established a factory at Pulo-Chingko, on the W. coast, that Europeans obtained a firm footing on the island. In 1666 the Dutch Company took possession of Padang, and soon after enlarged its territories, by treaty with the Sultan of Acheen. Since that time they have gone on continually consolidating and increasing their dominion, much more by negotiation and the management of parties, than by force of arms. In 1824 Bencool was ceded to Holland by Great Britain, in exchange for Malacca. In 1835, however, the Dutch found it necessary to make a vigorous armed effort to support their native allies, the Battahs in particular, from the *Padris*, a fanatical horde who threatened to overrun the island. The originators of this religious war were Malay *Hajis*, who had probably imbibed, during their pilgrimage to Mecca, the austere doctrines of the *Wahabis*, and returned to their own country filled with schemes of conversion and conquest. But these pious fire-brands shared the usual fate of imitators; their puritanism was out of place and season; their doctrines struck at the vitals of society. They condemned opium; forbade the chewing of areca; they burnt the ancient and venerated books of the Battahs; and, worse than all, in a most relentless manner they killed their pigs. Both Malays and Battahs resisted

these monsters to the utmost. The Dutch, therefore, easily turned the scale, and the Padris, though fierce and resolute, were at length completely routed and dispersed. The country of the Battahs, previously closed against strangers, was, after this victory, opened to the Dutch.

Along the shores of Sumatra are numerous islands, or groups of islands, generally represented as connected with it; but, in fact, no such connection exists between the great and the adjacent small islands, which are naturally and historically quite distinct. These islands are, along the W. coast (at a general distance of 70 m.), the groups of Nias, Batu, Sibiroe, Pora, and Paghé. On the E., in the Strait of Malacca, are Padang, Panjore, and other islands opposite the mouths of the rivers Siak and Kamper. Farther S. is the group of Riouw or Lingka, near Singapore, and after these Banka and Billiton.—(Marsden, *Hist. of Sumatra*; Raffles, *Memoirs of*; S. Müller, *Bijdragen tot de kennis van Sumatra*, Leyden, 1846; Fr. Junghuhn, *Die Battaländer auf Sumatra*, Berlin, 1847; *Verhandeling voor de Natuurlijke geschiedenis*, &c., Leyden, 1839-49; *Tijdschrift voor Neerland's Indië*; Crawford's *Indian Archipelago*.)

SUMBAWA, or SOEMBAWA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, bounded, N. by the Java Sea; S. the Indian Ocean; W. the Strait of Allak, separating it from the island of Lombok; and E. the Strait of Sappi, separating it from the islands of Comodo and Flores; lat. (S.W. point) 9° 2' S.; lon. 116° 42' E. (n.). It is about 160 m. long E. to W., by 31 m. extreme breadth, and of irregular form, being deeply indented by arms of the sea; along the coasts are a number of small islands. It is divided into six native states, reigned over by rajahs; Tomboro and Sumbawa on the N. coast, whose inhabitants are the bravest in the island; Bima on the E., where the Dutch have a resident; Dampo, Sangar, and Papekat: all of them acknowledge subjection to the Dutch. The soil is exceedingly volcanic; in some places fertile, and watered by several streams. Sappan-wood and rice are the chief products, beyond the usual tropical fruits. Deer and swine are plentiful; but cattle, goats, and fowls are not abundant. There are two breeds of horses, that of Tomboro and that of Bima; the latter, the finest in the Indian Archipelago, is extensively bred and exported. Fish are plentiful, and edible birds' nests are procured on the coasts. Gold is obtained in Sumbawa and Dampo; sulphur and saltpetre in Bima; and pearls on the coast of Papekat. Sumbawa is mountainous, and its heights have such a remarkable appearance, that once seen, they are never forgotten, a fact which renders them an excellent landmark for ships passing to and from China. Near the N. coast is the noted volcano of Tomboro, or Tombura, 8940 ft. high, of which a dreadful eruption took place in April, 1815, the noise of which was heard in Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra, or over an area with a radius of above 840 m. from the volcano; so close at hand did the explosion appear to be in Java, that many thought there was an eruption of one of the largest volcanoes in that island. The ashes thrown up darkened the air; and on the neighbouring island of Lombok, many people were buried under them, and many died from the famine caused by the destruction of the vegetation; they fell on the E. end of Java, about 340 m. off, to a depth of several inches; and they reached even to Sumatra, 840 m. off. In the island of Sumbawa itself the devastation was fearful; in the district of Tomboro alone 12,000 people were destroyed; the sea also rose and swept away men and houses, and fifteen years afterwards the vegetation had not recovered from the effects of this dire disaster. Another eruption occurred in November and December, 1836, but much less destructive in its effects.

SUMBHULPOOR, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Mahanuddy, 167 m. W.N.W. Cuttack; lat. 21° 8' N.; lon. 83° 37' E. The town extends N. and S. about 2 m., and contains numerous temples. Pop. 30,000. The fort stretches about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the banks of the river, but is incapable of making any protracted defence against artillery.

SUMBUL, SIMBUL, or SUMBELPUR, a vil. Cashmere, l. bank Jallum, here crossed by a large bridge; lat. 34° 11' N.; lon. 74° 30' E. It is surrounded by a lofty grove of trees, by which it becomes distinguishable at a great distance.

SÜMEGH, SCHMEGH, or SOMOGY, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by the Balaton or Plattensee and co. Veszprim, E. Tolna and Baranga, S. Slavonia, and W. Croatia and co.

Szalad. Area, 1833 geo. sq. m. It is traversed by a low chain of hills, which gives rise to several small streams, either flowing N.E. towards the Balaton, or S. to the Drave, which bounds the county on the S. and S.W. Along the lake, about one-half of which belongs to the county, the surface is low, and extensively covered with marshes. In other directions it is generally fertile; and, in addition to good crops of corn, produces excellent wine, and has rich pastures, on which numerous herds of fine cattle are reared. Tobacco and fruit also are extensively raised; and there are several extensive forests, abounding in game, and containing excellent timber. Manufactures have made little progress. A majority of the inhabitants are Magyars. Kaposvar is the capital. Pop. 220,400.

SÜMEGH, SIMEG, or SCHMEGG, a tn. Hungary, co. Szalad, on a height, 10 m. N. W. Tapolca; with a church, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and a trade in wine, wood, and wax. P. 2622.

SÜMENE [anc. *Statumen*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, 8 m. E. Vigan; with manufactures of cotton hosiery, and cotton-mills. Pop. 1977.

SUMIDOURO [‘abyss’], a river, Brazil, rises near Diamantino, prov. Mato-Grosso; flows N., and joins l. bank Arinos, about 110 m. below the confluence of the Preto. It plunges at one part of its course into a deep pool, pursues its course under ground, and afterwards reappears.

SUMJAREZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 25 m. N.W. Gömör; with a church, and an acidulated spring, an iron-mill, and a trade in deals. Pop. 1846.

SUMMER ISLES, a group of isls. Scotland, off W. coast of an isolated part of co. Cromarty, at the N.W. entrance of Loch Broom. They are well situated for fishing-stations, but are remarkably bleak and barren. The largest of them, called Tanara-More, is about 2 m. broad, 1 m. long, and 400 ft. high. It has a small pier.

SUMMISWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern; with a handsome church, an old castle, now converted into a poorhouse; and manufactures of iron-ware, hats, earthenware, and wind-instruments. Pop. 5207.

SUMY, a tn. Russia. See SOUMY.

SUNA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and about 1 m. N.W. Pallanza, E. shore, Lake Maggiore; with an ancient church, and a dilapidated castle. Pop. 1212.

SUNBURY, par. Eng. Middlesex; 2400 ac. Pop. 2076.

SUNDA ISLANDS, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago; composed of the Great Sunda Islands, namely, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Banka, and Billiton; and of the Lesser Sunda Islands, namely, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Tjienan or Sumba, Sabrao, Solor, Lomblem, Ombai, and the Timor group.

SUNDA STRAIT, the channel which separates Sumatra from Java. It is about 100 m. long, by 12 m. broad at its narrowest part, and interspersed with several islands. It leads from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean, and is much frequented by ships to and from China, Manila, and Batavia.

SUNDAL, a river, Norway, bail. Romsdal, issues from a lake at the foot of Sneehatten; flows E., then N., then W., and falls into the Tingvold-fjord; total course, about 70 m.

SUNDAY, or RAUL, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. (N.W. point) 29° 12' S.; lon. 178° 15' W. (n.). It is of a triangular form, and not more than 12 m. in circuit; high, rugged, very steep, and covered with wood, and without anchorage. It is said to be inhabited by a few white men.

SUNDEEP, an isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna, E. of Chittagong; length, about 16 m.; average breadth, 6 m.; entirely of alluvial formation. About the beginning of the 17th century it was taken possession of by Portuguese adventurers, who had been expelled from Aracan, and who made it a famous nest of pirates. Selecting Sebastian Gonzales as their chief, they converted it into an independent principality, and are said to have had a force of 1000 Portuguese, and 2000 native infantry, 200 cavalry, and 80 armed vessels of different sizes. The tyranny of Sebastian having disgusted his own countrymen, and led to the desertion of the greater part of the natives, Sundep fell into the hands of the Mughls, who erected stockaded fortifications upon it, and long infested the lower districts of Bengal, carrying off the inhabitants into slavery. They were finally subdued in 1666, by Shaista-Khan, the Mogul governor of Bengal.

SUNDERBUNDS, a dreary, woody region, Hindoostan, forming the delta of the Ganges (*which see*).

SUNDERLAND, a market tn., seaport, mun. and parl. bor. England, co. and 12 m. N.E. Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, here crossed by an iron-bridge with a single arch 236 ft. wide, and nearly 100 ft. above low-water, and on a branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway. Bishop-Wearmouth, immediately adjoining Sunderland, and Monk-Wearmouth, on the opposite or l. bank, are considered as one town with it, forming part of its parliamentary borough. Sunderland proper consists of a spacious and well-paved main street, lined with generally handsome houses, and a number of minor streets of more indifferent appearance, being for the most part narrow crowded lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth, which has rapidly increased within recent years, consists chiefly of substantial modern houses, occupied by the wealthier classes. Monk-Wearmouth consists of an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly a long and spacious street, with several recently formed streets crossing it at right angles, and connecting it with the lower town, which extends along the shore, and till lately, when some streets of handsome houses were built, had an appearance by no means prepossessing. The principal buildings and other objects of interest are the parish churches of Sunderland, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth, the first, a brick edifice with a square tower, the second, a handsome freestone structure, with an embattled tower, and the last, originally attached to a monastery, and surmounted by a Norman tower, resting on four massive circular arches; several district churches, and Episcopal, Presbyterian, Independent, Quaker, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels; a handsome exchange, a lyceum-hall, an atheneum with museum and library; national, British, and other schools; a custom-house, an excise-office, a theatre, assembly-rooms, public baths, a general and an eye infirmary, dispensary, and various almshouses and charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are glass in all its various forms, chain-cables and anchors, blocks, cordage, sailcloth, iron and brass castings, earthenware, bricks and tiles, hats, leather, chemical products, &c. There are also various paper, saw, and flour mills, breweries, and about 80 building-yards, some of which are very extensive. In 1850, the number of vessels built at Sunderland was 158 (51,374 tons), and in 1853, 153 (68,735 tons). The harbour, formed at its entrance by two admirably-constructed piers, admits vessels drawing from 15 ft. to 20 ft., is very capacious, and is provided with four dry and four floating docks. The trade, which is very extensive, consists chiefly of exports of coal, lime, grindstones obtained from quarries in the vicinity, glass, and various other articles of manufacture; and of imports of timber, iron, flax, tallow from the Baltic, butter, cheese, and flax from Holland, and wine, spirits, flour, grain, and various other articles, from different quarters. In 1851 the number of vessels belonging to the port was 1025 (216,635 tons); the number of vessels entered was 2747 (1,206,804 tons); and cleared, 12,884 (1,580,088 tons). The fishery of Sunderland is important. The borough is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors; and sends two members to Parliament. P. bor. 67,394. Area of par., 178 ac. Pop. 19,058.

SUNDERLAND (NORTH), a small seaport and township, England, co. Northumberland, on the German Ocean, 8 m. E. by S. Bedford; with a parish church, a Presbyterian chapel, limekilns, and a haven, from which corn, fish, and lime are exported. Pop. 1208.

SUNDRIDGE, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 4 m. W. by N. Sevenoaks; with a church and manufactures of paper. Sundridge gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Argyll. Area of par., 4041 ac. Pop. 1642.

SUNDSVALL, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 27 m. S.W. Hemsö, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It contains a handsome church with a tower; and has a mineral-spring, a building-yard, some shipping, a fishery, and a considerable trade in timber, tar, pitch, &c. Both the Ingals-Elf and Ljunga fall into the bay here, and form good havens. Pop. about 2000.

SUNG-LO or **SUNG-LO-SHAN**, a mountain, China, prov. Chekiang; lat. 29° 56' N.; and 118° 15' E. It rises about 3000 ft. above the plains, and though very barren, is famous as the spot where the green-tea shrub was first discovered, and green tea first manufactured. The rocks in this district are composed of slate similar to that of the Silurian formation in England, and are overlaid by a red calcareous sandstone.

SUNGADEEP, an isl. Indian Ocean. See **ASHTOLA**.

SUNGIE-UJONG, a state, Malay Peninsula; lat. 3° to 3° 30' N.; and lon. 102° to 103° E.; towards the source of the right branch of the Singie, and celebrated for its tin-mines. Tin is the chief article of export, and is bartered for rice, opium, salt, tobacco, cloths, oil, and shells for making lime.

SUNGNAM, a tn., W. Tibet, dist. Kunawur, on the Itskalan, a tributary of the Sutlej, 9000 ft. above sea-level, 90 m. N.E. Simla. It occupies a slope at the extremity of a beautiful valley, is one of the principal seats of the Buddhist religion in the Sutlej valley, and has numerous temples and monasteries, and a large population, engaged in agriculture, manufactures, and trade.

SUNK ISLAND, an isl. E. coast, England, co. York, near the mouth of the Humber, from which river it has been gradually recovered. It was originally 2 m. from the shore, but the channel is now so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge. Area, 6000 ac., of which 4000 are arable, and 2000 meadow and pasture; all in a high state of cultivation.

SUNN, a tn. Scinde, of about 100 houses, r. bank Indus; lat. 26° N.; lon. 68° 16' E. Near it is a vast fortress, built by the ameers of Scinde, but now unoccupied.

SUNNINGHILL, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, 8 m. W. by N. Chatsey; with a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school. Area of par., 3173 ac. Pop. 1350.

SUPERIOR (LAKE), the most extensive expanse of fresh-water in the world, and the most westerly and most elevated of the N. American chain of lakes; lat. 41° 20' to 49° N.; lon. 85° to 93° W. It washes the shores of the state of Minnesota on the W., those of Wisconsin and the N. peninsula of Michigan on the S., and those of British America in all other directions; greatest length, measured on a curve through its centre, from E. to W., 420 m.; greatest breadth, 160 m.; circuit, about 1750 m.; estimated area, 32,000 sq. m.; height above sea-level, 596 ft.; depth, varying from 80 to 200 fathoms. It is of very irregular shape, widening out towards its centre, and gradually narrowing, partly towards its E., but much more towards its W. extremity, so as to form an irregular crescent, with its convexity on the N., and its concavity on the S. The N. shore is generally bold and elevated, presenting almost continuous ranges of cliffs, which vary in height from 300 ft. to 1500 ft.; the S. shore is low and sandy, though occasionally interrupted by limestone-ridges, the most remarkable of which, situated toward the E. extremity, present a perpendicular wall 300 ft. high, broken by numerous caverns and projections, and forming, under the name of the Pictured Rocks, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the U. States. The central portion of the lake is clear of islands, but these are numerous towards both the S. and the N. sides. In the former direction they are small, and being insufficient to give shelter behind them, only increase the difficulties of the navigation, without contributing to form a single good harbour; in the latter direction, several of them, more especially the Isle Royal, are of considerable dimensions, and along with the indentations of the coast, afford good shelter for vessels. The water of the lake is remarkable for its transparency, and derives its supplies from a basin which is estimated at 100,000 sq. m., and is drained by more than 200 streams. About 30 of these are of considerable size, but they are almost all impetuous torrents, interrupted by rocks and rapids. The outlet is at the S.E., by the St. Mary, the falls of which, descending 22½ ft. over a series of rapids about 2 m. long, completely interrupt the navigation, and render a portage necessary. This serious inconvenience is (1854) in course of removal, by the construction of a navigable canal. Within the lake itself, the only obstruction to its navigation are the violent gales to which it is subject. It is well supplied with fish, principally trout, whitefish, and sturgeon. The two former are of excellent quality, and have led to the establishment of a great number of fishing-stations. The other principal export by the lake is copper, of which valuable veins have been discovered, both on its shores and its islands, and yielded in 1851, about 2500 tons of copper. The boundary line between British America and the U. States, in passing through Lake Superior, proceeds from the outlet nearly through its centre, till it approaches Isle Royal, when it bends N. so as to give that island entirely to the U. States, and is then carried S.S.W. to its termination at the mouth of the Pigeon, in lat. 48° N.

SUPIHORA, a tn. Bohemia. See GEIERSBERG.

SUPINO, a tn. Naples. See SEPINO.

SUPOI, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Czernigov, enters Poltava, and flowing almost due S., joins I. bank. Dniuper; total course, 110 m.

SUR, a seaport, Arabia. See OMAN.

SURA, a navigable river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Simbirsk; flows W., forming part of the boundary between govts. Saratov and Penza, then generally N.E., traversing gov. Simbirsk and part of Kasan, and in gov. Nijnei-Novgorod joins r. bank Volga, after a course of about 400 m. Its principal affluents are the Barishk, Uzer, Alaty, and Pianna. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons, which are considered superior to those of the Volga.

SURABAYA, Java. See SOERABAYA.

SURABY-NAGY, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.S.E. Neutra; with a church, a synagogue, the remains of an old castle, and several mills. Pop. 1890.

SURAT, a large and populous tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 160 m. N. Bombay, cap. of prov. Gujerat, I. bank Taptce, 20 m. above its junction with the sea, in the Gulf of Cambay; lat. 21° 11' N.; lon. 73° 7' E. It has narrow and winding streets, is about 6 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall in good repair, with semicircular bastions. There is here an extraordinary institution, called the Banyan hospital, for sick or maimed animals of all kinds. Outside the walls are some European houses of good size. There is also a fort, occupied by Sepoys and European artillery; an English church and school, numerous Hindoo schools, and a cemetery. Its trade has much declined in later times, and at present consists almost wholly of cotton wool, which is exported in large boats to Bombay. Pop. 180,000.

SURE, or SAUER, a river formed in the grand duchy of Luxemburg; flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia, and joins I. bank Moselle, about 4 m. above Treves; total course, 80 m. Its upper part is used for floating, and the lower is navigable for about 40 m.

SURENDAL, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Trondhjem, r. bank Suro, a little above its mouth in the deep inland Surendal-fjord. Pop. 3700.

SURESNES [anc. *Surinae*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. St. Denis, I. bank Seine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. It has manufactures of hosiery, bricks and tiles, a printfield, and dye-works. Pop. 2070.

SURGÈRES [Latin, *Surgeria*], a tn. France, dep. Charante-Inférieure, near the source of the Gere, 20 m. S.E. La Rochelle; with an old castle, a parish church, and a trade in wine, brandy, and cattle. Pop. 1861.

SURGÜT, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 269 m. N.E. Tobolsk, r. bank Obe. It is surrounded by palisades; has two stone-churches, and some trade, particularly in furs and fish. Pop. 1500.

SURIGAO, a seaport tn. Philippines, N. extremity, isl. Mindanao, separated from the island of Panaon by the Surigao Passage, and at the mouth of a river of same name. It has a harbour, which is very difficult of entrance; and has building-yards, at which large and good vessels are constructed; and a considerable trade, chiefly in gold dust, wax, cacao, rice, and a little pepper and musk. Pop. 7095.

SURINAM. See GUIANA (DUTCH).

SURINAM, a river, Dutch Guiana, rises in a mountain-range on the S. frontiers, flows N. past Paramaribo, and about 16 m. below, falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, after a course of about 300 m. Its chief affluents are the Comnewyne, Errewyne, Tapanorin, and Para.

SURREY, a co. England, bounded N. by the Thames, separating it from Middlesex; E. Kent; S. Sussex; W. Hampshire; and N.W. Berkshire, and a small corner of Buckinghamshire. Its E. and W. sides nearly form straight lines, at right angles to each other; the other sides are much more irregular; greatest length, E. to W., 37 m.; greatest breadth, 24 m.; area, 758 sq. m., or 485,120 ac. The surface is in general not elevated, but undulating and diversified, presenting much pleasing scenery. Near the centre a range of hills stretches completely across the county. This range, called the North Downs, slopes down gently on its N., but is rugged, precipitous, and often of romantic appearance on its S. side. The highest point in the direct line of the range is Botley

Hill, above Titsey, 880 ft.; but the highest point in the county, and indeed in this part of England, occurs about 3 m. S. of Dorking, in Leith Hill, which is 993 ft. Along the S. border, a tract called the Weald of Surrey unites with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, in forming a flat and very extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills. The N.W. is the least inviting part of the county, consisting for the most part of heath and moorland waste. This portion of the county belongs entirely to the geological formation known by the name of the London clay; immediately S. and E. of it, a tract of nearly equal extent is occupied by the plastic clay, which is succeeded on the S. by the chalk-formation, of which the Downs above described are composed. The S. part of the county belongs to the wealden formation. The whole of the drainage is received by the Thames, except a small portion in the S.W., conveyed to the English Channel by the Arun, and another small portion in the S.E., received by the Medway. After the Thames, the only streams of importance are its tributaries, the Mole—which, entering Surrey on the S.E., winds through a beautiful valley for about 42 m. in a N.W. direction, but is nowhere navigable—and the Wey, which flows from N.W. to N.E., and not only becomes navigable at Godalming, but forms the principal feeder of the Basingstoke, and of the Surrey and Sussex canals. The only other canal is the Grand Surrey, which, cut from the Thames at Rotherhithe to Deptford, and thence to Camberwell, is very short, but of considerable importance, containing in particular an extensive basin, in connection with the navigation of the Thames. The other principal means of communication are the South-Eastern, the Brighton and South-Coast, and the London and South-Western railways, with various connecting branches. The soils include all the principal varieties of plastic and alluvial clays, rich vegetable loam, calcareous earth, and almost barren heath. On the first of these, the principal crops are wheat and beans. Much of the alluvium, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis, is occupied by orchards and kitchen-gardens, and whole farms are devoted in the same locality to the raising of medical and aromatic plants, as chamomile, wormwood, anise-seed, peppermint, and lavender. The loamy soils grow excellent barley, oats, and pease; there, too, root-crops, more especially carrots and parsnips, are extensively grown. The calcareous soils are chiefly remarkable for their excellent hops, among which those of Farnham deserve special notice; and for their valuable crops of clover. The husbandry, though relieved from much of the antiquated routine which was permitted too long to maintain its ground, is said to be still susceptible of great improvement. The quantity of grazing-land is not extensive: the domestic animals are usually of the ordinary improved breeds. The manufactures are not of much importance, consisting chiefly of woollen goods and hosiery at Godalming; gunpowder at Malden; delft and stone ware at Mortlake; calicoes, with large bleaching and printing works, in the parishes of Mitcham and Croydon; oil, paper, snuff, sheet-iron, &c., for which there are numerous mills, partly on the Mole and partly on the Wandie; and numerous articles made in Southwark, principally in connection with the trade of the port of London. Of this trade the part of the county immediately bordering the Thames has a considerable share. The vicinity of the metropolis, and the many beautiful sites which it affords, have caused many parts of Surrey to be studded over with mansions and villas. After Southwark, and the other S. suburbs of London, the most important towns are Croydon, Guildford, Kingston, Epsom, Reigate, Farnham, and Godalming. It returns two members for the E., and two for the W. district to Parliament. Pop. 683,082.

SURSEE, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. N.W. Luzern, on N. side, Lake of Sempach, and traversed by the Surcn. It is inclosed by old walls with turreted gates; and has a handsome church, and the townhouse, though much dilapidated, affords a good specimen of the German Burgundian style. Pop. 1546.

SURUHI, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, about 8 m. W. Mage; with a large parish church and a chapel, a harbour in the river of same name, 2 m. from the Bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, at which there is a considerable export of bananas, rice, sugar, and wood.

SURY-LE-COMTAL, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 8 m. S.E. Montbrison. It is an ancient place; with a castle, still in good

preservation, and long the residence of the counts of Forez; and a trade in lime and grain. Pop. 1896.

SUSA:—1, (Latin, *Segusium*), A tn. Sardinian States, div. and 37 m. W. Turin, with which it is connected by a railway, opened May 23, 1854, cap. prov. of same name, in a valley, r. bank Dora-Ripaira. It consists of an old and a new town, both irregularly built, though the latter has one large and handsome street, and some well-planted squares; is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; and has an ancient cathedral with some good sculptures and paintings, a townhouse, two handsome modern hospitals, a Capuchin convent, a diocesan seminary, and a college, and other schools. Pop. 3270. —The PROVINCE, area, 532 sq. m., borders W. on France, and on all sides, except the E., it is inclosed by branches of the Cottian Alps, which here present, among other lofty summits, Mount Geneva in the S.W., and Mounts Cenis and Rochemelon in the N., and is traversed in all directions by alpine valleys, of which the largest are those of Oulx and Susa. The chief river is the Dora-Ripaira. Large numbers of cattle are reared, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. Some wine, fruit, and silk are produced; and the minerals include iron and marble. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse linen and hempen cloth, and leather. Pop. (1852), 82,078.—2, A seaport, Africa. See SOUSA.

SUSE, or SUS, a prov. in S.W. of Morocco. It is mountainous, being intersected by the Atlas range; but has fertile valleys, yielding rice, dates, olives, figs, and citrons; and in which camels, horses, asses, mules, goats, sheep, and cattle are reared.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river, U. States, formed by two branches, an E. or N. and a W., which unite at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. The E. branch, which is considered the main stream, issues from Lake Otsego, in New York, and flows very circuitously S.W., to the N. frontiers of Pennsylvania, where, after receiving the Tioga on the right, it makes two long stretches, the one S.E., and the other S.W. Its whole course is about 250 m. The W. branch rises in the W. slope of the Alleghanies, and flows very circuitously S.E. for about 200 m. The united stream flows nearly due S., to the junction of its most important tributary, the Juniata, which joins it on the right, then S.E., passing Harrisburg and Columbia, enters Maryland, and after a course of about 150 m., falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre-de-Grace. Though the whole length of the Susquehanna, including that of its longer branch, is 400 m., it is so frequently interrupted by rapids, as not to afford much continuous navigation in its natural channel, but the obstructions have been greatly overcome by cutting canals.

SUSSEX, a S. maritime co. England, bounded, N. by Surrey, N.E. Kent, S.E. and S. the English Channel, and W. and N.W. Hants; greatest length, E. to W., 78 m.; average breadth, about 25 m.; area, 1468 sq. m., or 938,240 ac. The coast-line is not much broken, and is generally flat, with the exception of some moderate cliffs at Selsey Bill, in the S.W., and Hastings in the S.E., and a range of lofty cliffs, which, commencing near Brighton, are continued E. to Beachy Head, whose bold promontory, composed of chalky precipices, rises to the height of 564 ft. This promontory terminates the range of hills called the South Downs, which, extending W. in an irregular line as far as Shoreham, form the most remarkable natural feature in the county, and though on an average not more than 500 ft. in height, attain in their culminating point, Ditchelling Beacon, 858 ft. On the N. side the Downs are precipitous, but on the S. and W. slope down with gentle undulations to the lowland on the coast. They are for the most part covered with short close turf, admirably adapted for sheep-pasture. Immediately N. of the cretaceous formation of the Downs, is a belt composed chiefly of chalk, marl, sand, sandstone, and sandy limestone, succeeded by another belt of rather larger breadth, composed principally of fuller's-earth, blue marl, and shelly limestone. All the rest of the county belongs to the Weald, originally so called because covered with one dense forest, and still possessing so much of its original character as to be one of the best-wooded districts in England. In the E. Romney Marsh, principally in Kent, is continued into Sussex, and forms a low flat, stretching along by Pevensey to the vicinity of Beachy Head. Proceeding from the E., the principal streams,

which have all their mouths in the English Channel, are the Rother, forming part of the boundary between Sussex and Kent; the Ouse, which forms the harbour of Newhaven; the Adur, which forms that of Shoreham; and the Arun, which, besides uniting with the bay so as to give a navigable communication with the Thames, communicates by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal with Chichester harbour. In the N.E. a small part of the drainage is received by the Medway, which rises within the county, but shortly after quits it. The principal means of communication, in addition to those already mentioned, are the London, Brighton, and South-Coast railway. The lowland along the coast is remarkable for its fertility, raising heavy crops of grain, and still more valuable crops of hay, particularly on the marsh-lands, which, after being cut, are pastured, and feed off large numbers of heavy cattle. The Downs are chiefly pastoral, and where arable, consist of a thin flinty soil, on which barley is the most profitable crop. The Weald, forming the larger part of the whole surface, consists generally of sandy or tenacious clays of a very indifferer description. The E. part of the county borders on the hop-districts of Kent, and successfully pursues the same mode of cultivation. Among the mineral products may be mentioned marble, which is worked to some extent in the neighbourhood of Petworth, and admits of being cut and polished. Ironstone also is abundant, and in early times, when wood only was used for smelting, furnished one of the principal sources of the British iron manufacture, though it is now abandoned. The manufactures are insignificant, consisting chiefly of a few woollens at Chichester, bricks and tiles made in various districts, both for home consumption and export, chiefly to the West Indies; and paper, for which there are mills at Iping and several other places. The towns of principal note are Lewes, Chichester, Hastings, Rye, Newhaven, New Shoreham, and Brighton. It returns two members for the E., and two for the W. district to Parliament. Pop. 336,844.

SUSTEREN, a tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, 18 m. N.E. Maestricht; with a townhall, a large elegant church, a school, and four flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1100.

SUSUI, one of the smaller and most E. Feejee Islands, off S.E. end of Vanua-Valavo; about lat. 17° 21' S.; lon. 178° 58' W. On the N.W. side there is a beautiful harbour, secure from all winds, whence a valley runs back, thickly covered with bananas, cocoa-nuts, and sugar-cane, the last growing in great perfection.

SUTERA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Caltanissetta; with little trade, and so seldom visited as to be very imperfectly known. Pop. 4000.

SUTHERLAND, a maritime co. in the N. of Scotland, bounded, N. by the Pentland Firth, W. the Minsh, S. co. Ross, E. the German Ocean, and N.E. co. Caithness. It is in the shape of an irregular square, about 50 m. each way, E. to W. and N. to S., and, along with the greater part of Ross and the whole of Caithness, forms an extensive peninsula, the isthmus of which may be conceived as stretching across the island between the heads of the Beaulie Firth and Loch Carron; area, 1754 sq. m., or 1,122,560 ac. In addition to the mainland, it includes a number of small adjacent islands on its N. and W. sides. On these sides the coast is remarkable for the loftiness and boldness of its precipices, and its deep indentations by numerous lochs or arms of the sea; in these respects the E. coast presents a striking contrast, being generally flat and continuous, with sandy shores, except in the N.E., where the headland of Ord, common to this county and Caithness, juts out majestically into the German Ocean. The interior consists of a succession of lofty and rugged mountains, rising in Ben More Assynt to 2230 ft., and separated from each other sometimes by moorland plateaus, and sometimes by wild romantic valleys, either embosomed extensive lakes, or traversed by mountain-streams. The watershed of the county is formed by a range stretching almost centrally across it from E. to W., and then N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. This water-shed sends the drainage in three directions, N., W., and E.; but the streams, though valuable for their salmon-fishings, are not otherwise deserving of notice. The lakes, which sometimes stretch in chains, are both large and numerous. Among others are Loch Shin in the S., stretching S.E. to N.W. for about 18 m.; Loch Naver near the centre of the county, Loch Hope in the N., and Loch Assynt at a short distance from the W. coast. All

these lakes form long and comparatively narrow expanses, which, when their extremities are not seen, give them the appearance of majestic rivers. The rock most largely developed in the county is gneiss, which occupies at least four-fifths of the whole surface. Other rocks, which occur chiefly in patches, are granite, mica-slate, and old red sandstone. The last occurs both in the N.W., towards Cape Wrath, and in the S.E., along the Dornoch Firth. In the last portion it is succeeded by one of the most remarkable geological formations of Scotland, the Brora coal-field; unfortunately, however, more interesting to the geologist than valuable for the fuel which it yields. In connection with this coal-field are strata of lias and oolite, found in no other part of Scotland except a small patch to the W. of the town of Campbellton, in Kintyre, and in a few patches of the Western Isles. The greater part of the county is fitted only for grazing, but even on the stock-farms large quantities of excellent turnips are grown, and eaten by sheep; and in some of the lower valleys, and more especially on the E. coast, not only oats and barley are successfully cultivated, but wheat has been raised of such quality as to command the best price in the London market. Potatoes succeed well on the arable land of most districts, and form the principal food of the inhabitants. Natural woods of birch, alder, and even oak are not uncommon; and large plantations of fir, larch, and other trees have recently been formed. Game of all kinds, including deer, is abundant, and on most estates now forms an important item in the rental. It sends a member to Parliament. P. 25,793.

SUTLEJ, **SUTLUJ**, or **SUTLEGE** [anc. *Hesidrus*], one of the 'five rivers' of the Punjab, of which it forms the E. boundary. It has its sources in Tibet, between the N.E. slopes of the Himalayas and the Kailas Mountains; about lat. 31° 5' N.; lon. 81° 6' E.; a little to the E. of Lake Rawan-Rhind, which it enters, and from the N.W. extremity of which it subsequently issues at an elevation of 19,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. above sea-level. On leaving the lake it flows N.W. to Nako, about 150 m., where it suddenly turns S.S.W., passes through the Himalaya range, and continuing its S.W. direction, flows along the E. limit of the Punjab to Mittunkote, lat. 29° N.; lon. 70° 30' E., where it falls into the Indus. Its entire length is about 900 m. At Hureeke, lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 75° E., it is joined by the Beas, and near Ooch, lat. 29° 20' N.; lon. 71° 15' E., by the Chenab, the united streams, as already mentioned, joining the Indus at Mittunkote. The scenery along the upper course of the Sutlej is often at once fearful and sublime. The river itself is there a raging torrent, falling in several places 100 ft. or 150 ft. per mile.

SUTRI [anc. *Sutrium*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on a long insulated rock of tufa, and surrounded with ravines. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, and several other churches and convents; an ancient amphitheatre, excavated in the tufa, and almost in perfect preservation, 290 ft. long, and 270 ft. broad. Pontius Pilate is said to have been born here. Pop. 2000.

SUTTON, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 5 m. W.N.W. Keighley, well built of stone; with a Baptist chapel, and a large worsted factory. Pop. 1292.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 2 m. S.S.E. Dartford. It has an ancient church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an almshouse, and manufactures of paper. Pop. 1290.

SUTTON-COLDSFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 26 m. N.W. Warwick, on an acclivity; with tolerably straight and well-kept streets, an ancient church, a R. Catholic chapel, five public schools, one of which is a grammar-school; several charities, a book-club, and permanent library. There are no manufactures in the town, but in the parish there is a celebrated manufactory of music-wire, a mill for boring gun-barrels and grinding bayonets, also several manufactories of spades and edge-tools. Area of par., 13,030 ac. Pop. 4574.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham, on a height, 3 m. W.S.W. Mansfield; with a parish church, Baptist, Independent, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national school, manufactures of cotton hosiery, lace, and earthenware, and a mineral-spring, said to be efficacious in rheumatic affections. Area of par., 6040 ac. P. 7692.

SUTTON (LONO), a tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 4½ m. E. by S. Holbeach, near l. bank Nene, over

which is a new iron horizontal bridge, is rapidly becoming a very considerable place. It is generally well built; has a church, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, and numerous schools, both public and private. Area of par., 25,146 ac. Pop. 6591.

SUTTON-VALENCE, or **TOWN-SUTTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, commanding a fine view of the sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Maidstone. It has a plain substantial parish church with a square tower, an Independent chapel, a free grammar-school, several almshouses, and the picturesque ruins of an old castle, overgrown with ivy. Area of par., 2132 ac. Pop. 1090.

SUUR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, about 12 m. from Palota; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two mills, and a trade in cattle and timber. P. 1564.

SUWALKI, a tn. Russian Poland, cap. woivod Augustowo, 152 m. N.E. Warsaw. It is well built; has a large market-place, two churches, and handsome buildings in which the courts and public offices are held. Suwalki has made rapid progress since it became the capital of the woivod. Pop. (1841), 7321.

SUWANEE, a river, U. States, formed by the union of several streams in Georgia; flows S.S.E. into Florida, turns almost due S., and falls into a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, opposite to several islands, after a course of about 160 m. Over the bar at its mouth the water is only 5 ft., but within, and for 55 m. above, it is 15 ft.

SUWARROW, a group of four uninhabited isls., S. Pacific, between the Navigator and Society Islands, extending from lat. 13° 6' to 13° 15' S.; lon. 163° 23' to 163° 31' W.; discovered by a Russian ship of the same name, 27th September, 1814.

SUWAT, a territory on the N.E. frontier of Afghanistan, extending from the upper part of the Indus, W. to the Lundye or Panjkora. It is watered by a river of same name, which rises in the Hindoo Koosh, and joins the Lundye. Lying secluded, it has been little explored, but though occupying an elevated slope of the Hindoo Koosh, is understood to have a good climate and a fertile soil. The inhabitants are a semi-civilized race, and, though imperfectly acquainted with the tenets, are fanatical defenders of Mahometanism.

SUZDAL, a tn. Russia. See **SOUZDAL**.

SUZE (LA); a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.W. Le Mans, l. bank Sarthe, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has the ruins of an ancient castle, manufactures of bombazine, wax-candles, and earthenware; and tanneries and tile-works. Pop. 1466.

SUZZARA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. S. by W. Mantua, cap. dist. of same name, near the Zara, an arm of the Po. It contains a parish church, and is the seat of provincial courts and offices. P. (com.), 6864; (dist.), 9384.

SVANIKE, a small seaport tn. Denmark, E. coast, isl. Bornholm. It is surrounded by shoals, and has a winter-haven of the fifth class, admitting vessels drawing 7½ ft., but rather insecure. Many of the well-known Bornholm clocks are made here. Pop. 900.

SVAPA, a river, Russia, rises on the S. frontiers of gov. Orel, enters gov. Kursk; flows S.S.W., and joins l. bank Seim; total course, 80 m.

SVARTSJÖLAND, the largest of the islands of Lake Mälär, in Sweden, about 10 m. W. Stockholm. It contains a royal summer-residence in a very dilapidated state.

SVEABORG, a seaport, Russia. See **SWEABORG**.

SVENDBORG, a tn. and seaport, Denmark, isl. Funen, cap. bail, on a strait, 25 m. S.S.E. Odensee. It has two churches, excellent building-yards, and a good winter-haven of the third class, admitting vessels drawing 14 ft. The chief employments are tanning and ship-building. Pop. 3900.

SVIAJSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Kasan, cap. circle, on a lofty height above the Svija, near its confluence with the Volga. It is an old place; has two stone and five other churches, a monastery, and a nunnery; manufactures of potash, several tanneries, and a trade in corn and flour. In the vicinity there is a small lake, strongly impregnated with sulphur. Pop. (1842), 1516.

SVISLOTSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 47 m. S. Grodno, on river of same name; the inhabitants mostly Jews. Pop. 1200.—The river rises in the gov., a little N.W. the town of Minsk, flows S.E., and after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Beresina, at the town of Svislotsch.

SWABIA [German, *Schwaben*], an ancient German duchy which, after bearing the name of Alemannia, from its original inhabitants the Alemanni, changed it to Suevia or Schwabenland, in consequence of the incursion of the Suevi. On the division of the kingdom of the Franks in 843, Swabia, along with Bavaria, became as it were the nucleus of Germany, and its rulers continued for many centuries to hold a prominent place in its history. In 1376 was formed, chiefly by the union of its towns, the celebrated Swabian League. In 1512, when the Emperor Maximilian I. divided Germany into 10 circles, one of them was called the circle of Swabia. It formed the S.W., and perhaps the fairest and most fertile portion of Germany, and was bounded N. by the circles of Franconia and the Rhine, E. that of Bavaria, and S. and W. by the Rhine, which separated it in the former direction from Switzerland, and in the latter from France. Its area was 10,080 geo. sq. m., and its pop. about 2,200,000. By the Ulm constitution of 1563, which was maintained with a few changes till the dissolution of the German Empire, its sovereignty was shared by the Duke of Württemberg, the Bishop of Augsburg, the Margrave of Baden, and the Bishop of Constance, with a supremacy in Austria. It is now divided between Württemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein. Since 1837 the former Bavarian circle of Oberdonau or Upper Danube, has borne the name of Swabia-with-Neuburg [Schwaben-mit-Neuburg]. It consists of the principality of Neuburg, parts of Upper Bavaria [Oberbaiern], and the former Swabian episcopal and imperial cities; and has an area of 3858 sq. m.; and pop. 561,184. Augsburg is its capital.

SWABIAN ALPS, mountains, Württemberg. See ALB.

SWAFFHAM, an anc. market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on the summit of an eminence, about 27 m. W. by N. Norwich. It is well-built; has a spacious market-place, lined with good shops, and in its centre an elegant market-cross, erected by the Earl of Oxford, in 1783; a handsome church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, a national and free school, and ball and assembly rooms. Area of par., 7550 ac. Pop. 3858.

SWALE.—1, A river, England, formed by the junction of two streams which descend from the mountains on the E. frontiers of Westmoreland; flows E. to Richmond, then S.E., and near Boroughbridge unites with the Yore or Ure, in forming the Yorkshire Ouse; total course, 70 m.—2, The name given to the two branches into which the Medway divides, about 10 m. below Rochester. The one, called the E. Swale, separates the Isle of Sheppey from the mainland on the W. and S.; the other, forming a broad estuary on the N.W. side of the island, joins the estuary of the Thames at Sheerness.

SWALWELL, a vil. and township, England, co. Durham, on the Derwent, here crossed by a handsome bridge, near its junction with the Tyne. It has Presbyterian, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and very extensive iron-works, at which large anchors, chain-cables, steam-engine cylinders, cranes, &c., are made. Pop. 1429.

SWAN, a river, Punjab, which rises in a range of the Himalayas; lat. 33° 55' N.; lon. 73° 10' E.; flows S.W., and after a course of about 120 m., joins l. bank Indus, about 10 m. below Makkud.

SWAN RIVER, a river, W. Australia, co. Perth. It falls into a large bay called Melville Water, about lat. 32° S.; total course, above 180 m. It is subject to sudden and tremendous floods, which inundate the corn-land in its vicinity, and sweep away all opposing obstacles. The first settlement in W. Australia was founded here, in August, 1829, under the auspices of the colonial-office. The towns of Fremantle, Perth, and Guildford, are built on its banks. It was discovered in 1696, by Vlaming.

SWANSEA [Welsh, *Abertawe*], a parl. bor. and seaport tn. Wales, co. Glamorgan, l. bank Tawe, at its mouth in the Bay of Swansea; and on the South Wales railway, 60 m. W. by N. Bristol. It occupies an acclivity, formed by an angular piece of ground between two lofty hills; and consists chiefly of a main street, stretching N. to S. for nearly 1 m. parallel to the river, and of a number of minor streets, partly diverging from it, and partly proceeding W. and S.W. nearly in the line of the bay. The houses, for the most part modern, are commodious and well built, and the outskirts of the town are studded with villas and other lodging-houses for the accom-

modation of numerous visitors attracted by the beauties of the site, and its advantages for sea-bathing. One of the most important modern improvements is a spacious market-place, erected at a cost of about £20,000. The ecclesiastical edifices include three churches, and various Dissenting chapels, of which two are Wesleyan Methodist, one of them considered the finest belonging to that body in Wales; a R. Catholic, a Unitarian, Calvinistic Methodist, Welsh Baptist, Independent, and Friends. The Jews also have a synagogue. The principal educational and literary establishments are a normal college supported by voluntary subscription, a free grammar, and British, national, and infant schools, a royal philosophical institution, a Cambrian society for the cultivation of geology, mineralogy, and natural history; a Welsh literary society, a society for the acquirement of useful knowledge, a horticultural society, and a mechanics' institute. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice are the townhall, a neat and substantial edifice, with a Doric portico; a spacious and handsome guildhall and courthouse, a custom-house, a lunatic asylum for counties Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke; an infirmary and dispensary, a theatre, assembly-rooms, hot and cold baths, a house of correction, a town-prison and work house on the site of part of the ancient castle, and a massive square tower, now the only existing remnant of the castle itself.

The vicinity of extensive mines of coal, of a quality peculiarly adapted for smelting purposes, and the easy access to the town both by sea and inland navigation, have made it the principal seat of the copper trade, almost all the copper-ore obtained in Great Britain and Ireland, and more recently in Australia, besides considerable quantities from Cuba and other foreign mines, being smelted at the furnaces, of which there are here 17 within the district, and eight close to the town. These, while they have mainly contributed to the prosperity and rapid increase of the population, are not without their disadvantages, destroying vegetation within the range of their arsenious and other deleterious vapours, and undoubtedly exercising an unfavourable influence on the general salubrity of the place, though, so far as has been ascertained by statistical data, the injury is less than might be supposed. Next to copper smelting-furnaces, the most important industrial establishments are iron-works, including foundries; zinc-works, tinplate-works, breweries, roperies, two extensive potteries, and yards for the building and repairing of ships. Owing to the height to which the tide rises in the Bristol Channel, vessels of large burden easily get close to the town, but at ebb the harbour is left almost dry. In 1851 the vessels registered at the port were 191, carrying 20,475 tons; the vessels entered are stated at 4418 (332,245 tons); and cleared, 6580 (475,082 tons). A very large proportion both of the vessels and tonnage is employed in the coasting trade. The chief imports are copper-ore, grain, and provisions from Ireland, timber from America and the Baltic, hemp, tallow, and flour; the chief exports, copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware. The borough, called into existence by the Reform and Municipal acts, is governed by a mayor, five other aldermen, and 18 councillors; and unites with Neath, Loughor, Aberavon, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 31,461.

SWANWICK.—1, (*or Swanage*), a maritime and market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, in a bay of the same name, N.E. St. Alban's Head, 22½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester; with a large church, a library, and manufactures of straw-plait and shirt-buttons. Freestone, called Purbeck stone, is obtained in the vicinity, and large quantities are exported annually. The bay is very beautiful, and is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of 300 tons. The place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The climate is mild and salubrious. Area of par., 8163 ac. Pop. 2139.—2, A hamlet, England, co. Derby, near Alfreton; with Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed school; inhabitants chiefly employed in the collieries of the vicinity. Pop. 1319.

SWARTKA, or **ZWARATKA**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. from Chrudim, on the Schwarzawa, near the frontiers of Moravia. It has an ancient parish church. P. 1088.

SWEABORG, or **SVEABORG**, a fortress, Russia, Finland, 3 m. S.E. Helsingfors, 185 m. W. by N. St. Petersburg. It occupies seven little islands in the Gulf of Finland. All of them are strongly fortified, and communicate with each other by bridges of boats; namely, Vargoe and

Gustafsvaard to the S.; West-Wartoe and Langaern to the N.W.; Löven and the Small Oester-Svartoe to the N.; and last, the Great Oester-Svartoe to the N.E. The Isle of Vargoe contains the principal fort, consisting of a strong castle, and of extensive magazines and barracks out of the rock, and bomb-proof; some points have three tiers of guns. The total number of cannon is 2000, requiring 8000 men to work them. The casemates are capable of accommodating 12,000 men. The harbour of Sweaborg has accommodation for 70 sail of the line. The island of Great Oester-Svartoe is provided with docks capable of holding 12 sail of the line, and with great magazines. Sweaborg has some trade, though the whole importance of the place is of a military nature. It was originally built by the Swedes to guard their frontiers against the Russians. In 1855 it was successfully bombarded by the British and French fleets.

SWEDEN [Swedish, *Sverige*, or *Svea-rika*; Danish, *Sverig*; German, *Schweden*; Dutch, *Zweden*; Latin, *Suecia*; French, *Suède*; Italian, *Sevezia*, or *Iezenia*], a kingdom in the N. of Europe, and forming with Norway, with which it is now united under one monarchy, the whole of the peninsula known in ancient times by the name of Scandinavia, situated between lat. 55° 20' and 69° N.; and lon. 11° 40' and 24° E.; and bounded, N. and W. by Norway; S.W. the Skager-Rack, Kattegat, and Sound; S. the Baltic; E. the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia; and N.E. the Torneå and its affluent Muonio, separating it from Finland; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 975 m.; greatest breadth, about 250 m.; area, 128,076 geo. sq. m. In addition to the mainland it has a great number of islands, the most of them of very small dimensions, and lying close to the coast. The largest and also the most distant is Gotland, in the Baltic. For administrative purposes it is divided into län or counties, the name, population, and area of which are given in the following table:—

| Län or Counties. | Area, geo. sq. m. | Population, 1865. | Chief Towns. | Pop. |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| GOTLAND. | Malmö..... | 1,341.28 | 234,207 | 10,201 |
| | Christiansstad.. | 1,831.36 | 177,767 | 4,500 |
| | Hälsingstad..... | 1,430.46 | 100,419 | 2,257 |
| | Carlsrona..... | 854.4 | 102,342 | 12,456 |
| | Wexiö..... | 2,851.52 | 129,186 | 1,844 |
| | Jönköpings..... | 3,232.0 | 155,988 | 4,742 |
| | Kalmar..... | 3,205.92 | 196,116 | 5,964 |
| | Lindköping..... | 3,202.56 | 214,628 | 4,767 |
| | Maricstad..... | 2,496.0 | 189,106 | 2,500 |
| | Venersborg..... | 3,792.0 | 238,125 | 2,500 |
| SWEDEN PROPER. | Gottenburg..... | 1,434.0 | 176,696 | 26,000 |
| | Wishy..... | 924.0 | 43,266 | 4,360 |
| | Stockholm..... | 2,192.0 | 118,316 | 68,248* |
| | Upsala..... | 1,556.8 | 87,700 | 5,203 |
| | Westerås..... | 2,003.6 | 94,850 | 3,414 |
| | Nyköping..... | 1,887.66 | 118,664 | 3,486 |
| | Örebro..... | 2,457.6 | 131,722 | 4,327 |
| | Örnsköld..... | 5,239.44 | 209,596 | 3,168 |
| | Falun..... | 9,232.0 | 145,383 | 4,879 |
| | Gelefors..... | 5,693.12 | 119,173 | 8,137 |
| NORR- LAND. | Hernösand..... | 7,153.76 | 93,775 | 2,114 |
| | Östersund..... | 14,406.88 | 49,077 | 418 |
| | Umeå..... | 22,123.2 | 60,654 | 1,409 |
| | Piteå..... | 24,872.0 | 50,590 | 1,201 |
| | The Lakes..... | 2,682.56 | | |
| Total..... | | 128,076.16 | 3,316,536 | |

* At the end of 1849, the population of Sweden had risen to 3,433,803; and that of Stockholm, in 1851, had risen to 93,070.

Coasts.—The coast-line, above 1400 m. in length, is very irregular, but is more correctly described as serrated, than as deeply indented; its bays and creeks, though very numerous, having neither the width nor tortuous lengths by which the fjords of Norway are characterized. The W. coast is very rocky, particularly along the län of Gottenburg, but seldom rises so high as 30 ft. Its numerous creeks and the lee of its islands furnish a number of good roads. The S. shores from Cape Falsterbo E., and then N. to Solvitsborg, are low and sandy, and partly encumbered with sandbanks. At Solvitsborg a range of precipitous cliffs begins to appear, and though partly interrupted by low beaches, presents a number of projecting masses, rising steeply to the height of 50 ft. In this stretch is the bay and harbour of Carlsrona, finely sheltered by the islands which lie across its mouth. The shore, separated from the island of Öland by Kalmar Sound, is generally low, and in its S. part presents almost a

continuous line, neither broken by indentations nor lined by islands; but towards its N. entrance the configuration changes, and rocky cliffs and islands are seen along the whole coast as far N. as the mouth of the Dal, a little S. of the town of Gefle. The cliffs, however, continue to be of moderate elevation, and nowhere exceed 100 ft. The most remarkable features in this part of the coast are the long and narrow bay of Braviken, and the vast number of islands and islets or sears forming the archipelago of Stockholm, and stretching along the coast N. to entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia beyond the Åland group, which belongs (1834) to Russia. The S. part of the Gulf of Bothnia presents a succession of moderately elevated shores, alternately rocky and alluvial, or sandy; the whole of its upper part, from the Strait of Quarken N.W. to Torneå, is of the latter description, consisting of sandy alluvial deposits, which are brought down by the rivers in such quantities that they seem destined at no distant period to convert a large portion of the gulf into dry land. It would appear, however, that alluvium is not the only agent employed in carrying on this process of shallowing. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the relative positions of sea and land have long been undergoing a gradual change by the elevation of the latter. This elevation is not confined to the Swedish shores along the Gulf of Bothnia or the Baltic generally, but is equally apparent on the W. coast which lies open to the German Ocean, though the whole amount of increase appears to be greater in the N. than towards the S.

Mountains and Plains.—The interior of Sweden is by no means generally mountainous, and its surface has far less of a highland than of a lowland character. The most elevated portion of it commences in the W. near the parallel of 62°, and is continued N. along the frontiers of Norway, not so much in a continuous chain, as in isolated mountain-masses rising from an elevated table-land, which, where loftiest, is at least 4000 ft., and forms the base of several summits which rise more than 6000 ft. above sea-level, and, owing to their high latitude, are covered with perpetual snow. The two loftiest mountains, both of them partly within the Norwegian frontier, are Sulitelma, in lat. 67°, 6243 ft., and Sylfjellen, lat. 63°, 6552 ft. These mountains and their table-land slope E. towards the Gulf of Bothnia, sending down numerous torrents, which in their course often expand and form chains of lakes and dreary swamps. The same slope is continued S. of 62° N., but besides it there is a S. slope which attains its lowest level near lat. 59° N., on the shores of the magnificent lakes which there stretch almost continuously across the country E. to W. To the S. of 59° N. the country is generally flat, though in many parts finely diversified. Its loftiest height, Mount Taberg, to the S. of Lake Wetter, is about 1129 ft., and a considerable part of what is called the table-land of Småland is 800 ft. above sea-level, but the far larger portion is under 300 ft. Both its level and latitude point it out as a region which should naturally be well adapted for agriculture, and it has several fertile and well-cultivated tracts; but the soil, generally consisting of disintegrated primitive rocks, in which siliceous is a principal ingredient, is by no means productive.

A good deal of it is covered by barren sand or stunted heath, though interspersed with forests, green meadows, and corn-fields. The finest tracts are the space inclosed between Lake Wetter and the Bay of Braviken on the S., and lakes Hielmär and Mälär on the N., the plain of Linköping, the län of Carlsrona, and generally what is called the Plain of Scania, occupying the whole of the S. peninsula between the Sound on the W. and the Baltic on the S. and E.

Rivers and Lakes.—These are very numerous, and the latter in particular are on a gigantic scale, giving to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. They all belong to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. The former receives the far larger share. To it belongs the Torneå, which, rising in the Norwegian mountains, pursues its course S.S.E. for nearly 290 m., augmented by numerous large affluents, and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia; the Luleå, Piteå, Skellefteå, and united Windel and Umeå, which flow precipitously S.E. into the same gulf; the Ångermann, which flows 230 m., and in the lower part of its course becomes so wide and deep that vessels of 600 tons can ascend nearly 70 m. from the sea; and the E. and W. Dal, which uniting their streams, receive the discharge of numerous lakes, and pursue a more circuitous course than usual in

Swedish rivers. The principal rivers belonging to the basin of the German Ocean are the Klar and the Göta; the former of which issuing from Lake Fämnung on the edge of the Dovrefield Mountains, furnishes Lake Wener with its chief supply of water, while the latter, which may be considered only as its continuation, discharges it into the ocean. The lakes are so numerous and so large that their united area has been estimated at nearly 22,000 sq. m., or about one-eighth of the whole area of the country. They not only add to the beauty of the scenery, but yield large supplies of fish, and both by their natural depth, and the canals which have been cut to connect them, are of vast navigable importance, and furnish a long line of internal communication. In this way a direct channel has been opened from Gottenburg on the W. to Söderköping on the E. coast, and communicating with the important towns of Wenersborg, Carlstad, Mariestad, Jönköping, and Linköping. In the same manner the capital has been enabled to extend its connections with the interior. In general, however, the rugged nature of the country has made navigation difficult. Most of the rivers have rocky beds and dangerous shallows, and in many places a complete barrier is formed, over which a whole river is precipitated in cascade. The most remarkable of these is Trohaeta, immediately below the outlet of Lake Wener. This lake, which, after that of Ladoga, is the largest in Europe, is 55 m. long, by 20 m. broad; and covers an expanse of 2000 sq. m. Lake Wetter, the next in size, is about 80 m. long, by 10 m. broad; and has an area of about 900 sq. m. It is more alpine in its features than any of the other lakes, and in one place has a depth of 420 ft. Lake Mälär, better known than the other large lakes, from having the capital on its shores, is also remarkable for the number of islands, which so crowd its surface, that though it has a length of 60 m. and a breadth of 25 m., it is scarcely possible to find a single square mile of open water. Other lakes whose magnitude entitles them to notice are the Hielm, which has both a natural and an artificial communication with Lake Mälär; the Silja, formed by an expansion of the E. Dal; the Storjon, out of which the Indal issues; the Horn-Avan, which discharges itself into the Skellefteå; and the Stora-Luleå-Watten, which originates the Luleå.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Sweden, though interesting from the character of its rocks, and the mineral treasures which not a few of them contain, does not present much variety in its formations. Almost the whole of the country throughout its length and breadth is composed of gneiss, partially penetrated by granite. Patches of porphyry and greenstone, of Silurian rocks, of oolite, and of cretaceous rocks, appear in various localities. The minerals include gold, which was once worked on the table-land of Småland, till it ceased to pay the expenses; silver, found in limited quantities in several places, particularly Sala in län Westerås, and the vicinity of Falun; copper, found chiefly in län Falun, and smelted to a considerable extent at Stora-Kopparberg; rich mines of cobalt, particularly in län Örebro; a little lead, and inexhaustible supplies of iron. The last, indeed, not only occurs in beds of immense thickness, inclosed in strata of gneiss, but forms the principal mass of whole mountains. In Swedish Lapland, some seams are from 3 to 4 fathoms, others from 14 to 15 fathoms in thickness, while others attain the immense thickness of 34 and 38 fathoms. These Lapland ores, however, have proved of little economical value. The want of fuel rendered the smelting of them very expensive, and what is worse, the iron obtained is generally of a brittle and inferior quality. Mount Farberg to the S. of Lake Wetter, on the table-land of Småland, forms another of the enormous mountain-masses of iron, but the ore, though otherwise of good quality, contains only 25 per cent. of metal, and cannot be smelted to advantage with an intermixture of other ores. The most celebrated mines are those of Danemora in län Upsala, where the iron worked is perhaps the best in the world, and being admirably adapted for steel, is in great demand for that purpose in England, where it commands a very high price. The quantity produced, however, is only about 3000 tons annually. Much larger quantities, also of excellent quality, are produced in län Falun, Gefle, Westerås, Carlstad, and Örebro. The most valuable quarries are those of porphyry, which takes on a fine polish, and is made into a great number of articles of a very ornamental description.

Climate.—The N. part of Sweden being also the most ele-

vated, has naturally a rigorous climate, though several causes concur to modify and mitigate its rigour. At Enontekis, lat. 68° 30', at the height of 1440 ft. above sea-level, the thermometer in January averages 0°-12 or nearly 32° below the freezing-point; but in the hottest month, July, averages 58°-10'; and on the whole year 27°-04, or about 5° below freezing. This annual mean, though low, is far above that of places on the same latitude, situated much farther E., as in Siberia. In lower latitudes, the advantage is still more favourable to Sweden, particularly in winter. Thus at Stockholm, the mean temperature of the six winter-months is 25°-4; whereas in St. Petersburg it is only 21°-9. Compared with places farther W., Sweden loses its advantage. Thus at Wexjö, lat. 56° 53', the mean annual temperature is 44°-56; and at Edinburgh, in lat. 55° 58', is 46°-97; in other words, Edinburgh, though not 1° lower, is nearly 2½ warmer. In summer the advantage is remarkably in favour of Sweden, the thermometer in July averaging 63°-46; whereas in Edinburgh it averages only 59°; and even at London not more than 62°-97. The result of these observations is, that the climate of Sweden, though modified by the proximity of the sea, so as to be milder in all respects than the interior of the N. parts of the Russian and Asiatic continents, is much more extreme than that of our own island, and experiences greater degrees both of cold and heat. Hence at Stockholm, the thermometer, which never reaches zero at Edinburgh, has been known to descend 26° below it in January, and to rise in July to the almost tropical heat of 96°-8. The climate, however, is eminently favourable to health, and no country furnishes more numerous instances of longevity.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—In the very N. extremity of Sweden, at least in those parts where the surface is not very elevated, fine trees of pine, fir, and birch are found. These, however, occupy only occasional patches, and the true forest-land must be considered as having its limit near 64°. Below this lat., and chiefly in the central and S. parts of the kingdom, the forests occupy at least one-fourth of the whole surface, and sometimes stretch continuously for 80 m. in length, by 20 m. in breadth. Many of these, however, consist of trees of stunted growth, available chiefly for domestic fuel, or the supply of the smelting-furnaces, and seldom of much use as timber. Forests in which oak and beech are the prevailing trees, occur only in the S. The far greater part of the available surface not covered with forests, remains either in natural pasture, with which it is only scantily clothed, or has been converted into artificial meadows, from which good crops of hay are obtained. The quantity of arable land is very limited, and does not in all exceed 4000 sq. m. Much even of this is of indifferent quality, and, till recently, was so poorly farmed, that Sweden was annually obliged to import a considerable part of its whole consumption of grain. But in consequence of the great improvements which have taken place, and the removal of anomalies in the modes of tenure, which left large tracts uncultivated, though not unfitted for the plough either by climate or configuration, the deficiency has been supplied, and in ordinary years importation can be dispensed with. The prevailing cereals are rye, barley, and oats. The first is nearly a half more in quantity than the other two, which are nearly equal; the quantity of wheat is nearly ten times less than that of rye. Another crop which is scarcely less important than those of grain is potatoes. It is grown in almost all parts of the country, and forms one of the main articles of food among the lower classes. The most important auxiliary crops are hemp and flax, particularly the latter, which is of excellent quality; on a few favoured spots tobacco, hops, and madder are grown. Cherries, apples, and pears are tolerably abundant in the S. districts. The principal domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and reindeer. The last, necessarily confined to the N., are kept in large herds by the Laplanders, and supply them at once with food and clothing. The cattle are generally of a small breed, without horns, and are not possessed of valuable properties either for the butcher or the dairy. The sheep are also inferior, and yield only coarse wool, though some attempts have been made in the S. to cross with the merino. Among the larger wild animals the wolf and bear abound in the forests, and often commit great ravages. The elk and deer are also found, but in more limited numbers. Of smaller animals the most destructive is the lemming, which at intervals of years descends

in immense numbers into the low country, and lay it waste. Among birds the most remarkable are eagles, capercaillies, and woodcocks. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with salmon and trout, but the fisheries on the sea-coast have long ceased to be productive. Herrings, which used to visit the coast of the Baltic in large shoals, have almost entirely disappeared, though large numbers of a fish resembling herrings, and called *strömmings*, are taken along the E. coast.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufactures have not made great progress. The more important articles are woollen cloths, and other woollen stuffs, which are made in large factories, chiefly at Norrköping and Stockholm, and employ a great number of domestic looms in different quarters; cotton, linen, and silk goods, worsted and cotton twist, tobacco, manufactured in many places, and on a large scale at Norrköping; refined sugar, more especially at Gottenburg; paper, chiefly in läns Christianstad and Falun; tanneries, carried on to a large extent in all the more important towns, but more especially at Stockholm; glass, made on an extensive scale in läns Mariestad; canvas and sailcloth, earthenware, cordage, and various articles in iron. There are also extensive dye-works, soap and oil works, porter-breweries, distilleries, and building-yards, in almost all the ports of the Baltic. The trade is chiefly in articles of raw produce, among which the most important are iron and timber. Next to these are tar, copper, cobalt, alum, hemp, oil, bark, tobacco and snuff, paper, &c. The chief imports are colonial produce, salt, wines, silk, wool, cotton stuffs and cotton twist, hemp, hides, skins, butter, bacon, oil, lacquered-ware, dyes, &c. The trade is carried on chiefly with the U. States, which take large quantities of iron; Great Britain, which takes both iron and timber; Denmark, Hamburg, and Lübeck, Brazil, Russia, Prussia, France, and Portugal. The following table presents a summary of the maritime commerce from 1842–51:—

Comparative view of the TONNAGE of the VESSELS that ARRIVED in and CLEARED from SWEDEN, in the YEARS 1842 to 1851, and of the VALUE of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS in the same years.

| Years. | Arrived. | Cleared. | Exports. | Imports. |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | £ | £ |
| 1842..... | 368,996 | 371,640 | 1,947,796 | 1,675,983 |
| 1843..... | 357,758 | 370,730 | 1,620,862 | 1,438,128 |
| 1844..... | 402,004 | 418,776 | 1,806,867 | 1,540,000 |
| 1845..... | 493,526 | 505,114 | 2,053,333 | 1,770,833 |
| 1846..... | 535,974 | 545,538 | 2,075,334 | 1,716,667 |
| 1847..... | 540,902 | 562,394 | 2,576,667 | 2,336,667 |
| 1848..... | 450,824 | 443,628 | 2,200,000 | 1,943,333 |
| 1849..... | 450,848 | 508,654 | 2,195,500 | 2,126,750 |
| 1850..... | 524,058 | 542,828 | 2,042,083 | 1,998,917 |
| 1851..... | 636,672 | 651,874 | 2,216,500 | 2,337,333 |

For carrying on this foreign trade there are many facilities afforded by a great number of good harbours; but the means of internal communication are deficient, though, from the comparative narrowness of the country, the distance from the sea is not very great. The canals connecting the different central lakes, and giving a continuous communication from the Kattegat to the Baltic, are the most important works that have yet been constructed for improving and extending the internal communications, and much might yet be done by deepening and removing obstructions from the beds of rivers. In winter, when in most other countries the difficulties of travelling are greatly increased, the Swedes enjoy unusual facilities from the coating of snow which covers the ground, and furnishes an easy means of transport by sledges.

Weights and Measures.—Accounts are kept in *rixthaler-banco* = 1s. 8d., subdivided into 48 *skillings* of 12 *rund-stycken*, or ore. The greater part of the currency, however, is in paper, which is circulating in sums varying from 8 skillings to 500 rix-dollars. The standard of weight is the *vic-tualie* or commercial lb., of which 100 lbs. = 93·76 lbs. avoirdupois; 20 *virtualie* lbs. = 1 *lispund*, of which 20 make a *skeppund*, 32 a *sten*, and 120 a *centner*. The principal corn or dry measure is the *tunna* or barrel = 4·157 bush. imp. For larger measures the *oxhuvind* or hogshhead = 62·23 imp. gal., is used; 2 *oxhuvind* make 1 *pipe*, and 2 *pipes* 1 *fuder*. The Swedish foot is = 11·684 in. imp.; the *tunneland* or acre = 1 ac. 35 p.; the mile = 6·64, and the sq. m. = 44 sq. m. imp.

Government.—Sweden and Norway are now united under one sovereign, but each has its own constitution. That of Sweden has at its head an hereditary constitutional sovereign,

who possesses the sole executive but shares the legislative power with a diet or parliament composed of hereditary nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants or landholders not noble. These four orders form four chambers, which meet and vote separately. That of the nobility consists of the head of every noble family in the kingdom, and as these amount to about 2300, the number of members might be nearly the same, though the attendance seldom exceeds 500, and often not 400. The clerical chamber consists of the Archbishop of Upsala, who always presides, 12 bishops, and about 60 deputies from the various dioceses. The burghers are represented by 97 deputies, of whom Stockholm returns 10; and the peasants by 144 deputies, sent from the different rural districts. To effect constitutional changes the whole four orders must concur; but in ordinary questions the assent of three is sufficient. The king has in all cases an absolute veto, and in the exercise of it or any of his other powers, is responsible only through his ministers. The diet is assembled every fifth year, and sits for three or four months, though occasionally much longer. The government is conducted by a council of state, composed of the two ministers of justice and foreign affairs, and eight councillors, of whom five are the head of different departments, and three only deliberate. Each *län* is presided over by a governor, who has under him *kronofjode*, or deputies over several *härads* or districts, and *länsmen*, one over each *häråd*. Justice is administered by three supreme courts, which sit respectively at Stockholm, Jönköping, and Christianstad. To each of these courts a number of secondary tribunals are subordinate; and beneath them again are *häråd-courts*, or courts of primary resort, to the number of about 264. The Lutheran religion is professed by the great body of the people, and is the only religion acknowledged by the state; and though a general toleration is professed, dissidents from the state creed are banished the country. The sovereign, and all the chief functionaries, must be Lutherans. The number of clergy is about 3000. The higher orders are nominated directly by the king, but all ordinary and parochial clergy are elected by the people. The annual revenue is about £890,000, of which about two-fifths arise from land-tax and other permanent sources, and three-fifths are raised annually by votes of the diet, and consist chiefly of customs and excise. The army consists of about 48,000 troops and militia, raised by enlistment, and 95,000 reserve, raised by conscription. They are well disciplined, and under arms present a remarkably fine appearance. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, 12 steamers, and about 280 smaller craft. This naval force is large compared with the population, and is well manned about 8000 men.

People.—Almost all the inhabitants of Sweden, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finns, found only in the N., are of Teutonic origin, and preserve the original features of the race in great purity, particularly in the central and S. provinces, where they are characterized by a tall, robust stature, light hair, blue eyes, and light complexions. They are active and enterprising, and manifest a marked predilection for scientific pursuits. In point of intelligence and education, they are scarcely surpassed by any country in Europe. This is partly owing to the enlightened spirit of the government, in endeavouring to provide schools in every important locality; but derives great additional aid from the parents, who, in many parts of the country where regular schools, owing to the scantiness of the population, cannot be maintained, are careful to give a substantial education to their children at their own firesides. Hence it is affirmed on good authority, that out of every 1000 Swedes it would be difficult to find one who cannot read. The state of morality, however, is not such as might have been anticipated under such circumstances, and the number of persons tried and condemned for offences is unusually great. Heinous crimes are few, but a great number of minor delinquencies figure in the calendar, and are evidently accounted for by the far too prevalent use of ardent spirits. Owing, probably, to the same cause, domestic virtue, particularly among the unmarried, is not held in high esteem, and the number of illegitimate births at Stockholm is only less than that of Paris.

History.—The earliest traditions of Sweden, like those of most other countries, present only a confused mass of fables. Christianity appears to have been first introduced about the

beginning of the 9th century, under a king known by the name of Björn II.; but the great mass of the people continued attached to Paganism, and in a popular revolt, in the beginning of the 11th century, put Erik, one of their sovereigns, to death for demolishing their temples. This, however, was only an expiring effort, for Erik's son, Olaf, succeeded in giving a formal establishment to Christianity. The Swedes and Goths were long ruled by separate sovereigns, but in 1056, they became united under Stenkil. Stenkil had four successors of his line, all distinguished by pacific virtues and Christian zeal. Inge II., the last of them, having left no issue, a competition for the crown took place, and a civil war ensued, the Goths favouring one party and the Swedes another. At last a very extraordinary compromise was made, by declaring that in future the sovereigns should be appointed alternately from the two competing families. This arrangement, entered into about 1150, was persevered in till 1250, when the direct lines of both families had become extinct. For a long time after the kingdom was torn by internal dissensions, till Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, who has been called the Semiramis of the North, interfered, and having defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and made him prisoner, formed the famous union of Kalmar in 1397, and united the three crowns in her own person. She died in 1413, and was succeeded by her grand-nephew Erik of Pomerania, whose tyranny irritated the Swedes, already tired of the Danish yoke. They accordingly attempted to throw it off, and were so far successful, that, though Denmark retained the nominal supremacy, the government was virtually lodged in a Swedish Riksförstandare or administrator, whose office became hereditary in the family of Sten Sture in 1471. Turbulent times still continued; the Swedes endeavouring to rid themselves of the yoke, and the Danes to rivet it more firmly. At last, in 1520, fortune seemed to declare in favour of the latter, when Christian II. of Denmark overthrew and slew Sten Sture II., and put to death at Stockholm, by a wholesale massacre, 94 prelates, senators, and nobles, who were disposed to dispute his authority. The atrocity worked its own punishment. The Swedes, headed by Gustavus Erikson Vasa, son of one of the victims, flew to arms, and the Danes, after a strong but ineffectual resistance, were finally expelled. With the new dynasty, which thus commenced with unanimous consent in the person of Gustavus Vasa, the proper independence of Sweden may be said to have commenced, and its history becomes much more interesting. In 1522, the Reformation was introduced by Olaus Petri, a disciple of Luther, and advanced with such rapidity, that in 1523, at the diet of Westerås, the king and people solemnly vowed adherence to the Confession of Augsburg as their standard of faith. The reign of Gustavus was long and prosperous; and Sweden, enjoying the double blessings of a better government, and a purer religion, made more progress in civilization than for centuries before. At his death, in 1560, this prosperity was suddenly interrupted by the succession of his son Erik XIV., who involved his country in rash and unsuccessful wars with Russia, Poland, and Denmark, and committed so many atrocities, that remorse at last stung him to madness. The states formally deposed him, and gave the crown to his brother John III., in 1568. John reigned prosperously till he provoked the hostility of his subjects, by attempting to introduce a modified form of Popery. The attempt signally failed, and Lutheranism regained its ascendancy, without pushing matters so far as to deprive John of his throne. His son Sigismund, who succeeded him in 1592, had, five years before, been elected King of Poland, and thus united the two crowns. He might have reigned peacefully, but untainted by the lesson which his father had received, he renewed the attempt in favour of Popery, and failed still more signally. After provoking a religious war, and calling in the Poles to crush the liberties of the Swedes, he was formally deposed by the diet of Norrköping, and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who had long stood at the head of the Protestant interest, was called to the throne in 1604, under the name of Charles IX. A war of succession between the Swedes and Poles now commenced, and was carried on with great fierceness and varied success for many years. Charles was, however, so far successful, that on his death, in 1611, his son Gustavus Adolphus took peaceable possession of the throne. The reign of this most distinguished sovereign, and his heroic achievements in Germany

in defence of Protestantism, when threatened with destruction by the tyranny and bigotry of the house of Austria, belong more to European than to Swedish history. The first years of his reign were devoted to internal improvements, and the consolidation of the valuable conquests which had been made on the continent. By the treaty of Stolbova, in 1617, he obtained from Russia a cession of all her possessions on the Baltic; and by that of Altmark, in 1629, Livonia and Polish Prussia became Swedish provinces. In 1630 he was appointed captain-general of the Protestant league, and commenced the series of brilliant victories, which at once saved Protestantism, and gave a death-blow to the ambitious aims of Rome. His victory at Lützen, in 1632, cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his daughter Christina, when only six years of age. The evils usually attendant on a minority were avoided by the ability with which the celebrated Chancellor Oxenstiern administered the government; and new laurels were reaped by the Swedish armies under the leadership of captains whom the great Gustavus had trained. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Sweden was formally confirmed in her continental possessions, which gave her a voice in the Germanic diet, and raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. Christina assumed the reins of government, but soon showed that she had neither inclination nor the kind of ability requisite to manage them properly, and finally completed her series of eccentricities by abdicating the throne, retiring to Rome, and dying a R. Catholic. Her abdication was made in 1654, in favour of her cousin, Count Palatine of Deux-Ponts, who ascended the throne under the name of Charles Gustavus. He displayed great military talents, and made important accessions to his dominions. He was succeeded, in 1660, by a son in minority, under the title of Charles XI., who reigned with distinguished ability for the long period of 37 years. During this reign a struggle commenced between the crown and the aristocracy. The burghers and peasants took part with the former, and at last, in 1693, the diet formally surrendered its powers, and declared the king absolute. He was wise and politic enough not to abuse the powers thus extravagantly conferred; and at his death, in 1697, left the kingdom in a very flourishing condition to his son Charles XII. This celebrated prince, then a mere youth, found himself suddenly assailed by an ungenerous coalition on the part of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but he soon rid himself of his opponents by signally defeating each of them in succession. It had been well for himself and his country could he have rested satisfied with the honour of dictating an advantageous peace; but unparalleled success, working on a mind in which ambition and the love of glory were ruling passions, ruined all. He lost his conquests as rapidly as he had gained them; and at his death, in 1718, left his kingdom greatly curtailed in its dimensions, and exhausted by ruinous wars. Internal dissensions were now added to foreign disasters; and two violent factions, known by the name of the Hats and Caps—the former favouring a French, and the latter a Russian alliance—kept the nation in a state of ferment for more than half a century. Charles XII. had been succeeded by his sister Ulrica-Eleonora, who shortly after abdicated in favour of her husband Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, during whose reign Sweden was obliged to submit to two most disadvantageous treaties with Russia—that of Nystad, in 1721, and that of Åbo, in 1743; the effect of which was to degrade her from the commanding position she had previously occupied, and sink her again to the rank of a second-rate power. In 1751, Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp succeeded, and was followed, in 1771, by his son Gustavus III., who, by the support of the army and body of the people, succeeded in re-establishing the government nearly as it existed in 1680, and in putting down the faction of the Hats and Caps, the use of which party-names was expressly prohibited. The chief events in the reign of Gustavus III., are the adhesion of the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers against Great Britain; an alliance with the Porte, which led to a war with Russia and Denmark; and, on the outbreak of the French revolution, an alliance with Austria and Russia, with a view to a combined invasion of France. Gustavus III. was to have headed the invasion in person, but perished by the hand of an assassin in 1792. The reign of his son and successor Gustavus IV., was a continued series of disasters, every change of policy only leading to some new

loss of territory, till Sweden was stripped of her continental possessions, of the Åland Isles, and the remainder of Finland. These losses were partly attributed to the king's incapacity; and he was not only deposed, but his son, who should have been Gustavus V., was set aside, and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIII. As he was old, and without issue, the Prince of Holstein-Augustenberg had been declared his successor, but the sudden death of that prince in 1810, rendered a new election necessary; and Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals who had risen from the ranks, was chosen crown-prince by the states. On his arrival he assumed the reins of government. It was thought by many that he would prove a mere tool in the hands of Bonaparte, but he soon gave proofs of independence, and of a determination to pursue the true interests of his adopted country, regardless of all other considerations. On the reverses of Bonaparte during his Russian expedition, he entered into alliance with Russia and Great Britain; and during the war of liberation in 1813, not only led the Swedish troops in person, but is said to have contributed greatly by his counsels to the success of the campaign. At the peace, Sweden received compensation for her losses, and reward for her services, by the annexation of Norway. Charles XIII. died in 1818, and Bernadotte assumed the title of Charles XIV. He showed himself throughout an able, enlightened, and patriotic prince; and at his death, in 1844, left the kingdom, in a far more prosperous state than he found it, to his son, who now (1854) reigns under the title of Oscar I. The united kingdoms, enjoying the blessings of peace and good government, continue to make rapid advances in prosperity.

SWENIGOROD, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. Moscow, cap. circle, on the Moskva; with a kremlin or fortress, in a very dilapidated state; three churches, a circle school; manufactures of silk, and some trade. Pop. (1850), 1260.

SWEVEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 27 m. S. by E. Bruges; with a church, several schools; breweries, distilleries, dyeing and bleaching works; and manufactures of linens, hats, ropes, candles, starch, tobacco, and oil. Pop. 5242.

SWEVEZELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 10 m. S. Bruges. Most of the inhabitants are linen-weavers. There are also flour and oil mills. P. 4829.

SWIAGA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Simbirsk; flows N.N.E., watering the W. side of the town of that name; flows N. into gov. Kasan, and joins r. bank Volga, near Swijsk; total course, about 200 m.

SWIENTA-SIERKA, a tn. Prussia. See HEILIGENBEIL.

SWIETLA-OBER-DE-SAZAWA, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S. Czaslau, on the Sazawa, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a castle, church, townhouse, hospital, and school; and manufactures of glass, paper, and pencils. Garnets are found and polished here. Pop. 1472.

SWILLY (Lough), an arm of the Atlantic, which, formed by Dunnet Head on the E., and Pannat Point on the W., in the N. of Ireland, co. Donegal, penetrates that county in a S. but somewhat circuitous direction for about 25 m. It is a fine expanse, of great depth, and on its E. shore, opposite to the town of Buncrana, has a roadstead where the largest men-of-war might anchor in safety. It is not much frequented.

SWIMBRIDGE, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.S.E. Barnstaple, in a hollow, surrounded by verdant hills; with a handsome church, and several quarries of limestone and building-stone. Area of par., 7280 ac. Pop. 1738.

SWINDON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town, 41 m. N. Salisbury, a station on the Great Western railway, has five principal streets, generally of good width, regular and well kept; a tasteless Gothic parish church, with a beautiful tower and spire; Independent, two Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels; a handsome townhall and market-house; national, infant, and British schools; a library and literary institution, with a reading-room.—The Great Western railway workshops are here, and when in full operation employ 1500 hands. In connection with them a new town, called New Swindon, has recently sprung up. It has been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district, and has a handsome church, schools, &c. A new building, to furnish market-stalls, and accommodate the mechanics' institute, libraries, theatre, &c., is (1854) in course of erection. The

weekly corn market of Swindon is important. Area, 3136 ac. Pop. 4876.

SWINEFLEET, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Ouse, 2 m. E.S.E. Goole. It consists of a long range of well-built houses, stretching along the banks of the river. Besides the chapel, there are places of worship for the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Pop. 1152.

SWINFORD, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, 13 m. S.E. by S. Ballina; with an Episcopalian church, a R. Catholic chapel; workhouse, courthouse, and national school. Pop. 991.

SWINEMÜNDE, a seaport tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Stettin, of which it is the port, on an island on the shores of the Baltic, separated from the mainland by the Stettiner-Haff, the Swine, and other channels, by which the Oder discharges itself into the sea. It has spacious well-built streets, a court of law, and several public offices; a harbour, in which vessels drawing 13 ft. or 19 ft. can unload at the quay, and good building-docks. In 1852, there entered the port 1664 vessels. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has a bath-house and assembly-room about 1 m. from the town. Pop. 4035.

SWINESHEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.W. Boston. It was formerly washed by the sea, and had a harbour which has been silted up. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire, a free school, and the remains of a Danish encampment. Area of par., 6100 ac. P. 2044.

SWINFORD-REGIS, or **KING'S-SWINFORD**, a par. England, co. Stafford, on the Dudley and Stourbridge, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, in a district abounding with iron and coal, 3 m. W.S.W. Dudley. It has a handsome modern church, an ancient church, now converted into a chapel of ease; four other churches, Baptist, Independent, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; extensive manufactures of iron, iron and steel goods, tin and glass ware, brick and tile works, potteries for stone and earthen ware, and numerous collieries. Area, 7315 ac. Pop. 27,301.

SWINNERTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, on the Sow, in a finely diversified district, through which both the Trent and Mersey canal, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway pass, 3 m. W.N.W. Stone. It has an ancient parish church, with a vestry used as a parochial school, and containing a colossal figure of our Saviour, which was dug up in the vicinity, and is supposed to have been there secreted at the Reformation. Area of par., 6529 ac. P. 946.

SWINTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Don, and the Midland railway, 5 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. It has a handsome chapel, Wesleyan and Independent chapels; a national school, iron-works, and manufactures of china and earthen ware. Pop. 1817.

SWINTON and **SIMPRI**, par. Scot. Berwick; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 994.

SWIR, a river, Russia, issues from the S.W. extremity of Lake Onega, gov. Olonetz; flows W.S.W., and falls into the S.E. side of Lake Ladoga. It thus unites the two largest Russian lakes, and has its importance very much increased by means of a canal, which avoids the difficult navigation of the latter lake, and proceeds along its S. shore to St. Petersburg. The whole course of the Swir is about 140 m.

SWITZERLAND [*German, Schweiz*; Italian, *Swizzera*; French, *Suisse*; Latin, *Helvetia*], a federal republic of Central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50' and 47° 50' N.; and lon. 6° and 10° 25' E.; and bounded, N. by Baden, from which it is separated for the most part by the Rhine; N.E. by Württemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance; E. by the principality of Lichtenstein and the Tyrol, from the former of which it is separated by the Rhine, and from the latter partly by the Rhine, but chiefly by ranges of the Grison Alps; S. by Austrian Italy, Piedmont, and Savoy, from the two first of which it is separated also by the Alps, and from the latter partly by the Alps and the Lake of Geneva; and W. and N.W. by France, from which it is separated in part by the Jura mountains and the river Doubs. It thus appears that mountains and rivers inclose the country on almost every side, and define its boundaries by grand natural features. The chief localities where these features are wanting are on the N., where the greater part of can. Schaffhausen lying N. of the Rhine is contiguous to Baden; in the S., where the S. part of can. Tessin

is contiguous to Austrian Italy, and the same part of can. Geneva is contiguous to Savoy; and, more than all, on the W. and N.W., where even the natural boundaries of the Doubs and Jura form very imperfect barriers in the quarter from which danger is most to be apprehended, and where the rest of the frontiers so intermingle with those of France, that their limits are only fixed by imaginary lines. The greatest length of Switzerland, from W. to E., is near the parallel of 46° 35', where it is 206 m.; the greatest breadth, measured a little W. of the meridian of 9° E., is 139 m. The federal cantons of which it consists, with their separate areas and populations, are exhibited in the following table:—

| Cantons. | Area in sq. m. | Population, 1850. | R. Catholic. | Protestant. | Chief Towns. | Population, 1850. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Aargau or Argovia..... | 508 | 199,720 | 91,096 | 107,194 | Aarau or Arau..... | 4,637 |
| Appenzell, Rhodes, outer } | 153 | 43,559 | 875 | 42,746 | Appenzell..... | 2,910 |
| " inner } | | 11,270 | 11,380 | 43 | Herisau..... | 5,887 |
| Basel, city..... | 185 | 20,555 | 5,038 | 24,083 | Basel..... | 27,313 |
| Bern, country..... | 2,567 | 47,890 | 9,453 | 38,818 | Lièsthal..... | 5,092 |
| Fribourg..... | 665 | 99,805 | 87,753 | 12,133 | Bern..... | 27,758 |
| Gall (St.)..... | 749 | 169,500 | 106,370 | 64,192 | Fribourg..... | 9,065 |
| Geneva..... | 91 | 68,932 | 29,764 | 34,212 | Gall (St.)..... | 11,281 |
| Glarus..... | 240 | 30,197 | 3,332 | 26,281 | Geneva..... | 29,108 |
| Grisons..... | 2,975 | 89,840 | 38,039 | 51,855 | Glarus..... | 4,082 |
| Luzern..... | 589 | 132,789 | 131,280 | 1,563 | Coblenz or Lucerne..... | 5,943 |
| Neuchâtel..... | 281 | 70,679 | 5,870 | 64,952 | Luzern or Lucerne..... | 10,068 |
| Schaffhausen..... | 116 | 36,278 | 1,411 | 33,880 | Neuchâtel..... | 7,737 |
| Schwyz..... | 339 | 44,149 | 41,013 | 155 | Schaffhausen..... | 7,710 |
| Solothurn..... | 255 | 69,613 | 61,656 | 8,097 | Schwyz..... | 2,414 |
| Tessin..... | 1,087 | 117,397 | 117,707 | 50 | Solothurn..... | 5,570 |
| Thurgau..... | 270 | 88,819 | 21,921 | 66,984 | Belinzone..... | 1,926 |
| Unterwalden, upper } | 263 | 13,798 | 13,783 | 16 | Locarno..... | 2,676 |
| " lower..... } | | 11,337 | 11,327 | 12 | Lugano..... | 5,142 |
| Uri..... | 422 | 14,500 | 14,493 | 12 | Frauenfeld..... | 3,544 |
| Valais..... | 1,665 | 81,627 | 81,128 | 430 | Sarnen..... | 1,299 |
| Vaud..... | 1,185 | 192,453 | 6,962 | 192,235 | Stanz..... | 1,877 |
| Zug..... | 85 | 17,456 | 17,336 | 125 | Altorf..... | 2,112 |
| Zürich..... | 687 | 250,134 | 6,690 | 243,928 | Sion..... | 5,516 |
| Total..... | 15,261 | 2,899,116 | 971,759 | 1,417,754 | Lausanne..... | 20,000 |
| | | | | | Zug..... | 3,302 |
| | | | | | Zürich..... | 17,918 |

Physical Features.—These are on the grandest scale, and furnish scenery which, if equalled, is not surpassed by any other part of the globe; lofty mountain ranges towering above the clouds beyond the limits of perpetual snow, enormous glaciers descending from their sides and blocking up the higher valleys; magnificent lakes embosomed among mountains, which often rise sheer from the water's edge for many thousand feet, and wild romantic valleys forming the channels of impetuous streams, fed by numerous torrents and cascades. The loftiest mountain-chains belong to the Alps, and are situated chiefly in the S. The central nucleus is Mount St. Gothard, on the confines of cans. Uri, Tessin, and Valais. This remarkable mass, nearly equidistant from the equator and the pole, unites the principal water-sheds of Europe, and sends its waters into four large basins—N. by the Rhine to the German Ocean, S.W. by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, S.E. by the Po to the Adriatic, and E. by the Danube to the Black Sea. In like manner it forms a kind of starting-point for the loftiest ranges of the Alps. It belongs itself to the Helvetic or Lepontine range, which stretches E. from it to Mount St. Bernardin, and S.W. to Mount Rosa, from which it is continued W., under the name of the Pennine Alps, to the culminating point of Europe in Mont Blanc, beyond the Swiss frontiers in Savoy. From Mount St. Bernardin, the main range of the Alps, belonging to what is called the Rhetian branch, stretches first E., and then N.E. across can. Grisons into the Tyrol. To the N. of the ranges now described, and nearly parallel to them, two other ranges, setting out as before, proceed, the one S.W. between cans. Bern and Valais; and the other N.E. along the N. frontiers of the Grisons, and through cans. Uri, Schwyz, Glarus, and St. Gall. These ranges, though possessed of many lofty summits, and exhibiting much magnificent scenery, are much less elevated than the more S. ranges. They throw out numerous ramifications towards the N., but in that direction descend so rapidly that the country almost loses its alpine character, and becomes more hilly than mountainous. Besides the Alps, properly so called, the only range deserving of notice is that of the Jura, which is linked to the Alps by the Jorat, a small range which stretches W. and N.W. across the Pays-de-Vaud,

and extends in a N.N.W. direction along the W. of cans. Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Rhone and Rhine (*which see*) both have their sources in the glaciers of Switzerland, and the Danube and the Po are indebted to it for important feeders; but owing to the mountainous nature and inland position of the country, none of the rivers acquire so much development within its limits as to become of great navigable importance. The Rhine, formed in can. Grisons by the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhein, flows N. into the Lake of Constance, and then on emerging from the lake, flows W. to Schaffhausen, where it forms the celebrated falls of that name. Below these

falls its navigation properly begins, and is continued W. along the frontier to Basel, where a sudden turn N. carries it into Germany. Its principal affluents in Switzerland are the Thur, Töss, Birs, and Aar, which all join it on the left. By far the most important is the Aar, which not only traverses a large part of the country circuitously from the S. of Bern to the N. frontier, but is augmented by a great number of important affluents, of which the largest are the Limmat, Reuss, and Emmen, on the right, and the Saane and Thiele on the left. The Rhone, rising in the glacier of St. Gothard, on the N.E. confines of can. Valais, receives all the drainage of that canton, flowing through it centrally, first W.S.W. and then N.N.W., till it falls into the Lake of Geneva. Immediately after issuing from the lake at the town of Geneva, it receives the Arve, and about 10 m. below, quits the

Swiss frontier. The waters which the Po receives from Switzerland are carried to it by the Tessin, which drains the can. of that name; those which the Danube receives are carried to it by the Inn, which rises and has a considerable part of its upper course in the E. of can. Grisons. The whole drainage of Switzerland is thus divided among the three basins of the North Sea, the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, which is properly only a branch of it, and the Black Sea. The proportions received by each are in the order now stated, but the far largest share belongs to the first. The lakes of Switzerland are more numerous than in any other part of Europe, with the exception of Finland; and both from their individual magnitude, and the lofty mountains among which they are embosomed, often give to the scenery its peculiar charm. Those of Geneva in the S.W., and of Constance in the N.E., the two largest of the whole, as well as those of Maggiore on the S. side of the Alps, are shared in a greater or less degree by other countries; but within the limits of Switzerland, and not far from its centre, often at short distances from each other, though usually separated by mountain-ranges, stretch across the whole breadth of the country from W.S.W. to E.N.E. Tracing them in this direction, we come successively to those of Neuchâtel, with Morat and Bienné in its vicinity, Thun with its feeder Brienz, Luzern or Vierwaldstätter-see, Sempach, Baldegg, Zug, Zürich, and Wallenstätter-see. All these internal lakes, owing to the superior loftiness of the S. ranges, which gives them no outlet in that direction, discharge themselves by streams which flow N., and consequently belong to the basin of the Rhine.

Geology and Minerals.—All the loftiest alpine ranges have a nucleus of granite, on which gneiss and mica-slate recline generally at a high angle. These rocks are particularly developed in St. Bernard, St. Gothard, the Faulhorn, &c., and contain a great number of beautiful minerals, particularly garnets and various kinds of rock-crystals. Sienite is not of frequent occurrence, but is found on the S. side of St. Gothard, and on the Finster-Aarhorn. Diallage rock, or gabbro, is seen exposed in steep precipices near Saaz, in the upper part of can. Valais, and forms whole mountains in various parts of can. Grisons. In the same locality, serpentine is largely de-

veloped. Granular limestone is widely diffused throughout the Alps, and is more particularly exposed on the Great and Little St. Bernard, and the S. side of St. Gothard. It usually rests on mica-slate, and often alternates with clay-slate and primitive gypsum. Mountain-limestone composes the great masses of the Dent-du-Midi, the Diablerets, the Wetterhorn, Dodi, &c. It is also seen in large masses on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva, on the Molesson, Stockhorn, Pilat, and Santis. The proper carboniferous rocks are very sparingly developed, but regular coal-bearing strata are found in the Simmenthal, the Kandenthal, and on the S. shore of Lake Thun. In the Jura, limestone equivalent to the oolite, often resting on muschelkalk, is so largely developed, that the name of Jura limestone is now often applied to the whole oolitic formation. Above the Jura limestone is the molasse, a soft green sandstone, belonging to the lower series of the tertiary formation, and covering an extensive area in the lower parts of Switzerland. None of the rocks are rich in minerals. As in almost all mountainous countries, particles of gold are found in the sands of many of the rivers, and more especially in those of the Rhine, in can. Grisons, in the Renss, the Emmen, and the Lutern, but in none of them in such quantities as to repay the search. Lead and copper, both argentiferous, are found in can. Grisons, and were once worked, though they are now abandoned. Iron is more widely diffused, and is worked to advantage in several quarters, particularly among the strata connected with the Jura limestone. Rock-salt is worked to some extent in can. Vaud, and saline-springs occur in many places, but have not been turned to much account. The only other minerals deserving of notice are alabaster and marble, widely diffused; sulphur, near Lake Thun; gypsum, particularly in can. Fribourg; and asphalt, in the Val-de-Travers in can. Valais. Mineral-springs occur in many quarters; as the most celebrated, we may mention those of Leuk in the Valais, Baden and Schinznach in Aargau, Pfeffers in St. Gall, and St. Moritz in the Grisons.

Climate.—The great diversities here observed, are evidently caused not by differences of latitude, but of elevation. Hence while winter is reigning in all its rigour on the lofty summits or slopes of the mountains, it is only necessary to descend into the lower valleys to find that spring is far advanced. In making this descent we may direct our course not only S., where in the lower valleys of can. Tessin a truly Italian climate is enjoyed, but even N., and find in the plains of Basel that winter has long departed, though it still lingers among the heights of St. Gothard. According to observations which have long been made with great care at the hospice of St. Gothard, Bern, Zürich, and Geneva, the respective mean temperatures are, in winter, 17°-94, 29°-37, 30°-34, 33°-35; and in summer, 45°-71, 58°-78, 64°-15, and 66°-10. For the purpose of comparison, we may mention that the winter-temperature of London, is 38°-22; and the summer-temperature, 61°-74; and that the mean annual temperature of the hospice of St. Gothard, is nearly two degrees lower than that of the N. Cape. The same causes which thus diversify the climate, tend also to make it extremely variable even in the same localities; and hence days of almost insupportable heat, are not unfrequently preceded by cold mornings, and succeeded by equally cold evenings. These sudden changes are very trying to weak constitutions, and sometimes make epidemic diseases generally prevalent; but, with the exception of a few swampy spots from which deleterious miasma is diffused, the air is clear and bracing, and eminently favourable to health.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Few countries in Europe, even of larger extent, can boast of a more varied vegetation than Switzerland. It has been divided into seven regions. The characteristic product of the first is the vine, which grows up to 1700 ft., and in some districts of Zürich, and the Lake of Thun, to 1800 ft., above the sea-level. The next in ascent is the hilly, or lower mountain-region. It rises to the height of 2800 ft., and is characterized by the luxuriance of its walnut-trees. Though not well adapted for wheat, it raises good crops of spelt; and has excellent meadows, from which two cuttings of hay are annually obtained. The third, or upper mountain-region, has its limit at 4100 ft. Its principal product is forest-timber, consisting of all varieties of hard-wood, but more especially beech. The walnut grows in it, though not vigorously, up to 3500 ft.; and good crops are obtained of barley and oats. The pastures too are excellent. Above

this, and up to the height of 5500 ft., is occupied by the fourth or subalpine region, distinguished by its pine-forests. Here winter lasts from eight to nine months; no regular crops are grown, but some kinds of kitchen-vegetables are raised, and a few potatoes, generally of small size. Many of the heights are covered with a rich grassy sward. The next two regions are sometimes included under the common name of alpine, though it evidently admits of two distinct divisions; the one, lower alpine, terminating at 6500 ft.; and the other, upper alpine, ascending to the limit of perpetual snow. The former is the proper region of alpine pastures; the latter as it ascends becomes more and more stunted in its vegetation, and the variation of the seasons is lost, spring and autumn being altogether excluded, and a winter of rigorous severity following close upon a short summer of only five or six weeks. In the lower parts of these regions some trees are occasionally seen; but many of the valleys are filled with enormous glaciers, and in many spots and ravines which the sun cannot reach, the snow never entirely melts. The seventh and last region is that of perpetual snow. Even here vegetation is not utterly extinct, and several varieties of lichens are found clinging to the rocks. Many parts, even of the lower regions of Switzerland, are of a stony sterile nature, but on every side the effects of persevering industry are apparent, and no spot that can be turned to good account is left unoccupied. Still so unfavourable is the soil and climate, that, on dividing the whole area of the country into three parts, it will be found that only one of these raises grain sufficient for its own consumption; the second raises not more than eight, and the third barely six months' supply. The deficiency is supplemented partly by importation, and partly by the general cultivation of potatoes; in the more mountainous districts dairy produce forms the chief article of subsistence. The best cultivated cantons are Basel, Aargau, Thurgau, Vaud, and Geneva. The principal grain-crops are, in the flatter districts, spelt, wheat, rye, summer and winter barley, and Turkish corn; in the higher districts, summer-barley and oats. Hemp and flax are extensively grown on all lands suitable for them, and nearly supply the whole of the home consumption; oil and poppy seed are also generally cultivated, and in some of the higher districts caraway forms a favourite crop. Tobacco is chiefly confined to the flatter parts of Fribourg, Tessin, and Vaud. In the same cantons occasional patches of saffron are seen. Fruit is produced in abundance in all the N. cantons, where apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees are seen in almost every quarter, growing either singly or in orchards; they are met with less frequently in the E. and W., and become somewhat rare in the S. In many of the warmer spots, with a S. exposure and N. shelter, apricots, peaches, almonds, and figs thrive well in the open air. More delicate fruits, as oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomegranates, are almost confined to the S. side of the Alps, in can. Tessin. There too the olive thrives, and a good deal of silk is obtained by the cultivation of the mulberry. With the exception of Uri and Glarus, there is not a canton in which the vine is not grown to a greater or less extent. Many of the cantons thus raise more wine than they require, but the quality, in general, is inferior, and fails to create a foreign demand. Timber of all kinds is abundant in most of the cantons, but great waste has been committed, and several of the most accessible forests have been so much thinned, that the prospect of an ultimate scarcity in several quarters has begun to cause serious apprehension. Among domestic animals the first place belongs to the horned cattle, which are both remarkable for their numbers and the superiority of their breeds. Swiss cows can scarcely be surpassed, either in beauty or in the amount of their dairy produce; and the demand for them in other countries has given rise to a very lucrative branch of trade. The summer-stock is estimated at 900,000, and the winter-stock at 600,000 head. Horses attract less attention, and are generally of rather diminutive size, though strong and hardy. Where used merely as pack-horses to transport burdens across the mountains, they are generally well adapted for the purpose. The mules used in the same way are only tolerable; the ass, also occasionally used, is very inferior. Sheep are very much confined to the lower districts, and have not yet attracted much attention, except in cans. Vaud and Geneva, where the merino, regularly imported from Spain, is both kept pure, chiefly for the purpose of supplying a foreign demand, and has been extensively em-

ployed in improving the native breeds; on the higher grounds, where sheep cannot well be reared, and chiefly among the poorer classes, unable to procure a more valuable stock of horned cattle, goats are very numerous, and managing to pick up their subsistence where no other domestic animal could live, contribute greatly to the comfort if not to the wealth of their possessors. Among wild animals are bears and wolves, found both in the Alps and Jura; chamois, found chiefly among the loftiest mountains of the Alps; wild boars, not uncommon in cans. Bern, Vaud, and Aargau; stags, in can. Bern, and occasionally in the Grisons; badgers, foxes, hares, otters, birds of prey of large dimensions, and many varieties of winged game. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, among which are several varieties of salmon, found chiefly in the Rhine and the waters connected with it; salmon-trout of large size, chiefly in the lakes of Constance and Geneva; and common trout in almost all the rivers and lakes. The only insects deserving of notice are bees, the rearing of which forms an important occupation in several cantons; and silk-worms, almost confined to can. Tessin. In the last can., too, are found vipers, the only venomous reptiles of the serpent kind known to Switzerland, and some scorpions.

Manufactures and Trade.—Though the geographical position and the configuration of the surface place Switzerland under considerable disadvantages, manufactures of various kinds were established in it at a very early period, and have extended rapidly in recent times, in face of the formidable competition to which they are subjected. The factory system, however, is little known, and the far greater part of the tissues are produced by domestic looms not kept in regular operation throughout the year, but chiefly during the winter, and in the evenings when the ordinary labours of the field have ceased. The quantities of goods thus made are great, but the difficulty of ascertaining the exact amount is much increased. Among the staple articles of Swiss manufacture are silk goods, chiefly in Zürich and Basel; cotton goods, also chiefly in Zürich, and to a considerable extent likewise in St. Gall and Appenzell; linen and hempen cloth in Aargau, Thurgau, and St. Gall; jewellery and watches in Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern; cutlery and various articles of hardware in Schaffhausen; writing and stained paper at Basel; leather and skins chiefly in Bern, Vaud, Zürich, Geneva, Basel, and Aargau; lace at Lausanne, Convét, Motiers, and various other places; straw-hats, and various articles in straw, in Aargau and Luzern; musical instruments at Glarus; and mathematical instruments at Bern. These articles furnish of themselves the materials of a considerable export trade, and to these must be added cattle, cows, butter, cheese, cherry-brandy, timber, charcoal, medicinal plants, &c.; the more important imports are corn, rice, salt, salt-fish, wine, colonial produce, fine woollens, and various articles in iron and copper. In addition to this ordinary trade, Switzerland shares in the very important transit which is carried on between France, Germany, and Italy. The nature of the country throws very extraordinary difficulties in the way of this traffic, but the means which have been employed to lessen or remove them are almost as extraordinary as the difficulties, and the great roads which now lead across some of the loftiest passes of the Alps will long be pointed to as among the most remarkable of engineering achievements. Nor have the ordinary communications of the interior been neglected. In almost every canton, as far as the nature of the surface will admit, the roads are both well made and carefully kept, and though the impetuosity of the rivers greatly limits their navigable importance, and leaves little scope for the construction of extensive canals, many hydraulic works have been executed on a scale of no mean extent, considering the limited resources of the country and the obstacles to be overcome. Among others may be mentioned the two canals of the Linth, one connecting it with the Lake of Wallenstädt, and the other connecting it through that lake with the Lake of Zürich. One of the great facilities for trade which Switzerland still wants, and by a little mutual concession might easily obtain, is a uniform system of weights and measures. At present every canton insists on retaining its own, and the consequence is that proper standards nowhere exist, and commercial transactions often cannot be completed without perplexing calculations both as to the amount and the price of articles proposed for sale. The difficulty is somewhat relieved by the general use of French

and German coins, and it may be observed, as a general rule, that the Swiss is nearly one-half more than the French franc, or about 1s. 3d. sterling.

Government and People.—The cantons of Switzerland, 22 in number, are united together as a federal republic for mutual defence, but retain their individual independence in regard to all matters of internal administration. By the constitution adopted by the federal diet, September 12, 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions—the national council, and the council of the states or the senate. The national council is named by the cantons—one member to each 20,000; but when a surplus of above 10,000 exists, an additional member is elected. The members are chosen for three years. Each canton, and when divided, each half canton, is entitled to send one member at least. The senate consists of forty-four members—two for each canton; the half cantons sending one each. The federal council, composed of seven members, elected for three years, is chosen by the national council from among the Swiss citizens eligible for the national council. Only the Confederation, represented by the two councils, has the right to declare war, make peace, and to conclude treaties and alliances. The Confederation alone is charged with the official relations between the cantons and with foreign governments. The federal tribunal, of 11 members and 11 substitutes, is named by the federal assembly for three years. This tribunal judges in civil causes between the cantons, or between them and the Confederation; also between the Confederation or cantons on the one part, and individuals on the other. For cases of discipline it divides into two sections, to constitute the chamber of accusation, the jury, and the court of cassation. On November 28, 1848, Bern was chosen to be the federal city. The different languages spoken in Switzerland evidently show that the people have not a common origin, but belong to different races. In the W., where French is spoken, they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Burgundians, whose territories included both sides of the Jura; in the N., where German is spoken, a common origin is indicated with the Germans of Swabia and the Tyrol; and in the S., both the language and physical features are Italian, though those on the S. of the Alps indicate this more strongly than the inhabitants of the Grisons, who exhibit several peculiarities, and speak a kind of corrupt Latin called Romansch. But apart from these peculiarities of origin and language, the Swiss have lived so long in a state of confederation that they have acquired a decided national character, and may now be viewed as forming a single people. Thus viewed, they are hardy, active, industrious, temperate, brave, patriotic, well educated, moral, and religious, and in all these respects will not lose by a comparison with any people in the world. They are not, however, without their faults. One of the most prominent of these is their excessive love of money. This makes them selfish and mercenary, and unscrupulous as to the mode of life which they pursue, provided money can be made by it. Hence, notwithstanding their remarkable love of freedom, they are anxious to hire themselves out in menial capacities which are usually supposed to be least compatible with the enjoyment of it, and are ready to enlist in the service of any foreign power with perfect indifference as to the justice or injustice of the cause in which they may be required to spend their blood. While thus engaged, the only virtue on which they pique themselves is fidelity to their pay-master. The only forms of religion generally professed are the Protestant Presbyterian, as modelled by Calvin and Zuinglius, and the R. Catholic. The former counts above three-fifths, and the latter embraces about two-fifths of the whole population.

History.—The Swiss first become known to us B.C. 105, when part of them, under the name of Tigurini, in alliance with the Cimbri, defeated a Roman army, and slew the consul, L. Cassius, who headed it. About 50 years after we find them, under the name of Helvetii, attempting to migrate in a body into Gaul, but driven back after a signal defeat by Julius Caesar. This proved the commencement of their subjection to the Roman yoke, and after vainly struggling for independence, the whole country appears to have become resigned to its fate about A.D. 70. Near the beginning of the 6th century, the northern hordes burst in and formed permanent settlements; the Alemanni making themselves masters of the N., and the Burgundians of the S.W. districts, while at a later period the

Goths gained possession of the S.E. All these nations were ultimately subdued by the Franks, whose empire, about the middle of the 6th century, extended over many countries, and included, among others, the whole of Helvetia. On the disruption of the Frankish Empire, shortly after the death of Charlemagne, Helvetia was divided into two portions; an E. or German, which, falling to the share of Louis of Bavaria, was incorporated with the duchy of Swabia; and a W. or Burgundian, allotted to Lotharius, who held the title of Emperor and King of Italy. This latter portion was afterwards incorporated with the kingdom of Upper Burgundy, which was formed by Rudolf in 889, and lasted till 1016, when it came into the possession of Henry II., Emperor of Germany. He having been previously in possession of the E. part, or Swabian Helvetia, was now master of the whole country. As the German emperors could not govern it in person, they appointed *kastvogts* or wardens, whose office appears to have become hereditary. One of the most conspicuous of these, Berthold of Zähringen, appointed in 1097, became the founder of a kind of dependent dynasty, which ultimately extended over the greater part of Helvetia, and continued in his family till 1218, when the house of Zähringen became extinct. The country, still subject to the German emperors, appears now to have become subdivided into a number of lordships, free cantons, and imperial towns, all invested with peculiar rights and privileges. Among the lordships, that of Habsburg, by a series of fortunate events, gradually attained such pre-eminence, that in 1273, Rudolf, one of its members, was elected Emperor of Germany, and became founder of the house of Austria. Rudolf availed himself of his new powers to extend the influence of his house, and endeavoured to bring all Helvetia under his permanent sway, but was strenuously resisted in many quarters, and more especially by the free cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. The designs of Rudolf, though sufficiently apparent, had been prosecuted with some degree of wisdom and moderation; but on his death in 1291, his son and successor Albert threw off all disguise, and by his violence and tyranny soon brought matters to a crisis. The cantons holding their franchises under the empire, had been governed by imperial landvogts, but Albert endeavoured to change the nature of the franchise, by substituting for imperial ducal landvogts, so as to make it appear that the country, instead of being a fief of the empire, formed part of the patrimony of his house. The vigilance and firmness of the cantons obliged him to appoint imperial landvogts as before, but he endeavoured to take his revenge by selecting men not only devoted entirely to his own interest, but bent on committing all kinds of extortion and oppression. Resistance was resolved upon, and in 1307 a few peasants met secretly on the Rütli, and boldly bound themselves by oath to achieve the independence of their country, or perish in the attempt. The struggle which ensued forms the brightest page in Swiss history. The great victory of Morgarten in 1315, led to the establishment of a federal pact between the three cantons, and formed the nucleus of the existing Confederation. Other cantons gave in their adherence, and the number already amounted to eight, when a second great victory at Sempach, 1386, so humbled Austria, that she shortly after concluded a 20 years' truce. Circumstances continued to favour the confederates, and the limits of their territories extended rapidly on every side. A quarrel with Zürich at one time threatened disastrous consequences, but was happily terminated in 1446; and a new war in which Austria rashly engaged only enabled the Swiss to wrest from her the greater part of her remaining possessions in Switzerland. In 1475 a formidable enemy appeared in the person of Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy, who entered Switzerland at the head of a powerful army. He was not more successful than Austria, and the victory of Morat, in 1476, almost annihilated his forces. In 1481, dissensions which had arisen among the cantons, and even threatened the existence of the Confederation, were terminated by the moderate and patriotic counsels of Nicolas von Flue, and many years of peace and prosperity enabled the Swiss to prepare for meeting the last great effort which was made against their independence from the side of Germany. This was in 1499, when Maximilian the emperor, as the liege lord of the Swiss, called upon them to furnish a contingent of troops, and on their refusal, declared war against them. A succession of defeats left him no inclination to con-

tinue it, and a year had scarcely elapsed before peace was concluded. Shortly after the Swiss commenced the very questionable practice, from which they have not entirely desisted, of hiring themselves out as mercenaries, to fight the battles of foreign powers, merely in return for the pay or plunder which may accrue from them. But we have now arrived at the commencement of the 16th century, when Switzerland had an opportunity of engaging in a more honourable warfare. In 1518, the preaching of indulgences provoked opposition, as in Germany, and Zuinglius appeared as the pioneer of a series of distinguished reformers, who ultimately succeeded in gaining over a majority of the cantons to their principles. Since then, Switzerland has long distinguished herself by the asylum afforded to refugees from other countries, when driven from their homes by the tyranny or bigotry of their rulers. Subsequent to the struggles connected with the Reformation, no events of much interest occurred till 1793, when the French revolutionists commenced their aggressions by seizing the territory of the Bishop of Basel. Their designs, at first thinly disguised, were more and more openly manifested; and at last Switzerland, though not without several noble struggles to maintain her independence, was, in 1802, degraded by what is called the Act of Mediation, into a kind of French protectorate, 19 cantons retaining a nominal independence, while three, Geneva, Neuchâtel, and the Valais, were formally extinguished by being incorporated with France. The overthrow of Napoleon made Switzerland again free, and a Confederation, composed of 22 independent cantons, was re-established, and formally recognized and guaranteed by the congress of Vienna in 1815. At this period the constitutions of the different cantons presented numerous varieties; but the general tendency since has been to give a complete ascendancy to the democratic principle, and introduce universal suffrage.

SWORDS, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 8 m. N. by E. Dublin, r. bank river Swords; houses irregularly built, most of them mud-cabins. It has a Protestant church and a R. Catholic chapel; a small neat courthouse, several schools, including a borough-school, in which lectures on chemistry, &c., are occasionally given; but neither manufactures nor trade. There is here one of the round-towers of Ireland, 80 ft. high. Area of par., 9675 ac. Pop. 2965.

SWRATAUCH, or **ZWRATAUCH**, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 21 m. S.S.E. Chrudim; with a Protestant church, a school, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Pop. 1334.

SWRATKA, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. from Chrudim; with a church. Pop. 1088.

SWYNAERDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 m. S. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, brick-works, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1905.

SYANG, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Gillolo Passage; lat. 0° 20' N.; lon. 129° 54' E.; low and flat.

SYDENHAM, a chapelry, England, co. Kent, par. Lewisham, in a beautiful and salubrious district studded with handsome seats and villas, on the London and Croydon railway, 6 m. S.S.E. London. It possesses an elegant district church, and Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and has become an object of national, or rather of European interest, from having been selected as the site of a new Crystal Palace, opened by her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on June 10, 1854; and formed chiefly out of the materials of that which stood in Hyde Park in 1851, but superior to it, both in its structure and in the completeness of its arrangements as a permanent depository of science and art. Though not so long as its predecessor, it greatly exceeds it in its general dimensions, by the increased height of each part, the introduction of two additional transepts, the larger size of the central transept, and an under story, rendered necessary on the garden side by the slope of the ground. Some of the chief defects of the former building have also been removed, by the arched roofs given to the centre divisions, and the projection internally of pairs of columns for the support of the main arched ribs. The entire length is 1608 ft.; the length of centre transept, 408 ft.; length of end transepts, 312 ft.; the width of nave is 72 ft.; the width of centre transept, 120 ft.; and the width of end transepts, 72 ft. The height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the nave, and of end transepts, is 106 ft.; and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof of the centre transept, 170 ft. In addition to all that was done in Hyde

Park for the illustration of modern art and manufactures. Sydenham Palace contains an extensive museum of antiquities, including part of the Assyrian marbles, and of specimens in botany, zoology, and mineralogy, together with casts of the more extraordinary antediluvian animals, and figures illustrative of ethnology, by exhibiting individuals of the various races habited and placed as they lived. The gardens, which are of great extent, and provided with fountains and water-works on a larger scale than those of Versailles, are carefully laid out, so as to combine instruction with recreation.

SYDENHAM, or **OWEN'S SOUND**, a tn. Canada West, on Owen's Sound, a port of the great Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, 110 m. N.W. Toronto. It was laid out in 1846, and is rising rapidly.

It has four Protestant churches, and several good schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; and numerous flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1200.

SYDENHAM ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See NANOUTI.

SYDERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2520 ac. Pop. 552.

SYDLING (St. NICHOLAS), par. Eng. Dorset; 5028 ac. Pop. 675.

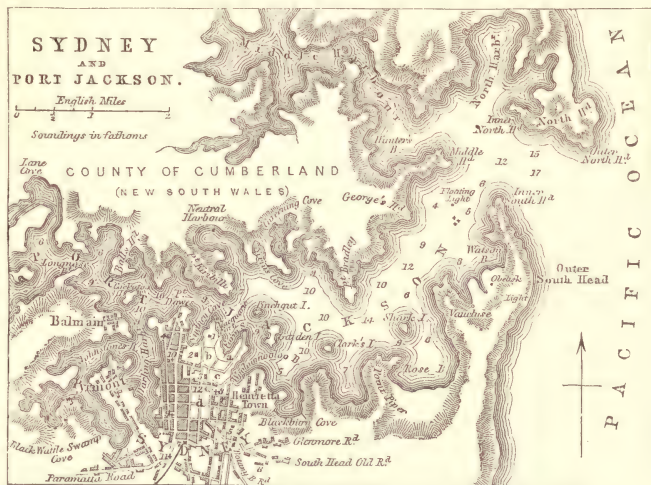
SYDNEY, a tn. British America, cap. of Cape Breton, on a narrow tongue of land at the head of a fine bay, which forms a capacious and secure harbour; lat. 48° 18' N.; lon. 60° 31' W. It consists of about 80 houses, is well situated as regards the fisheries, and has near it rich coal-mines.

SYDNEY, a seaport tn. Australia, cap. New South Wales, beautifully and advantageously situated on Sydney Cove, on the S. side of Port Jackson, 7 m. from the heads; lat. (Fort Macquarie) 33° 51' 42" S.; lon. 151° 14' E. (R.) It stands partly on a small freestone promontory, having Darling harbour on the W., and partly in a narrow valley, and viewed either from the sea or adjoining heights on the main-

land, presents a very pleasing and even imposing appearance. During the first years of its existence, it consisted of a number of paltry houses, huddled together, or scattered irregularly without any preconceived arrangement, and that part of the town, notwithstanding numerous alterations and improvements, is still its least inviting quarter; but elsewhere the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are so spacious that not fewer than 34 of them have carriage-ways of not less than 36 ft., and foot-ways of not less than 12 ft. wide. All these streets are well paved or macadamized, remarkably well kept, and lighted with gas. The houses seldom exhibit much taste in their external appearance, but are substantially built of brick or stone, many of them with small but neatly-laid-out gardens; and several of the streets, among which George Street and Pitt Street deserve special notice, present ranges of handsome edifices and elegant shops, which may vie with those in some of the great capitals of Europe. It has extensive and increasing suburbs—W. Pyrmont and Balmain, across Darling harbour; E. Woolloomooloo, or Henrietta Town; S.E. Paddington and Surrey Hills; S. Redfern and Chippendale; and S.W. Camperdown, Newton, and the Glebe. The most important public buildings are the churches, which include five Protestant Episcopalian, three Presbyterian, two R. Catholic, six Methodist, one Baptist, and one Quaker. The other buildings and institutions most deserving of notice are the government-house, a very handsome structure of white freestone, in the Elizabethan style, and finely situated among well-wooded grounds, on a height overhanging Sydney Cove; Sydney university, occupying a commodious building, and furnishing a good education in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy; a R. Catholic college, a normal, and several other superior schools; the new court-house, and adjoining it the new jail, built on an extensive scale, with a due regard to the classification of prisoners; a theatre, a museum, the legislative and executive council-chambers, consisting of a handsome range of stone-buildings, with a noble colonnade, forming a verandah and balcony; the new barracks, a large but plain series of buildings; the custom-house, public library, public markets, the benevolent asylum, and two hospitals; society for the promotion of the fine arts, and floral and horticultural societies.

Sydney has not yet reached the period when any great number of its inhabitants must look to manufactures as a

means of employment, but the trade is very extensive, and enjoys facilities of which few other ports can boast. Its haven, about 15 m. long, and in some parts 3 m. broad, is completely land-locked, and indented by numerous creeks, with depth of water sufficient to allow the largest vessels to enter, and lie close to the warehouses which line the shore. To make the accommodation more complete, a circular quay has been erected at an expense of more than £27,000. Nor have the means of defence been altogether overlooked. On the highest ground within the N. portion of the town, an admirable site for a citadel has been selected, and partly constructed. Several other forts occupy commanding positions within the cove, and were the defences made complete, by the erection of batteries on the two lofty headlands which, about 1½ m. apart, form the



1. Government-house.

2. Townhall.

3. Legislative Council-chambers.

4. Fort Phillip.

5. Jail.

6. Barracks.

7. Sydney and Goulburn Railway-station (intended).

8. St. Mary's Cathedral.

9. St. Andrew's Cathedral.

10. St. Philip's Church.

11. Christ Church.

12. St. James' Church.

a. Botanic Garden.

b. Inner Domain.

c. Outer Domain.

d. Hyde Park.

entrance of Port Jackson, and George's Head, which immediately fronts it, a hostile approach by sea might justly be regarded as all but impossible. The principal exports of Sydney are wool, tallow, and hides, and the produce of the southern whale-fishery, particularly whale-oil and whale-bone; the principal imports are grain and provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar, &c., wine and spirits, soap and candles, wearing apparel, furniture, carriages, and various articles of ordinary manufacture, as tissues, hardware, agricultural implements, &c. In carrying on this important trade, the number of vessels which entered the port of Sydney in 1848, was 527, with

tonnage, 131,686. The value of the exports during the same year was estimated at £263,590; that of the imports at £1,182,874. The following table shows the extent of the exports of wool, hides, and tallow, from 1846-7 to 1851-2:—

Exports from SYDNEY of WOOL, TALLOW, and HIDES, from 1846-7 to 1851-2.

| Season. From 1st November to 31st October each Year. | Total Exports from Sydney. | | | Total Produce of Sydney Hobart. | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Wool. | Tallow. | Hides. | Wool. | Tallow. | Hides. |
| | Bales. | Casks. | No. | Bales. | Casks. | No. |
| 1846-47 | 43,505 | 7,988 | 65,150 | 42,353 | 7,744 | 66,501 |
| 1847-48 | 46,133 | 10,600 | 45,686 | 42,680 | 10,271 | 45,686 |
| 1848-49 | 53,844 | 13,485 | 50,066 | 48,692 | 13,577 | 50,066 |
| 1849-50 | 52,435 | 16,376 | 73,942 | 48,291 | 15,335 | 72,522 |
| 1850-51 | 48,486 | 10,084 | 69,092 | 45,785 | 9,196 | 68,641 |
| 1851-52 | 52,235 | 20,157 | 74,110 | 49,151 | 19,914 | 73,104 |

The discovery of gold in the colony (see NEW SOUTH WALES) has given an immense impetus to the trade of Sydney, and added another most important article of export. The total amount of gold exported in 1853, was estimated at £6,000,000.

In regard to the means of transport within the town itself and in its environs, Sydney is by no means deficient. Omnibuses, hackney-coaches, and cabs are as numerous in its streets as in those of the larger cities of the United Kingdom. Stage-coaches run regularly to all the most important towns; and steamers ply daily between Sydney and Paramatta, and at longer intervals to Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, &c. For ordinary recreation a large area, about 2 m. in circuit, and called Hyde Park, has been judiciously reserved, and already forms one of the chief attractions of the place. One side of it is appropriated as a botanical garden; the other, extending along the shore, and raised a few feet

above the rippling waves, is laid out in winding walks and terraces, arbours, shrubberies, and verdant slopes. The management of the city is vested in a corporation, which has the power of meeting its expenditure by levying a police-rate. Though the population is of a very heterogeneous description, the good order of the community is seldom disturbed. Sydney was founded in 1788, and named in honour of Viscount Sydney, the colonial secretary of state. It made comparatively little progress till the time of Governor Macquarie, who caused a survey to be made of the whole locality, marked out a regular plan for future buildings, and made many other important improvements. It received its charter of incorporation in 1842. Pop. (1846), 38,358; now (1854) estimated at above 100,000.

SYHOON, or **SEIHOUN** [anc. *Sarus*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, rises among the mountains of Taurus, N.E. Bostan; flows first S.W. past Adana, and 35 m. below, falls into the Mediterranean; total course, about 130 m.

SYLT, an isl. Denmark. See **SILT**.

SYLVA, a river, Russia, rises in lat. 57° 30' N., in a branch of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm; flows circuitously N.N.W., passing the tn. of Kungour; and after a course of nearly 300 m., joins l. bank Tschu-nova, 24 m. N.E. Perm.

SYMI, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, S.W. coast, Anadolia, 13 m. N.W. Rhodes, at the mouth of the gulf of the same name [anc. *Sinus Doridis*]; lat. 36° 30' 42" N.; lon. 27° 54' 15" E. (n.) It is 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad; high, rocky, and barren, rising to about 1000 ft. above sea-level, composed of gray limestone; outline irregular, coasts bold and steep. Deep indentations mark both its N. and S. extremities. The soil is extremely unproductive. Commerce and enterprise have rendered this sterile spot a thriving mart. It is a depot for sponges and wood. The former article is found in the neighbouring seas, and employs the male population during the summer to procure it.—**SYMI**, the cap. and only town on the island, is a thriving place, at the head of a bay on the N.E. angle of the island. The harbour is long and narrow, with deep water, and vessels lie close in. Pop. about 1000.

SYMINGTON, two pars. Scotland.—1, Ayr; 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 902.—2, Lanark; 3 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 536.

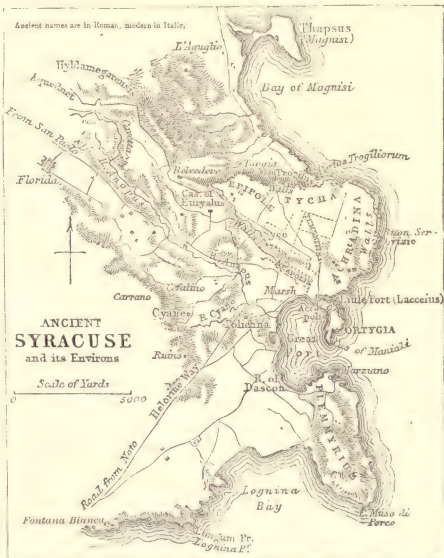
SYMPHEROPOL, a tn. Russia. See **SIMFEROPOL**.

SYMPHORIEN (SAINT-), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. E. Mons; with a brewery, a bleachfield, flour-mill, and trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1157.

SYNGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghent; with a church, townhouse, hospital, orphan asylum, and two communal schools; some weaving, breweries, and corn and oil mills. Pop. 2767.

SYRA [anc. *Syros*], an isl. of the Archipelago, belonging to Greece, and included in the N. Cyclades, 11 m. S. Andro; lat. (E. side) 37° 28' 54" N.; lon. 24° 55' 45" E. (n.); length, N. to S., 10 m.; greatest breadth, nearly 7 m. The coast is bold and rugged, with numerous indentations, one of which, on the E., where the capital of same name stands, furnishes an excellent harbour; the interior is intersected by hills and narrow valleys, and though in some parts almost sterile, partly from a deficiency of water, is generally covered with a soil of great fertility, producing in abundance wheat, barley, cotton, wine, and figs. The climate, cooler and more humid than that of the surrounding islands, has the reputation of being very salubrious.—**SYRA**, the town, near the site of the ancient Syros, consists of a number of tolerably spacious streets, and well-built houses. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a British consul; and has several churches, and a considerable trade, greatly favoured by its port, and the visits of the Austrian and French steamers, which call regularly here. During the war of independence, Syra became the centre of the Greek commerce, and made very rapid progress, increasing in population from 5000 to nearly 30,000. The peace, by restoring the freedom of other ports, deprived it of the prosperity which it owed to adventitious circumstances, but its natural advantages are still great enough to make it of considerable importance. P. (1853), about 20,000.

SYRACUSE [Latin, *Syracusa*], a tn. and seaport on S.E. coast, isl. Sicily, cap. prov. of its name; lat. 37° 3' N.; lon. 15° 16' 30" E. (n.) It stands on the island of Ortigia,



a tongue of land projecting S. from the mainland, and separated from it by a canal or fosse. To the W. of the island is the great harbour, so capacious, so easy of access, and so secure, as to make it one of the best ports in the Mediterranean; to the E. is the little harbour. It is rather strongly fortified, being inclosed by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by other works. The town is very indifferently built, and the streets, though tolerably regular, are narrow and dirty. The principal edifices are the cathedral, partly on the site, and partly actually composed of an ancient temple of Minerva; the church of St. Philip, and numerous other churches, seve-

ral convents, a college, picture-gallery, senate-house, library, and barracks. The celebrated fountain of Arethusa (*which see*) is now only a small pool of not very pure water. and is used for the most ordinary domestic purposes. Trade, once so important, has gradually dwindled away, and is now almost confined to insignificant exports of oil, corn, fruit, wine, hemp, and saltpetre. Modern Syracuse, both in extent and appearance, is a mere shadow of what it was in ancient times. The island to which its site is now confined was only one of four quarters, other three stretching far on the mainland, Acradina to the E., Tyche to the N., and Neapolis to the N.W., crowned by the strong fortress of Epipoli, inclosing a space the circuit of which, including Ortygia, was at least 20 m., and containing a population which has been extravagantly estimated at a million, and may possibly have reached a fourth of it. There are many remains which attest the former magnitude and magnificence of the city, but the work of devastation has been rapid and complete, and the remains are far fewer than might have been anticipated. The best preserved and most interesting are those which, though the work of human hands, could scarcely be destroyed. They are called *latomiae*, or prisons, and consist of immense and deep excavations cut in the solid rock, with steep slanting sides, which made egress impossible, and must have admira-



THE EAR OF DIONYSIUS AT SYRACUSE.—From Light's Sicilian Scenery.

bly served the purposes of the inhuman tyrants into whose hands the city repeatedly fell. In connection with the *latomia* of Neapolis, is the famous cavern known by the name of the Ear of Dionysius, along which, by means of grooves carefully cut and polished, the slightest whisper of the prisoners is supposed to have been audibly conveyed. Among the distinguished persons to whom Syracuse gave birth, may be mentioned the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and above all the celebrated mathematician and mechanist, Archimedes. Pop. 16,805.—The PROVINCE, occupying the S.E. portion of the island, length and breadth, 63 m., is mountainous; but includes the once fertile, but now neglected and partially marshy plain of Catania. Pop. 175,700.

SYRACUSE, a tn., U. States, New York, at the junction of the Oswego and the Erie canals, and on a branch railway connected with the trunk lines between Buffalo and the Hudson, about 140 m. W. Albany. In 1820 it consisted of a few scattered and indifferent wooden houses, and has since sprung up, as if by magic, into a large and handsome town, with spacious and well-built streets, churches with glittering spires, splendid hotels, large and lofty stone-warehouses, and canal-

basins crowded with boats. In addition to the extensive traffic for which its railroads and canals afford it unwonted facilities, it has large salt-works, supplied with brine from the pits of Salina, in the vicinity, and manufacturing chiefly coarse salt, by solar evaporation, to the extent of nearly 800,000 bushels annually. Pop. (1850), 22,271.

SYRIA (Turkish, *Bahr-el-Cham*), a country, Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 31° and 37° N.; and lon. 33° 30' and 39° E.; and bounded, N. by the Taurus range, separating it from Asia Minor; N.E. the Euphrates; E. the Syrian desert; S.E. and S. Arabia; S.W. Egypt; and W. the Mediterranean; greatest length, N. to S., about 420 m.; greatest breadth, about 190 m.; area, nearly 50,000 sq. m. The coast has some low sandy tracts; but is in general, though not deeply indented, lofty and precipitous, rising, particularly in Mount Carmel, to the height of 3000 ft. It has few good harbours, and is often lined with shelves, which make its navigation dangerous. The most remarkable feature of the interior is a mountain-chain, which, continued from the Sinai peninsula in the S., stretches over the whole length of the country, till it becomes linked with the Taurus in the N. The S. part of this chain, where it enters Palestine, consists of two parallel ranges. The W. range, lowering as it proceeds N., assumes the form of a plateau, which has an average height of about 2500 ft. in the vicinity of Jerusalem, but afterwards sinking rapidly, has at the N. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon, near the foot of Mount Tabor, a height of rather less than 480 ft. At this point, however, it assumes a new elevation, and taking the name of Lebanon or Libanus, attains in its culminating point the height of 9600 ft. The E. range forms a continuation of the great chain of W. Arabia, pursues the same direction as the W. range, and though it also rests on a plateau which, towards Damascus, has a height of above 2000 ft., is in general of moderate elevation. On approaching Libanus it takes the name of Anti-Libanus, the only space between them being occupied by a longitudinal valley, known by the name of Cœle-Syria. Notwithstanding its much lower average elevation, the culminating point of the whole chain occurs in Anti-Libanus, which in Jebel-el-Sheik, about 30 m. W. of Damascus, attains a height variously estimated, by some at 10,000 ft. and by others at more than 12,000 ft. This mountain, visible from almost all parts of Syria, forms an important landmark for the guidance of its caravans. The mountain-chain now described divides Syria into three regions—a W., consisting of a narrow belt of lowland, extending between the sea and the mountains, sometimes sandy, but generally fertile; a central, occupied by the principal mountains of the chain; and an E., consisting for the most part of a bare, arid, sandy plateau, occasionally relieved by a few oases. The principal rivers are the Euphrates, confined to a part of the N.E. frontier; and the Jordan or Ghor, which, rising on the N. of Jebel-el-Sheik, continues its course almost due S. through a valley remarkable, particularly in its S. part, for its great depth beneath the level of the sea. In the course of the Jordan are the lakes of Merom and Tiberias, the latter justly celebrated as the scene of some of our Saviour's miracles; and at its mouth is the far larger lake of the Dead Sea, which also occupies a memorable place in Scripture history, and still attests, in the volcanic rocks lining its shores, and the mineral ingredients of its waters, the fearful catastrophe which overthrew and buried the cities of the plain. The climate of Syria is salubrious among the mountains, but excessively hot, unhealthy, and often pestilential, along the seashores. Much of the soil, more especially in the valleys of Lebanon, is remarkable for its fertility; and if its natural advantages were not more than counteracted by its wretched political condition, it might easily, at least in its cultivable parts, be rendered one of the richest regions of the world. Among its principal products are corn, cotton, fruit in almost endless variety, indigo, sugar-cane, grapes, mulberries, olives, and tobacco. Its forests also are extensive, and include among their trees, though now only to a limited extent, the famous cedars of Lebanon. The chief domestic animals are camels, oxen, goats, sheep, mules, asses, and horses. Game is abundant; and the bees yield honey in such abundance, and of such excellent quality, as to form an important branch of rural economy. The minerals, as well as the general geology of the country, have been imperfectly explored; the only metal of any consequence appears to be iron. Both manu-

factures and trade are in a very languishing condition. The former, once celebrated, are now confined to a few of the principal towns, among which may be mentioned Damascus, which is still in some repute for its silks and sword-blades; the other leading articles are cotton goods, soap, glass, and confectionery. The trade is chiefly confined to Alexandretta, Tripoli, and Beyrout, especially the last, which is the only commercial port of Syria that has made much progress in recent times. The inhabitants, roughly estimated at about 2,000,000, consist chiefly of Greeks, stationary Arabs, and

celebrated for its plums and water-melons, which the warmth of the climate brings to great perfection. Its capital is Vukovar. Pop. 108,500.

SYRTIS (GREAT and LITTLE). See SIDRA, and CABS.

SYSOLA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.E. of gov. Viatka, enters gov. Novgorod; flows circuitously N.N.W., and joins I. bank Witsehgda, after a course of about 200 m.

SYSSELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 40 m. E. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, a brewery, two oil-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1754.

SYTCHEWSK, or SITCHEVKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.E. Smolensk; with two churches, several tanneries and breweries, and some transit trade. Pop. (1850), 2986.

SYZRAN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 78 m. S. Simbirs, cap. circle, on a height above the Syzran and Krymza, both of which here join r. bank Volga. Though, after Simbirs, the best town in the government, it is poorly built, and has unpaved streets. It contains two wooden and eight stone churches, and a monastery; and has manufactures of soap and leather, a fishery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 7400.

SZAAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 1 m. from Bitske; with a church and a trade in grain. Pop. 1184.

SZABAD-SZALLAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, Little Kumania, 34 m. N.N.W. Halas; with a Protestant church, a courthouse, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4220.

SZABADHELY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 8 m. from Arad, on the Maros; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 1440.

SZABADI (FOK), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Veszprim; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1210.

SZABADJA (SZENT KIRALY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 3 m. from Veszprim; with two churches, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1484.

SZABOLCS, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by Zemplin, N.E. Ungvar and Beregh, E. Szathmar, S. Bihar, S.W. Great Kumania, and W. Heves and Borsod; area, 2136 geo. sq. m. It may be described as an extensive sandy plain, interspersed with extensive morasses. The principal river is the Theiss, which makes a large bend round the N. and W. part of the county, and receives the Szamos. Some parts of the county are fertile alluvium, and even many of the sandy districts have such an admixture of fertile soil, that the corn raised more than satisfies the home consumption. Besides cereals, fruit, tobacco, and melons thrive well. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed on the rich meadows. Both game and fish abound. This county is divided into the four districts of Kleinwarden, Dada, Nadudvar, and Bathor. The cap. is Nagy-Kallo. Pop. 225,500.

SZAKAL, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 70 m. from Tolna, on the canal of the Kapos; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1634.

SZAKALHAZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 3 m. from Temesvar, on the Bereghozo. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 2222.

SZAKALOVACZ, a vil. Hungary, 7 m. from Weisskirchen; with a Greek church. The inhabitants belong chiefly to an Illyrian frontier regiment. Pop. 1144.

SZAKOS (MAGYAR and TÖRÖK), two adjacent places, Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and about 56 m. S.W. Temesvar; with a Greek church. Pop. (Szakos-Magyar), 2677; (Szakos-Török), 1695.

SZAKTS, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna; with a church, and some trade in cattle, wood, and wine. Pop. 2721.

SZALAD, a co. Hungary, bounded, N.E. by Veszprim; S.E. Sümegh, from which it is partly separated by Lake Balaton; S. Civil Croatia, from which it is separated by the Drave; W. Styria; and N.W. Eisenburg; area, 1605 geo. sq. m. A ramification of the Schökel, proceeding from Styria into co. Eisenburg, entering co. Szalad, divides into two branches, and proceeding N., makes the districts in that direction hilly. The rest of the county is finely undulated, except towards the Balaton Lake, where it becomes flat and marshy. The principal rivers are the Drave, the Mur, and the Szala. The soil, which is well cultivated, is fertile in all kinds of cereals, particularly wheat. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stocks. The forests are extensive; and both game



SYRIAN COSTUMES, after Goupi.

1, Sheik of Mount Lebanon. 2, Woman of Nazareth. 3, Man of Bethlehem.

Turks; among the mountaineers the most celebrated tribes are the Druzes, Maronites, and Ansarieh. There are also several nomade tribes, as Turcomans in the N., Kurds on the banks of the Euphrates, and Bedouins in the Syrian desert. The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans; the Greeks generally belong to the Greek church; the Maronites form a peculiar Christian sect. For administrative purposes Syria, formerly composing the four pashalies of Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli, is now divided into three governments or *eyalets*—Haleb, subdivided into four provinces or *livas*, of which Haleb, or Aleppo is the capital; Saida, subdivided into eight *livas*, cap. Saida or Sidon; and Syria proper, subdivided into four *livas*, cap. Damascus. Syria, at an early period, became part of the Assyrian Empire, and afterwards passed to the Persians under Cyrus, and the Greeks under Alexander. It afterwards became the centre of the empire of the Seleucides, from whom it was conquered by the Romans, during whose domination Odenath and his celebrated queen Zenobia, established a short-lived kingdom at Palmyra. On the division of the Roman Empire into a W. and E., Syria fell to the latter, but was taken by the Arabs in 636. It was governed by caliphs till 883, and then passed under various masters, till it was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in 1078. It was partly wrested from them by the Crusaders, who founded in it the kingdom of Jerusalem, which lasted till 1293, when it was taken by the Mamelukes, who united it with Egypt, and retained possession of it till 1517, when the Ottoman Turks added it to their empire. The most important events in the modern history of Syria are its conquest by Mehemet Ali in 1833, and its restoration to Turkey, in 1840, by the intervention of the great European powers.

SYRMIA, or SYRMEN, a co. Austria, in the E. of Slavonia, bounded, N. by Hungary, E. the Danube, and S. and W. the Bich; area, 692 geo. sq. m. It is traversed throughout its whole length by the Fruska Mountains, and is at once among the most beautiful and romantic, as well as the most fertile spots of the Austrian dominions. It is alike productive of corn, wine, fruit, and silk; and is particularly

and fish abound. This county is divided into six districts—Zala-Egerzeg (the capital), Tapolca, Tzanto, Kapornak, Lövö, and Muraköz. Pop. 257,036.

SZALATNA (Nagy), or **VELKA-SLATINA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Sohl, r. bank Szalatna, 6 m. E.N.E. Altsöhl; with two churches, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1491.

SZALATZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar; with two churches. Pop. 4278.

SZALKÁ, several places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. Hither Danube, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, 6 m. from Gran; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. P. 1173.—2, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Tolna, in a well-wooded district, 20 m. from Szekard. It has a handsome church. P. 1669.

SZALOK, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Also*), A vil., co. Saros, 30 m. from Eperies; with a church.—2, (*Eger*), A vil., co. Heves, 2 m. from Erlan; with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1535.—3, (*Tisza*), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves; with two churches, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1900.—4, (*Nagy*), or *Gross-Schlagendorf*, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 9 m. S.W. Käsmark; with two churches; manufactures of linen, several distilleries; a trade in corn, flax, and cattle; and mineral-springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 1094.

SZALONAK, a tn. Hungary. See SCHLAINING.

SZALONTA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 50 m. S.S.W. Margitta; with a church, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 7210.

SZALT, a tn. Syria, pash. Damascus, 45 m. N.E. Jerusalem. The houses are usually small, with flat roofs resting upon an arch; the streets are narrow and dirty, and form successive terraces. Number of houses altogether about 500, of which 300 are Turkish, and 200 Christian.

SZAMOBOR, or **SOMOBOR**, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, 23 m. N.N.E. Carlstadt; with a church, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and several schools, and a copper-mill. Pop. 2266.

SZAMOS, a river, Austrian dominions, formed in Transylvania by the Great and the Little Szamos, the former coming from the S. Carpathians on the E., and the latter from the S.W., and forming a junction near the town of Dees. The united stream proceeds very circuitously in a N.W. direction, enters Hungary, and joins l. bank Theiss, where it is joined by the Krasna, after a course of about 220 m. It has no affluent of any consequence.

SZAMOS-URVÁR, tn. Transylvania. See ARMENIENSTADT.

SZANAD, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 2 m. from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 2874.

SZANISZLO, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 4 m. from Nagy-Karoly; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2169.

SZANTO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, near the N. shore of a lake at the foot of the Tokay Hills; with two churches. Good wine and tobacco are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 4895.

SZANTO:—1, A vil. Hungary, co. and 12 m. from Pesth; with a church. Pop. 1129.—2, A vil., co. Tolna, 20 m. from Simontornya; with a chapel, a mill, and a trade in corn, cattle, timber, and wine. Pop. 1206.

SZANTOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Baes, l. bank Danube, 8 m. N.E. Bozdan. It contains a R. Catholic church; and has some trade in cattle, corn, and wood. Pop. 2887.

SZANY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 37 m. S.E. Oedenburg; with a church, chateau, and the ruins of an old castle. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 2150.

SZARAVOLA, or **SARAFALVA**, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Maros; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3623.

SZARFOLD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and about 20 m. from Oedenburg; with a parish church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1024.

SZARKAD, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Gyepes, 35 m. S.W. Grosswardein; with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 3324.

SZAROGROD, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. E.N.E. Podolsk, on the Marafia; with a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a Basilian monastery and school, a considerable trade, and several annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly Jews. Pop. 6744.

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SZARTSIA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Betskerék; with a Greek parish church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1853.

SZARVÁS, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 29 m. W.N.W. Bekes, in a plain on the Körös; with two churches, an economical institute, and industrial school; and a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1846), 17,500.

SZARVKEO, or **VOHISTAN**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Oedenburg, 4 m. from Gross-Höflein; with a parish church. Pop. 1704.

SZASZ DALYA, or **DENDORF**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 12 m. from Schäsburg; with two churches. Pop. 1114.

SZASZ-REGEN, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. and N.E. Thorda, r. bank Maros, here navigable. It contains two Protestant, and several other churches, a normal and other schools, a civil and military hospital, a casino, and orphan asylum; is the seat of a superior civil and criminal court; and has manufactures of woollens and leather; and an important trade in iron, wood, honey, wax, and wine. Szasz-Regen is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Rhucunium, and near it are the remains of the Roman salt-mines, *Saline Minores*, where a bathing establishment has been erected, and is much frequented. Pop. 5000.

SZASZFALU, or **SZASZFALA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocs, 3 m. from Nagy-Szollos; with a Greek church, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 1269.

SZASZKA-NEMETH, or **SZASKA-BANTA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, in a plain on the Nera, 14 m. S.S.W. Oravieza. It is the seat of a mining directory; and contains a R. Catholic parish church. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron, copper, and lead. Pop. 2026.

SZASZVAROS, a market tn. Austria. See BROOS.

SZATHMAR, or **SZATHMAR-NEMETH**, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, in a marshy plain on the Szamos, 69 m. E.N.E. Grosswardein. It is divided by the river into two distinct market towns, Szathmar on the left, and Nemeth, which was once fortified, and has some of its fortifications still remaining, on the r. bank. It is very indifferently built, and has only its principal street paved. It is the see of a bishop; contains a cathedral, two Protestant and two Greek churches, a seminary, lyceum, gymnasium, normal school, and Franciscan monastery; and has a considerable trade in corn, wine, brandy, fish, and wood. There are salt-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 16,800.—The county (or *Szathmar-Varmegye*), area, 1705 geo. sq. m., is in the E. and S.E. mountainous, being traversed by lofty ridges, the highest of which are the Bikoldal and Feketelegy; in other directions it is flat and partly marshy, particularly along the course of the Krasna, where the morass of Etesd extends without interruption for about 18 m., from Gross-Karoly to the banks of the Theiss. The principal rivers are the Theiss, which forms part of the N. boundary, and its tributaries the Szamos, Krasna, and Tur. The plains, where sufficiently elevated above the waters, are of great fertility, producing abundance of wheat, maize, fruit, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The greater part of the lower slopes are occupied by vineyards, and above them are extensive plantations of chestnuts. The loftier ridges are well covered with wood; and the intervening valleys afford excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The rearing of bees also is an important branch of rural economy; and the honey and wax obtained from them form considerable articles of export. Both game and fish are in the greatest abundance. The minerals are of considerable importance, and include gold, silver, copper, antimony, and particularly salt. Szathmar is divided into four districts—Nagy-Banya, Krasznakös, Szamosköcs, and Nyir. Pop. 244,800.

SZATSAL, a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, 30 m. from Szigeth; with a Greek church and a synagogue. Pop. 1373.

SZCZUCZIN, a tn. Russian Poland, 30 m. S.W. Augustowo, on a small affluent of the Bober. It has a large market-place, spacious and paved streets; two churches, a Piarist college, with a scholastic establishment; a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, a large synagogue; some general trade, and much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1849.

SZE-CHUEN, a prov. China. See SECHUEN.

SZEBELLEB, or **SIEBENROD**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Honth, 15 m. S.S.E. Schemnitz; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 1057.

SZEBEN (Kis), or ZEBEN, a tn. Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tarcza; with a Piarist college and a gymnasium. P. 2780.

SZECSÉNY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, on the Ipoly, 2 m. from Balassa-Gyarmath; with a church, Franciscan monastery, old ruined castle, a magnificent chateau, and some general trade. Pop. 3380.

SZECSEWOZE, a market tn. Hungary. See GAL-SZEGH. SZEGEDIN, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, cap. co. Csongrad, in a marsh, r. bank Theiss, 60 m. W. Arad. It is divided into the town proper, the fortress, the upper and under suburbs, and the corn-market. The town proper has no walls, but is tolerably well built, containing many handsome houses, and spacious but unpaved streets. The parish church here, surmounted by a tower, is in possession of the Piarists, who have also a college, with gardens. The fortress, close on the Theiss, is surrounded with walls and ditches, and entered by two bridges. It is regularly garrisoned, and has its own church, and a house of correction. In the upper suburb there is a Minorite church and cloister, and a large salt-magazine; in the lower suburb, a Franciscan church and monastery, and an hospital. The corn-market consists of a row of houses, with what are called the wine-gardens behind, and in its vicinity the townhouse, large barracks, and some industrial establishments; among others, extensive cloth and tobacco factories. The trade, which is important, is chiefly in tobacco, salt, wool, wood, cotton, corn, and cattle. A great many barges are built here. Pop. (1846), 35,900.

SZEGHALOM, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, 59 m. S.W. Margitta; with a church, a quarry, and four mills. Pop. 5479.

SZEGVAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csongrad, 80 m. S.E. Pesth; with a church, handsome county-buildings, and a considerable trade in corn, canes, cattle, and fish. Pop. 4901.

SZEKAS, two vils. Hungary:—1, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 24 m. from Lippa; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 1614.—2, (or *Segas*), Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, near the Karas, 15 m. S. Boksan; with a handsome church. Pop. 2004.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, a market tn. Hungary, Transylvania, stuhl Udvarhely, in a somewhat sterile district, on the Great Kókel. Its staple manufacture is sieves, which have an extensive sale. Pop. 4600.

SZEKELY (Kis and Nagy), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and 16 m. from Tolna; with two churches, and a trade in corn, timber, and tobacco. Pop. 2995.

SZEKELYHID, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bihar, 26 m. S.E. Debreczin; with two churches, and the remains of an old fortress. Pop. 3720.

SZEKEREMB, or SERREB, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 53 m. W. N. W. Hermannstadt; with two churches, and the most important gold and silver mines in Transylvania. Tellurium is also found here. Pop. 1843.

SZEKESSAT, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 17 m. from Arad, in a fertile district; with a Greek church. Pop. 2322.

SZEKSZARD, a tn. Hungary. See SZEXARD.

SZEKTSÓ, a market tn. Hungary, co. Baranya, on an arm of the Danube, 9 m. N. Mohacs; with a church, a handsome chateau, and some trade in corn, wine, and wood. P. 3247.

SZEKUDVAR, or SZOKOPOR, a vil. Hungary, co. and 25 m. N. Arad; with a Greek church, the ruins of an old castle, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2798.

SZELE-TAPLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 39 m. S.E. Pesth, on the Taplo; with a R. Catholic church and a synagogue. Pop. 2853.

SZELESKUT, two places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. See PATIBOX.—2, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, 8 m. from Malaczka; with a handsome church. Pop. 1484.

SZELIST, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, in the land of the Saxons, 15 m. W. Hermannstadt. It has several mills, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1800.

SZELI, two places, Hungary:—1, (Also), A vil. co. Pesth; with two churches, and a trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1203.—2, (Falso), A vil., co. Pressburg, 9 m. from Szered; with a fishery and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1879.

SZELINDEK, or STOLZENBURG, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 9 m. W. Hermannstadt, in a deep valley, covered with orchards and vineyards. It has a Protestant and two

Greek churches, the remains of an old castle, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2064.

SZELLY, or SALIBY (Also and Falso), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, 20 m. from Tyrnau; with a church. Pop. 3190.

SZELNICZE, or SZELNITZA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 6 m. N.W. Szent-Miklos; with a church, and manufactures of saltpetre. Pop. 1183.

SZEMERE, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (Gyéry), A vil. Thither Danube, co. Raab, 2 m. from Teth; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1279.—2, (Repese), A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 20 m. from Oedenburg; with a church. Pop. 1022.

SZEMIAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 10 m. from Arad; with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1904.

SZEND, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Komorn, 6 m. from Totis; with two churches, a flour-mill, a fishery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1126.

SZENDRO, or ST. ANDREW, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, l. bank Bodva, 20 m. N. Miskolc. It has two castles, one in ruins and the other still habitable; a R. Catholic church, synagogue, Franciscan monastery, and sulphur-bath. The district is fertile, and produces much wine and tobacco. Pop. 2620.

SZENICZ, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 44 m. N.N.W. Neutra; with two churches, a handsome chateau, and bathing establishment, several mills, important markets, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, flax, and wine. Pop. 3000.

SZENOGRAD, or SENEHRAZA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, on the frontiers of cos. Sohl and Neograd; with a church, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1153.

SZENT, the Hungarian for *Saint*, and the prefix of numerous places, Hungary.

SZENT-AGOTHA, or ST. AGNETHA, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Fogaras, on a small stream, 20 m. from Also-Utsa; with three churches. Pop. 2450.

SZENT-ANDRAS, or ST. ANDREAS, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil., co. Bekes, on the Körös, near the frontiers of Great Kumania; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. The ground in the vicinity is fertile, but often suffers from inundation of the river. Pop. 3740.—2, A market tn., co. Temes, about 6 m. from Kis-Betskerek; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2290.

SZENT-ANNA (O and U), two nearly-contiguous market tns. Hungary, co. Arad; with two churches. P. 7020.

SZENT-BENEDEK, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A market tn., co. Bars, l. bank Gran, 8 m. from Leva; with an ancient Gothic church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1240.—2, A vil., co. Pesth, l. bank Danube, over which there is here a ferry, 5 m. from Kalocsa. It has a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1121.—3, A market tn. Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenburg, near Nagy-Enyed; with three churches. Pop. 919.

SZENT-GAL, a vil. Hungary, co. and 5 m. from Veszprim; with a Protestant church, a saw and three other mills, and a trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 3203.

SZENT-GOTHARD, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, in the valley of the Raab, 3 m. from Raba-Keresztur; with a church, an abbey, and a trade in wine. Montecuculi defeated the Turks here in 1664. Pop. 850.

SZENTA, or ZENTA, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, r. bank Theiss, 10 m. S. Kis-Kanisa, in a beautiful plain. It has two churches; and is famous for the victory which Prince Eugene gained over the Turks in 1696. Pop. (1846), 14,900.

SZENTES, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csongrad, 29 m. N.N.E. Szegedin; with a considerable number of well-built houses, a Protestant church with a handsome tower, three other churches, and a townhouse; and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. (1846), 20,600.

SZEPETNEK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, 3 m. from Nagy-Kanisa; with a church, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1401.

SZEPFALU, SCHÜNDORF, or SZEREDIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 4 m. from Guttenbrunn; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1764.

SZERDAHELY (VAGH), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube co. Pressburg, 8 m. from Tyrnau; with a church. P. 2451

SZERED, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 30 m. E.N.E. Pressburg, near the Waag, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church and handsome chateau, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2900.

SZEREDNYÉ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 11 m. S.E. Ungvár; with a church and two chateaux, several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1720.

SZEREMLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 8 m. from Baja; with a church. Pop. 1476.

SZERENCS, or ZEREMPER, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 33 m. S.W. Zemplin; with a Protestant and a Greek church, a poorhouse, the ruins of an ancient castle, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 2196.

SZESZUPPE, a river, Europe, rises in the N.E. of Russian Poland, w. of Augustowo, forms part of the boundary between Russia and Prussia, enters prov. E. Prussia, and after a course of about 150 m. N.N.W., joins I. bank Memel or Niemen.

SZETSANY, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. Temes, about 4 m. from Guttenbrunn; with a church. Pop. 2294.

—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 5 m. from Nagy-Betskerek; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a mill, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1547.

SZEXARD, SEXARD, or SZEKSZARD, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 81 m. S.W. Pesth, on the Sarviz, and not far from the Danube, from whose inundations it is guarded by large dykes. It is for the most part well built; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a county-building, and high-school; and has an extensive silk-mill, and a considerable general trade. Pop. (1846), 10,500.

SZIGETH, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Sziget, Sahoty, or Sahota*), a tn. Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, at the confluence of the Iza with the Theiss, 221 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and county-building; and has a trade in salt, obtained from mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7000.—2, (*or Szigetar*) [anc. *Neonestum*], A tn. Thither Danube, co. Sümegh, in a marshy but fertile district, r. bank Almas, 20 m. W. Fünfkirchen. It is walled, and defended by a castle; contains two churches, one of which was formerly a mosque; a Franciscan monastery, townhouse, and magnificent chateau. Sziget repeatedly distinguished itself by a valiant defence in the Turkish wars. Pop. 3520.—3, (*-Eöttevény*), A vil., co. and 6 m. N.W. Raab. Pop. 835.—4, (*-Györy*), A tn., co. and hard by Raab. It has a church and synagogue; and raises vegetables and fruit for the supply of the market of Raab. Pop. 2700.

SZIHALOM, a tn. Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Eger, 18 m. S.E. Erlau; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. (agricultural), 2174.

SZIKSZO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, in a plain, 10 m. N.E. Miskolcz; with a church and a synagogue. Pop. (agricultural), 3889.

SZILAS, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 8 m. from Kiszetö; with a Greek church. Pop. 1296.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Torna, on the Boldva, 20 m. from Rosenau; with a R. Catholic church, a mill, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1306.

SZILBAS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Palanka, in a fertile plain; with a considerable trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 1878.

SZILL, two places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and 25 m. from Oedenburg; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1785.—2, A market tn., co. Sümegh, 10 m. from Kaposvar; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1311.

SZILVAS, or PFLAUMENWALD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, about 22 m. from Erlau; with a Protestant church, a flour and a paper mill, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1101.

SZINA, or SZINNA, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 8 m. from Kaschau; with a church, a synagogue, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1322.—2, A market tn., co. Zemplin, 18 m. N.E. Nagy-Mihály; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, with fine gardens and breeding-stud; several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1021.

SZINTYÉ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Arad, 8 m. from Simand; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and timber. Pop. 1492.

SZINYER-VARALLYA, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 31 m. S.W. Szigeth; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, castle, and extensive manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 3850.

SZIKMA-BESZNYÖ, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a plain, 3 m. from Miskolcz; with a church, a castle with fine gardens, and a trade in cattle and excellent white wine. P. 1205.

SZIVACZ (O-), a tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 20 m. N.E. Bacs, in a plain, on the Teleksa; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a synagogue, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 6865.

SZKALITE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, 8 m. from Casca; with a church, and some trade in wood. Pop. 2169.

SZLATINA, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 2 m. from Szigeth; with a R. Catholic church, extensive salt-mines, and a remarkable stream of natural gas, which issues from the ground, and has kept burning for many years. Pop. 1002.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Krassova, 3 m. from Szaszka; with a handsome church, and several distilleries. Pop. 1035.

SZOBOSZLO, or HAUDECKENSTADT, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, in a plain, r. bank Kössely, 11 m. S.W. Debreczin; with two churches, and a trade in cattle. P. 16,000.

SZOBOTISZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 43 m. N.N.E. Pressburg; with an old ruined castle, two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of cutlery and earthenware. Pop. 3185.

SZÖLLÖS (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocsa, near r. bank Theiss, 41 m. W.N.W. Szigeth; with a Protestant, Greek, and two R. Catholic churches; a chateau, Franciscan monastery, county-buildings; and some trade in corn, cattle, wood, and wine. Pop. 2052.

SZOLNOK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 29 m. S. by W. Heves, in a marshy district, r. bank Theiss, at the junction of the Pesth canal, and a little below the confluence of the Zagyya. It was once defended by a citadel, which is now in ruins; contains a Franciscan monastery, now used as the church; and a Turkish mosque, converted into a chapel; and has a trade in fruit, wood, salt, and fish. A number of remarkable fossil-bones, among others those of the mammoth, have been found here. Pop. (1846), 10,900.

SZOLNOK, or ZANEG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 27 m. S. Weisselburg; with a church and a school. Pop. 1876.

SZOMBATHELY:—1, (*Magyar and Nemeth*), two adjacent vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, on the frontiers of cos. Komorn and Stuhlweissenburg; with a church, a chateau, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 1671.—2, A tn. Hungary. See GEORGENBERG.

SZOMOLYAN, or SZOMOLENTE, a market tn. Hungary, co. Pressburg, 9 m. from Modern; with an elegant castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1316.

SZONTA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, near the Vorcez, about 10 m. from Zombor; with a handsome church, and a trade in corn, flax, wine, cattle, and fish. P. 3109.

SZÖNY (O-), a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and hard by Komorn, r. bank Danube. It has two churches, a handsome chateau, and a trade in cattle. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Begretium. It has repeatedly been visited with violent shocks of earthquake. Pop. 1702.

SZOPOR (ALSO and FELSO), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Heves, on the Kraszna, 30 m. from Zilah; with a Greek church. Pop. 2087.

SZÖREG, or SÖREG, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Theiss, 4 m. S.E. Szegedin, in a fertile vine, tobacco, and cattle and swine rearing district. Pop. 2200.

SZOVATH, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, 11 m. S.W. Debreczin; with a Protestant church. Pop. 2427.

SZREDISTIE (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 6 m. from Versecz; with a church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1769.

SZTANICSICS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, 50 m. S.W. Szegedin. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church; a trade in corn and cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 4572.

SZTAPAR (O- or ALT-SZTAPAR, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 60 m. S.W. Szegedin; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, flax, and wine. Pop. 3040.

SZTARA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 28 m. N. by E. Zemplin; with a R. Catholic church, a handsome chateau, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1021.

SZTASSKOV, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Solna, about 6 m. from Csaca; with a church. Pop. 1616.

SZTROPKO, or SZTROPHOVI, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 23 m. N.E. Eperies; with a church, Franciscan cloister, and old castle. Pop. 2530.

SZUCS (ALSO and FELSO), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 8 m. from Trentschin; with a church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. (Also-), 1587; (Falso-), 2171.

SZUCSAN:—1, A market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurecz, near l. bank Waag, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 4 m. N.E. St. Marton; with a Protestant and R. Ca-

tholic church, a synagogue, and two chateaux. Pop. 1425. —2, A vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, 9 m. from Bajmocz; with a church, and a trade in wine, beet-root, and saffron. Pop. 1011.

SZURDOK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Mar-maros, 10 m. from Szigeth; with a Greek church. P. 1305.

SZUTSA (ALSO and FELSO), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and 5 m. from Trentschin, in a well-wooded district, near the frontiers of Moravia. They have a R. Catholic church and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 3758.

SZYDLOWIEC, a tn. Russian Poland, 20 m. S.W. Radom; with a trade in articles of steel and iron, timber, mill and grind stones, lime, corn, and hides. Pop. 3000.

SZYLOW, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Radom, S.E. Kielec Pop. 1610.

T.

TA-KIANG, or HONG-CHUI-KIANG, a river, China, rises in the E. of prov. Yunnan, traverses prov. Quangsee W. to E., enters Quangtung, and a little above Canton, unites with the Pe-kiang in forming the Canton river. Total course, about 700 m.

TA-KIEN-LEON, a fortified tn. China, prov. Sechnen, on the Toung-po-ho, 150 m. W.S.W. Tching-tou.

TAAAL, a lake, Luzon. See BATANGAS.

TAA8, or TA8, a tn. Arabia. See TA8Z.

TAA8INGE, or THOR8ENGE [Latin, *Toaslandia*, or *Insula Toasinsis*], an isl. Denmark, S.E. of Funen, from which it is separated by the Strait of Svendborg; 8 m. long N. to S.; 4 m. broad; area, 20 geo. sq. m. It is well wooded, very fertile, and abounds in game. Its N. end rises about 240 ft.; but the rest of the island, and especially the S.W., is a plain very little raised above the level of the sea. Pop. 4300.

TAB [anc. *Arosis*], a river, Persia, rises in the Baktari Mountains; flows first S.E., then W.N.W., separating in the lower part of its course Fars from Khuzistan, and after a course of 160 m., falls into the N. part of the Persian Gulf. It is navigable by barges of 20 tons.

TABAGON (SAN MIGUEL), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 35 m. from Pontevedra, r. bank Minho; with a church, a school, an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1152.

TABARCA, a small isl. Mediterranean Sea, off E. coast, Algeria; lat. 36° 58' N.; lon. 8° 45' 30" E. (R.)

TABARCA, NUEVA TABARCA, or ISLA PLANA, a small isl. Mediterranean Sea, coast of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S. Alicante; lat. 38° 9' N.; lon. 0° 30' W.; about 1½ m. in length, and 5 furlongs in breadth. Pop. 500.

TABARIA, a tn. and lake, Palestine. See TIBERIAS.

TABASCO, or GRIJALDA, a river, N. America, rises in Guatemala; flows N.W. into Mexico, crosses dep. Chiapas, turns N.E. and crosses dep. Tabasco, and after a course of about 280 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Porto-Victoria or Tabasco. Its chief affluent is the Comitlan.

TABASCO, a dep. Mexico, bounded, N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. dep. Yucatan, S. Chiapas, S.W. Oajaca, and N.W. Vera-Cruz. It is one of the smallest dep. of the Confederation; lat. 17° to 18° 40' N.; lon. 91° 20' to 94° 40' W.; length, W. to E., measured on the parallel of 18° N., about 200 m.; mean breadth, about 60 m.; area, 15,609 sq. m. In proportion to its extent it has a long stretch of coast-line, containing among other remarkable indentations that of the large lagoon of Terminos on the N.E., with its beautiful islands of Laguna, Carmen, and Puerto-Real. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low that it is subject to inundations, which often isolate its villages, and leave no means of communication except by canoes. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow, and being too sluggish to force an open passage to the sea, are generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumasinta and Tabasco, which, entering from opposite sides of Chiapas, gradually converge and have a common outlet, the

Chiltepec, Das Bocas, Tupileo, Santa Anna, remarkable for the size of its estuary, the Tonalá, Uspapan, and the Guachapa or Paso, forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera-Cruz. The climate is excessively hot, particularly along the coast, and owing to the flatness and swampiness of the surface, very unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with primeval forests of oak, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood, with occasional open spaces in which indigo and vanilla are found growing spontaneously. The principal cultivated crops are cacao, coffee, pepper, sugar, palmetto, and some tobacco. The streams abound with fish, and the bees of the forests yield large supplies of honey and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Mije, Zoque, and Cendule tribes. Pop. (1850), 63,580.

TABASCO, sometimes called VILLA-DE-SAN-JUAN-BAUTISTA, and VILLA-HERMOSA-DE TABASCO, a tn. Mexico, cap. above dep., l. bank Tabasco, on the frontiers of Chiapas. It is one of the oldest towns of the Confederation, and figures in the early proceedings of Cortez, who gained one of his earliest and greatest victories here; and though not large, is well built. Being accessible from the sea by vessels of light draught, it has some direct foreign trade, but has a much more important inland trade carried on with Guatemala and the adjoining states. Pop. 4000.

TABERNAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Almeria, on the S. side of an eminence crowned by a ruined castle. It has a parish church, a courthouse, a primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4700.

TABERNES-DE-VALLIGNA, a tn. and com. Spain, prov. and about 22 m. from Valencia, S. slope of Mount Cruces. It has a parish church, a courthouse and prison, three schools, the remains of an ancient castle; manufactures of thread and woollen cloth, and several rice and flour mills. Pop. 5104.

TABEANTINGIE, a considerable vil., isl. Sumatra, in the Menangkabau table-land, 57 m. E. by N. Benecoolen; with a large old temple, and some mosques.

TABLAS, one of the Philippine isls. S.E. Mindoro and N.N.W. Panay, of an oval shape, 30 m. long, by 9 m. broad; with three small villages, a fort garrisoned by a few soldiers, and a valuable fishery.

TABLAT, or ST. FIDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and within 1 m. of St. Gall. It is well built; and contains a handsome parish church and two schools. Pop. 4160.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, S. Africa, Cape Colony, on which lies Cape Town; lat. (N.W. point) 33° 53' 12" S.; lon. 18° 24' 30" E. (R.) It is about 6 m. wide at its entrance, and capable of sheltering the largest fleet. It enters from the N., and is well protected towards the S.E. and S., whence come the prevailing winds. —TABLE MOUNT, from which the bay is named, lies to the S.; its highest part being right over Cape Town. It is about 3500 ft. high, level on the top, and falls down nearly perpendicularly at the E. end till it joins the Devil's Mount, a rugged peaked mountain, nearly as high as the former, and separated from it by a small gap. The W. end of Table Mount is also nearly perpendicu-

lar a considerable distance downward, and then has an abrupt declivity, till it joins the base of another mount called the Sugar Loaf or Lion's Head, which is about 2100 ft. high. The mountain is of primitive formation, and owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit.

TABLE (CAPE), Van Diemen's Land, N. coast, 40 m. W. by N. Port Sorell; lat. $40^{\circ} 56'$ S.; lon. $145^{\circ} 43'$ E. It has a flat aspect with steep cliffs, which may be seen 36 m. off.

TABOA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, l. bank Mondego, about 12 m. S.S.E. Viseu. Pop. 1920.

TABOACO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 15 m. E. Lamego. Pop. 840.

TABOGA, an isl. Central America, in the bay and immediately opposite to the town of Panama, from which it is about 9 m. S.; length, N.W. to S.E., about 2 m. The village upon it has a handsome church. The excellent anchorage afforded by the harbour of Taboga has given it great importance since the establishment of ocean-steamer to ply between Panama and San Francisco. They have their station here, and several commercial houses have erected large establishments. There is now a regular steam-ferry between Panama and Taboga.

TABOGUILLA, an isl. Bay of Panama, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. isl. Taboga, from which it is separated by a channel, from 15 to 20 fathoms deep. It is about 1 m. long, very fertile, and along with Taboga, is considered the garden of Panama, which it supplies plentifully with fruit and vegetables.

TABON, an isl. Chili, off N.E. coast, isl. Chiloe, about lat. 42° S.; lon. $73^{\circ} 10'$ W. It consists of a number of detached hummocks, connected by low shingly banks, partly overflowed at high-water. Its highest summit does not exceed 150 ft.

TABOR, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle, on an eminence above the Luschnitz, 43 m. S.S.E. Prague. It is walled; has a handsome Gothic church, a deanery church, and a castle, built by the celebrated Hussite chief Ziska, on the site of a castle which bore the name of Hradistie. The Hussites gave to both the Scripture name of Tabor, and supplied them with water from a brook which they called Jordan. Tabor thus became a stronghold of the Hussites, and makes a conspicuous figure in their history. Pop. 4298.

TABOR, an isolated mountain, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, pash. and 32 m. E.S.E. Acre, and 6 m. E. Nazareth, to the W. of the Sea of Tiberias. It rises about 1800 ft. above sea-level, and when viewed from the N.W., has the appearance of a truncated cone, given it by its summit, which is flat, forming a plateau about 700 yards long, by about 300 broad. It is composed of limestone. It is repeatedly mentioned in the Old Testament, and though not named in the New Testament, has been generally supposed to have been the scene of the Transfiguration. This tradition, however, is not earlier than the 4th century, and appears to have originated in the appearance of the mountain, which is described in the record that wondrous event, as a 'high mountain apart.' Other mountains of Galilee might with justice be described in similar terms, and some collateral circumstances strongly militate against the tradition.

TABREEZ, TABRIZ, or TAURUS, a city, Persia, cap. prov. Azerbaijan, l. bank Aigi, 36 m. above its entrance into Lake Urumia; lat. $38^{\circ} 10'$ N.; lon. $46^{\circ} 27'$ E. It lies at the inner extremity of an amphitheatre, with hills on three sides, and an extensive plain on the fourth. It is surrounded with a wall of sun-dried brick, with bastions, and entered by seven or eight gates. A large portion of the population resides outside the walls, and the plain around is covered with gardens, producing the finest fruits in the greatest abundance, particularly grapes. The citadel is the most conspicuous building in the city. It was originally a mosque, and is 600 years old. It consists of a lofty edifice of brick, and though much damaged by earthquakes, is still a noble structure. Within the walls of the citadel there are a cannon-foundry and barracks. The amount of European goods imported into Tabreez, by way of Constantinople, in 1844-5, was £703,204, consisting mostly of cotton and woollen manufactures, principally British; other articles, sugar, rum, tea, paper, iron, hardware, &c. The exports from the city

to Turkey, for the same year, amounted to £369,057, and consisted of tobacco, safflower, gall-nuts, woollens, chiefly shawls, wax, printed and dyed cottons, and plain silks, raw silk, henna, &c. Though still an important city, Tabreez has greatly degenerated from what it was in ancient times; the glowing descriptions of old travellers, who speak of its splendid cafés,



THE GATE OF TABREEZ.—After Flandin.

and its hundreds of caravansaries and mosques, being no longer applicable; while its immense population of 550,000, according to ancient writers, has dwindled down to 80,000, the highest credible estimate of the present population.

TABRIA, a tn., W. Africa, Nyffé, 80 m. N. by E. Katunga. It consists of two towns, one on each bank of the May-Yarrow, connected together by a wooden bridge. Pop. about 18,000.—(Lander's Records.)

TACAMES, a seaport, Ecuador. See ATACAMES.

TACARIGUA, a large and beautiful lake, Venezuela, about 6 m. S.W. Valencia. It is upwards of 30 m. long, and 3 m. to 4 m. broad; 1470 ft. above sea-level; and full of small islands, which, as the loss of water by evaporation exceeds the influx, are increasing in size. The banks in some parts are thickly clothed with plantains, mimosas, and tripalaris, 'surpassing,' says Humboldt, 'in picturesque beauty the vineyards of the Pays-de-Vaud.'

TACARONTE, a vil. and com. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, 3 m. from Laguna, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It has a handsome church, a courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; some manufactures of domestic linen, and a considerable trade in fruit and fish. Pop. 3011.

TACAZZE, or TECAZZE. See ATBARA.

TACHAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 31 m. W. by N. Pilsen; with a castle, situated on an eminence above the market place; a deanery church, townhouse, monastery, infirmary, and hospital; and an acidulated spring. Pop. 2932.

TACHBROOK-BISHOP, par. Eng. Warwick; 3446 ac. Pop. 663.

TACKLEY, par. Eng. Oxford; 2850 ac. Pop. 558.

TACLAGUR, a tn. Tibet, on the r. bank Gogra; lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$ N.; lon. $81^{\circ} 5'$ E.; 14,500 ft. above sea-level. It is a permanent mart for wax and borax. To the fairs held in October and November the principal articles brought from Tartary are wool, woollen cloths, gold, and some tea.

TACLOBAN, a tn. Philippines, cap. prov., and on the N.E. coast, isl. Leyte, at the S.E. entrance of the Straits of San Juanico. It has a governor's house; but is on the whole a poor wretched place, with some cotton manufactures, a fishery, and a trade in cocoa-oil and tobacco. Pop. 2505.

TACNA, a tn. Peru, dep. Arequipa, l. bank of the small river of the same name, about 20 m. from the sea, and 1700 ft. above its level; lat. $18^{\circ} 0'$ S.; lon. $72^{\circ} 10'$ W. It is a commercial place, being the depot of European merchandise for the S. mountain-districts and the greater part of Bolivia. Area, 25 m. S.W., is the port of Tacna. Pop. 9000.

TACO, an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of a river of same name in Port Settlement, on the coast of Russian America, opposite to Admiralty Island; lat. $57^{\circ} 54'$ N.; lon. $133^{\circ} 37'$ W. It consists of a fort with good houses, lofty pickets, and strong bastions; and has a little harbour, almost land-locked by lofty mountains. The

cheveril, sometimes weighing 150 lbs., is very numerous in the vicinity, and furnishes the chief subsistence of the members of the establishment, consisting of a head-manager, with an assistant, and 22 men. It is visited by seven tribes of Indians, three living on islands, and four on the mainland, and mustering about 4000 souls. The river is ascended by canoes for 100 m., and pursues a serpentine course between lofty mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge.

TACOARY, a river, Brazil. See TAQUARI.

TACOLNESTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1580 ac. P. 501.

TACORA.—1, (or *Chipicani*), A volcano. Bolivian Andes, W. Cordillera, 18 m. N.E. Tacna, 19,740 ft. high.—2, An Indian vil. at the foot of the volcano, 13,690 ft. above sea-level.—3, A pass named from the volcano.

TACOUTCHE-TESSÉ, a river, British N. America. See FRASER.

TACUBA, or TACUBAYA [anc. *Talcoapan*], a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 9 m. W.N.W. Mexico; with a number of beautiful residences, and an archbishop's palace. It was to this place Cortez retired when driven out of the capital in 1520. An image in the church, called the Virgin of Remedios, has often been carried to the capital to give relief in seasons of difficulty or distress. Pop. about 3500.

TACUMSHIN, par. Irel. Wexford; 3154 ac. P. 875.

TACUNGA (La), a tn. Ecuador, often visited by earthquakes, on an extensive plain, watered by the San Felipe, at the foot of the Andes, 50 m. S. Quito. It is a large well-built place, with straight and spacious streets; has several churches and convents, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade in salt-pork. Pop. about 12,000.

TACUTU, a river, S. America, rises in the Sierra Yanina, in the N.E. of Brazilian Guiana; flows first N., then S.W., and after a course of about 150 m., joins I. bank Parima at Fort St. Joaquin. Its chief affluents are the Mahu, Manacarpa, and Xorume, all of which it receives on the right.

TADCASTER, a market tn. and par. England, York (W. Riding). The town, in a beautiful valley on the Wharfe, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the Harrogate and Kirkfenton railway, 9 m. S. York, has 11 straight, well-built, and well-kept streets; a beautiful old Gothic church, with a tower; several Dissenting chapels, a grammar and several other schools; and vestiges of an old castle demolished by Oliver Cromwell. Tadcaster occupies the site of a Roman station called Calcaria, and is mentioned by Bede under the name of Calca-cester. Area of par., 6010 ac. Pop. 2979.

TADJURAH, a seaport, Africa. See TAJOORA.

TADLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 2047 ac. Pop. 876.

TADLOW, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1717 ac. Pop. 189.

TADMARTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2500 ac. Pop. 450.

TADMOR, a ruined city, Syria. See PALMYRA.

TAE-CHOW-FOO, a city, China, prov. Chekiang, I. bank river of same name, about 25 m. from its junction with the sea. There are several islands adjacent to the entrance to the river, which is in lat. 28° 42' N.; lon. 121° 26' E.

TAE-SHAN, an isl. China, Chusan Archipelago. The centre is an extensive plain, with many villages. Near the E. extreme, also, the hills separate, leaving a level plain across the island. It is densely peopled.

TAEZ, TAEs, or TAAZ, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, once the capital of the country, on N. side of Mount Sabér, 52 m. E.N.E. Mocha. Sabér is a group of mountains attaining a height of perhaps 7000 ft., covered with plantations of coffee and khdt; and with villages clustering at every point difficult of access. So populous and productive a district might be naturally supposed to insure the prosperity of the adjacent town, but wars and dissensions have ruined Tæz. On a rock 400 ft. high, projecting from Sabér, stands the citadel called Kahfreh, while below lies the town, encompassed by a wall of brick, faced with stone, and so broad that six or eight horsemen can ride abreast on it. These walls once inclosed a population of 15,000; in the present disorder and dilapidation of the place, it is difficult to estimate the number of its inhabitants. Of its five great mosques, two remain, and are said to be still very handsome. The place is abundantly supplied with water by an aqueduct from Sabér.

TAF, a river, S. Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, at the foot of Brennin Fawr; flows S.S.W., then S.E. to its mouth in Caermarthen Bay, at Laugharne, where it forms a considerable estuary; total course, about 32 m.

TAFALLA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarra, 21 m. S. Pampluna; with a townhouse, an hospital, a ruinous palace, where the kings of Navarra once resided, and which, with the city-walls, are the only remnants of Tafalla's ancient splendour; two churches, two convents, one of them used as schools; a nunnery, several hermitages, a promenade, and two fountains; five tanneries, four oil and three flour mills, and several brandy-distilleries. In 1813 the French, after a vigorous defence, surrendered this place to Mina. Pop. 4330.

TAFELNEH.—1, A fortified maritime tn. Morocco, 45 m. S.S.W. Mogador. Pop. 3000.—2, A lofty headland, about 5 m. N. the town.

TAFFOERI, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Gillolo; lat. 1° N.; lon. 126° 10' E. On its N. coast is a reef, and also a bay with 20 to 30 fathoms water, and good holding ground.

TAFILELT, a principality, Morocco, E. of the Atlas range. Its capital, of same name, near lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 4° 5' W., is formed of several villages or citadels. The inhabitants, chiefly composed of Berbers, are noted for their skill in the preparation of leather. They also manufacture silk stuffs, carpets, and woollen coverings; and carry on a considerable trade with the tribes of Soodan, especially with the town of Timbuctoo. Excellent furs are sent in considerable quantities to Europe. Pop. 10,000.

TAFT, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, in a beautiful plain watered by the Debla, 21 m. S.W. Yazd; famous for its manufactures of carpets, which are considered the finest in Persia. Near it is a lead-mine. Pop. about 6000.

TAFLYLÉ, a tn. Arabia, near the S. frontiers of Syria, 75 m. S.S.E. Jerusalem, in a well watered and wooded district. It furnishes provisions to the pilgrims from Syria.

TAGAI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 38 m. W. Simbirsk, on the Tagaika. It is built chiefly of wood, but has a church of stone, several tanneries, four mills, and a trade in corn. P. 1248.

TAGAI, or SOUWOROFF, a small group of uninhabited isls., N. Pacific, Caroline Archipelago; near lat. 11° 11' N.; lon. 169° 50' E. It consists of a number of islets, thickly covered with trees, and connected by coral-reefs, with apparently deep water in the centre.

TAGAL, or TEGAL, a prov., isl. Java, bounded, N. by the Java Sea, E. prov. Pekalongan, S. Banjoemas, and W. Cheribon; 45 m. E. to W., by 25 m. N. to S. To the S. it is mountainous, culminating in the volcano of Slamet, rising 11,417 ft. above sea-level. From these hills it lowers down N. towards the sea, spreading out into a wide plain, intersected by 45 streams of various magnitudes, all flowing N. to the Java Sea. In general the hill-slopes are covered with woods and shrubs, and with a black fertile soil, excellently adapted for coffee. Indigo, sugar, rice, and maize are likewise cultivated, and many cattle and a few horses are reared. Tigers are numerous, and sea and river fish abundant. Pop. 240,000.

—Tagal, the CAPITAL, is a small town and seaport, 168 m. E. by S. Batavia; lat. 6° 56' S.; lon. 109° 12' E.; with a neat townhouse, a tasteful governor's house, a government school, a roomy market-place, and several boat-building yards. The harbour is small and shallow. Inhabitants engaged as smiths, carpenters, masons, fishermen, and in red-dyeing, which is better understood here than elsewhere in Java. Pop. 7000.

TAGANROG, a tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on a lofty and rocky tongue of land which projects into the Sea of Azof, opposite the mouth of the Don, 28 m. W.N.W. Azof; lat. (church of St. Michael) 47° 12' 12" N.; lon. 38° 57' E. (r.). It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls, and defended by a citadel and other works. Though built chiefly of wood it has an imposing appearance. It is the seat of an admiralty, a court of commerce, and several other courts and public offices; contains 10 churches, of which three are of stone; a Greek monastery, a gymnasium, normal school, exchange, barracks, and quarantine; and has manufactures of earthenware and cordage, a bell-foundry, brick-works, tallow-melting establishments, numerous distilleries and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are constructed. The harbour, though the deepest in the Sea of Azof, is shallow, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 ft.; but its situation secures to it a considerable trade, which has, however, in late years much fallen off. The principal exports are iron, wine, brandy, salt, hides, furs, caviar, tallow, and grain, particularly wheat; the imports, wine, fruit,

tobacco, woollen, cotton, and silk tissues; olive-oil, perfumes, drugs, &c. Taganrog was a favourite residence of the late Emperor Alexander, who built a small palace here, and died in it in 1825. Pop. (1842), 22,472.

TAGERWEILEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Constance; with a church. P. 1020.

TAGGIA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. and 4 m. N.N.E. St. Remo, near a stream of same name. It is an ancient place, supposed by some to be the Roman Tabia. The houses are generally mean in appearance, but there are several imposing palaces or mansions, no fewer than nine churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a courthouse, college, and hospital. Taggia and the vicinity suffered much by an earthquake in 1831. Pop. 3880.

TAGHADOE, par. Irel. Kildare; 4126 ac. Pop. 377.

TAGHBOY, par. Ireland, Galway and Roscommon; 13,996 ac. Pop. 2792.

TAGHEN, par. Irel. Mayo; 6837 ac. Pop. 2051.

TAGHKANIC, or **TACONIC**.—1. A mountain-range, U. States, on the frontiers of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It forms a ramification of the Green Mountains, is about 50 m. long, separates the waters of the Hudson from those which enter Long Island Sound, and in its highest summits attains the height of about 3000 ft.—2. A vil. New York, 40 m. S. Albany; with a woollen-factory, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 1540.

TAGHMACONNELL, par. Irel. Roscommon; 18,827 ac. Pop. 3048.

TAGHMON.—1. An anc. tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 7 m. W. Wexford. The N.E. part of the town is composed of stone and slated houses, generally well built; the remainder consists of mud-cabins, thatched. It has a neat church, R. Catholic chapel, and two schools. Pop. (tn.), 1082. Area of par., 10,125 ac. Pop. 3119.—2. A par. Irel. Westmeath; 3438 ac. Pop. 798.

TAGHSHENOD, par. Irel. Longford; 5713 ac. P. 1517.

TAGHSHINNY, par. Irel. Longford; 4881 ac. P. 1575.

TAGIL, a river, Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 36 m. N.N.W. Ekaterinburg; flows first N. through a valley, where it expands into several lakes, then E.N.E., and after a very winding course of nearly 200 m., joins r. bank Tura.

TAGILSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and E. Perm, on a river of its name; with extensive mines and smelting-furnaces both of iron and copper. Platinum and gold are likewise obtained in the vicinity. The lacquering of iron-plates with a composition capable of resisting the action of boiling-water, forms an important branch of business here.—(Erman's *Siberia*.)

TAGLIAMENTO, a river, Austrian Italy, rises in Mount Mauro, on the frontiers of provs. Udine and Belluno, 4000 ft. above the sea, pursues a very rapid and precipitous course almost due E. past the town of Tolmezzo, then turns S., dividing into several arms; and at the harbour of its own name falls into the Adriatic; total course, about 120 m. In dry seasons the water becomes so shallow that wagons pass through in many parts; but at other times it becomes suddenly flooded, and spreads itself over a width of from 1500 to 2000 yards. It is navigable for about 10 m.

TAGLIOCOZZO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 10 m. W.N.W. Avezzano. It has four parish and several other churches; a ducal palace, and two hospitals. It was founded by the Goths; became the capital of a duchy, and in its vicinity, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, son of the Emperor Conrad IV. Pop. 5300.

TAGLIUNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, r. bank Olzio. It is well built; and has a trade in corn, silk, and wine. Pop. 1913.

TAGODAST, a tn. Morocco, on the summit of a mountain, 98 m. N.E. Morocco city. Pop. 7000.

TAGOLANDA, a small isl., Indian Archipelago, off N.E. end, isl. Celebes; lat. $2^{\circ} 23' N.$; lon. $125^{\circ} 36' E.$; about 20 m. in circumference. It is populous.

TAGUS, the principal river in Spain, and which divides the peninsula into two nearly equal parts. It takes its rise in the mountains which separate New Castile from Aragon, between Albarracin and Orihuela-de-Aragon (prov. Teruel). For about 24 m. it flows N.W., then nearly W. for 20 m., during which it receives the waters of the Molina or Gallo; then S.W. for about 70 m., augmented by the waters of the Guadiela and other streams. It next bends W. between Bel-

monte and Colmenar, and while it preserves generally that direction until it passes Abrantes, in Portugal, it receives successively the waters of the Jarama, united with those of the Henares and Tajuña, the Guadarrama, the Alberche, the Tietar, the Alagon, whose volume is nearly equal to its own; and numerous other streams both in Spain and Portugal. A few miles W. of Abrantes it turns S.W., and falls into the Atlantic at Lisbon, after having washed in its course, which extends about 450 m., exclusive of windings, Aranjuez, Toledo, which it embraces in the form of a horse-shoe; Talavera, Almaraz, Alcantara, and Santarem. Its banks are generally rugged, precipitous, and destitute of vegetation; and the plains through which it flows arid and uncultivated, it being difficult to make its waters available for the fertilization of the soil. Notwithstanding its volume, the Tagus is not navigable to any considerable distance from the sea. Ancient writers give glowing accounts of the Tagus, which contrast strangely with its present aspect; they expatiate on its golden sands, its exquisite fish, its wooded and fertile banks, its ships freighted with merchandise, and the flourishing and populous cities which it washed. Grains of gold are indeed still found, but scarcely sufficient to afford a miserable subsistence to the few poor persons engaged in collecting and washing the sands; and there is good trout-fishing, especially near its source.

TAHAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and N.N.E. Almeria, indifferently built; with a church, courthouse, school, hospital, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1607.

TAHATE, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, in a beautiful valley, 9 m. from Zehid. It was once a place of importance, and is still well built of stone, and contains several mosques. Indigo is cultivated in the vicinity.

TAHITI, or **OTAEITE**, the principal of the Society Islands; lat. $17^{\circ} 29' 12'' S.$; lon. $149^{\circ} 29' W.$ (R.) This beautiful island is about 32 m. long N.W. to S.E., and is an elongated range of highland, which, being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus about 3 m. broad, which connects the two peninsulas; the larger, Tahiti proper, and the smaller named Tairaboo. From a low margin of sea-coast, the land rises to a very considerable height on both extremities of the island, while some highly fertile plains or valleys intersect the ranges in different parts. The highest summit in the



A TAHITIAN FAMILY.—After M. A. Collin.

island is 8500 ft. above sea-level; another attains 6979 ft. From these two peaks, ridges diverge to all parts of the coast, throwing off spurs as they descend. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys, which are of small extent, and in the plain which stretches from the sea-shore to the spurs of the mountains. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance. The climate is warm, but not enervating. The cottages of the natives, who seem fully to appreciate the beautiful scenes around them, are found in retired and lovely spots, and are usually surrounded by neatly-fenced

inclosures. In these are to be seen growing the bread-fruit, vi-apple, and orange, and sometimes extensive groves of tall cocoa-nut trees. The cottages are of an oval form, usually about 50 ft. or 60 ft. long, and 20 ft. broad; the walls formed of bamboos; the floor of natural earth. There are no partitions, but tapa or matting is employed as an occasional screen. The natives are a good-humoured, gay, happy, and cheerful people, and are further described as honest, well-behaved, and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labours of missionaries; and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty, is divided into seven districts, and is the seat of a supreme court. Several vessels of about 130 tons have been built here; these have been employed in the trade to New S. Wales, whither they carry sugar, cocoa-nut oil, and arrow-root, the principal productions of the island; and whence they bring back in return hardware, cloths, calicoes, &c. Most of the vessels that visit Tahiti are whalers, averaging under 100 annually. Tahiti was discovered in 1666, by the Spaniard Quiros, and was afterwards visited by Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook. Estimated pop. 9000.

TAHOORA, **TAHURA**, or **KAULA**, the most W. of the Sandwich Islands of which anything is known; lat. 21° 39' N.; lon. 160° 35' E. It is small, elevated, and uninhabited; but frequented by flocks of birds.

TAHOOROWA, **TAHUROA**, or **KADOOLOWE**, one of the Sandwich Islands, off S.W. point of Maui; lat. 20° 35' N.; lon. 156° 50' E.; length, 14 m.; breadth, 5 m. It is low, almost destitute of verdure, and looks as if it had been once a part of Maui. It is used as a kind of penal settlement.

TAHRAH, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Cutch, 30 m. S.E. Luckput-Bunder; lat. 23° 20' N.; lon. 69° 20' E. The fort is an irregular building, defended by round-towers, flanked by a large tank on each side; the town on the S., and the suburbs on the W.

TAHTAH, a tn. Central Egypt, prov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Siout, l. bank Nile.

TAHUATA, Marquesas isls. See **CHRISTINA (SANTA)**.

TAI-TONG, a populous city, China, prov. Shansee, cap. dep., near the Great Wall, 180 m. W. Pekin. It is situated in a mountainous country, exposed to the incursions of the Tartars, but is well fortified, and has a numerous garrison. It has a considerable trade in prepared skins. Near it various sorts of medicinal plants grow; and marble, porphyry, lapis-lazuli, and jasper are obtained.

TAI-WAN, or **TAI-OUAN**, a tn. China, cap. isl. Formosa, on its S.W. side; lat. 23° 5' N.; lon. 120° 22' E. It is of great extent, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade; but its harbour, though protected from all winds, is now so much silted up, that it only admits small vessels.

TAI-YUEN, a large and populous city, China, cap. prov. Shansee, l. bank Fuen-ho, 270 m. S.W. Pekin; with considerable manufactures of felt-carpets.

TAIABANA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W. Parahiba, r. bank Parahiba; with a church and school. Excellent cotton is raised in the environs. Pop. 1400.

TAIMUR.—1, A cape, Siberia, in the N. of gov. Yeniseisk, forming the W. side of bay of same name, the E. side being formed by Cape Sievero-Vostochni, the most N. extremity of Asia.—2, A lake to the S.E. of the Bay of Taimur, into which it discharges itself by a stream of same name.

TAIN [anc. *Tegna*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 10 m. N.W. Valence, l. bank Rhone, over which there is a wire suspension-bridge, connecting it with the town of Tournon. It is agreeably situated at the foot of a steep hill called the Hermitage; is tolerably well built; has a church, a cotton-mill, a granite quarry, and a trade in wine, particularly that named Hermitage. Pop. 2180.

TAIN, a royal bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Ross, S. shore, Dornoch Firth, 88 m. N.W. Aberdeen. It has two principal streets, somewhat irregular, but very well kept; a parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church; court-house, academy, and other four schools; an industrial school for girls, a mechanics' institute, and some retail trade. Pop. (tn.), 2589. Area of par., 10 m. by 3 m. Pop. 3579.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TAINTIGNES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. S. by W. Tournay; with four breweries, a salt-refinery, brick-kiln, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2191.

TAIRO, **TATARA**, or **KING'S ISLAND**, S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. 15° 4' 25' S.; lon. 144° 36' 45' W. It is nearly of a circular form, surrounded by a narrow reef, above which no part of the surface rises more than 6 ft.; has a deep and apparently productive soil, and incloses a lagoon, well supplied with the pearl-oyster. Though not regularly inhabited, it appears to be occasionally visited by pearl-fishers.

TAJOORA, **TAJURRAH**, or **TAJDURAH**, a seaport tn., E. Africa, Adel, cap. dist., and on an extensive bay of same name; lat. 10° 46' 35' N.; lon. 43° 0' 20' E. It consists of about 300 houses, framed with wood and covered with matting; and has two stone-mosques, an excellent well, with a plentiful supply of good water; a considerable trade in slaves and salt, and a capacious harbour, with a roadstead not well sheltered, but deep enough for the largest vessels. Tajoora is governed by a sultan, who is chief of the Adel tribes, and subject to the Pasha of Egypt. Pop. about 1500.

TAJUNA, a river, Spain, rises in prov. Guadalajara, and derives its waters from the sierras of Maranchon, Clares, and Ciruelos; flows about 94 m., exclusive of windings, and discharges into the Jarama, about 7 m. N. by E. Aranjuez.

TAJURRAH, a seaport, Adel. See **TAJOORA**.

TAK, or **TUK**, a tn. Afghanistan, 26 m. W. of the Indus; lat. 32° 14' N.; lon. 70° 50' E. It is surrounded by a high, strong mud-wall, surmounted by towers; within is a citadel of burned brick, having a lofty tower at each of the four corners, mounted with cannon. It has some transit trade.

TAKA, a tn. Central Asia, khanate and 65 m. N. Khiva, consisting of 500 houses.

TAKELEY, par. Eng. Essex; 3154 ac. Pop. 991.

TAKHTI-SOLEIMAN [Throne of Solomon; anc. *Shiz*], a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 125 m. S.S.E. Tabreez; lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 47° 10' E. The hill appears at first as if isolated, but this is not strictly the case. On the S.W. and N. faces, it presents a steep acclivity to the valley; but at the N.E. and S.E. corners, the ground rises gradually, and on its E. face it is but slightly elevated above the country. The brow of the hill is crowned by a wall about 3 m. in circuit, and having 37 bastions: the whole, where entire, of excellent masonry. Within the walls are the ruins of an ancient city, of a temple, and some other buildings, of the history of which nothing is certainly known.

TAKINOS, a lake, European Turkey, Macedonia, near the head of the Gulf of Contessa, with which it communicates by a short channel. It is 18 m. long, 3 m. broad, and receives the river Struma, and several smaller streams.

TAL, a river in the N. of Afghanistan, rises in the Laspissor Mountains; lat. 36° 14' N.; lon. 73° 6' E.; flows S.W., and after a course of 120 m., joins the Panjkora or Lundye.

TALABAN, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Caceres, on a rising ground surrounded by hills. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, primary school for both sexes, a church, and in the vicinity two hermitages. P. 1862.

TALACHDDU, par. Wales, Brecon; 1818 ac. P. 187.

TALAK, a vil. India beyond the Ganges, prov. and 28 m. S. by E. Aracan; lat. 20° 20' N.; lon. 93° 33' E. It consists of a number of huts, occupied chiefly by Burmese traders, who obtain from the people on the E. side of the Aracan Hills, cotton, thread, bees'-wax, elephants'-teeth, and Burmese silks, in exchange for betel-nut, tobacco, British goods, &c.

TALAMONA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Sondrio, 2 m. E. Morbegno, l. bank Adda. Pop. 2193.

TALANDA, **TALANTI**, or **ATALANTI**.—1, [anc. *Euripus*], A channel, Greece, separating the N.W. part of Negropont from the N.E. of Livadia, and communicating, by comparatively narrow passages, with the channel of Negropont on the S.E., and that of Trikeri on the N.W.; length, about 45 m., breadth, 3 m. to 15 m.—2, A small isl. in the above channel.—3, A tn. [anc. *Opus*], dist. and 18 m. N.N.E. Livadia, at the foot of a mountain of same name. It is the see of a bishop, is defended by a castle, and carries on some trade. Pop. 5000.

TALANTI, Greece. See **TALANDA**.

TALAVERA-DE-LA-REINA, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. Toledo, 64 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tagus. It had formerly three walls, dividing it into different sections; two of these are still preserved. This ancient but decayed town is straggling, dirty, ill paved, and inconvenient; but the walls, towering among the houses, give it a picturesque appearance. It has a handsome townhouse, a prison, granary, theatre, va-

rious primary and advanced schools, several hospitals, various monasteries and nunneries, a Jesuits' college, and four parish churches. There is also a fine but dilapidated bridge, and a pleasant *alameda*. Near it is the hermitage of Santa Anna del Prado, which is built on a pagan temple, and where pagan rites, called *las Mondas de Talavera*, continued to be celebrated down to 1807. Talavera is famous for its silk fabrics; but this branch of industry has greatly fallen off, the number of persons now employed in spinning and weaving in the royal factory not exceeding 400. The other manufactures consist of earthenware, leather, and soap; and there are flour, oil, and chocolate mills, and a fulling-mill. In the vicinity, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesley, with 16,000 British, defeated 34,000 French under Jourdan, Victor, and Joseph Bonaparte. Pop. 5883.

TALAVERA-LA-REAL, a poor vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 10 m. E. Badajoz, l. bank Guadiana; rendered very unhealthy chiefly by the putrid exhalations from the pigsties, dunghills, and stagnant pools with which the town and neighbourhood abound. It has a townhouse, several schools, a nursery, a church, and several oil and flour mills. P. 2239.

TALBENNY, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1425 ac. P. 235.

TALBOT, an isl., U. States, off N.E. coast, Florida, between the mouths of the St. John and the Nassau. It is about 9 m. long, by 2 m. broad; and produces much cotton.

TALCAGUANA, or **TALCAHUANA**, a vil. and small seaport, Chili, on the peninsula which forms the S.W. side of Concepcion Bay. Near it are the remains of fortifications in a very dilapidated state. The anchorage is the best on the coast; and coal has been discovered, and worked to some extent, in the surrounding district, though the quality is said to be inferior.

TALCAN, an isl., S. America, off W. coast, Patagonia, and between it and the isl. of Chiloe; lat. 42° 47' S.; lon. 72° 58' W. It is the largest of the group known by the name of Deseriores, being about 9 m. long, by 4 m. broad; and has a deep inlet on its S.E. side, affording good anchorage.

TALCENT, a fortified tn. Morocco, prov. Sus, on the Tasset, 100 m. S.W. Terodant.

TALGARTH, par. Wales, Brecon; 16,900 ac. P. 1328.

TALI, a large and populous tn. China, prov. and 180 m. N.W. Yunnan, W. bank Lake Eul-hai. Near it excellent tea is grown, and fine marble is found.

TALIBAO (XOELA), an isl. Indian Archipelago, 130 m. N.W. Booroo; lat. (S.W. point) 2° 3' N.; lon. 124° 30' E.; 57 m. long E. to W., by about 17 m. broad. It is hilly; on the N. side are steep cliffs, but the S. side is free of them; on the W. are some reefs. Sago grows freely, and is the chief food of the islanders, who are reputed to be cunning, faithless, cowardly, and murderous in disposition. The females are used as slaves. Fish is superabundant.

TALICOTE, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. Darwar, on an affluent of the Kistna, 160 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort situated near its centre; and has a trade in printed calicoes, brassware, and saddlery. Pop. 5300.

TALISH, **TALICHAH**, or **TALICHIN**, a Russian dist. or khannate, forming the most S. part of Transcaucasia, and bounded N. by the Mogan plain or desert, E. the Caspian Sea, S. the Persian prov. Ghilan, and W. prov. Azerbaijan, from which it is separated by a lofty mountain-range, which may be considered as a ramification of the Caucasus, and a connecting link between it and the Elburz. It is well watered by numerous small streams, which send their waters to the Caspian; and has a climate whose excessive heat is tempered by the mountains and sea-breezes, and a soil generally remarkable for its fertility, and productive in grain, tobacco, wine, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants, a brave and hardy race, are more nominally than really subject to Russia. The capital is Astara, a fort situated on its S. frontier, and not far from the Caspian.

TALISSE, a small isl., 7 m. off N. coast, Celebes.

TALK-O'-TH'-HILL, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Stafford, on elevated ground commanding a view of nine counties, near the Trent and Mersey canal, 5 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has, besides the chapel, which is a small brick-building, a place of worship for the Wesleyans, a national school, a stone-cross in the centre of the village, where a market used to be held; extensive collieries and quarries, and a sulphurous spring, much used in cutaneous affections.

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It is said to have derived its singular name from a *talk* or council of war held here by Charles I., during the civil commotions. Pop. 1973.

TALLA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, compart. and 15 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, l. bank Saluto, near its confluence with the Arno. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, timber, and chestnuts. Guy or Guido of Arezzo, the inventor of musical notes, is said to have been born here. Pop. 2201.

TALLAGHT, par. Irel. Dublin; 21,868 ac. Pop. 4367.

TALLAHASSEE, a tn., U. States, cap. Florida, on a commanding height washed by a small stream, about 26 m. from Port Leon in Appalachie Bay, with which it is connected by railway, and 194 m. E. Mobile. It is of recent origin, having only been commenced in 1824, after it was selected to be the capital; is laid out with great regularity in spacious streets and public squares, and contains, among its principal edifices, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, an academy, a state-house, courthouse, and jail.

TALLAND, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2665 ac. Pop. 1605.

TALLANSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 3210 ac. P. 637.

TALLAPOOSA, a river, U. States, rises in Georgia; flows S.W. into Alabama, and unites with the Coosa, at Fort Jackson, in forming the Alabama; total course, about 120 m., for 36 m. of which it is navigable, except in the dry season.

TALIARRUBIAS, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and E. Badajoz; with a courthouse, prison, hospital, endowed primary school, church, and several chapels; linen-weaving, an oil-press, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2122.

TALLATON, par. Eng. Devon; 2365 ac. Pop. 443.

TALLEY, par. Wales, Caermarthens; 7167 ac. P. 1005.

TALLINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 690 ac. Pop. 267.

TALLOW, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 38½ m. W. by S. Waterford; with a fine old church, a R. Catholic chapel, several schools, six almshouses, fever hospital, poor-house, and a parochial library. Many of the females are employed in lace-work. Area of par., 5015 ac. Pop. 8884.

TALYIA, a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 30 m. S.W. Zemplin, at the foot of the Tokay Hills; with two churches, a synagogue, and a considerable trade in the fine wines grown in the district. Pop. 5710.

TALPAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 44 m. N.N.E. Arad, on the Black Körös; with a Greek church. Pop. 1862.

TALVIG, a small seaport and par. Norway, prov. Finmark, on a circular bay in the fiord of Alten, 43 m. E.N.E. Tromsøe. It has a church, in which the service is conducted alternately in the Norwegian and the Lapland tongues; an elementary school; and a trade in dried fish, and reindeer and fox skins. Pop. (par.) 3156.

TALYLLYN, par. Wales, Merioneth; 15,182 ac. P. 1123.

TAMAMES, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Salamanca. In 1809 the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parque, here defeated the French under General Marchand. P. 915.

TAMAN, or **TMTARAKAN**, a tn. Russia, territory Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the extremity of a peninsula or rather island of same name, formed by the mouths of the Kuban, and at the S.E. entrance of the Strait of Kaffa. It occupies the site of the ancient Phanagoria, the walls of which still inclose it, though the interior is interesting only from its ruins. The few houses actually occupied are miserable huts, partly sunk in the ground, and covered with turf. On August 6, 1853, after a silence of 35 years, an eruption took place of Mount Karabetov, about 2 m. from the town of Taman. It threw up flame and smoke, and caused subterranean noises.

TAMANDARE, a bay, Brazil, and one of the best harbours on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 m. S.S.W. Cape Santo-Agostinho; lat. 8° 43' S.; lon. 35° 5' W. An opening in the reef with which the coast forms the entrance to the bay, which never has less than 4 to 6 fathoms of water. As the reef is low the waves break over it in high winds, and leave vessels without shelter from the S. and N.E.

TAMANDUA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 85 m. W. Ouro-Preto; with four churches, and a considerable trade in hides and cattle, sent to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. (dist.), 8000.

TAMAR.—1, A river, England, rises near the N. extremity of Cornwall, soon after which it becomes the boundary between Cornwall and Devon, for a distance of about 40 m. The Tamar becomes a wide estuary near Beer-Alston, and farther on below Saltash, forms the harbour of Hamoaze,

and ultimately terminates in Plymouth Sound. The scenery of the Tamar is remarkable for its picturesque beauty.—2, A river, Van Diemen's Land, district of Launceston, falls into Port Dalrymple, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to the town of Launceston, a distance of 25 m. or 30 m.

TAMARA, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the coast of Sierra Leone; lat. 9° 28' N.; lon. 13° 48' W. (R.)

TAMARIDA, a seaport tn., beautifully situated on a bay of same name, N. shore, isl. Socotra. It was once a Portuguese station of some importance, and defended by forts, still partly existing; but is now composed of about 150 straggling houses, surrounded with date-trees and gardens.

TAMARITE, an ancient tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, 64 m. E. Saragossa. It has a townhouse, two churches, a theatre, hospital, college, mathematical and other schools; a promenade, and several hermitages. Pop. 1977.

TAMARO, a river, Naples, rises near San Giugliano, prov. Sannio; flows S. and S.E.E., enters the Papal prov. of Benevento, and within it, joins r. bank Calore; total course, 50 fn.

TAMAS (SZENT-), two places, Hungary:—1, (or *Thomasberg*), a market tn., properly forming a suburb of Gran. Pop. 1828.—2, A tn. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on a navigable canal, 5 m. from Uj-Verbasz; with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 9568.

TAMASY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 17 m. S.W. Simontornya; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2039.

TAMATAM, a group of three low coral-islands, N. Pacific, connected by reefs, with a lagoon inside, and well inhabited; lat. 7° 32' N.; lon. 149° 30' E.

TAMATAVE, or **TAMATIVE**, a maritime tn., E. coast, Madagascar; lat. 18° 10' 6" S.; lon. 49° 28' 30" E. (R.) The harbour is approached by narrow channels formed by coral-reefs; and the town consists of about 80 habitable dwellings, surrounded by palisades. Pop. about 2000.

TAMAULIPAS [formerly **NEW SANTANDER**], a dep. Mexican Confederation, bounded N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio-Bravo-del-Norte; N.W. dep. Coahuila; W. Nuevo-Leon and San-Luis-Potosi; S. San-Luis-Potosi and Vera-Cruz; and E. the Gulf of Mexico; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 400 m.; medium breadth, about 130 m.; area, 30,334 sq. m. The coast is low, and fringed with lagoons varying from 10 m. to 18 m. in width, and separated from the sea by belts of sand; and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars, as to make their navigation difficult and dangerous. In the N. part of the state the flatness of the coast is continued to some distance inland, and then rises into elevated, though still comparatively level plains. To the S. the surface becomes finely diversified by mountain, hill, and valley. The most remarkable summits are the *cercos* of Martinez, Xeres, and Coronel, and the sierras of Palma and Carico. Many fine valleys extend in the intervals between the mountains. The most important streams are the Rio-del-Norte or Grande, already mentioned; the Fernando or Tigre, which, besides reaching the coast, also communicates by a branch with the lagoon Madre; the Borbon, which falls into the N. of the same lagoon; the Santander, and the Tampico, which forms the chief boundary between the state and the S. of San-Luis-Potosi. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, especially in the hot season, is almost pestilential. The soil is generally fertile; and the vegetable products include most of the most esteemed grains, woods, fruits, and flowers, both of the temperate and the torrid zones. Cattle in vast numbers—horses, mules, sheep, and goats, to a less extent—are reared on the pastures; and a considerable trade, both in them and in other articles, is carried on chiefly with the states of San-Luis-Potosi, Zacatecas, and Queretaro. The foreign trade is carried on chiefly at the ports of Tampico-de-Tamaulipas and Matamoros; and includes in its imports large quantities of manufactures, both from Europe and the N. American Union. Its capital is Victoria. Pop. (1850), 100,064.

TAMBACH, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 9 m. S.S.W. Gotha; with a church, manufactures of iron, tin, and glass ware, and several mills. Pop. 1351.

TAMBELAN ISLANDS, an island group, China Sea, between Borneo and Singapore; they lie N.W. and S.E., and are moderately elevated. Great Tambelan, the largest in the group, is in lat. 1° N.; lon. 107° 35' E.; on its W. side is a

good anchorage, and good shelter from most winds. A few goats, poultry, &c., may be had here; but natives very poor.

TAMBOV, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Nijnei-Novgorod and Vladimir, W. Riazan and Tula, S. Orel and Voronej, and E. Saratov and Penza; lat. 51° 20' to 55° N.; lon. 38° 40' to 43° 50' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 270 m.; greatest breadth, 195 m.; area, 19,293 geo. sq. m. It forms an extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills. In the S. it assumes the appearance of a steppe, and is so thinly wooded, that large tracts are absolutely without a tree. In the N. the surface consists generally of a light unfertile sand, contains numerous marshes, and has several extensive forests, yielding good ship-timber. The government is well watered, and is nearly equally divided between the basins of the Volga and the Don. The former receives the drainage of the N. portion chiefly by the Mokcha, and its affluents the Tzna and the Vad; the latter receives the drainage of the S. portion, directly in the W. and indirectly in the E., by its principal affluent the Vorona. About one-half of the whole surface is arable, one-fourth under permanent meadows and pastures, and one-fifth in wood. The corn raised leaves a large surplus for export. After corn, the principal crop is hemp, which is grown very extensively and of excellent quality. On the meadows and pastures, vast numbers of excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The last are particularly attended to; and the Spanish and Silesian merinoes are common throughout the government. The only mineral of any consequence is iron, which supplies several blast-furnaces. The staple manufactures are woollen and linen cloth. After these, the most important is soap. The trade, greatly facilitated by the Tzna and the Mokcha, is important, and consists in corn, cattle, honey, soap, butter, cheese, wool, hemp, and iron. The government is divided into 12 circles, of which Tambov is the capital. Pop. (1850), 1,786,000.

TAMBOV, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., 1 bank Tzna, at the confluence of the Studenetz, 263 m. S.E. Moscow. It is an ancient place, surrounded by a dilapidated rampart, and is built chiefly of wood. It contains 13 churches, of which seven are of stone; a monastery, with wooden towers; a gymnasium, military school, seminary, and infirmary; is the residence of a governor, the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; and has manufactures of woollens and sailcloth, an alum-work, a considerable trade with Moscow and St. Petersburg in tallow, leather, wool, and provisions. Pop. (1851), 19,411.

TAMBRE [anc. *Tamaris*], a river, Spain, rises in Galicia, on the W. slope of the sierra which separates provs. Lugo and Coruña; flows W.S.W., and falls into the Atlantic a little below Noya, in the bay of that name; total course, 60 m.

TAME, two rivers, England:—1, Cos. Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall; flows E. and N., and after a course of 38 m., falls into the Trent, 7 m. N. Tamworth.—2, (or *Thame*), Cos. Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 m., falls into the Isis below Dorchester, giving to the former the name of Thames.

TAME, a market tn. England. See **THAME**.

TAMEGA, a river, which rises in Spain, Galicia; flows S.S.W., enters Portugal, and traverses the N.W. part of prov. Tras-os-Montes, and joins r. bank Douro about 25 m. E. Oporto; total course, 100 m., of which about 36 m. are in Spain, and 64 m. in Portugal.

TAMERTON-FOLLIOT, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on a creek of the Tamar, 5 m. N. by W. Plymouth. It contains a number of fine mansions, and has a church, and a richly-endowed free school. Area of par., 5150 ac. Pop. 1147.

TAMERTON (NORTH), par. Eng. Cornwall; 5261 ac. Pop. 516.

TAMIAGUA, a small seaport tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Tampico, E. side lake or lagoon of the same name; lat. 21° 16' N.; lon. 97° 17' E. The houses are built of adobes, and in a straggling manner, close to the lake. Some years since it was celebrated for its fishery, which has now greatly declined. The town, being on low land, is very unhealthy.—The LAKE is about 55 m. long, by 20 m. broad; divided from the Laguna-de-Tampico by a neck of land, and on the E. from the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow strip of sandhills, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 3 m. broad, covered mostly with low brushwood, but in many places with lofty trees. The water of the lake is quite fresh and clear, and abounds in fish and alligators.

TAMIR, a river, Central Asia, Mongolia, country of the Kalkas; flows E.N.E., and joins l. bank Orkhon; total course, 90 m.

TAMISE [Flemish, *Temsche*; anc. *Temsica*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, l. bank Scheldt, 22 m. E.N.E. Ghent; with a pretty church, chapel, communal house, hospital, a fine chateau, several schools, and a musical society; manufactures of sailcloth, cotton goods, hats, pottery, tobacco, leather, chicory, oil, mustard, soap, candles, cordage, and clogs; also breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, a bleachfield, and dye-works; with a trade in corn, flax, linen, leather, &c. Pop. 7653.

TAMLAGHT, three pars. Ireland:—1, Londonderry and Tyrone; 4955 ac. Pop. 2489.—2, (*Fintlagan*), Londonderry; 19,080 ac. P. 5647.—3, (*O'Crilly*), Londonderry; 28,712 ac. Pop. 83,021.

TAMLINGTAR, a tn. Nepal, between the Arun and Soreya; lat. 27° 18' N.; lon. 86° 52' E. Pop. about 6000.

TAMMERFORS, or **TAMERFORS**, a tn. Russia, Finland, circle and 43 m. N.W. Tavastehus, beautifully situated on a river of same name, which connects Lake Näsijärvi with Lake Pyhäjärvi. It is the principal centre of manufactures in Finland, having several dye-works, fulling-mills, a paper and a cotton-spinning mill, and a considerable foundry. Its annual fair, held in February, is much frequented. Pop. (1841), 2005.—(*La Finlande, par Prince E. Galitzin*.)

TAMOOK, one of the smaller Sooloo Islands; lat. 6° 28' N.; lon. 121° 56' E.

TAMPA, a bay, Gulf of Mexico. See **ESPIRITU (SANTO)**.

TAMPICO, or **SANTA-ANA-DE-TAMAULIPAS**, a seaport tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, 128 m. S.E. Victoria, on the Panuco, which, 5 m. below, enters the Gulf of Mexico; lat. 21° 50' N.; lon. 98° W. It is built on a rising slope of ground. The streets are wide, and are laid out at right angles to each other; and have a respectable appearance, possessing some very fine houses, both of brick and stone, many of them in the old Spanish style, with flat roofs. It has two churches, a tower, built to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish invasion in 1828; a prison, a monument in honour of the president Santa Ana, a custom-house, two hospitals, and a Protestant burying-ground. It carries on a considerable trade with Great Britain and the U. States. The town being situated among marshes, large vessels cannot approach it. Its bar is dangerous, and its harbour is considered unsafe. Pop. about 7000.—The LAKE of Tampico is a shallow lagoon at the N. extremity of dep. Vera-Cruz, 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It communicates N. with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico rivers, and E. with the Lake of Tamiagua. It is celebrated for its prawns, which are very large; immense quantities of them are caught, and besides supplying the vicinity, a large quantity is salted and dried, and sent to the interior for sale.—The river Tampico, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15' N.; lon. 97° 46' W. Total length, 200 m. (See Mexico.)

TAMSWEG, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle and 59 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, at the confluence of the Taurach and Muhr, in the valley of Lungau. It is well built; and has a church, a school, a burgher-hospital, and several mills. Pop. 2260.

TAMWORTH, a bor., market tn., and par. England, cos. Stafford and Warwick. The town, 22 m. N.E. Stafford, at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, is partly in both the above-named counties. It is large and well built, and surrounded by rich and luxuriant meadows. It has a handsome town-hall, situated in the market place; a large and ancient church, places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and R. Catholics, a free grammar-school, Sir Robert Peel's school, national and infant schools, and numerous charities, including an almshouse endowed by Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's hospital, London; a library and reading-room. Tape and paper are manufactured here to some extent. Tanning, calico-printing, and brewing are also carried on. Tamworth sends two members to Parliament. Area of par., 12,420 ac. Pop. 8655.

TANA-ELV, a river, Europe, rises on the frontiers of Finland and Norway; flows N.N.E., forming part of the boundary between the Russian and the Norwegian territories; finally enters Norway, and flowing almost due N., falls into the Tana-fjord, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 180 m. It abounds with salmon.

TANAGA, one of the Aleutian isls.; lat. 51° 59' N.; lon. 178° 10' W. (R.); about 33 m. long E. to W., and 4 m. broad. At its S.W. point is a volcano, and close by, a bay, about 4 m. broad, and 8 m. long. Water is abundant.

TANAH, a tn. Lower Egypt, near the centre of the delta of the Nile, celebrated for its festivals, held twice a year, in honour of a famous Moslem saint called Sayd Ahmed el Beddowee, who is buried in it.

TANAH-PILEH, a tn., isl. Sumatra, state and 30 m. from Jambi. The environs yield dragon's-blood, benzoin, and rattans. Pop. 4000.

TANAKEKE, a small isl. Java Sea, 17 m. off S.W. extremity of Celebes; lat. 5° 28' S.; lon. 119° 17' E. (R.); about 12 m. in circumference, surrounded by a cluster of small islets.

TANANARIVO, a tn. Madagascar, cap. of Ankova and of all Madagascar, about the centre of the island; lat. 18° 56' S.; lon. 47° E.; 4000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. about 25,000.

TANARO [Latin, *Tanarus*], a river, Sardinian States, rises in Mount Tende, near the pass of that name, in the Maritime Alps; flows circuitously N.N.E., passes Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, and about 10 m. below, joins r. bank Po; total course, 150 m., of which 45 m., commencing at Asti, are navigable at least by barges. Its principal affluents are Belbo, Bormida, Elero, Pesio, Stura, Borba, and Versa.

TANCOS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 10 m. S.S.E. Thomar, r. bank Tagus; with an hospital and almshouse. Pop. 530.

TANDAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; lat. 24° 49' N.; lon. 88° 15' E.; surrounded by swamps and stagnant water, and consequently unhealthy.

TANDERGEE, a tn. Ireland, co. and 10 m. W. by S. Armagh, strikingly situated on an eminence. It has an Established church, two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a Presbyterian meeting-house; several schools, and considerable manufactures of linen; but the chief employment is agricultural. Pop. 1496.

TANDI, a vil. Punjab, on the Chenaub, princip. Lahul; lat. 32° 32' N.; lon. 77° 3' E.; about 8000 ft. above sea-level.

TANDRIDGE, par. Eng. Surrey; 3944 ac. Pop. 594.

TANEGA-SIMA, an isl. Japan, S. Kiusiu, from which it is separated by the Strait of Van Diemen; length, 30 m.; average breadth, about 15 m. It is high and mountainous, but well cultivated.

TANEY, par. Irel. Dublin; 4563 ac. Pop. 3929.

TANFIELD, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Durham, on a height above the Houghwell, 7 m. S.W. Gateshead. It is irregularly built; and has a chapel, two paper-mills, and extensive collieries. Pop. 3480.

TANFIELD (West), par. Eng. York; 3139 ac. P. 628.

TANGERMÜNDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, l. bank Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. It has several public offices, a church, and two hospitals; manufactures of woollen cloth, shot, and sieves; several oil-mills, some shipping, and a trade in corn and cattle. The first margraves of Brandenburg resided here. Pop. 4215.

TANGIER, or **TANDISHA** [anc. *Tingis*, or *Traducta Julia*], a seaport tn. Morocco, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, S.E. of Cape Spartel; lat. (consul's house) 35° 47' 12' N.; lon. 5° 48' 30' W. (R.) It stands on a height near a spacious bay, and rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and several forts; but with exception of the main street, which traverses it E. to W., and is tolerably well built, it consists of wretched houses, huddled together in narrow dirty lanes. The only exceptions to the general wretchedness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls, and those of a few wealthy merchants. The principal buildings are the castle, or *alcassaba*, occupying a commanding height, but in a very dilapidated state; several mosques, one of which is handsome; several Jewish synagogues, and a R. Catholic church. The harbour, which was once capacious, and protected by a mole, is excellently situated, and was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all the maritime countries of Europe; but neglect has allowed it to fall into complete disrepair, and it is now both inconvenient and difficult of access. The trade, now chiefly confined to Gibraltar, and a few places on the Spanish coast, is very limited; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetuan and Fez.

Tangier is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans, and afterwards successively to the Goths and Arabs. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them, in 1662, to the British, who erected a mole which gave protection to the largest

3900 sq. m. This is one of the most valuable parts of British India, and the granary of the Madras territories. Most part of the surface, forming the delta of the Coleroon and Cavery rivers, is a low, level, and highly cultivated plain, intersected by numerous rivers, and covered by rice-ground

with cocoa-nut groves interspersed. South of this tract the country is more elevated and undulating. Dry grains, some cotton, and coarse tobacco are here produced. Pulses, garden-plants, fruits, coriander, cummin, indigo, &c., are raised. Iron, wax, nitre, glue, &c., are received from the adjacent districts. Silks, muslins, and cottons are woven at Tanjore, Combaconum, and Negapatam; ship-building and rope-making are carried on at the last-named place; copper utensils and oils are made elsewhere. The district is noted for good roads; productive salt-pans exist near Point Calymere. It is assessed under the village system. Hindoo institutions prevail here in great perfection; and the architecture of the pagodas is very uniform throughout Tanjore. This district became a British possession in 1799. Pop. 1,128,730.

TANJORE, a city, Hindoostan, presid. Madras, cap. above dist., in a fertile plain, about 45 m. from the sea, and 170 m. S. by W. Madras; lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 79° 12' E.

The fortified town, about 4 m. in circuit, contains the palace of the rajah, numerous pagodas, and irregular streets. Outside of it are other quarters, an English church, the British residency, and a remarkable pagoda, with a tower 200 ft. in height, and a sculptured bull, which is one of the triumphs



TANGIER, from the Field of Sacrifice.—From Taylor, *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne*, &c.

vessels, and kept possession of it for 22 years. It declined rapidly on falling into the hands of the Moors. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

TANGIER ISLANDS, a small group, U. States, Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, N. part of mouth of Pocomoke Bay.

TANGIPAHAO, a river, U. States, rises in Mississippi; flows S. into Louisiana, then S. by E. to Lake Pontchartrain, 16 m. W.S.W. Madisonville; total course, about 80 m.

TANGLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1561 ac. Pop. 278.

TANGMERE, par. Eng. Sussex; 774 ac. Pop. 221.

TANGNOU, a mountain-range, Chinese Empire, Kalkas country, lying nearly along the parallel of 50° N., and between lon. 90° and 100° E. It commences on the frontier of Siberia, where it detaches itself from the Altai, stretches in a S.S.E. direction, and separates the basins of the Yenisei from the streams that flow to the great central plateau of Asia.

TANINGE, **TANNINGE**, or **TANNINGES**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 9 m. E.N.E. Bonneville, at the foot of a lofty rock, commanding a beautiful view. It has a court of justice, a school established in the buildings of an old convent, manufactures of nails, leather, and rural implements; slate-quarries, extensively worked for exportation; and a seam of lignite. Pop. 3020.

TANIS, or **SAN**, a tn. Lower Egypt, on a branch of the Nile, 10 m. above its mouth in Lake Menzaleh. It is now merely a village of huts; but its ancient importance is attested by the height and magnitude of its mounds, which extend 1 m. N. to S., and nearly 2 m. E. to W. The most celebrated of the ruins are those of the temple, which stood in an inclosure about 1500 ft. long, by 1250 ft. broad. They consist of fragments of walls, columns, and fallen obelisks. The last, to the number of 10, all of the time of Remeses the Great, are composed of granite, and when erect, must have varied from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height. Tanis is the Zoan of Scripture; and in its 'field' or plain, now a barren waste, were performed the miracles which compelled Pharaoh to let the children of Israel go.

TANJORE, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, extending along the E. or Coromandel coast; lat. 9° 50' to 11° 25' N.; lon. 78° 45' to 79° 55' E.; bounded N. by the dist. of S. Arcot, and W. by those of Trichinopoly and Madura; area,



THE GREAT PAGODA, TANJORE.—From Daniel's *Views in India*.

of Hindoo art. In the rajah's palace is a group by Flaxman. The best residences at Tanjore are substantially built of brick and lime, and often tastefully decorated; the inferior dwellings, and those in the adjacent villages, are of mud and tiled or thatched. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Tanjore is connected by good roads with the chief towns of its district, and with Trichinopoly. It was besieged and taken by the British in 1773. Pop. 80,000.—(Rep. on the *Topography and Statistics of the Madras S. Div.*; *Trigon. Survey*, &c.; *Madras Almanac*.)

TANKARDSTOWN, two pars. Irel.:—1, Kildare and Queen's co.; 8350 ac. P. 702.—2, Limerick; 1710 ac. P. 344.

TANKERSLEY, par. Eng. York; 8404 ac. P. 1928.

TANN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Ulster, here crossed by a bridge, 62 m. N. by E. Würzburg. It is surrounded by walls; contains a Protestant church, three castles, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; oil, saw, and other mills; and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1360.

TANNA, a tn. Germany, Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wetterau, S.S.E. Schleitz, with a church. Pop. 1487.

TANNA, an isl., S. Pacific, New Hebrides; lat. $19^{\circ}30'54''$ S.; lon. $169^{\circ}28'42''$ E. (n.). It consists chiefly of a high range of mountains, with an active volcano. Excepting the latter, the whole island is well wooded, and contains abundance of fine cocoa-palms. It is well cultivated, and produces bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, yams, taro, sugar-cane, and wild figs. The natives are a stout race, and were cannibals, but now have several missionary teachers resident among them.

TANNA, a tn. Hindoostan, on the E. shore of isl. Salsette, 20 m. N.N.E. Bombay. It is a neat and flourishing place, defended by a small but regular fortress, and containing a considerable cantonment of British troops. It is inhabited chiefly by Hindoos, and the descendants of Portuguese, who, both in habits and colour, greatly resemble Hindoos.

TANNADICE, par. Scot. Forfar; 38,000 ac. P. 1517.

TANNINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1602 ac. P. 243.

TANSOR, par. Eng. Northampton; 2050 ac. P. 256.

TANTALEM, a large isl. Gulf of Siam, about 1 m. from the coast of Lower Siam, N. extremity, Point Ligor; lat. $8^{\circ}30'$ N.; lon. $100^{\circ}30'$ E. It is 90 m. long, and 18 m. broad at the widest part; average breadth, about 12 m.

TANWORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, near the canal from Birmingham to Stratford, 4 m. N.N.W. Arden; with a church, Independent chapel, two endowed schools, and manufactures of wick-yarn. Area, 9400 ac. Pop. 1892.

TAORMINA [anc. *Tauromenium*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S. by W. Messina, on one of the summits of Mount Taurus. It is a place of some strength, but, though formerly an important town, has now a dull, deserted look. It contains several churches, particularly that of San Pancrazio, partly composed of an ancient Greek temple, and said to be the first church erected in Sicily; a Dominican convent, and old Saracen castle. Among earlier antiquities are a theatre, a naumachy, aqueduct, and supposed temple of Apollo. Some trade is carried on in wine and hemp, which are shipped at a small port in the adjoining bay. Pop. 4000.

TAOS, a tn. Upper Texas, 65 m. N. Santa Fé; lat. $37^{\circ}5'$ N.; lon. $105^{\circ}40'$ W.

TAOUK, or **TOAK**, a tn. Turkish Kurdistan, 30 m. S. Kerkook, on an affluent of the Tigris.

TAPAGIPE, or **ITAPAGIPE**, a vil. and par. Brazil, about 10 m. N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in the Bay of All-Saints; with two churches, and a summer-residence of the archbishops of Brazil, and extensive building-docks.

TAPAJOS, a river, Brazil, formed by the confluence of the Arinos and Juruna, on the N. frontiers of prov. Mato-Grosso; lat. $9^{\circ}30'$ S. The united stream, taking the name of Tapajos, enters prov. Para, flows N.N.E. at first in a narrow stream hemmed in by mountains, but afterwards in a broad and deep channel, receives the Preto and several important tributaries almost all on the right, and finally at Santarem joins r. bank Amazon, of which it is one of the main tributaries. Its navigation is impeded only by two cataracts, and though it is not so deep as the Madeira, it contains much fewer obstructions, and furnishes both a shorter and an easier channel for the traffic of the towns of Mato-Grosso and Cuiaba.

TAPANHUACANGA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 20 m. S.W. Minas-Novas, in a basin encircled by verdant and wooded hills. It was a place of some importance while the mines were productive, but has since greatly decayed. It has a church, and about 100 white-washed houses covered with tiles. The inhabitants practise the ordinary handicrafts, and are cabinet-makers, carpenters, masons, &c., but the employment being very limited, they live in very penurious circumstances; while they despise agriculture, and consequently leave the fertile land around them almost uncultivated.

TAPE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csongrad, on the Theiss, 2 m. from Szegedin; with a church, and an extensive trade in rush-mats. Pop. 1879.

TAPEANTANA, one of the Sooloo isls., S. Basilan; lat. $6^{\circ}14'$ N.; lon. $122^{\circ}8'$ E. (n.); with a regular peaked high mount on the W. part, and lowland stretching out to the E.

TAPER, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, in an extensive valley, where there was once a mine of gold, now exhausted, 22 m. S.W. Serro. It has a church, and manufactures cotton-cloth, counterpanes with a red and blue strip, towels and napkins, which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro, and also hats of cotton in imitation of felt.

TAPIAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Königsberg, r. bank Pregel; with a court of justice, a church, castle, and house of correction; manufactures of carpets and hosiery, and some general trade. Pop. 3226.

TAPISI, or **TAPICHE**, a river, S. America, rises in the N.E. of Peru; flows N.N.W., expanding into a lake of same name, enters Ecuador, and after a course of above 200 m., joins r. bank Paro or Ucayle.

TAPLOW, par. Eng. Bucks; 1920 ac. Pop. 704.

TAPOLCZANY, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Kis*, or *Mule*), a market tn. Hither Danube, co. Bars, 6 m. W. Königsberg; with a handsome church, elegant chateau, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1061.—2, (*Nagy*, or *Gross*), A market tn., co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Neutra; with a church, a ruins castle, and large horse and cattle fairs. Pop. 2475.

TAPOOL, a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago, S.W. of isl. Sooloo; lat. $5^{\circ}40'$ N.; lon. $120^{\circ}50'$ E. It abounds in small cattle, goats, and yams, and has plenty of fresh-water.

TAPPANNOOLY BAY, isl. Sumatra, S.W. coast; lat. $1^{\circ}43'48''$ N.; lon. $98^{\circ}45'$ E. (n.); an extensive harbour, or rather series of coves and harbours, formed by the different islands in it, where ships may lie sheltered from all winds. There is a village of the same name at the head of the bay.

TAPPANTOWN, a vil., U. States, New York, 130 m. S. Albany; with two churches and a few stores. Major André was executed here as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780.

TAPTEE, **TUPTEE**, or **TAPTY**, a river, Hindoostan, rises in prov. Gundwana; flows first W.S.W., passing Boorhanpoor, then nearly due W. across provs. Candeish and Gujerat, and after a course of about 460 m., falls, by several mouths, into the Gulf of Cambay, 20 m. below Surat, and 30 m. S. of the mouth of the Nerbudda. The principal affluents of the Taptee are the Poorna, Ghien, and P'auzera, which all join it on the left.

TAQUARI, two rivers, Brazil:—1, (or *Tucuary*), Rises in prov. Mato-Grosso; flows N.W., then S.W., and receives numerous streams, and finally joins l. bank Paraguay in lat. $19^{\circ}15'$ S.; total course, above 260 m. It abounds with fish, and in some places is interspersed with islands. About 120 m. from its mouth a cataract impedes the navigation.—2, (or *Tebicuary*), Rises in prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in the Gulf-General, lat. 18° S., flows S., and after a course of about 140 m., joins l. bank Jacuhi. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 m.

TAR, a river, U. States, N. Carolina, flowing S.E. by E., and entering Pamlico Sound by a wide estuary, after a course of about 180 m., near Washington.

TARA:—1, Atn. Siberia, gov. and 230 m. E.S.E. Tobolsk, cap. circle, on a considerable height near the confluence of the Agarka with the Irtysh, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and defended by a fort; and has five churches, a mosque, manufactures of ordinary and morocco leather, hats, and vitriol; a fishery, and several annual fairs. An active trade is carried on with Bokhara and China. Pop. (1842), 5086.—2, A river, Siberia, rises in the Barabinska steppe, gov. Tomsk; flows W.S.W. into gov. Tobolsk, then N.W., and joins r. bank Irtysh near the town of same name, after a course of about 160 m.

TARA, par. Irel. Meath; 3364 ac. Pop. 422.

TARADELL (**SAN-GENIS-DE**), a tn. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 35 m. from Barcelona. It has a public square adorned with a fountain, a church, courthouse, and school; manufactures of bombazine and corduroy, and some trade in these articles, and in agricultural produce. P. 1793.

TARAKAI, or **GULF OF TARTARY**, an arm of the Sea of Japan, which extends N. between Manchouria and the isl. of Tarakai, having a length of about 400 m., with a breadth of 160 m. At the N. extremity, where it becomes extremely shallow, it communicates with the Gulf of Sagalin, or estuary of the Amoor.

TARAKAI, **KRAFTO**, or **SAGHALIEN**, a large isl. extending along the E. coast of Manchouria, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary; the N. part tributary to China, the S. to Japan. Some have alleged it to be a peninsula, connected by a belt of sand with the coast of Asia, about 170 m. from its N. extremity. It is about 600 m. long, and 25 m. to 120 m. broad; lat. 45° to $54^{\circ}20'$ N.; lon. 142° to 145° E.; area, about 30,000 sq. m. The S. end of the island is separated from the Japanese island of Yesso by the Strait

of La Perouse, and at its extremity is indented by a large bay, extending 50 m. from S. to N., called the Bay of Aniva. Two ranges of mountains commence respectively at capes Crillon and Aniva, the two most S. points of the island, stretching N.W. and N.E., and meeting in Bernizel peak; lat. $47^{\circ}22'N$; lon. $141^{\circ}40'E$. The mountains on the W. side slope suddenly, and approach very near to the water's edge, leaving, however, in most cases a level strip, which is generally covered with lofty trees. The opposite shore, on the contrary, is very low and sandy. N. of this mountainous region is a level tract of sandy and swampy ground, but the most N. division is hilly and fertile. The climate appears to be colder than that of most other places under the same latitude, and the island is entirely covered all the year round with fogs of astonishing density. Fir, oak, birch, and maple abound in the forests, and large quantities of timber are exported to Japan for building purposes. Gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries are the principal fruits. Salmon and herrings are very plentiful; they are cured and prepared for the foreign market. Whales are found in great numbers along the E. coast, and in the Strait of La Perouse; and train-oil in bladders is largely exported. Bears and martens are the only wild animals mentioned. The inhabitants are Ainos, of the same race as those which inhabit the island Yesso, and are 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. high. Their only manufacture is a kind of cloth, made from willow-bark; other articles of clothing being procured from Japan and Manchuria. Their food consists mainly of fish and roots, especially garlic, and the root of a kind of lily.

TARAKLI, or **TEKEKI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anadolia, on a stream of same name, 100 m. S.E. Constantinople. It consists of about 400 houses, and appears to be a wealthy place; with manufactures of articles in bone and wood, dye-works, and a trade in wine and silk, extensively produced in the vicinity. Tarakli is supposed to be the ancient Hieracila.

TARANCON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 45 m. S.E. Madrid. It contains a palace, erected by the Duke of Rianares, which may vie with the best at Madrid; two schools, several fountains, four hermitages, and a fine parish church; and has numerous oil-mills, manufactures of linens and plain cloths, and a trade in wine. P. (agricultural), 4375.

TARANSAY, or **TARINSAY**, an isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Outer Hebrides, 2 m. off W. coast, Harris, and at the entrance to West Loch Tarbert. It is of irregular form, high, rocky, and conspicuous, with hardly any soil; about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad at the widest part. Inhabitants engaged in fishing and kelp-burning.

TARANTA, a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.S.W. Lanciano, near l. bank Aventino; with two churches. P. 1190.

TARANTAISE, or **TARANTASIA**, a prov. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, bounded N. by Faencigny, N.W. Upper Savoy, W. and S. Maurienne, and E. Piedmont; length, E. to W., about 39 m.; mean breadth, about 21 m.; area, 683 sq. m. Its surface is very mountainous throughout, being covered on the E. by the Cottian Alps, which here present the lofty summits of Mont Iseran and Little St. Bernard. The principal stream is the Isère. The rugged nature of the ground unfits it generally for regular agriculture, though there are some fertile valleys, in which a good deal of corn is grown, but the chief dependence is on the pastures, which rear great numbers of sheep and cattle. The minerals also are of considerable value. Pop. (1852), 45,841.

TARANTASCA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 4 m. N. Coni, near l. bank Grana; with a church, three oratories, a townhouse, school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 1869.

TARANTO [anc. *Tarentum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, and at the N. extremity of the gulf of same name, 35 m. S.E. Matera. It stands on a lofty eminence, defended by a citadel; is the see of an archbishop, and has a harbour, once deep and capacious, but now very much silted up. It is well built; and contains many handsome private mansions and public edifices. Among the latter are a cathedral, and several other churches, 10 monasteries, one of which is particularly handsome; five nunneries, a diocesan seminary, a very large orphan and foundling, and two other hospitals. The manufactures include linen, cotton, velvet, muslin, and gloves of the fibres of the *Pinna marina*,

of which great numbers are taken in the gulf. The scarlet dye of Taranto, long famous, still enjoys some repute. The trade is of little importance. Taranto was at one time a large and powerful city, which had 14 neighbouring towns subject to it, could furnish an army of 5000 cavalry, and 3000 foot-soldiers, and scoured the Adriatic with its fleets. It was taken by Fabius Maximus, during the second Punic war, and given up to pillage. The destruction was afterwards completed by the Saracens, and hence there are few remains of ancient buildings. Pop. 18,000.

TARANTO (GULF OF), a gulf formed in the S.E. extremity of the Italian peninsula, by the Ionian Sea. Its entrance, formed in the S.W. by Point Alice, and in the N.E. by Cape Santa Maria de Leuca, is about 70 m. wide, and the gulf is nearly 80 m. deep. It receives, among other streams, the Bisento, Agri, Sinnò, and Cosale.

TARAPACA, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. of same name, on a mountain-torrent, about 12 m. above its mouth in the Pacific; lat. $19^{\circ}56'S$; lon. $69^{\circ}35'W$. It consists of houses of adobe, and seldom more than one story high. Farther up the ravine of the torrent, are the Indian settlements of Pachica, Laosana, and Puchurcha, near the last of which are old gold, silver, and lead mines of the Spaniards.—The province, lat. 19° to $21^{\circ}30'S$; lon. $68^{\circ}15'$ to $70^{\circ}22'W$, is bounded N. by prov. Arica, W. the Pacific, S. the desert of Atacama, and E. Bolivia; greatest length, N. to S., 150 m.; breadth, 130 m. The coast is arid and bold, mountains of porphyry often rising abruptly from the sea, from 3000 ft. to 6000 ft. This maritime tract, about 30 m. wide, is very rugged, and owing to the prevalence of sand and salt, is in general almost destitute of vegetation. Behind it is the pampa or great plain of Tamarugal, which has an average height of about 3000 ft., and stretches through the whole length of the province, with a breadth of 30 m. This plain reaches the base of the Andes, which have here several very lofty summits, including that of the Lirima or Chuncura, supposed to be 24,000 ft. or 25,000 ft. high. Immediately beyond, terminating the province on the E., is an elevated undulating region with considerable depressions, some of them affording good pasture, and land on which some millet is raised, and others occupied by lakes containing fish. The province yields such large quantities of silver that it has been designated the Potosi of Peru; it also has rich copper-mines, from which the first cargo was sent to England in 1851; and immense deposits of nitrate of soda. It is divided into four curatos—Tarapaca, Pica, Sibaya, and Camilla. Pop. 11,000.

TARARE [anc. *Tararum*], a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 20 m. N.W. Lyons. Its prosperity is of very recent date, and is owing to the successful introduction of the manufacture of fine muslins, of which from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pieces are annually produced in the town and surrounding country, employing about 50,000 persons. The other manufactures are silk goods and merinoes. Pop. 8800.

TARASCON [anc. *Tarasco*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, advantageously situated l. bank Rhone, opposite



THE CASTLE OF TARASCON.—From France Monumetale et Pittoresque.

Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension-bridge, 50 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. It is surrounded by walls, flanked

with towers, and entered by three gates. The streets are wide and regular, and one of them is lined with arcades. The principal buildings are the old castle, seated on a height overhanging the river; the church, a handsome Gothic structure of the 11th century, with a finely-sculptured portal; the townhouse, courthouse, theatre, general hospital, and public library. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, serge, silk goods, hempen and cotton cloth, vermicelli, soap, starch, and cordage. There are also brandy-distilleries, wax-refineries, tanneries, brick-works, and building-yards for barges. The trade is in wine, brandy, oil, hemp, wool, wood, coal, medicinal plants, lucerne-seed, and madder. Pop. 9150.

TARASP, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, Lower Engadine, r. bank Inn, on a plateau about 4000 ft. above sea-level, 40 m. E. by S. Coire. It has an old castle still habitable, finely situated on a conical hill; and has recently become a place of considerable resort, in consequence of the discovery of a mineral-spring, which has led to the erection of various hotels and lodging-houses. Tarasp is the only R. Catholic village in the Engadine. Pop. 403.

TARAWA, or **KNOX**, an island, N. Pacific, Gilbert Archipelago; lat. $1^{\circ} 29' N.$; lon. $173^{\circ} 5' E.$ It is 20 m. long, N.W. to S.E.; of coral formation, with a lagoon; partially wooded, and inhabited by natives in a very savage state.

TARAZONA [anc. *Turiaso*], an episcopal city, Spain, Aragon, prov. and 57 m. W.N.W. Saragossa, on the Queiles, here crossed by several bridges. The city proper forms a kind of amphitheatre, its streets resembling an irregular stair, the whole producing a fine effect. Tarazona has various schools of elementary and advanced education, a *seminario-conciliar*, or academy; an hospital, a house of refuge, a theatre, and the very ancient episcopal palace, once the residence of the kings of Aragon. There are also four parish churches, several convents, hermitages, fountains, and a beautiful *pasco*. The cathedral, founded about the 13th century, is externally a tasteless medley of Byzantine and Gothic architecture, but the interior is very grand and imposing, and although many successive ages have contributed to its embellishment, there is no incongruity observable. Tarazona formerly supplied a large proportion of the inhabitants of Spain with cloths and baizes, now quite an insignificant branch of its industry. It still has manufactures of hempen shoes and of hats, 11 oil and 12 flour mills, and a tannery; but the inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Here were celebrated, in 1170, the nuptials of Alonzo VIII. of Castile, with Leonora, daughter of Henry II. of England. P. 6413.

TARAZONA, a tn. Spain, prov. Albacete, 112 m. S.E. Madrid. It has a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, a parish church, and a hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 5257.

TARBAGATAI, a dist. Chinese Turkestan, between Cobdo and the Kirghiz steppe, and inhabited chiefly by emigrants from the latter. The chief town, called Tuguchuck by the Kirghiz, and Sulting-ching by the Chinese, is situated in lat. $46^{\circ} 8' N.$; lon. $82^{\circ} 38' E.$; near the S. base of the Tarbagatai Mountains, a lofty chain between the lakes Zaisan and Balkash-Nor; and contains about 600 houses, half of which belong to the garrison. It is one of the nine fortified towns under the control of the commandant at Kuldsha, and a place of some trade with the Kirghiz. There are about 2500 Manchoo and Chinese troops stationed here, with two residents invested with high powers to superintend the trade and intercourse across the frontier.—(*Middle Kingdom*.)

TARBAT, par. Scot. Ross; 6400 ac. Pop. 2151.

TARBENA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 36 m. N.E. Alicante; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and the ruins of an old Moorish castle; manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, and a trade in corn, oil, and silk. P. 1973.

TARBERT, a small maritime tn. Ireland, co. Kerry, 34 m. W. by S. Limerick, at the head of an inlet of the Shannon, called Tarbert Bay. It possesses a neat church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house. Tarbert Bay affords the best anchorage on the S. side of the estuary. Pop. 996.

TARBERT (East), a small seaport tn. Scotland, co. Argyll, picturesquely situated on a very narrow isthmus, which unites the districts of Kintyre and Knapdale. It has an Established chapel, a Free church, and a good herring-fishery. Steamers from Glasgow fly regularly to Tarbert; where passengers and goods are taken across the isthmus, on

their way to Islay, &c.—(WEST TARBERT), A vil. about 1 m. from above, across the isthmus, with a good quay, at the head of W. Tarbert Loch, an arm of the sea, 10 m. long, by about 1 m. broad. Steamers ply regularly from W. Tarbert to Islay.

TARBES [anc. *Castrum Bigerronum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, beautifully situated, 110 m. S. Bordeaux, in full view of the Pyrenees, l. bank Adour, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is a well-built, cheerful-looking town; kept remarkably clean by means of canals supplied from the river; and possesses fine promenades and three good squares. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, a modern structure, erected on the site of the old castle of the counts of Bigorre, of which Tarbes was the capital; the church of St. John, the church of the Carmelites, with a remarkable spire; the prefecture, occupying the old episcopal palace; the civil hospital, college, and barracks. The manufactures consist of leather and paper; and the trade, which is important, includes, besides these articles, white wine, iron, cattle, and agricultural produce. Tarbes is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a communal college, diocesan seminary, and agricultural society. It is mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Bigorra, and afterwards, under the Romans, became one of the principal cities of Aquitania. On the decline of the empire, it was ravaged in succession by the Goths, Vandals, Alains, and Vascons. It afterwards passed to the English monarchs as part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor, and remained in their possession for 300 years. The Black Prince held his court at Tarbes. Pop. 11,536.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony and par. Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.E. Ayr. The village covers a considerable space of ground, and contains many neat houses. It has a handsome Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a subscription-library, a savings'-bank, and two or three schools. Weaving, in the various departments of cotton, woollen, linen, &c., chiefly for Glasgow houses, constitutes the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par., 12,500 ac. P. 2824.

TARZAL, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, dist. and 2 m. W. Tokay, in a remarkably fertile country. It has two churches; and a trade in the excellent Tokay wine, and in fruit, corn, and cattle. Pop. 3410.

TARDEBIGG, par. Eng. Worcester and Warwick; 8994 ac. Pop. 6423.

TARDENOIS, an ancient dist. France, which depended on the Soissonais and the gov. of Ile-de-France. It is now included in the S. part of department Aisne. La-Fere-en-Tardenois was its capital.

TARDES, a river, France, dep. Creuse; flows circuitously N.E. into dep. Allier, and about 7 m. above Montluçon, joins l. bank Cher; total course, 40 m.

TARDOIRE, a river, France, rises in S. of dep. Haute-Vienne; flows circuitously W., enters dep. Charente, turns N.N.W., passing Rochefoucault, and a little below, is lost in the ground near Couleuys; total course, nearly 50 m.

TAREM, or **TAROUN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Laristan, 200 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, and lofty embattled walls, flanked with towers; has very narrow streets, three mosques, a caravansary, an indifferently-furnished bazaar, and a considerable trade with Bender-Abaz, to which it sends corn, in exchange for sugar, coffee, and Indian produce. Pop. 3000.

TARFE, a small stream, Scotland, co. Perth, dist. of Athole; rises in the mountains which form the N. boundary of the county, and flows E. to Glenmore, where it joins the Tilt.

TARIFA, a maritime tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia, and 52 m. N.W. Cadiz, W. of the Strait of Gibraltar, being 16 m. W. by S. Point of Europa, and 25 m. S.E. Cape Trafalgar; lat. $36^{\circ} 3' N.$; lon. $5^{\circ} 35' W.$, and forming the most S. point of Spain. It has two large and six small squares, one of the former used as a vegetable-market; and irregular, narrow, and indifferently-paved but clean streets; an hospital for the poor, a granary, several schools, two parish churches, several hermitages, and a very ancient Moorish castle, the residence of the Guzmans, now the abode of galley-slaves. The fortifications inclosing Tarifa, which were built by the Moors, consist of 26 towers and the same number of curtains, forming an irregular quadrangle; but the real strength of the place lies in the rocky island, 700 by 600 yards, which projects into the sea, and on which is a fortress; and a lighthouse, 135 ft. high, visible for 30 m. It has manufactures of leather, vermicelli,

earthenware; several flour-mills, and a limited shipping trade. Tarifa derives its name from Tarif Ibn Malik, who landed here when sent by Muza, the Mussulman emir, to reconnoitre, before the invasion from Africa. It afterwards became a frontier key of great importance. Sancho IV. took it in 1292. Alonzo Perez de Guzman held it against the Moors in 1294. In 1340 it was again besieged by the Moors of Tunis and Granada, but after five weeks, the siege was raised by the kings of Castile and Portugal, who defeated the Mussulmans. In 1811 it was defended by Colonel (now Lord) Gough, with 1200 British and 600 Spaniards, against a French force of 10,000. The Duke of Wellington had disapproved of the defence, because 'we had no right to expect that comparatively a small number would be able to hold Tarifa, commanded as it is at short distances, and enfiladed in every direction, and unprovided with artillery, and the walls scarcely cannon-proof. The enemy, however, retired with disgrace, infinitely to the honour of the brave troops who defended Tarifa.'—(*Desp.*, Feb. 1, 1812.) Pop. 8116.

TARIJA, a dep. Bolivia; lat. 21° to 22° S.; lon. 62° to 67° W.; estimated area, 12,000 sq. m.; drained by the Tarija and its tributaries. It chiefly consists of high mountains and fertile valleys, with extremely rich pastures, feeding vast numbers of cattle and sheep. The capital, Tarija, is on the l. bank of the stream of the same name, and not far from its sources; it is small, but well built, and contains 2000 inhabitants.—The river rises in the Mountains of Tascora, in the S. of Bolivia; flows E.S.E., forms part of the boundary between Bolivia and La Plata, enters the latter, flows S., and joins the Vermejo, after a course of about 150 m.

TARKHAN (CAPE), the most W. point of the Crimea, Black Sea; lat. 45° 20' 42" N.; lon. 32° 29' 42" E. (r.). There is a lighthouse on the cape, exhibiting a bright fixed light, which in clear weather may be seen at a distance of 17 m.

TARKI, **TARKHOU**, or **TSCHANCHALOVA**, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, prov. Daghestan, in a large and deep valley which opens eastward towards the Caspian Sea, 71 m. S.S.E. Kizliar. It stands among immense masses of rock, among which it rises partly in the form of an amphitheatre, and is commanded by a strong fort. The houses are built with flat roofs, and the streets are very irregular; but all the houses are well supplied with excellent water by means of aqueducts. A considerable trade is carried on with Persia, and the district around is well cultivated. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. about 10,000.

TARLAND, a burgh of barony, Scotland, co. and 29 m. W. Aberdeen. The houses are neatly built, and to each is attached a small portion of land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are partly employed. It has a neat, plain Established church, a library, and a savings' bank. Close by the village is a large meal-mill.

TARLAND and **MIGVIE**, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1197.

TARLETON, par. Eng. Lancaster; 5405 ac. P. 1945.

TARMA, a tn. Peru, cap. dep. Junin, 120 m. N.E. Lima. It is a favourite resort of invalids from different parts of the country, especially Lima. Its inhabitants are all agriculturists; and mostly all the resident families emigrate during harvest-time to little farms in the vicinity. Ponchos or loose cloaks are manufactured here, of great beauty and fineness. Pop. 6000.

TARN [anc. *Tarnis*], a river, France, rises on S. slope of Mount Lozère, near Florac, dep. Lozère; flows W.S.W., crosses dep. Aveyron and Tarn, passing Alby, turns N.W. through Haute-Garonne into Tarn-et-Garonne, where it passes Montauban, and shortly after, turning almost due W., passes Moissac, and joins r. bank Garonne about 3 m. below. Its principal affluents are, on the left, the Dourbie, Dourdon, Rance, and Agout; and on the right, the Tescou and Aveyron. Its whole course is 230 m., of which about 100 m., beginning at Alby, are navigable.

TARN, a dep. France, bounded, on the N. and N.E. by dep. Aveyron, S.E. Hérault, S. Aude, S.W. Haute-Garonne, and N.W. Tarn-et-Garonne; lat. 43° 25' to 44° 12' N.; lon. 1° 30' to 2° 55' E.; greatest length, E. to W., 52 m.; average breadth, 50 m.; area, 2185 sq. m. The surface is intersected by hills, which generally terminate in flat summits, on which, as well as their sides, cultivation is successfully carried on. Only a few of the hills are rocky and

barren, or so high as to be beyond the reach of the plough. Among the latter is the culminating point called the Rock of Montalet, 4592 ft. above the sea-level. Between the hills are several plains of considerable extent, on which, as well as the lower slopes, all the ordinary cereals are grown, in quantities more than sufficient to meet the home consumption. In some of the higher districts, hemp of excellent quality is raised; but there the principal crops are rye, oats, buckwheat, chestnuts, and walnuts. A considerable extent of the surface is devoted to the culture of the vine, the produce of which, to the extent of a half, is consumed on the spot, or converted into brandy, while the remainder is exported. The domestic animals are generally of good breeds. The sheep yield good wool, which is mostly consumed by the manufactures of the department. The horses are in much repute for light cavalry. The principal rivers are the Tarn, the Agout, Sor, Adout, Thoré, Viazur, and Vère. The minerals include iron and coal, both of which are partially worked, and there is also a mine of manganese. Fine and common broad-cloth, serge, cassimere, flannel, and other woollen stuffs, common and table linen, packsheeting, moleskin, cotton covers, hosiery, casks, liqueurs, and confectionary are manufactured; and there are cotton and silk mills, brandy-distilleries, paper-mills, tanneries, dye-works, and four glass-works. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, fruit, dried prunes, honey, wax, indigo, pastil, cattle, iron, coal, and timber. Tarn is divided into four arrondissements—Alby (the capital), Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur; subdivided into 35 cantons, and 315 communes. Pop. (1852), 363,073.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Lot, E. Aveyron and Tarn, S. Haute-Garonne, and W. Gers and Lot-et-Garonne; lat. 43° 47' to 44° 22' N.; lon. 0° 35' to 1° 58' E. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, with its vertex in the E., and its base in the W.; greatest length, E. to W., 43 m.; breadth, 28 m.; area, 1405 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but somewhat undulating, and has a gradual slope to the W. It is occasionally broken by low hills and narrow valleys, and attains its greatest height in the S. and E., where there is a range of hills, in which several streams take their rise. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which traverses it S. to N.W., and receives within it the accumulated waters of the Tarn and Aveyron, which are both navigable. There is very little land which can be called absolutely waste. About two-thirds of the surface are arable, one-eighth is in wood, and one-tenth in vineyards. Much of the arable land lies along the banks of the rivers, and consists of a rich alluvium, on which heavy crops of wheat, maize, hemp, and tobacco are grown. The best vine-districts lie between the Tarn and the Garonne, and much of the wine produced is of excellent quality. Rather more than one-third of the produce is consumed on the spot, and the remainder is exported or converted into brandy. Fruit of all kinds abounds, and the mulberry is extensively cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. The breeds of domestic animals are of an indifferent description, with exception of mules, which are reared with considerable care, are very numerous, and form a principal source of wealth to the inhabitants. Poultry also, particularly ducks, geese, and turkeys, are reared on a large scale. Game of all kinds is abundant, and the rivers are well supplied with excellent fish. The minerals include iron in considerable quantity, a little coal, and some marble. Building-stone is found in almost every district. The most important manufactures consist of common woollen cloth and serge, linen goods, silk hosiery, cutlery, quills, starch, leather, soap, paper, and earthenware. The trade is extensive in corn, flour, wine, brandy, prunes, oil, saffron, and some of the above articles of manufacture. The department is divided into three arrondissements—Montauban (the capital), Castel-Sarrasin, and Moissac; subdivided into 24 cantons, and 192 communes. Pop. (1852), 237,553.

TARNOGROD, a tn. Russian Poland, 62 m. S. Lublin; with some general trade. Pop. 1750.

TARNOPOL, a tn. Austrian Galicia, cap. circle, l. bank Sereth, 70 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. It contains a Russian Catholic and a Greek Catholic church, castle, Jesuit college, a philosophical educational institution, gymnasium, head-school for the circle, and several other schools; and has numerous tanneries, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. (1846), 16,988.

TARNOW, a tn. Austrian Galicia, cap. circle, on a height above r. bank Biala, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, 48 m. E.S.E. Cracow. It is for the most part well built, is the see of a bishop, has courts and offices for the circle, a handsome cathedral, Franciscan monastery, gymnasium, synagogue, high school, and infirmary; and manufactures of linen, articles in turnery, and leather. Pop. 16,143.

TARNOWITZ, or **TARNOWSKY-GURA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Oppeln; with a court of justice, a mining directory for Upper Silesia, and other public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, townhouse, two schools, hospital, and a trade in horses and cattle. Near it are extensive smelting establishments, and valuable mines of silver, lead, zinc, and iron. Pop. 3802.

TARO, a river, Italy, rises in N. slope of the Apennines, in the Sardinian States, div. Genoa; flows first S.E., then entering Parma, flows circuitously N.N.E., passes Borgotaro, and joins l. bank Po at Torricelle, about 12 m. N.N.W. Parma; total course, 75 m. Its principal affluents are the Zeno and the Strone.

TAROUCÁ, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 7 m. S. Lamego, on a small stream of same name. P. 1690.

TAROUN, a tn. Persia. See **TAREM**.

TARPOURLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Chester. It has a neat appearance; an ancient church of red sandstone, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and an endowed school. Area of par., 605 ac. Pop. 2632.

TARRAGONA, a prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded, N. by prov. Lerida; E. Barcelona; S. the Mediterranean Sea, along which it stretches about 90 m., between the rivers Cenia and Foix; and W. provs. Teruel, Castellon-de-la-Plana, and Saragossa; area, 1866 geo. sq. m. Like the rest of Catalonia, it is in general mountainous, the principal range being that of Prades, whose numerous offsets run out at the coast, leaving between them extensive and fertile plains, such as that of Tortosa. The hills abound with forests of pine and oak, the most extensive of which is that of Poblet, about 35 m. in circumference; and there is also abundant pasture for cattle. The cultivation of the vine holds an important place in this province, and its wines have obtained considerable repute in foreign countries as well as in Spain. It also yields grain, vegetables, filberts, almonds, oil, silk, hemp, soda, barilla, timber, and firewood; and possesses mines of lead, copper, silver, and manganese, as well as quarries of limestone and white sandstone. Its principal rivers are the Foix, Gaya, Francolí, Ebro, Cenia, and Algas. Manufacturing industry is here in a state of active progress, almost every place of any importance exhibiting a spirit of enterprise, such as Reus, Valls, Vendrell, La Riba, Tortosa, Amposta, Sta. Coloma de Queralt, and many others, which are full of manufactories of all kinds of silk, woollen, velvet, and cotton fabrics, handkerchiefs, ribbons, paper, leather, liquorice, corks, cordage, soap, oil, earthenware, and above all, brandy. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of the above products of industry, as well as of the wines of Priorato, the plain of Tarragona and Vendrell, and the importation of grain, cotton, &c. Education is in a state of disgraceful neglect, considering the general prosperity of the province. Pop. 290,000.

TARRAGONA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, cap. above prov., 273 m. E.N.E. Madrid, l. bank Francolí, on a hill from 500 ft. to 600 ft. above sea-level, on the shore of the Mediterranean; lat. 41° 9' N.; lon. 1° 20' E. Portions of the primitive walls, the erection of which is attributed to the Celts, together with several gates of the same colossal masonry, still remain on the summit of the hill, the former serving as a foundation to the magnificent wall built by the Romans, which, frequently repaired, still constitutes a great part of the present circuit of fortifications. The city is divided into the high and the low town, the latter being modern, and built near the harbour. In general the streets of the former are irregular, some of them very narrow, and few of them paved, and, excepting in the principal quarter, they are in a sadly neglected and ruinous state. The houses, many of which are four stories high, are elegantly built, and abound in marble and jasper, partly derived from the quarries in the neighbourhood, and partly from the ruins of the temples and palaces reared by the ancient rulers of Tarragona. On the other hand, the low town, which stretches upwards from the shore to within 100 yards of the walls of the old town, in the form of an

amphitheatre, is laid out into broad and regular streets, crossing each other at right angles. This city possesses but few public buildings distinguished for architectural beauty. One of the finest is the archiepiscopal palace, a handsome modern edifice, with an Ionic portico in front, and a magnificent staircase with arches resting on a colonnade of jasper. It has likewise a large cathedral, an elegant theatre, a townhouse, granary, fish-market, flesh-market, abattoir, foundling hospital, asylum for orphans, custom-house, lazaretto, various educational institutions, a museum, three nunneries, several suppressed convents, some of which have been converted into barracks; and a prison. But the most important and gigantic structure in Tarragona is the mole, begun in 1790, and intended to be 1550 yards long, of which about 1300 yards are completed. Besides the remains of Roman buildings already referred to, there are many others of greater or less importance in the city and its environs, including an amphitheatre and a circus, an aqueduct, and about 3 m. off, the tower of the Scipios. The manufactures include soap and brandy; and there are flour and oil mills. The principal trades are those connected with navigation, sail-making, cooperage, sawing, carpentry, &c. In 1848, 4045 vessels (137,453 tons) cleared outwards, and 3093 vessels (99,473 tons), inwards.

Tarragona is said to have been settled by the Phœnicians. Under the Romans it was raised to be capital of the province by Augustus. It was taken by the Goths, who also made it their capital. The Moors, under Tarif, utterly destroyed it, and the ruins remained uninhabited for four centuries. About the beginning of the 12th century it began to be rebuilt, and grew to be a frontier fortress and nothing more; for Christian commerce centred at Barcelona, while Moorish traffic preferred Valencia. It was taken by Peterborough in the war of succession, and in 1813 it was invested by Suchet, who took it by storm. In the time of the Romans Tarragona contained, it is said, 1,000,000 inhabitants; now the pop. is 13,014.

TARRANT, seven pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (*Crayford*); 600 ac. P. 77.—2, (*Gunville*); 3425 ac. P. 475.—3, (*Hinton*); 2279 ac. P. 319.—4, (*Keynston*); 1962 ac. P. 321.—5, (*Launceston and Monckton*); 3818 ac. P. 378.—6, (*Rauston*); 636 ac. P. 66.—7, (*Rushton*); 1221 ac. P. 196.

TARRASA, two places, Spain:—1, [*anc. Egosa*], a tn. Catalonia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Barcelona. It has two principal entrances, one of them formed by a magnificent triumphal arch; and broad, straight, paved, well-kept streets; two squares, a courthouse, a poorhouse, an endowed school, a church, a chapel of ease, and a beautiful promenade with seven avenues of trees. The fine cloths of Tarrasa have been long celebrated. Of these, 8000 pieces were annually manufactured until lately, but the number is now reduced to about 4000. Baize, fannels, serges, tartans, &c., are also produced in considerable quantities; this branch of industry is now on the increase. Cotton thread and tissues are likewise made, and dyeing is carried to great perfection. Pop. 5225.—2, (*San Pedro-de-*), A vil., close to above town; with a church. The chief employment is cotton-weaving. Pop. 1717.

TARREGA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 25 m. W. Lerida; with a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a rather large hospital for the infirm poor, a barracks, church, hermitage, cemetery, and two promenades; three flour and nine oil mills. Pop. 3120.

TARRING-NEVILLE, par. Eng. Sussex; 938 ac. P. 74.

TARRING (WEST), par. Eng. Sussex; 1226 ac. P. 593.

TARRINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 2224 ac. P. 534.

TARRINSAY, an islet, Scotland. See **TARANSAY**.

TARRYTOWN, a vil., U. States, New York, l. bank Hudson, 27 m. N. New York city; with several churches and an academy. 'Sleepy Hollow,' the scene of Rip Van Winkle's story, is in the neighbourhood. Major André was captured here. Pop. about 1000.

TARSIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 13 m. S.S.E. Castrovillari. It is walled; has two parish churches and the ruins of an ancient castle. Severini, a celebrated anatomist of the 17th century, was born here. Pop. 1500.

TARSUS, or **TARBUS**, a city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m. W.S.W. Adana, r. bank Cydnus, about 12 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 56' 30" N.; lon. 34° 58' 45" E. It contains a castle, and upwards of 6000 good houses, situated among beautiful gardens. The houses are low, mostly of stone, and terrace-roofed. Near the city are

some remarkable remains, supposed to be those of a temple dedicated to Jupiter or the moon. Tarsus is said to have been founded by the Assyrian king Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander, and is famous as having been the native city of the apostle Paul. Pop. about 7000.

TARTARAGHAN, par. Irel. Armagh; 9695ac. P. 6724.

TARTARO, a river, Austrian Italy, rises in prov. Verona; flows S. and E. past Villafraña, and unites with the Castagnaro in forming the Bianco canal; total course, 60 m.

TARTARY, a name commonly but erroneously applied to all that wide band of country extending through Central Asia from the seas of Japan and Okhotsk in the E., to the Caspian on the W., and including Manchuria, Mongolia, with the country of the Kalkas, Soongaria, and E. Turkestan, all comprised within the Chinese Empire; Independent Turkestan (Bokhara, Khiva, the Kirghiz steppes, &c.); and all the S. part of the Russian dominions in Asia. It has been even held (*Dict. Geo. Univ.*) to include a large portion of European Russia, as far N. as the gov. of Kasan and Perm, and W. to the river Don, thus comprising most part of the gov. Orenburg, Astrakhan, Ekaterinoslav, the Cossack provinces, and the Crimea, which last has been called Little Tartary. A considerable portion of the population in this European division is of the Tartar or true Turkish race, and was formerly under the Turkish sceptre; and a tribe of Tartars is also settled in Bulgaria, W. of the Black Sea. But the Manchos and Mongols are not true Tartars (or Turks), and that name was improperly extended to them in Europe from their having been confounded with the latter, who were conquered by the Mongol Genghiz-Khan. In a more restricted and proper sense, Tartary is identical with Turkestan (*whicak see*).

TARTARY (GULF OF). See **TARAKAL**.

TARTAS [anc. *Tartasium*], a tn. France, dep. Landes, on the Midouze, here crossed by a bridge, 70 m. S. Bordeaux. It has a small museum, manufactures of linseed-oil, vinegar, and leather; and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, brandy, fruit, saffron, wood, resinous matters, game, and Bayonne hams. Pop. 1919.

TARTLAU, or **TORTILLON**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, E.N.E. Kronstadt, on a small stream. It has spacious streets, houses generally well built; a Protestant church surrounded with a castellated wall, containing cellars in which most of the merchandise of the town is deposited. Pop., chiefly Germans, 4000.

TARTOUCZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 13 m. from Aranyos-Medgyes; with a Greek church. P. 1014.

TARVES, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 9 m. by 6 m. P. 2469.

TARVIN, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Chester, near the canal from Chester to Nantwich, and the railway from Chester to Crewe; with an ancient church, three chapels of ease, several Dissenting chapels, a grammar and a superior private school; sandstone-quarries, and an annual cattle-fair; inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 10,571 ac. Pop. 3511.

TARVIS [Latin, *Trevise*], a market tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle and 15 m. S.W. Villach, near l. bank Gailitz. It has extensive iron-works and manufactures of shovels. Two battles were fought here, one in 1797, and another in 1809. Pop. 1090.

TASBURGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 916 ac. Pop. 475.

TASCH-AJAK, a tn. Central Asia, khanate and so close to Khiva as to be almost its suburb. It is an old place, and was once of considerable importance, but a large part of it has been buried by shifting sands. It consists of 150 houses.

TASCH-HAUS, a tn. Central Asia, khanate and 42 m. N.W. Khiva, on a canal led from the Amoo. It lies high, has about 300 earthen huts, a castle of the khan, with a garden; and a fortress in the form of a regular square, surrounded by an earthen wall of great thickness, and entered by two gates. Between the canal and the fortress stand a row of booths forming the bazaar. The articles exposed for sale are cotton and mixed silk goods, grain, fruit, furs, and some articles of hardware. The inhabitants are Usbeks, Turcomans, and Karakalpaks.

TASCO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 65 m. S. by W. Mexico, on the declivities of the Sierra Madre, 5853 ft. above sea-level; though now comparatively insignificant, it became, soon after the Spanish conquest, the centre of a most important mineral region, at first worked only for tin, but

afterwards found to be most productive of silver. Among its buildings is a very handsome parish church.

TASH-KOPRI, or **KUPRI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, l. bank Gok-Irmak; lat. 41° 29' N.; lon. 34° 25' E.; has baths, khans, manufactures of leather and iron wares; and is said to consist of 1500 houses.

TASHKEND, or **TACHKEND**, a tn. Independent Tartary, cap. khanate of same name, on the Tschirschik, near its confluence with the Sir-Daria or Jaxartes, in a fertile oasis covered with gardens, 90 m. N.W. Kokan. It is surrounded by a lofty wall of dried bricks, about 12 m. in circuit, and is entered by 12 gates. The streets are very narrow, not, however, in consequence of the crowding of the houses, but of the number of gardens and vineyards, whose walls approach so nearly as to leave only lanes between them. The water, led from the river by canals, furnishes a copious supply to numerous fountains, and almost every house has its cistern and its bath. Most of the houses are composed of mud, and have a very mean appearance. The principal buildings are the castle or residence of the khan, surrounded by walls and ditches; several large mosques, a very extensive bazaar, numerous colleges, and a number of old temples surmounted by cupolas. The manufactures of silk and cotton goods are said to employ about a half of the inhabitants. The only other manufacture of any consequence is gunpowder, which is made of tolerably good quality, and appears to have been known from a very early period. The manufacture of iron is in a very primitive and imperfect state. The trade, carried on chiefly by caravans, is very extensive, and consists in imports of fine woollen and silken stuffs, indigo, and the precious metals, brought chiefly from Bokhara and Russia; leather, otter-skins, linen, looking-glasses, razors and combs of European manufacture, Uralian iron and copper, obtained from the Russian possessions in Europe or Siberia. The chief returns for these imports are cattle, obtained from the Kirghiz; nitre, and large quantities of so-called zadoory-seeds. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

The **KHANATE** is bounded N. and E. by a range of mountains, separating it from the Black Kirghiz, and at some points so high as to be covered with perpetual snow; S.E. by Kokan; S.W. Bokhara; and W. the desert of Kara. It consists chiefly of a large and fertile oasis, watered by the Sir-Daria, which traverses it in a N. direction, and is augmented on its r. bank by numerous streams. The chief feature in the climate is the excessive heat of summer, during which not a drop of rain ever falls. In spring, however, and also in autumn, it falls copiously, and insures a very luxuriant vegetation. In winter, the cold, though considerable, is not severe. Snow is frequent, but never lies long; and ice on the rivers is quite unknown. The principal crops, sown usually in March and September, are rye and wheat, often grown together; rice, barley, and spelt; and the produce is so abundant that twenty-fold is considered only an average. Artificial grasses are cultivated, often in gardens, for the horses and camels which are kept in the town, and form the chief domestic animals; and such is the scarcity of timber, that willows and aspens are regularly grown for fuel, and for this purpose occupy in gardens as much space as fruit-trees. Other plants cultivated to some extent are cotton, and the mulberry for feeding silk-worms. Owing to the long summer-drought, all cultivation requires the aid of irrigation, the means of which are supplied by numerous canals, some of them 12 m. long. Instead of rearing cattle, the people trust to the Kirghiz for their supply. The principal minerals appear to be iron and copper, though it is alleged that gold was worked in ancient times, and may still be found.

The people of Tashkend closely resemble those of Kokan and Bokhara in person, language, manners, and religion. Their early history is involved in obscurity, and the unsettled rights of rival dynasties still keep up an incessant political commotion. Towards the end of last century three chiefs claimed the dignity of khan, and lived at the same time within the city, in fortified castles. At this time the misrule was so great that it was not safe to walk the streets unarmed. Yunus Khodji, one of the chiefs, at last gained the ascendancy, and succeeded so well in restoring order, that the Russians, in 1800, found the state in a flourishing condition. Since then various changes have taken place, and it is understood that the Khan of Kokan now rules Tashkend by a deputy.

TASHLIDJE, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, 66 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai; the see of a Greek bishop. Pop. 4000.

TASLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1031 ac. Pop. 86.

TASMANIA. See VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

TASMAN'S HEAD, Van Diemen's Land, most S. point of Bruno island; lat. 43° 32' S.; lon. 147° 26' E.

TASMAN'S PENINSULA, Van Diemen's Land, S.E. coast of the island, forming the E. side of Storm Bay.

TASNAD, or THESTENBURG, a tn. Hungary, co. Szolnok, 12 m. from Nagy-Karoly; with several churches, a synagogue, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 3070.

TASSIN, a tn., W. Africa, on a circular height washed by a small but deep and rapid river, 80 m. N.E. Free Town. It is a large place, fenced with mud-walls about 9 ft. high, and pierced at intervals of 2 ft. or 3 ft. with holes for musketry. The houses are large, commodious, and in good repair, surrounded by walls, and having yards behind them; the only religious edifice is a mosque, which is merely a shed in ruins.

TASSISUDON, the modern cap. of Bootan; lat. 27° 5' N.; lon. 99° 40' E.; about 380 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, in a highly cultivated valley intersected by the Tchintchou. The castle or palace of Tassissudon is situated near the centre of the valley, and is a stone-building of a quadrangular form. The citadel is a very lofty building, consisting of seven stories, each from 15 ft. to 20 ft. high. Near Tassissudon many workmen are employed in forging brazen gods, and various ornaments dispersed about their religious edifices; and there is also a considerable manufactory of paper, fabricated from the bark of a tree which grows in great abundance near the city.

TASSWITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle and 32 m. N.W. Znaim; with a church, a school, and a large mill. P. 1143.

TATA, TODIS, or DOTIS, a tn. Hungary. See DOTIS.

TATAY, a seaport tn. Philippines, cap. prov. Calamianes, N.E. shore, isl. Palawan. It is a poor place, defended by a small fort; has a church and a governor's house; and is never free from intermittent fever. Pop. 2925.

TATTENHILL, par. Eng. Stafford; 9408 ac. Pop. 2329.

TATHAM, par. Eng. Lancaster; 8501 ac. Pop. 654.

TATHWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4314 ac. Pop. 429.

TATHON, an isl. France, off N.E. coast, dep. Manche, strongly fortified, and forming one of the defences of the roadstead of La Hague.

TATRA, a group of mountains, Europe, belonging to the W. Carpathians (which see).

TATRANG, or TIRLUSCHEN, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, dist. and S.E. Kronstadt, on a small stream of same name. It has two churches and an acidulated-spring. P. 1981.

TATSEEN-LOO, a tn. China, prov. Schuen, on the Chinese military frontier, whence troops and caravans start for Tibet; lat. 30° 8' 24" N.; lon. 102° E. It is surrounded by good walls, and otherwise fortified in the Chinese fashion; and has large annual fairs, at which all the imports and exports of Tibet are brought to market. Pop. about 50,000.

TATSFIELD, par. Eng. Surrey; 1276 ac. Pop. 182.

TATTA, a tn. empire and 215 m. S. by E. Morocco, on the borders of the desert. It is a considerable caravan-station, and the seat of a great annual fair. Pop. about 10,000.

TATTA, a tn. Scinde, at a variable distance W. of the Indus, near its divergence into the great eastern and western arms of its delta, and 48 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 24° 44' N.; lon. 68° E. It stands on a slight eminence, composed of the remains of former buildings, ruins of which extend around it to a distance of 10 m. on its S., and 3 m. on its N.W. side. Throughout this extent, over an area 30 m. in circuit, numerous towns have succeeded each other on different sites, as the Indus has altered its channel; during the inundation of the river the town is nearly insulated, and after its subsidence, all the vicinity is unhealthy, owing to stagnant pools. The external appearance of the town is picturesque, its lofty flat-roofed houses being interspersed with fine trees; but the dwellings are unsubstantial, and internally Tatta is mean and gloomy. All the houses are furnished with windmills on the roof, to procure ventilation in the intensely hot season. Tatta has some manufactures of cotton goods and *longees*—fabrics of cotton and silk, with gold-thread interwoven; but its commercial importance has greatly declined. It is supposed to be the Pattala of Alexander's historians. In 1555 it was pillaged by the Portuguese, and in 1622 destroyed during Akbar's invasion of W. India. A British factory was founded here in 1758.

TATTARAN, one of the Sooloo isls., between Basilan and Belawan isls.; lat. 6° 10' N.; lon. 122° 0' E.

TATTENHALL, par. Eng. Chester; 4134 ac. P. 1204.

TATTENHOE, par. Eng. Bucks; 690 ac. Pop. 55.

TATTERFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 959 ac. Pop. 86.

TATTERSET, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1759 ac. Pop. 189.

TATTERSHALL, a small market tn. and par. England, co. and 17 m. S.E. Lincoln, on the Bain. It has a market-place, in which is an octagonal column, formerly surmounted by a cross; a handsome cruciform church, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a reading-society. Brewing is carried on here to some extent, and there is a considerable trade in malt. Area of par., 4580 ac. Pop. 987.

TATTINGSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1637 ac. P. 597.

TAUAI, one of the Sandwich Islands. See ATOOI.

TAUBATE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 100 m. E.N.E. São Paulo. It has a handsome parish and two other churches, a Franciscan monastery, a nunnery, and numerous sugar-works and distilleries. The inhabitants of the district are very industrious, and the Indians among them make numerous articles of esparto. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, sugar, millet, and haricots are grown; and many cattle are reared. Pop. (dist.), 10,000.

TAUBER, a river, Germany, issues from a lake of same name in the Steigerwald, on the confines of Württemberg and Bavaria, 9 m. S.S.W. Rothenburg; flows N.N.W., then W.S.W., enters Baden, flows N.N.W. past Bischoffsheim, where it becomes navigable, and joins I. bank Main, near Wertheim, after a course of about 85 m.

TAUCHA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 7 m. E.N.E. Leipzig, r. bank Parde; with manufactures of cloth, a brewery, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2095.

TAUCZ, a vil. Hungary, co. and 25 m. from Arad, at the foot of Mount Zsernova, on the side of which are two large churches in ruins. It has several mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and honey. Pop. 1180.

TAUGHBOYNE, par. Irel. Donegal; 15,774 ac. P. 4851.

TAUGON-LA-RONDE, a tn. France, dep. Charente-inférieure, on a height, 16 m. N.N.E. La Rochelle, and near I. bank Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1490.

TAUJGAON, or TAZGAON, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 175 m. S.S.E. Bombay. It is fortified, and has a celebrated temple of Gumpati, with a lofty, pointed, pyramidal porch of seven stories, numerous images crowding its exterior, and three black pinnacles or spires.

TAULIGNAN, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, in a rich wine-district, 16 m. S.E. Montelimar; with a square, adorned with a fine fountain; silk-mills, tanneries, and tile-works. P. 1318.

TAUNDA, two small tns. India:—1, Prov. Oude, r. bank Gogra, 35 m. S.E. Fyzabad; lat. 26° 33' N.; lon. 82° 32' E.—2, Prov. Malwah, I. bank Annas, about 15 m. W. Jabah; lat. 22° 58' N.; lon. 74° 25' E.

TAUNTON, a market tn. and mun. and parl. bor., Eng., co. Somerset, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile vale on the Thone or Tone, here crossed by a stone-bridge of two arches, on the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, and on the Bristol and Exeter branch of the Great Western railway, 36 m. S.S.W. Bristol. It is surrounded by orchards, gardens, and rich meadows; and consists of spacious and well-paved streets, and houses mostly of brick, but generally commodious and handsome. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water. The principal buildings and objects of note are the parish churches of St. James and St. Mary Magdalene, the former an elegant and commodious, the latter a magnificent structure, in the Decorated and later English styles, consisting of a chancel, nave, and four aisles, and a fine quadrangular tower, pinnacled and richly ornamented, and 153 ft. high; a district church, built of beautiful white lias, and surmounted by a neat tower; two Independent, two Wesleyan, two Baptist, and Quaker, K. Catholic, Unitarian, Brethren, and Bible Christian chapels; free grammar, national, British, infant, and other schools; a Wesleyan college, a Taunton institution, containing a library, and the museum of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; a mechanics' institute, an old market-house, situated in a spacious open area called the Parade, and consisting of a large brick-building, in the lower arcades of which the corn-market is held, while the upper part contains a guildhall and assembly-room; the castle, still in good preservation, and containing excellent accommodation for the assize and other courts; a theatre, hot and cold baths, an hospital, an eye infirmary, a

house of correction, and several almshouses. The woollen manufacture, for which the town was long celebrated, has given way to that of silk, which employs a considerable number of hands in making crapes, persians, saris, and mixed goods. Some lace also is made, and the ale of the breweries is celebrated. The trade consists chiefly in imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural produce. The two weekly markets are well supplied with fish and other provisions; there are also monthly markets, chiefly for live stock; and two annual fairs. Taunton is of great antiquity, and appears, from the discovery of urns with Roman coins, to have been a Roman station. About 700 A.D., Ina, king of the West Saxons, built a castle here. Near its site another castle was built by William the Conqueror. It figures in English history, and during the civil war, when held by the Parliamentarians, made a celebrated defence against the Royalists. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered much from the cruelties of the notorious Jeffreys during his 'bloody assize.' Taunton has returned two members to Parliament since 1265. P. 14,176.

TAUNTON, a tn., U. States, Massachusetts, in a beautiful district, containing some picturesque lake scenery, at the junction of a river of same name with the Mill, and on the railway from Boston to New Bedford, 35 m. S. Boston. It is well built; and contains a great number of handsome edifices, ranged around and in the vicinity of an inclosure called Taunton Green, which is adorned with fine trees, and gives the whole place a peculiar charm. At a short distance from the Green is Mount Pleasant cemetery, beautifully laid out, and containing a chaste monument, erected by the ladies of Taunton to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Pool, a lady of family who left Taunton in England, and settled here with the bold design of planting a church among the Indians in its wilderness. The public edifices include 10 churches, a courthouse, adorned with an Ionic portico; two academies, a townhouse, and jail. The manufactures consist of Britannia ware, which, in regard both to quality and beauty of polish, is said to equal any that is imported; nails, made on a very extensive scale; various articles in leather, hats, straw-bonnets, chairs, bricks, books, &c. Iron-works, established here as early as 1652, are still prosperous; and there is also a large number of cotton and paper mills, print-works, foundries, &c. The Taunton being navigable for small vessels, enables the inhabitants to have some coasting trade, in addition to that furnished by the above manufactures. Pop. (1850), 10,431.

TAUNUS, or HÖHE, a mountain-range in the W. of Germany, N. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and S. of the Westerwald, stretching through the S. of Nassau in a W.S.W. direction, till it becomes linked with the Hundsrück, and separating the valley of the Main from that of the Lahn. Its culminating point, the Feldberg, situated N.W. of Frankfurt, has a height of 8130 ft. Its rocks are composed chiefly of sienite, graywacke, and clay-slate; basalt, long supposed not to be present, has recently been discovered, forming a kind of nucleus in the heart of other rocks. The mountains, particularly towards the E., are rich in minerals, including iron, lead, copper, and silver. It is in general well wooded. The name of Taunus is sometimes confined to the N. part of the range, the W. part taking the name of Einrich, or Hayrich.

TAUR, a vil. Tyrol, circle Schwarz, near Hall. It has a church, a school, and a feudal castle. Pop. 1250.

TAURANGA, a harbour, New Zealand, S.W. side of the Bay of Plenty, in the North Island, or New Ulster; lat. 37° 37' S.; lon. 176° 11' E. Its S. headland is formed by the isolated, conical hill, Maunga-nui, about 1500 ft. high, and connected with the mainland by a low isthmus. There are several islands near the entrance, and though there are four fathoms water on the bar, the channel is so narrow, and turns so sharply, that it could not easily be taken by a large vessel.

TAURANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, E.S.E. Nola; with two churches and a convent. Pop. 1280.

TAURASI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N.W. San Angelo-de-Lombardi, near r. bank Calore; with three churches and a Dominican convent.

TAURIDA [German, *Taurien*], a gov. in the S. of Russia, bounded N. by Ekaterinoslav; N.W. Kherson, from which it is separated by the Dnieper; S.W., S., and S.E. by the Black Sea; and E. by the Sea of Azof; greatest length, N. to S., 220 m.; breadth very various, but averaging about 170 m.;

area, 19,391 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, and being united to the land only where it marches with Ekaterinoslav for about 90 m., may be regarded as one large peninsula, subdivided again into two minor peninsulas, of which that in the S., now called the Crimea, and well known in ancient times as the Chersonesus, is the more perfect; the isthmus which connects it with the N. portion being at its narrowest not more than 8 m. The N. peninsula consists almost entirely of an extensive steppe, generally without a tree, and in many parts composed of parched and saline sands, where vegetation is almost extinct; but in other parts composed of fertile loams, capable of raising any kind of crop, and often covered with verdant pastures. This steppe continues across the isthmus into the Crimea, and stretches S. as far as the Salghir, which, though a small stream, is the largest properly within the government; but beyond this river a remarkable change takes place, the surface becomes beautifully diversified, and gradually rises, till in the S. it forms a range of lofty hills running parallel with the coast, and known by the name of the Mountains of Eila, chiefly composed of limestone, and culminating in Tehadir-Dagh, 4700 ft. The climate is on the whole temperate, but winter is often severe, and the streams are covered with ice. The warmest spots are to the S. of the Eila, but the lagoons along the coast make them unhealthy, and fevers are very frequent. The E. coast along the Sea of Azof is particularly pestilential, and by a narrow belt incloses a long expanse of stagnant water, known by the ominous name of the Putrid Sea. The natural fertility of considerable tracts in the Crimea made it at one time to be regarded as the granary of the Black Sea, and even in the N. peninsula there are many spots capable of yielding abundant crops of all kinds of grain; but owing partly to a scarcity of hands, and partly to the indolent habits of the population, the produce is comparatively insignificant. Agriculture is much less in favour than the rearing of cattle; and the people show a decided preference for animal food and dairy produce. Besides corn, considerable quantities of hay, hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown, and in some parts cotton has been successfully raised. Fruit of all kinds is abundant. Many of the hills in the S. are clothed with fine timber. The principal mineral substances are salt, saltpetre, and naphtha. Marble of good quality is quarried, and fine agates and rock-crystals are occasionally found. The extent of sea-coast furnishes ample scope for fisheries. That of the sturgeon is carried on to a considerable extent. Little progress has been made in manufactures and trade. The former are almost confined to leather and candles; the latter includes, in very limited quantities, corn and fruit, hides, honey, and salt. The population is much mixed, and includes Russians, Germans, Greeks, and Armenians, in considerable number; but the great majority are Tartars. Taurida is divided into seven circles—Simferopol (the capital), Perekop, Eupatoria, Theodosia or Kaffa, Aleshki, and Orekhov. The chief seaport is the naval station of Sevastopol. P. 584,000.

TAURIS, a tn. Persia. See TABREEZ.

TAURISANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, S.E. Gallipoli; with a church and two almshouses. Pop. 1300.

TAURUS, a mountain-chain, Asiatic Turkey, usually considered as commencing in the E. on the Euphrates, at the Nushar cataract, pash. Marash, whence it stretches W., nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, for about 400 m., terminating to the N. of the Gulf of Adalia. In the E. it takes the name of Jebel-Kurim, in the W. that of Ramadan Oglou Balakar. It sends off several branches, of which the most remarkable are Alma-Dagh, which proceeds S. into Syria, and becomes linked with the chain of Lebanon; and the Anti-Taurus, which proceeds N.E., sending out ramifications which become linked with Ararat, Elburz, and Caucasus.

TAUSS, DRABSTOW, or FUSTA, a walled tn. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. W. by N. Klattau; with a castle, three churches, high school, hospital, and Augustine monastery; and important manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 6013.

TAUSTE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 27 m. N.W. of Saragossa, r. bank Arba, near its confluence with the Ebro. It has a square, a courthouse, two schools, an hospital, church, convent, numerous hermitages; and manufactures of liquorice, saltpetre, and coarse blankets; and two flour-mills. P. 2651.

TAVANNES [German, *Dachfelden*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 22 m. N.W. Bern, at the foot of Pierre Pertuis; a well-built place, with an ancient church. P. 1666.

TAVASTEHIUS, a tn. Finland. See TAWASTHUS.

TAVDA, a river, Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk. It is formed by the junction of the Sosva, Nevda, and Pelim, which have their sources on the E. side of the Ural Mountains; flows S.S.E., and after a course of about 200 m., joins l. bank Tobol, about 60 m. above Tobolsk.

TAVENNA, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, N.W. Larino. Near it is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 1500.

TAVERNA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 11 m. N.N.W. Catanzaro, l. bank Alli; with five churches, adorned with fine pictures by Preti, commonly known by the name of the Calabrian, a native of the town. Pop. 2280.

TAVERS, or TAVEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 2 m. E.N.E. Fribourg; with one of the finest parish churches in the canton. Near it are the remains of the old castle of Maggenberg, the ancient Montmacun. Pop. 2448.

TAVERSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2099 ac. Pop. 207.

TAVIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. S.E. Gallipoli, not far from the Gulf of Taranto. It has two convents and an hospital. Pop. 1500.

TAVIGNANO, a river, Corsica, rises near the centre of the island; flows N.E., then S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean, after a very circuitous course of about 50 m.

TAVIRA, a tn. and seaport, Portugal, prov. Algarve, at the mouth and on both sides of the Seca, which forms a small harbour, and is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It is well and regularly built; and has several handsome squares adorned with fountains; an elegant governor's palace, and two parish churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, and house of retreat. The coasting trade is considerable, and a great number of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. Pop. 8640.

TAVISTOCK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, in the picturesque valley of the Tav, which is here crossed by two bridges, and on the Plymouth canal, 11 m. N. Plymouth. It stands partly on the rocky sides and partly at the bottom of the vale; is irregularly built; and has an ancient and spacious church, with a tower resting on arches, beneath which a thoroughfare passes; Independent, Wesleyan, Friends', and Unitarian chapels, a free school, occupying a new and handsome building; national, British, and infant schools, a literary and scientific institution, a library, the remains of a celebrated monastery, a workhouse; manufactures of serge and woollen cloths, a large iron-foundry, a weekly market, chiefly for corn, and several large cattle and general fairs. There are copper-mines in the vicinity, and lead, tin, manganese, and iron are abundant in the district. Sir Francis Drake was a native of Tavistock. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. (tn.), 8086. Area of par., 10,700 ac. Pop. 8147.

TAVOLARA [anc. *Hermaca*], an islet off N.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, near the entrance of the Bay of Terranova; lat. (E. point) 40° 54' 48" N.; lon. 9° 45' E. (E.). It is rather less than 2 m. long, by about 1 m. broad; and consists of a mass of compact limestone, which attains the height of nearly 1500 ft.

TAVOUS, or UXOI [anc. *Calbia*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, rises in Mount Babadagh; flows S.S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean, N.E. of the island of Rhodes, at the harbour of Kuimudji, after a course of about 80 m.

TAVOY, or TAVAI, a tn., river, prov., and isl. Further India, Tenasserim provinces. The town, l. bank river, about 35 m. above its mouth, lat. 14° 5' N.; lon. 98° 10' E. (E.), occupies a low situation, which, during the rainy season, becomes almost a swamp; and is defended by a fort, and surrounded partly by an outer and wholly by an inner wall, the latter built of burned bricks, and about 2½ m. in circuit. The bazaars are well supplied, and the trade is considerable. Near the town a mass of native loadstone occurs, and at a short distance from it is a hill entirely composed of specular iron-ore.—THE RIVER has a very intricate navigation; the depth, which in many places varies from 6 to 8, 10, or 12 fathoms, becoming in others not more than 2 or 2½ fathoms.—THE PROVINCE has a diversified and often elevated surface, but consists chiefly of low tracts, on which the great staple product is rice. The soil is generally fertile, and delicious fruits are abundant.—THE ISLAND forms the largest and most N. of the extensive chain which fronts the Tenasserim coast, and is called the Mergui or Tenasserim Archipelago. It is a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching about 18 m. N.N.W. to S.S.E., with an average breadth of not more than

2 m. The shoals and islands make the navigation dangerous, but on its E. side there is a good and well-sheltered harbour, which has received the name of Port Owen.

TAVY, a river, England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor; flows S.S.W., and enters the Tamar, 2 m. N.E. Saltsash.

TAW, a river, England, co. Devon, rises near the centre of the county; flows to Barnstaple, then turns W., and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWALLY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, opposite the S.W. end of isl. Gillolo; lat. 0° 30' S.; lon. 127° 2' E. (E.) It is about 35 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

TAWASTHUS, a tn. Russia, Finland, co. or län of its name, on the E. shore of a lake of same name, 80 m. N.E. Åbo. It is almost entirely built of wood, but with considerable regularity; the houses being generally of two stories. It contains a church, finely seated on a height; and an arsenal, and has some general trade, and two annual fairs. Adjoining it is the large castle of Kroneberg, now converted into a prison, where, in 1847, there were 700 prisoners. P. (1841), 2171.

TAWEE-TAWEE ISLANDS. See SOOLOO.

TAWNAGH, par. Irel. Sligo; 3235 ac. Pop. 913.

TAWROW, or TAVROVSKIA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 12 m. S. Voronej, on a river of same name. It was once fortified by Peter the Great, and provided with extensive docks, with the view of making it an important naval yard, but the extension of the Russian territories, and the acquisition of ports in the Black Sea, caused the design to be abandoned, and Tawrow has gone to decay. It still contains two churches. Pop. 1000.

TAWSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 6582 ac. Pop. 1384.

TAWTON (BISHOP'S), par. Eng. Devon; 4263 ac. Pop. 20,004.

TAWTON (NORTH), a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, near the Tav, 12 m. N.N.W. Crediton; with a church, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel; manufactures of woollen goods, and a freestone-quarry. Area of par., 5814 ac. P. 1906.

TAWTON (SOUTH), par. Eng. Devon; 10,879 ac. P. 1758.

TAXALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Chester, on the Peak Forest canal, 4 m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith; with a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a bleaching-mill, collieries, and quarries of slate and pavement. Area of par., 5038 ac. Pop. 898.

TAY, a large river, Scotland, co. Perth, formed by two head-streams, the one issuing from the N.E. end of Loch Tay, and the other from Loch Lyon, a small lake on the borders of Argyshire. The two streams unite about 2 m. N.E. Loch Tay, whence the river flows about 13 m. E.N.E., after which its course is generally S.E. past Dunkeld and Perth, below which it opens out into a broad frith, 1 m. to 3 m. broad, having an E.N.E. direction, separating cos. Perth and Forfar on the N., from co. Fife on the S., and terminating below Dundee in the North Sea, between Buttonness and Ferryport-on-Craig; total course, 120 m. to 160 m.; area of basin, 2250 sq. m. The tide flows up the river to a point about 1 m. above Perth, in spring-tides, and rises at the latter about 10 ft. above the bed of the stream. Vessels of 500 tons ascend to Newburgh, and those drawing 9 ft. to Perth. Its principal tributaries are the Garry and Erich from the N., and the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, &c., from the W. During the upper part of its course, the Tay flows with a rapid current through a wild and highly romantic country, and subsequently, from Perth downwards, through the richest and finest valley in Scotland.—LOCH TAY, co. and 25 m. N.W. Perth, is a picturesque sheet of water, 15 m. long, and about 1 m. broad; receiving at its S.W. end the Lochy and the Dochart, and discharging at its N.E. end at Kenmore by the Tay. It is 100 ft. to 600 ft. deep, well supplied with fish; and on its N.W. shore rises Ben Lawers, 3945 ft.

TAYA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 7 m. from Barcelona; with a church, manufactures of cotton and linen goods; and a trade in wine and oranges. Pop. 1207.

TAYA.—1, A group of high barren islands, six or seven in number, China Sea, 12 m. off N.E. coast, isl. Hainan. They extend N.E. by N., and S.W. by S., about 15 m., the most N. being in lat. 19° 58' N.; lon. 111° 14' E.—2, A small isl. Indian Archipelago, S. of Lingien; lat. 0° 45' S.; lon. 104° 55' E.

TAYABAS, a tn. Philippines, near S. coast, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. of same name, 62 m. S.E. Manila. It is a large place, with spacious, regular, clean, and well-paved streets, and well-built houses, many of them of stone, and containing

well-supplied shops; and has a governor's house, a church, a convent; and manufactures of fine and coarse cotton goods. Pop. 21,418.—The province, bounded, N. by the Bay of Lampon or Lamou, and provs. Camarines; E. Camarines; S. the Mindoro Sea; and W. provs. Laguna and Batangas; is traversed, N. to S., by the central chain of the island, containing several extinct craters; generally well-wooded, but is composed for the most part of low and humid plains, often flooded by the rains which fall almost without intermission, and make intermittent fevers very prevalent. Manufactures, particularly of cotton tissues, have made considerable progress; and there is a good trade in various kinds of timber, rice, wax, pitch, cows, and excellent horses. Pop. 83,049.

TAYF, or **TAYEF**, a tn. Arabia, at the foot of Mount Kharrah, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 70 m. E. Mecca. It is large, handsome, and defended by several forts. It has a large mosque, held in great veneration by the Mahometans, who attribute to the town and district a sanctity nearly as great as that of Mecca itself.

TAYGETUS, a peak, Morea. See **ELIAS**.

TAYNTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 2501 ac. Pop. 631.—2, Oxford; 1780 ac. Pop. 379.

TAYTAO, or **TAYTAOHUOHUO**, a cape, W. coast, Patagonia; lat. 43° 53' 20" S.; lon. 75° 8' 10" W. It forms the S.W. point of the land encircling the Chonos Archipelago, and is one of the most remarkable promontories on the coast, rising rugged, barren, and steep to the height of nearly 3000 ft.

TAZ, a river, Siberia, rises on the frontiers of gov. Tobolsk and Yenisei; flows N.N.E. through a marshy country inhabited by the Ostiaks, and after a course of nearly 300 m., falls into the Bay of Tazovsk, which communicates with the Gulf of Ob.

TAZEEN, a vil. Afghanistan, E. foot of the pass of the Huft-Kutul, 26 m. from Cabool; lat. 34° 21' N.; lon. 69° 28' E. It was one of the scenes of the massacre of the British troops, in their attempted retreat from Cabool, in January, 1842. Here, subsequently, the British entirely defeated a greatly superior force of Afghans.

TCHABKAN, or **DJABKAN**, a river, Chinese Empire, Kalkas country, which, after a W. course of about 500 m., enters the Lake Ike-Aral-Noor, near lat. 48° N.; lon. 90° E.

TCHABLIAK, or **TCHIABAK**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, pash. and 18 m. N. Scutari; with about 250 houses.

TCHAD, **TSAD**, or **CHAD**, a lake, Central Africa, between Bornou on the W., Kanem on the N.E., and Begharmi on the S.E. Waday, on the E., lies at a considerable distance from the lake. The name Tsad does not appear to be known on the shores of the lake itself, and the travellers who first brought it into use have omitted to state whence they derived it. There is reason for suspecting that it belongs to some dialect of the Houssa language (Hornemann learned to apply it to the Quorra), and means, probably, a great river or piece of water. The lake was first distinctly pointed out by Leo Africanus (16th century); the name *Seu*, which he seems to give it, being a misreading of his unpointed Arabic for Shāwi, the name of the Arab tribe inhabiting the S.E. shores of the lake—the Showy of Denham, and Shuah of Dr. Barth.

The geographical position of Lake Tsad depends on that of Kouka, the capital of Bornou, which has been recently ascertained to be lat. 12° 55' N.; lon. 13° 20' E., or about a degree W. of the place hitherto assigned to it. The N.W. shore of the lake, where it reaches farthest W., and not far from its N. limit, lies in about lat. 14° 15' N.; lon. 12° 50' E. From N. to S., it has probably an extent of 120 m. or 150 m. Its width, from E. to W., was estimated by Major Denham to be 130 m.; but Dr. Overweg, relying chiefly on native information, reduces this to 60 m. or 80 m. The last-named traveller embarked on the lake at Maduari, a boat-harbour a little to the E. of Kouka. For seven hours he made his way through narrow channels between small islands covered with stately reeds, in which numerous hippopotami find shelter, and at last entered the Inkubil or open water. Steering N.E. for two days—the boat being fastened at night to a floating-island of reeds illuminated by fire-flies—he reached a labyrinth of islands, the largest of which did not exceed 5 m. in length. On one of these islands (Belarigo) he spent four days, being treated with the greatest kindness by the natives. He then sailed farther E., still among islands, with now and then a view of the open sea; but he does not appear to have seen

the shore N., E., or S., and was dissuaded by the islanders from attempting to land on the E. side of the lake, where wars in which they were implicated were then raging. Having touched at several islands, he returned to Maduari, after six weeks spent with the very interesting and hospitable insular population.

The inhabitants of the islands in the middle, and on the N.E. side of the lake, are the Biddumas, an independent and pagan nation, but by no means savages, as hitherto reported. They seem to be of mixed origin, their islands having afforded a refuge, probably in the course of ages, to the persecuted of all surrounding nations. They are well made, and active, with jet-black or dark-brown complexions, and regular features. At the present day there are many Kanemboos and Shuahs (Shāwi or Arab shepherds) living among them. The Bidduma of both sexes are decently clothed in cotton, generally black. They wear sandals also, and a profusion of ornaments. Some of the islands are densely peopled, having a large village to nearly every square mile. Cattle and goats are abundant; corn and cotton are the chief objects of cultivation. In respect of their boats, too, the Bidduma are comparatively well off; they know how to build boats with plank; and Dr. Overweg saw one thus constructed which measured 43 ft. in length, and 6 ft. in breadth. The boats are propelled with long poles, the use of oars, as well as of sails, being unknown. The people also habitually swim from island to island, aided by small boards or hand-floats.

This great fresh-water lake is comparatively shallow, its depth being found, by Dr. Overweg, to vary from 8 ft. to 15 ft. These measures probably indicate its mean condition, for at different seasons and periods it undergoes great changes; falling at times so low that the channels between the islands are laid dry, while at other times it inundates all the lower grounds, and forces the people to retire to the hillocks. It is well stocked with fish and water-fowl, which prefer, however, the vicinity of the reedy islets on the W. shore to the open water. Turtle of enormous size, and crocodiles also, are said to share unmolested with the hippopotami these islets and the creeks among them. Lake Tsad receives, besides many small streams, the Yeou, which flows into it from the hills of Houssa in the W., with a course of perhaps 400 m. It descends rapidly, and is dry at its mouth during five months of the year. But its chief tributary is the Shary, a great and navigable river, descending from the S. through Begharmi. The absolute elevation of Lake Tsad would appear, from Dr. Vogel's observations, to be 850 ft. The country around it is everywhere low, and, on its W. and S. shores at least, extremely fertile; and it is easy to foresee that, whenever the arts of civilized society shall find their way into Central Africa, the banks of this great reservoir will become a most luxuriant garden, rendered doubly admirable by the close vicinity of the inhospitable desert to the N. and E.—(Denham and Clapperton's *Travels; Account of the Progress of the Expedition to Central Africa*, by Aug. Petermann.)

TCHADDA, **TSAD**, **CHAD**, or **CHADDA**, a great river, Central Africa, which, flowing W., joins the Quorra below Nyffé, in lat. 7° 47' N.; lon. 7° 3' E. With respect to the name, the remarks already made on the name of the lake are here applicable. Tsad is certainly a general term, and not a proper name, and may be found, in native accounts, applied to the river of Kano as well as to the Quorra itself. The two great rivers, the Quorra and Tsad, which unite just below Nyffé, are called by all the natives dwelling on them, respectively the White and Black Rivers; or, in Nyffé, Furodo and Furoji; in Eggarah, Ujiminni Fufu and Ujiminni Dudu. The river commonly called the Tsad is the Black River—the Furoji or Ujiminni Dudu. Higher up it is known as the Zanfir, that is, the Water, in the language of the Korofra; and still farther up, in Fobina, entitled by the Fellatah Adamáwa, it bears the name of Benue. The Black River was ascended in 1833, by Oldfield and Laird, about 80 m., and found to be a fine stream, with a more rapid current than the Quorra, but with little population on its banks. Its upper course was unknown to the natives near its mouth, but it has been recently discovered unexpectedly by Dr. Barth. This traveller, proceeding S. from Kouka by Mandara (a route described so far by Denham with exaggerations), arrived, after a march of 270 m., at the Benue (Mother of Waters), the chief river of Adamáwa, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and nearly 10 ft. deep. It is said

to come from the S.E., a distance of nine days' journey. A little above this point, which is near Yola, the capital of Adamawa, the Benue is joined by the Faro, another great but inferior river, descending from the S.W., from the same heights, probably, which send S. the waters of Calabar. The river Benue, a great and navigable stream, which overflows prolific plains and fertilizes rice-fields of boundless extent, is the Tsad of our maps, and is described by the natives of Adamawa, who seem, however, to be little versed in navigation, as free from danger or impediment. From the mouth of the Tsad to Yola is, in a straight line, about 480 m. A very slight elevation in the great plains of Adamawa separates the basin of the Benue from that of the Shary, so that a little advance in civilization might lead to the junction of these navigable waters, and of Lake Tsad with the ocean. The rulers of Adamawa are the warlike and enterprising Fellatah, whose political ascendancy and susceptibility of improvement entitle them to special attention.—(Laird and Oldfield's *Narrative*, 1834; Allen and Thompson's *Narrative*, 1848; Barth, in *Jour. of Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

TCHADIR-DAGHI, or TENT, a mountain, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea. See TAURIDA.

TCHADOBETZ, a river, Siberia, rises in the E. of gov. Yeniseisk, not far from the N.W. frontiers of Irkutsk; flows very circuitously, first N.E., then S.W., describing almost a semicircle, and after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank Verknaia-Tunguska about 60 m. above Bogutchansk.

TCHAGAN, or TCHAGAN-KOUKEN, a tn. Chinese Empire, Mongolia, 200 m. N.N.E. Pekin. It is large, handsome, and recently erected; has broad, clean, and crowded streets; houses regularly built, and several extensive squares adorned with magnificent trees. The shops are clean, and very well furnished with Chinese productions, and sometimes even with European merchandise, obtained through Russia.

TCHALATDERE, or SALATDERE [anc. *Granicus*], a river, Asiatic Turkey, rises on the E. side of Mount Ida; flows N.N.E., and falls into the Sea of Marmora, after a course of about 45 m.

TCHALBAK, or TCHELBASIE, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Caucasus, enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea; flows W., expanding into several lakes, and falls into the E. side of the Sea of Azof; total course, 150 m.

TCHANG, a prefix to the names of cities and towns, China, the most important of which have been given under CHANG, (*which see*).

TCHANG-KIANG, a city, China. See CHING-KIANG-FOO.

TCHAO-KHING, a city, China. See CHAO-KHING.

TCHARYTCH, a river, Siberia, rises in the Altai Mountains, in the S. of gov. Tomsk; flows first N.W., then N.E., and joins l. bank Ob near Bijsk, after a very rapid and winding course of about 220 m.

TCHAUZI, a tn. Russia. See CHAOUSSY.

TCHEBOKSARI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kasan, r. bank Volga, at the confluence of the Tcheboksarka. It is built of wooden houses, huddled together very irregularly in unpaved streets. It has 14 churches, four monasteries, a townhouse; manufactures of leather, and a considerable trade in wax, honey, tallow, and corn. Pop. (1851), 4382.

TCHECHMEH, or TCHISMÉ [anc. *Cyssos*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, on a spacious bay of the Archipelago, opposite to the island of Chios, 40 m. W. Smyrna. It is defended by a large citadel, built by the Genoese; and is famous for the victory gained off its port by the Roman fleet over that of Antiochus. Near it are thermal-springs.

TCHELIABINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, 220 m. E.N.E. Ufa, on the Mijas. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, flanked with towers, and defended by chevaux-de-frise and a fosse; and has two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1849), 3204.

TCHÉM, or TCHÉM-PIRA, a river, Chinese Empire, rises in a mountainous district near the centre of Manchouria; flows N.N.E., then W., receives the Songpira, and shortly after joins r. bank Amoor, after a course of about 100 m.

TCHÉPTZA, a river, Russia, rises in E. of gov. Viatka; flows N.W., then almost due W., and joins l. bank Viatka about 12 m. E. of the town of Viatka; total course, 300 m.

TCHERCHEMBEH. See CHAERHUMBA.

TCHERDIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 164 m. N. Perm, r. bank Kolya. It is one of the oldest towns in the govern-

ment, and has six stone-churches, one of them richly decorated; a monastery, a nursery, several tanneries, and a trade in corn and fur. Pop. 2500.

TCHEREMSHIN, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg; flows N.W. into gov. Kasan, then S.W. into gov. Simbirsk, and joins l. bank Volga, after a course of about 130 m.

TCHEREPOVETZ, a tn. European Russia. See CHEREPOVETZ.

TCHERIKOV, a tn. Russia. See CHERIKOV.

TCHERKASK, two tns. Russia. See CHERKASK.

TCHERKASSIA, a country, S.E. Europe. See CIRCASSIA.

TCHERNIGOV, a gov. and tn. Russia. See CZERNIGOV.

TCHERNOYARSK, a walled and fortified tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.W. Astrakhan, r. bank Volga. It is entered by a single gate; and has two stone-churches, a school, two almshouses; extensive warehouses, an important traffic on the Volga, as well as a trade in cattle, and a valuable fishery. Pop. 1600.

TCHIGIRIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 140 m. S.S.E. Kiev, r. bank Tiasmyn. It is now an insignificant place, but was once the capital of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. It suffered much in 1678, during the wars with the Turks.

TCHIKIRI, a river, Manchouria. See CHIKIRI.

TCHIKOTAN, or SPANBERG, the most S. of the Kurile Isles; lat. (centre) 43° 53' N.; lon. 146° 43' 30" E.; about 6 m. long, by as much broad. A good harbour is said to exist on its S.W. part.

TCHIN, and TCHING, prefixes to the names of cities and towns, China. See CHIN and CHING.

TCHIN-SAN, two small isls. China, Chusan group, S.E. Chusan; about lat. 30° 29' N.; lon. 122° 56' E.

TCHIN-SI, a tn. and lake, Mongolia. See BARKOUL.

TCHING-AN, a remarkable cape, N.E. coast, Siberia, in Behring's Sea; about lat. 64° 40' N.; and lon. 173° 40' W. It rises almost vertically from the sea to a great height, and is rendered conspicuous by a red bank intersecting it from its summit to its base.

TCHIPROVATZ, a tn. Turkey. See CHIPROVATZ.

TCHIR, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Don Cossacks; flows S.E., and after a course of 150 m., during which it expands into a number of lakes, joins r. bank Don.

TCHIRKIS, or TCHERKES, a walled tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anadolía, 60 m. E. Boli, near the source of the Bertin, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3000.

TCHIRMEN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a height, near an affluent of the Maritza, 24 m. N.W. Adrianople. It has a castle, and a mosque crowned by a fine cupola. Pop. 2000.

TCHISME, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See CHESME.

TCHISTOPOL, or TCHISTOPOLJE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 61 m. S.E. Kasan, of very recent origin.

TCHIUSSOVA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake on W. slope Ural Mountains, circle Ekaterinburg; proceeds first very circuitously N.N.W., then turning W., joins l. bank Kama, 10 m. above Perm, after a course, partly navigable, of about 400 m.

TCHOANG-LONG, or PING-FING, a tn. China, prov. Kansou, 135 m. N.W. Lan-chou, with a considerable trade.

TCHOL, or TCHOLA, a river, Chinese Empire, descends from the E. slope of the Hing-an Mountains, in S.W. of Manchouria, enters Mongolia, flows S.E., and after a course of about 160 m., joins r. bank Nonni by several branches.

TCHORAK, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See JORAK.

TCHORLOU, a tn. Turkey in Europe, near l. bank river of same name, 65 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It is surrounded by ruined walls; and has a mosque, a khan, and an almshouse. Pop. about 4000.—The river rises in a branch of the Balkan; flows S.W., then nearly due S., and after a course of 45 m., falls into the Sea of Marmora 4 m. E. Rodosto.

TCHORUM, or CHORUM, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See CHURUM.

TCHOUGONEV, or TSCHOUGJEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Kharkov, at the confluence of the Tschugewka with the Donetz. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts and a fosse; and has seven churches, all of wood; a school, numerous tanneries, manufactures of prepared sheep-skins, which are made into cloaks, saddles, and girdles; and a considerable general trade. The inhabitants are Cossacks, who have the head-quarters of one of their regiments here. Pop. 10,000.

TCHUI, or CHUI, a river, Asia, which issues from Lake Tiuz-Kul, near the W. frontiers of the Chinese Empire; about

lat. 42° 30' N.; lon. 77° E.; flows circuitously W.N.W. through the country of the Kirghiz and Independent Tartary, and after a course of nearly 600 m., discharges itself into Lake Kaban-Kulak; lat. 45° 20' N.; lon. 67° 30' E. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Adjı-Bakulan; and on the left, the Korkhotu, Almatu-Bulak, and the Little Tchui. In spring its current is very impetuous, and in the end of autumn broad and saltish lakes are formed in its vicinity by the heavy rains.

TCHUKTCHI, or **TCHUKTCHI**, a people inhabiting a country of same name, forming the N.E. extremity of Siberia, and extending from the mouth of the Kolyma E. to Behring's Strait, between lat. 62° and 72° N.; and lon. 160° E. to 170° W.; area, 214,740 geo. sq. m. They bear a considerable resemblance to the native tribes of the opposite coast of America, subsist chiefly on fish, on the milk and flesh of the reindeer, and on the chase, and are said to be both independent and jealous of their freedom. Most of them live on the banks of the Anadir, the basin of which lies almost wholly within their country.

TCHULIM, a river, Asiatic Russia, rises in S.E. of gov. Tomsk; flows circuitously N., then W.N.W., and after a course of 500 m., joins r. bank Ob above Mogulchinsk.

TEALBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3950 ac. Pop. 862.

TEALING, par. Scot. Forfar; 7 m. by 2 m. Pop. 844. **TEAN** (UPPER), a vil. and dist. England, co. Stafford, on the Tean, 2 m. S. Cheadle; with a number of mansions and elegant villas, a handsome church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a school, bleachfields, and one of the most extensive manufactories of tape in Europe. Pop. 1300.

TEANA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro, r. bank Serapotamo. It is defended by a fort; and has two almshouses. Pop. 1200.

TEANO [anc. *Teanum*, cap. of the *Silicini*], a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Caserta, S.E. side of the Rocca-Monfina, an extinct volcano. It is the residence of the bishop, consists of narrow streets; and has a handsome cathedral, with 16 columns of granite supporting its roof, and other remains of ancient structures in its interior; two collegiate and three parish churches, two monasteries, a nunnery, a diocesan seminary, an almshouse, a Roman theatre and amphitheatre in ruins, and the massive and very extensive remains of a baronial castle of the Duke of Sessa, with stabling for 300 horses. Near it are chalybeate-springs, held in high repute; an ancient church dedicated to a Greek saint, Paridó, who is fabled to have here destroyed a dragon; and a monastery, famous for the miracles alleged to be performed in it by its patron saint, Anthony. Pop. about 8000.

TEAPY ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific. See **EASTER**.

TEBALEH, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, about 170 m. S.E. Mecca. It is a large place, defended by a castle situated on a steep rock; and has a weekly market.

TEBAR, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 42 m. S. Cuencu; with a church, courthouse, primary school; and a trade in corn, oil, saffron, and honey. Pop. 1432.

TEBESSA [anc. *Thevesta*], a tn. Algeria, prov. and about 75 m. S.E. Constantine, beautifully situated at the foot of the N. slope of the Mountains of Bou-Rouman, not far from the sources of the Chabron. It has in front of it a large and well-watered plain, and around it many beautiful gardens; is entered by two gates, one of them in the form of a triumphal arch, and evidently of Roman construction. Its principal buildings consist of Roman remains, including a fortress, which is still nearly entire. In the inner part of the town is a small temple, which is perfect, but has been converted into a soap-work. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of their fields and gardens, but have some trade in boots and shoes, tobacco, dates, carpets, haiks, hardware, &c. Pop. 12,000 to 15,000.

TECH, a river, France, which descends from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales; flows E.N.E., and near Ceret falls into the Mediterranean; total course, 45 m.

TECHA, or **TIASHA**, a river, Russia, rises in S. of gov. Nijnei-Novgorod; flows N., then W. to the frontiers of Vladimir, and joins r. bank Oka above Murom; total course, 110 m.

TECHE, a river, U. States, Louisiana, which rises near Red River, and after a winding S.E. course of 180 m., enters the outlet of Cachimach Lake. It has 8 ft. water on the bar, and 20 ft. within, and is navigable for 100 m. to Iberia.

TECKLENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov.

and 19 m. N.N.E. Münster, on the Teutoburger-Wald; with a court of law, a Protestant church, a poorhouse, the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1245.

TECOLM, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 1023 ac. Pop. 144. **TECSÓ**, or **TYACSOVA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Mar-maros, r. bank Theiss, 14 m. W.N.W. Szeged; with three churches, acidulated-springs, and salt-mines. Pop. 1351.

TEDAVNET, par. Irel. Monaghan; 26,502 ac. P. 8442. **TEDBURN** (Str. Mary), par. Eng. Devon; 4433 ac. Pop. 861.

TEDDINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. London; with a parish church, a national and an endowed female school, and one of the largest manufactories of wax-candles in the kingdom. Area of par., 1120 ac. Pop. 1146.

TEDLA, or **TEFZA**, a tn. Morocco, cap. prov. of its name, in a beautiful valley, on a branch of the Omerbech, not far from the foot of Mount Atlas, 135 m. N.E. Morocco city. It is a place of considerable importance; with manufactures of woollen cloths and shawls, which furnish a considerable export, chiefly to Italy. Pop. estimated at 10,500.

TEDNEST, a tn. Morocco, about 72 m. W.N.W. Morocco city; lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 9° W.; on the Issawa, an affluent of the Tensift. Pop. about 4000.

TEDSI, a tn. Morocco, prov. Sus-el-Acsa, about 25 m. E.N.E. Terodant; lat. 30° 15' N.; lon. 8° 15' W.; with an industrious population, estimated at 15,000.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, par. Eng. Hereford; 683 ac. P. 69.

TEDEZEN, or **TEJEND** [anc. *Ochus*], a river, rises N.E. of Meshed, in the Persian prov. Khorasan; flows through the N.E. corner of that province, and is lost in the sands of the desert, after a course of nearly 250 m.

TEEN-TSIN, or **TIEN-SIA**, a tn. China, prov. Petchelea, advantageously situated in an angle formed by the junction of the Eu-ho and Pei-ho, 30 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the Gulf of Petchelea, and 58 m. S.E. Pekin. It stretches several miles along the banks of the river, and consists of unpaved streets, and houses built of mud, many of the latter, though of mean exterior, well furnished, with accommodations in the best Chinese style. The shops are generally filled with Chinese, but sometimes also with European manufactures; and the bustle of the native population, and the importance of the native trade, at least equal those of Canton. More than 500 junks arrive annually from the southern ports of China, Cochın-China, and Siam; and according to Gutzlaff, the thronging of the river with vessels, and the amount of business going on, strongly remind one of Liverpool.

TEES, a river, England, rises near Cross Fell, in Cumberland; and flowing S.E., and latterly N.E., marks the S. limit of the county of Durham, to its mouth in the N. Sea, where it forms an estuary of considerable extent. Its whole course is between 70 m. and 80 m., the last 15 m. or 20 m. of which is extremely tortuous.

TEESTE, a river, Asia, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the Himalaya, near the mountain Chumalari; lat. 28° 28' N.; lon. 82° 0' E. It is formed by the junction of three head-streams, which unite at lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 88° 0' E., when it finds a passage through the Himalayas, and subsequently joins, by two separate branches, the Brahmapootra and the Ganges; the continuation, which unites with the latter near Dacca, takes the name of the Atri.

TEFFONT, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*-Ecias*, or *-Ewjas*); 742 ac. Pop. 177.—2, (*Magna*). Pop. 281.

TEFLIS, or **TIFLIS**, a tn. Russian Empire, gov. of its name, cap. of the Transcaucasian provinces, in a narrow valley between r. bank Kur, here crossed by a wooden bridge, and a lofty height crowned by the citadel. When first seen its appearance is very imposing, but the impression thus produced is not confirmed by a nearer inspection. It is nearly of a triangular shape, is surrounded by a wall with six gates, and consists of three distinct parts:—Teflis proper, on the E. or l. bank of the river; Kala, or the fortress, farther up on the W. or r. bank; and the suburb of Isni or Avlabar, with which communication is maintained by the bridge above-mentioned. The streets, with few exceptions, are narrow, irregular, and dirty in the extreme; and the houses present long ranges of dead walls, formed of large flat bricks and alternate layers of stone, the windows in which, owing to the dearth of glass,

are for the most part filled with common or oiled paper. The general appearance of the city, and the dark barren hills in the vicinity, throw a kind of gloom over the place, though the streets are well filled with passengers who give indications of much commercial activity. The best part of the town is the Kala, where the Russians who occupy it have made considerable improvements. The most remarkable buildings are those of the citadel, which, though in ruins, still presents majestic hoary battlements and towers; the cathedral, a very ancient edifice, of large dimensions and fine architecture; numerous other Greek and Armenian churches, several of them handsome; a Persian mosque, a gymnasium, and other schools; the governor's house, and other government buildings and offices; the palace of Yermolof, a large and ostentatious structure, with good gardens; the arsenal, the Turkish and Persian caravansaries, forming double rows of piazzas, rising one above another, and only indifferently supplied with foreign goods; the bazaars, with a good display of fruit, and both

TEGERHY, a walled tn. Fezzan, 110 m. S.S.E. Mourzouk; with a citadel.

TEGERNSEE, a vil. Upper Bavaria, on the Aalbach and E. shore of lake of its own name, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance of the valley of Achen into the Tyrol, 31 m. S. Munich. It contains a royal castle, once a Benedictine abbey; a church, and an infirmary; and has a trade in wood, cattle, and fruit; a marble-quarry, with sawing and polishing machines; and several mills. Pop. 580.—LAKE TEGERN is about 6 m. long, rather less than 2 m. broad, and 300 ft. deep.

TEGLAS, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, 2 m. from Hadhaz; with a church, and a trade in cane and fruit. Pop. 1462.

TEGLIO, TOGLIO, or TELLIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and E. Sondrio, r. bank Adda; with four churches, a blast-furnace, and numerous mills. Pop. 5475.

TEGUCIGALPA, a tn. Central America, Honduras, 40 m. S.W. Comayagua. Gold, silver, and copper mines exist in the vicinity.

TEGUESTE, a vil. Canaries, on N.W. of isl. Tenerife; with a church, courthouse, manufactures of linen, and a trade in maize, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1162.

TEGUISE (SAN MIGUEL DE), a tn. Canaries, centre of isl. Lanzarote, in a valley; consisting generally of small old houses, and ill-paved and irregular but clean streets. It has a townhouse, a founding hospital, a prison, a parish church, and several hermitages; but the most remarkable object in the town is a large pond or reservoir, called La Maretta, in which rain-water is collected during the winter, for the use of the cattle, and sometimes the inhabitants of the whole island. There are no manufactures, and commerce is limited to exporting

fruits, and importing the necessities of life. In 1618 it was destroyed by pirates from Barbary, who carried off from the island 1000 captives. Pop. 3736.

TEHALLAN, par. Irel. Monaghan; 5950 ac. P. 2906. TEHERAN, the modern cap. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 211 m. N. Ispahan; lat. 35° 40' N.; lon. 51° 22' 50' E.; on a low site in an angle of the mountains. It presents outwardly little of the appearance of a royal city. The houses are mean in the extreme, even for an Eastern town; and unsightly ruins, covering in some instances extensive areas, frequently meet the eye. The streets are narrow and irregular, destitute of pavements, encumbered with filth, and full of dangerous holes. The bazaars are extensive, and are roofed with tile, but filthy, being thronged with beasts as well as men. The principal building in the city is the Ark, or royal residence, consisting of a great number of buildings, courts, and gardens, covering a large area, and inclosed within a high wall, which separates it from the rest of the city. It is, however, destitute of all architectural pretensions, and the interior decorations are of a very indifferent kind. Just without the Ark is the royal foundry, where the various operations of smelting, casting, boring, and polishing are carried on. The British residency is a neat edifice, and the palace of the Russian minister is composed of an extensive range of very plain buildings. Pop. estimated at 10,000 to 12,000.

TEHINTCHIEW, a river, Asia, rises on the frontiers of Tibet and Bootan; flows S. across the latter, passing Tatsisund, enters Bengal, when it takes the name of Gadudahr or Gadada, and after a course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Brahmapootra, S.E. of Rangamatt. In the upper part of its course it forces its way through rocky chasms, and is precipitated in tremendous cataracts.

TEHREE, or TEARY, a tn. Hindoostan, on the frontier of Bundelcond, 200 m. W.S.W. Allahabad.

TEHUACAN, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 65 m. S.E. Puebla. Under the Aztecs, it was regarded as one of their most sacred spots; it still contains a number of well-built houses; and has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. nearly 6000.



TEFLIS.—After M. Dubois de Montpereux.

common and costly wares; and the baths, supplied from hot sulphurous-springs in the vicinity. For recreation, there is a large public garden, laid out with fine shady walks and avenues; and there is also a botanic garden on the Kur, about 2 m. below. The manufactures include carpets, silks, shawls, &c.; and the trade, chiefly in the hands of the Armenians, is very extensive, Teflis forming a great emporium for the trade between Russia, Persia, and Turkey. The staple articles of trade, in addition to the above manufactures, consist of immense quantities of Russian and German prints, handkerchiefs, and similar goods. Wine also, grown in the neighbourhood, is in great demand in the neighbouring districts, but from being conveyed, not in casks, but in skins besmeared with naphtha, acquires a disagreeable flavour, not relished except by those who have become inured to it, and hence not much esteemed by strangers. The foundation of Teflis, whose true name is said to be Tphilissi or Tphilis-kalaki, meaning 'warm town,' is attributed to a powerful monarch of the name of Vachtang, who, about A.D. 469, subdued all the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It was afterwards much enlarged and embellished, and rose to great importance. It was destroyed by Aga Mahomed in 1795, and though afterwards rebuilt, has never attained its former dimensions. The Russians became its masters in 1801. It suffered dreadfully from cholera in 1830. Population (1848), 30,925.

The GOVERNMENT, one of the four into which Transcaucasia was divided in 1846, is bounded, N. by the Caucasus; N.E. gov. Derbend; E. gov. Shamachi; S. Persia, from which it is separated by the Araxes; S.W. and W. Asiatic Turkey; and N.W. gov. Kutais; area, 24,484.8 geo. sq. m. It consists of circles Teflis, Gori, Telav, Sichuach, Elisabethpol, Erivan, Nakhitschewan, and Alexandropol, besides including the Ossetian territory, and nearly corresponds with the former division of Grusia, or Georgia, and Erivan.

TEFZA, a tn. Morocco. See TELDA.

TEGAL, Java. See TAGAL.

TEGAL-SARI, a tn. Java, prov. Madoen; with a school for ecclesiastics, where about 3000 youths are educated.

TEHUANTEPEC, a town, river, isthmus, and gulf, Mexico. The town, dep. and 158 m. E.S.E. Oajaca, on the river of its name, and about 10 m. from the Pacific, is cap. of a department of same name. It has manufactures of salt, and of cotton fabrics; fisheries of pearls, and of a mollusc (*Purpura persica*?) that yields a purple dye. Pop. 14,000. — The river rises in a mountainous district near the centre of dep. Oajaca; flows E.S.E. for about 150 m., to Tehuantepec, where it is joined by several streams, and about 20 m. below the junction, falls into the Pacific near the small port of Ventosas; total course, 170 m. — The isthmus stretches from the Gulf of Tehuantepec in the Pacific to the Bay of Guasaleco or Coahualeco in the Gulf of Mexico, and thus separates the Pacific from the Atlantic Ocean. It embraces parts of depts. Oajaca, Vera-Cruz, and Tabasco. The distance between the two coasts, where narrowest, is about 140 m., but a considerable part of it is traversed by streams, and this, together with the comparatively low height of the cordillera, at one time suggested it as one of the most practicable lines by which a navigable communication might be established between the oceans. — The gulf is formed by an indentation on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Guatemala, extending from lon. 92° to 97° E.; with a breadth near the centre of about 70 m.

TEICHWOLKRAMSDORF, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, circle Neustadt; with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 1599.

TEIFY, or **TIYR**, a river, N. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan; flows S.W. and W., and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of about 70 m. The tide rises perceptibly to the distance of about 1 m. above Caermarthen.

TEIGH, par. Eng. Rutland; 1267 ac. Pop. 147.

TEIGN, a river, England, co. Devon. It consists of two branches, which rise nearly in the centre of the county, and after uniting, flow S.E., and fall into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport and market tn. England, co. Devon, 12 m. S. Exeter; lat. 50° 33' N.; lon. 3° 28' W.; at the mouth of the Teign. It is divided into two parts by a small rivulet called the Tame. East Teignmouth, which is the more modern, is almost entirely appropriated as a watering-place; has a church in the Saxon style, and all the conveniences usual to such places of resort—carriage-drives, promenades, public-rooms, bathing-establishments, &c. West Teignmouth is the port and principal seat of business. It is irregularly built, but the principal streets are paved and lighted with gas. It has a spacious modern octagonal church, places of worship also for various Dissenting bodies, and a safe and commodious harbour, though somewhat difficult to enter on account of a shifting bar. There is a quay and a small dockyard. Some of the vessels belonging to this port are engaged in the Newfoundland fishery. Coal and culm are largely imported; and the home fishery employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. Pop. 5013.

TEIGNMOUTH, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, (East); 745 ac. Pop. 1760.—2, (West); 493 ac. Pop. 3389.

TEINGRACE, par. Eng. Devon; 1329 ac. Pop. 187.

TEINITZ-OB-DEB-ELBE, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, r. bank Elbe, 17 m. W. Pardubitz; with a parish church, school, and townhouse; saw and other mills, and a trade in corn, wood, and fish. Pop. 1830.

TEISSHOLZ, a market tn. Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Rima, 35 m. E.S.E. Neusohl; with a paper and an iron mill, and an adulterated spring. Pop. 3170.

TEITH, a river, Scotland, co. Perth, formed by the junction of two head-streams, the one from Loch Lubnaig, the other from Loch Vennachar, which in its turn is supplied from Loch Katrine through Loch Achray. They unite a short distance from Callander, whence the Teith flows S.E., and falls into the Forth, about 3 m. N.N.W. Stirling.

TEJA, or **TEZAH**, a tn. Morocco, 65 m. E. Fez, on a stream of same name, an affluent of the Sebou. It has a handsome mosque, and numerous gardens. Pop. 11,000.

TEJEDA, a vil. Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria, so exposed to tempests that the church has been several times torn up from its foundations. It has a townhouse and prison, primary school, church, hermitage, cemetery; and manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics. One of the mountains by which it is overlooked, is perforated to the depth of about 1 m. in the form of a tunnel, and produces an abundant supply of excellent water. Pop. (agricultural), 1966.

TEJEDA, a sierra, Spain, Andalusia, separating prov. Granada from prov. Malaga. It supplies numerous towns with snow, and abounds with mines.

TEK-NAAF, a river, Aracan, which rises on the W. slope of the Mountains of Chittagong; flows first S.S.W., then nearly due S., parallel and near to the coast, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 20° 50' N. The lower part of its course is navigable.

TEKE, or **TECKENDORF**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. and 50 m. E.N.E. Klausenburg, r. bank Sajo; with three churches, and a salt-lake, from which much salt is made. Pop. 1611.

TEKE-DEĞİ, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the W. side of the Little Balkan Mountains; flows generally S., and joins r. bank Erkené, 32 m. S.E. Adrianople; total course, about 70 m.

TEKIR-DAGH, or **TEKIRI-DAGH**, a mountain-range, Turkey in Europe. It stretches across the sanjak of Gallipoli in a S.E. direction, from l. bank Maritza to the shores of the Sea of Marmora, about 10 m. S.S.W. Rodosto, and has a length of about 75 m.

TEKRIT, or **TEKRITI**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 98 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, r. bank Tigris, on a cliff and on the side of a deep ravine. It occupies the E. site of an ancient city of the same name, the ruins of which are very extensive. The inhabitants are represented as extremely inhospitable.

TELAV, or **THELAWI**, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, gov. and 38 m. E.N.E. Teflis, in a beautiful valley, on a slope above the Turdschewi, which here receives the Alasani. It consists of three forts surrounded by walls, and separated from each other by deep ravines; contains a castle, and has several suburbs, chiefly occupied by Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade. Pop. (1843), 4000.

TELDE, a city, Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria, E. from Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 m. from the sea. It is divided into three large quarters, called Telde, Los Llanos, and San Francisco, with beautiful houses, the majority of which have gardens. The streets are broad and straight. There are three squares, in one of which are the townhouse and prisons, the parish church, an elegant structure; and the *alameda*; and a busy fair is held every Sunday in another. It has a second church, several hermitages, four primary schools, an hospital for sick paupers, a cemetery, and various fountains. On the sea-shore, to the E. of the town, there is a mineral-spring, resorted to from all parts of the island. It has some manufactures of plain linens, and 11 flour-mills; but agriculture is the chief occupation. Grain is exported to Las Palmas and the neighbouring islands, and cochineal to Cadiz, Marseilles, and London; also a considerable quantity of blue paving-flag, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard square, to Cadiz and America. Pop. 12,027.

TELEGD-Mező, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bihar, 44 m. S.E. Debreczin; with a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek church. Pop. 1575.

TELEK-Kis, a tn. Hungary, co. Csongrad, 17 m. N.N.W. Szegedin; with a church. Pop. 2999.

TELEMBI, a river, Ecuador, rises in W. slope of the Andes; flows N., and joins l. bank Patia, on the confines of New Granada, a little above its mouth in the Pacific, after a course of about 80 m.

TELES, a vil. Tyrol, circle Imst, l. bank Inn; with a parish church, a Franciscan hospital, a courthouse, and cotton-mill. Pop. 2000.

TELGART, or **THIERGARTEN**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, 22 m. N.W. Rosenau; with a Greek church, several saw-mills, and mineral-springs. Fine topazes are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1323.

TELGTE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Münster, l. bank Ems; with three churches, a chapel, and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and delftware, several mills, and a trade in cattle. P. 2123.

TELIGUL, a river, Russia, rises on S. frontiers of gov. Podolsk, enters gov. Kherson; and flowing S.S.E., falls into a bay of its own name, 25 m. N.E. Odessa, after a course of about 90 m. Its stream is continuous only in the wet season.

TELIORMAN, a river, Turkey in Europe, Walachia, rises in a mountain-slope, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest; flows circuitously S.S.E., and after a course of 90 m., joins l. bank Veda, about 20 m. above its mouth in the Danube.

TELISCOF, or TELKIP, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 15 m. N.N.W. Mosul, in a large and fertile plain, celebrated for the passage of Xenophon over it with the 10,000 Greeks, and the battle of Arbela fought upon it, and gained by Alexander the Great. Pop. about 4000.

TELKI-BANYA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, 14 m. S.S.E. Kaschau; with chalk-baths. Pop. 1180. Rich gold-mines once existed in the vicinity, but the shafts were destroyed by an earthquake. New mines are now in operation. The Telki-Banya Hills, among which the village is situated, merge into the Tokay Hills.

TELLARNOUGHT, par. Irel. Wexford; 1654 ac. P. 323.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast; lat. $11^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $75^{\circ} 33' E.$; long the chief settlement on the coast of Malabar, but now considerably declined. Many rich natives, however, still reside here. Tellicherry is the mart for the best sandal-wood brought from above the Ghauts, and the cardamoms of Wynaud, which are mostly exported from hence, are reckoned the best on the coast.

TELLISFORD, or TELSFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 757 ac. Pop. 124.

TELMA, a tn. Siberia, gov. and N.W. Irkutsk; with considerable manufactures of cloth, linen, glass, and paper. The operatives are all convicts. Pop. 2000.

TELSCOMBE, par. Eng. Sussex; 1349 ac. Pop. 176.

TELTOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 11 m. S.W. Berlin; with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1363.

TELTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 4266 ac. Pop. 1128.

TELTSCI, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.S.W. Igla; with several churches, a normal school, theatre; and manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco. Pop. 3640.

TELU-SANAVE, a haven, N. coast, Sumatra, where a considerable trade is carried on.

TEMACIN, or EL-GUECER, a tn., N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, cap. independent dist. of same name, in the midst of well-watered gardens, planted with date-trees, 12 m. S.S.W. Tuggurt; lat. $33^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} 50' E.$ It is surrounded by a loopholed wall, and a ditch filled with water in winter, but dry in summer; and has six mosques, several schools; manufactures, chiefly of articles of primary necessity, as carpentry, smithwork, clothing, arms, &c.; and a considerable trade, chiefly with Tuggurt.

TEMACALTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 68 m. S.W. Mexico, in a deep valley. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity, but since these have been abandoned, the inhabitants have found a new source of wealth in the manufacture of cotton-shawls and rebosos. Pop. 5000.

TEMBLEQUE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Toledo. It is an ancient place, which, from the lowness of its site, has repeatedly suffered from inundations. It has a handsome church, an elegant palace, a courthouse and prison, two primary schools; manufactures of chocolate, large saltpetre-works, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. It was sacked and burned during the Peninsular war. P. 2935.

TEMBUCTOO, tn. Africa. See TIMBUCTOO.

TEMBY, a river, S.E. Africa, which falls into Delagoa Bay. It is navigable for small craft for 46 m.

TEME, a river, S. Wales, rises 5 m. S.E. Newton, in Montgomeryshire; flows E. between the cos. Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn, 3 m. S. Worcester; total course, 60 m.

TEMERIN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, in the midst of marshes, 10 m. N. Peterwardein; with a church, and some trade in cattle and fish. Pop. 6393.

TEMES, or TEMESCH, a river, Hungary, rises in the Mountains of Karanesebes, belonging to the E. Carpathians, on the confines of Walachia and the Banat, and pursues an E. to S.W. course, which, from its rise to its mouth, l. bank Danube, a little below Pancsova, forms a segment of an ellipse or parabola. It has no affluents of any importance, except the Bisztra and the Bega. The principal towns which it passes are Karanesebes, commanding the pass of the Transylvanian Mountains called the Iron Gate; Lugos, Csakova, and Pancsova. Its course, about 300 m., is partly navigable.

TEMESVAR [anc. *Thybisus*], a tn. Hungary, Banat, cap. co. of its name, in an extensive marshy plain on the Bega canal, 75 m. N.N.E. Belgrade. It is well fortified by walls and outworks, and is entered by three gates, beyond each of

which there is a suburb. The houses are of solid construction, the streets are spacious, and there are a number of regularly formed and handsome squares. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is a handsome Gothic structure; the Greek church, also handsome; the R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, palace of the government, a very ornate edifice; townhouse, theatre, two convents, Piarist college, gymnasium, high school, normal school, arsenal, civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollens, oil, paper, tobacco, and wire. There are also several silk-mills. The transit trade, consisting chiefly of corn, is of great importance, and is much facilitated by the Bega canal, which communicates with the Danube. Temesvar is the see of a Greek bishop, the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, and seat of a high court, with jurisdiction over three counties of the Banat. According to D'Anville, Temesvar is the ancient Thybisus to which the poet Ovid was banished. In 1552 it was taken and sacked by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was taken from them by Prince Eugene, almost entirely rebuilt, and fortified so strongly as to be now one of the principal Austrian fortresses. In 1849 it stood a siege of 107 days by the insurgents, and was relieved by Haynau; but not before nearly every house had been damaged by the bombardment, and fever and cholera had made fearful havoc among the garrison. Pop. (1846), 19,100.—The COUNTRY, area, 1864 geo. sq. m., is for the most part an unbroken flat, extensively covered with lakes and morasses. The principal rivers are the Temes, which traverses it centrally; its affluents the Bega and Berzawa, the Maros, and the Kraso. The soil is fertile, and vegetation is very rank. When the ground is sufficiently dry, all kinds of grain, particularly wheat, are raised in abundance, and maize and rice are extensively cultivated. Fruit abounds, particularly apricots, peaches, apples and pears, and plums, of which a favourite spirituous liquor called *slivovitz* or *bulkye* is made. Other products are tobacco, flax, hemp, silk, and wine. The domestic animals, though numerous, are generally of inferior breeds. It is divided into four districts—Temesvar (the capital), Andras, Leppa, and Verschwitz. Pop. 375,400.

TEMISCAMING, a lake on the frontier between Lower and Upper Canada; lat. $47^{\circ} N.$; lon. $80^{\circ} W.$; 27 m. long N. to S., by 10 m. broad. It discharges itself by a narrow channel into the Ottawa. On its shores are Indians who bear its name.

TEMISCOUATA, a beautiful lake, Lower Canada, 130 m. N.E. Quebec, 22 m. long, 1 m. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burden. It is encompassed by lofty mountains covered with thick wood almost down to its margin, and abounds with fish.

TEMNIKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 143 m. N.N.E. Tambov, r. bank Motscha. It is an ancient place; with two wooden and four stone churches; manufactures of sail-cloth, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (1851), 5962.

TEMPE, a valley, Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Thessaly, between the mountains of Olympus on the N., and Ossa on the S., and watered by the Sesembria or Peneus, which a little below falls into the Gulf of Salonica. The beauties of its scenery are much celebrated by ancient writers.

TEMPELBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 44 m. S. Kùslin; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, tile-works, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3368.

TEMPESECA, a river, Turkey, rises in the N. slope of Mount Argentario or Egrisa, in the S.E. of Servia; flows circuitously N.N.W., and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Morava, about 6 m. below Prekop.

TEMPIO, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 36 m. E.N.E. Sassari, cap. prov., on an elevated plain near the source of the Liscia. It has a respectable appearance, though the general effect is somewhat gloomy, owing to the red granite of which the houses are built, and their heavy wooden balconies. The principal buildings are the collegiate church, a large but heavy unfinished building; a fine nunnery, nearly if not wholly deserted; a palace, the residence of the Bishop of Ampurias; and a college with a church attached. The manufactures consist of fine linens and firearms; and the trade is in fruit, wine, cheese, hams, bacon, and other salt provisions. P. 5827.

TEMPLE, three pars. Eng.—1, Cornwall; 843 ac. Pop. 24.—2, Gloucester; in city of Bristol. Pop. 6060.—3, (Combe and Abbs), Somerset; 1850 ac. Pop. 486.

TEMPLE, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 9 m. by 6 m. P. 1414.
TEMPLE, with an affix, the name of numerous parishes

in Ireland. Those not given along with a town are included in the following list:—

| PARISH. | County. | Area in acres. | Pop. in 1851. | PARISH. | County. | Area in acres. | Pop. in 1851. | PARISH. | County. | Area in acres. | Pop. in 1851. |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| TEMPLEACHALLY | Tipperary | 8,393 | 2,093 | TEMPLEKEFFERAN | Meath | 1,067 | 113 | TEMPLEGRAN | Westmeath | 5,174 | 961 |
| TEMPLEBEG | " | 3,437 | 902 | TEMPLELUIGAN | Wexford | 8,177 | 1,723 | TEMPLEPATRICK | Antrim | 13,805 | 3,925 |
| TEMPLEBODAN | Cork | 4,736 | 924 | TEMPLEMALEY | Clare | 4,642 | 1,014 | " | Westmeath | 2,151 | 365 |
| TEMPLEBOY | Sligo | 9,113 | 2,048 | TEMPLEMARTIN | Cork | 7,515 | 1,650 | TEMPLEPFISTER | Carlow | 1,046 | 234 |
| TEMPLEBREEDON | Limerick | 2,465 | 1,457 | TEMPLEMICHAEL | Longford | 9,115 | 9,106 | TEMPLEPORT | Cavan | 42,172 | 9,788 |
| " and | " | | | " | " | 5,862 | 1,796 | TEMPLEQUINLAN | Cork | 2,208 | 870 |
| TEMPLEBREEDY | Tipperary | 2,654 | 1,587 | " | " | 2,870 | 775 | TEMPLEROSE | Tipperary | 4,341 | 1,180 |
| TEMPLEBRYAN | Cork | 1,189 | 319 | " | Waterford | 8,216 | 1,645 | TEMPLERODAN | Cork | 5,866 | 1,154 |
| TEMPLECARAN | Donegal | 39,423 | 4,926 | TEMPLEMOLAGA | Cork | 4,896 | 1,180 | TEMPLEROBIN | " | 3,594 | 15,332 |
| " and Fer- | managh | | | TEMPLEMORE | London- | 12,616 | 5,008 | TEMPLESCOBV | Wexford | 1,707 | 431 |
| TEMPLECORRY | Antrim | 4,744 | 1,472 | " | derry | | | TEMPLESHAND | " | 19,516 | 8,088 |
| TEMPLECRONE | Donegal | 51,332 | 9,592 | TEMPLEMURRY | Mayo | 9,325 | 2,387 | TEMPLESHANNON | " | 4,983 | 2,851 |
| TEMPLEDERA | Tipperary | 6,998 | 1,437 | TEMPLENACABRIG | Cork | 5,208 | 991 | TEMPLEHENRY | Tipperary | 18,182 | 4,667 |
| TEMPLEDOWNKEY | " | 1,850 | 348 | TEMPLENEERY | Tipperary | 12,840 | 2,677 | TEMPLETOUR | Galway | 13,706 | 4,043 |
| TEMPLEFENNY | " | 6,677 | 1,060 | TEMPLENOE | Kerry | 32,428 | 3,011 | TEMPLETOUR | Tipperary | 8,461 | 2,561 |
| TEMPLEHARRY | King's co. | 4,590 | 939 | TEMPLENOE | Tipperary | 2,730 | 1,238 | TEMPLETKOWN | Wexford | 4,157 | 1,442 |
| | | | | TEMPLEOMALUS | Cork | 1,932 | 913 | TEMPLETRINE | Cork | 4,875 | 1,019 |
| | | | | | | | | TEMPLEUSQUE | " | 4,602 | 1,128 |

TEMPLEMORE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 28 m. N.E. Tipperary; a neat, clean, modern place, containing a handsome church, capacious R. Catholic chapel, a neat Methodist meeting-house, an endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and a large infantry-barrack, capable of containing 1500 men. Pop. (tn.), 4375. Area of par., 8472 ac. Pop. 5966.

TEMPLETON, par. Eng. Devon; 1895 ac. Pop. 218. TEMPLEVE—1, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. N.W. Tournay, on the railway thence to Courtray. Weaving, brewing, distilling, grinding corn and oil, and husbandry are carried on; and there is a trade in cattle, grain, butter, honey, and wax. Pop. 3698.—2, A tn. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.E. Lille; with manufactures of furniture-prints and beet-root sugar. Pop. 1610.

TEMPLIN, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on Lake Templin, 24 m. S.E. Neu-Strelitz; with a court of law, several public offices, two Protestant churches, an hospital; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, a brewery, a distillery, and a trade in timber. Pop. 3352.

TEMPSFORD, par. Eng. Bedfordshire; 2350 ac. P. 622.

TEMRIKOUK, a tn. Russia, gov. Cossacks of the Black Sea, and on a narrow tongue of land which projects into a bay of same name in the Gulf of Azof, 160 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. Under the Turks it was a place of considerable importance, and was defended by batteries, which mounted more than 80 cannons, and garrisoned by 2000 Janissaries. It now forms part of the defensive lines of the Kuban, and is a miserable place. It has, however, a very large new church.

TENANCINGO, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 30 m. S.S.W. Mexico; celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts 10 days, and at which immense quantities of foreign manufactures are sold.

TENASSERIM, a river and town of Further India, which gave name to the Tenasserim provinces. The river rises near lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 98° 30' E.; flows S. to near the town, where it divides into two principal arms, the chief of which turns sharply W., and enters the sea, about lat. 12° N., by three principal mouths; total course, 220 m. It traverses some of the most fertile tracts in the provinces, and along its banks are fine beds of coal.—The town was a few years ago an insignificant place; it has, however, some trade in elephants-tusks, rhinoceros-horns, &c., brought to it by the Siamese; and a traffic in rubies and gold-dust. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 100 tons burden.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, a long and comparatively narrow strip of territory, extending along the W. coast of Further India; lat. 11° to 19° N.; lon. 97° 30' to 99° E.; together with a great number of islands, forming the Mergui Archipelago, and reaching as far as lat. 8° 30' N.; the whole comprised under the British Indian presidency of Bengal. The continental portion is bounded on the E. by Siam; N. by the independent Laos or Shan country; and W. by the river Saluen, which separates it from Pegu, by the Gulf of Martaban, and the Indian Ocean. Length, N. to S., about 500 m.; breadth, from 40 m. to 80 m.; area, 29,168 sq. m.

The chain of mountains forming the E. frontier, and the water-shed between the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Siam on the E. and the Indian Ocean on the W., rises to between 3000 ft. and 4000 ft. in height, and like the rest of the surface, is almost everywhere covered with dense forests. Granite

and gneiss are the principal rocks of these mountains, but they are nowhere precipitous, and their summits are generally rounded. In the N. is a separate chain, rising to about 2000 ft., and composed of limestone, sandstone, and clay-slate, with steep acclivities, and overgrown by bamboo-jungles. After the Saluen, the Atta-yen, Tavoy, and Tenasserim are the principal rivers, respectively in the N., central, and S. parts of the country. Smaller rivers are numerous, and along their banks are undulating plains, alternating with limestone and sandstone hills, the detritus from which, mingled with the alluvial deposits of the valleys, furnishes a soil admirably adapted for the culture of nearly every valuable intertropical product. Wherever cultivation has not extended—and this is over a very large proportion of the area—the plains, like the hills, are universally covered by forests of teak, sappan, and numerous other varieties of timber-trees, but by little underwood, except close to the rivers and along the shores, where mangroves and bamboos abound in vast quantities. The coast is generally flat, and the rivers already named are navigable for boats usually to 50 m. from the sea; S. of Whale Bay, however, lat. 11° 40', it is high and rocky, and all inland navigation ceases.

Along the whole extent of this territory, islands of various magnitude occur within a short distance from the shore, of which from seaward they appear to form parts. The island of Balu-gyun, opposite Moulmain, by far the most important of all, has alluvial lands of surprising fertility, and a greater number of inhabitants, in proportion, than any other part of these provinces. S. of Tavoy island, lat. 13° N., the numerous groups composing the Mergui Archipelago may be said to commence; consisting of islands of all varieties of form and size, separated from each other by shallow sandbanks, which oppose a complete barrier even to the native traders, and consequently, with exception of those farthest seaward, which have a good depth of water, they are little known or frequented. Domel, St. Matthew's, and King's islands are the largest of these; the two latter rise in successive ranges to the height of 3000 ft., are thickly wooded, and have some good harbours. Most of the islands are clothed to the summit with fine vegetation; many are so steep as to be inaccessible; others are resorted to by roving tribes, who pass from island to island, and barter the edible birds'-nests, trepang, and tortoise-shell they procure there, for coarse cloths and rice; but few of them, however, have any settled inhabitants.

Climate.—The S.W. monsoon brings in the rainy season at Mergui early in May, and at Moulmain about a month later. The presence of the islands off the coast divests the rains of much of their violence in the S.; but at Moulmain they descend almost incessantly for the first three months, and during six months the total fall there is estimated at 200 inches. The rains do not entirely cease till October, which is the hottest month of the year, though even then the heat is far from being so great as on the opposite coast of Coromandel, in the same latitude; the thermometer never rises above 90°, and it varies in the cool and dry season between 60° and 80° Fah., 77° being nearly the average. For Europeans the climate of Tenasserim is considered by far the most salubrious of all known tropical countries, the rate of mortality scarcely ever exceeding, and sometimes being less, than that of Europe under similar circumstances.

Mineral Productions.—Iron is undoubtedly the most common mineral throughout these provinces, especially between Ye and Tavoy. The best ore is found in the tertiary hills near Tavoy, not far from the sea-coast, where the ore yields 86 per cent. of the best smelted iron; in fact, Helfer mentions the existence of a hill near Tavoy, 40 ft. high, 400 ft. broad, and 2000 ft. long, composed almost entirely of massive rhomboidal ore, so conveniently situated as to be easily wrought and exported to foreign countries. Tin-ore is next in importance, and as generally diffused as iron in the S. districts. Gold, in limited quantity, is pretty generally diffused; and copper, bismuth, and antimony are found likewise in small quantities; and manganese-ore on a tributary of the Tenasserim river. Precious stones, chiefly rubies, garnets, and turquoises, are found in the territory E. of the Tenasserim river. Coal has been discovered in several separate basins in the lower part of the Mergui province, and some of it is described as burning freely, evolving gas abundantly, and being completely free from sulphur and iron-pyrites.

Vegetable Products.—These provinces vie with any other tropical countries in fertility. Amherst province, in the N., wherever laid under culture for the purpose, is so exceedingly productive in rice, as to seem intended by nature to be the supplemental granary of India. The methods of cultivation and preparation are, however, so exceedingly rude, that very little of the rice produced finds its way into foreign markets; Mergui gets its supply of the article from Moulmain. Cotton and sugar-cane are well adapted to the soil, and, like indigo, coffee, and tobacco, might be made profitable crops. Wheat is little raised; sesamum extensively so, for its oil; the betel-vine, gambier or catechu tree, and areca-nut are articles universally cultivated in the S., where scarcely a garden is to be seen without an abundance of areca-trees; yet the supply of nuts is inadequate to the home consumption. Tobacco is smoked by both sexes of all classes of the population. The nipa-palm (*Nypa fruticans*) occurs plentifully in the S., where its leaves furnish the exclusive covering of houses, and its sap is converted into wine and sugar. The durian, mangosteen, pine-apple, shaddock, and numerous other fruits abound; large quantities of the two first named are sent to Ava, for the royal table. Spices grow freely in the S., especially nutmegs, which almost equal in quality those of Penang and Singapore. Dye-stuffs are in great abundance and variety, and include the arnotto, which thrives luxuriantly. Gum- kino, storax, and gamboge of the finest quality are procurable; the tree yielding the first is used extensively for fuel at Moulmain. The damar, palma-christi, and cajuput-tree supply oils and varnishes. Other products are sandal-wood, the dragon's-blood plant, the sugar-cane, cardamoms, hemp, and numerous culinary vegetables. The *Pinus latteri* has been discovered in and near the valley of the Saluen, growing to 50 ft. or 60 ft. in height. The teak districts do not extend farther S. than lat. 16°; but with respect to timber-trees in general, of which there are enumerated nearly 380 varieties, these provinces are, as already stated, an almost uninterrupted forest from the water's edge to the most elevated mountain-range.

Animals.—The tiger, leopard, panther, and other feline animals abound in the wilds, but the value of their skins seems to be quite unknown to the natives. Elephants are supposed to be more numerous than in any other part of the East, except Ceylon. They are most abundant in the S.; the price of a full-grown male at Moulmain is estimated at £36. The rhinoceros, both single and double horned, abounds in the marshy districts; it is hunted almost exclusively by the Kareans, who sell the horns and claws to the Chinese, for exportation into China. Buffaloes are both large and numerous; they are used as draught-cattle, but the natives neither eat their flesh, nor use the milk or hides, and the carcasses, like those of the elephant and rhinoceros, are allowed to remain in the open air to putrefy and decay. The wild hog is hunted by the natives, who esteem its flesh as a great delicacy; deer, which are plentiful, they leave to be a prey to the tigers. Several kinds of bees, differing from the European species, yield wax and honey.

Population.—The native races include descendants of Burmese, Peguans, Shans or Siamese, Kareans, Seelongs, a few Chulihahs from the Coromandel coast, and half-castes between Malays and Portuguese. The Burmese are the most numerous. They devote themselves principally to agriculture,

and are strict Buddhists. The Peguans, physically considered, are almost identical with the Burmese; but they speak a different language. Like the Burmese, also, they are Buddhists, receiving their early training in the monasteries, and almost solely occupied in husbandry. Great numbers of them are settled in the neighbourhood of Moulmain, where 20 Peguans may be found to one Burmese. Great numbers of Siamese settlers have been attracted by the security and good government introduced by the British. They are settled principally on the banks of the Tenasserim river, and being a hardy, industrious race, are partly employed in the cultivation of sugar, acquired from the Chinese, but partly also as hunters and tamers of elephants, trappers of wild beasts, &c. The Kareans, originally confined to the vicinity of the isthmus of Kra, inhabit the country close to the mountains on the Siamese frontier, and are seldom or never found close to the W. shore. They are an agricultural people, without any settled home, and seldom remain more than two or three years in the same spot; clearing the forest as they go, erecting temporary bamboo huts, thatched with palm-leaves, and sowing crops promiscuously in the rich virgin soil. Their religion is a rude heathenism, but the American missionaries are said to have been successful in converting many of them to Christianity. N.E. of Moulmain live a tribe called the Red Kareans, described as living by robbery and plunder. Lowest of all in the scale of civilization among the tribes of Tenasserim are the Seelongs, frequenting the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, a race of wandering fishermen, who build slight huts of bamboo during the monsoons, and pass the rest of the year either in boats, or near the sea-beach under the shade of trees, altogether ignorant of tillage, and content to live upon spontaneous products, as turtles, shell-fish, wild fruit, and vegetables. They appear to entertain some vague notion of invisible beings, but they have no forms of religious worship, and are apparently ignorant of a future state. The Chinese, who live almost exclusively in the towns on the coast, follow the businesses of merchants, ship-owners and ship-builders, spirit-distillers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, and gardeners. There are a few American missionaries, also a few descendants of Portuguese who have intermarried with the natives, and some wealthy Armenians and Parsees, living at the busy port of Moulmain.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—Here is little manufacturing industry, beyond the weaving of cotton and silk goods, the formation of coarse pottery and iron cooking-vessels, introduced by the Chinese from Bangkok; and ship-building, pretty extensively carried on at Mergui, Tavoy, and Moulmain. The weaving is conducted almost exclusively by women, and more or less in every house throughout the provinces a rude Indian loom is to be found at work. A pretty brisk trade is carried on by the natives with Rangoon, Penang, the Nicobar Islands, Acheen, Chittagong, and Dacca; rice, tobacco, gambier, ivory, birds'-nests, and teak-wood are exchanged for betel-nut, raw and manufactured silks, woollen goods, white muslins, cutlery, earthenware, Chinese umbrellas, petroleum, ambergris, opium, &c. The merchants of Moulmain and Tavoy are richer than those of the S.; and their imports consist of cotton, piece-goods, cutlery, bar-iron, European and Bengal articles, spices, sugar, tobacco, petroleum, &c. Besides sea-borne trade, however, Tenasserim has a great deal of internal petty traffic carried on along its numerous creeks and rivers, which form indeed the principal channels of intercommunication throughout the provinces. During the dominion of the Burmese, Mergui was considered the capital, and Moulmain only a minor port; but when the British took possession of the country, Amherst, at the mouth of the Martaban river, was founded, and this still continues to be the seat of the local government, and the residence of a commissioner from Penang, to which these provinces are subordinate. Moulmain, however, is in point of trade by far the most important place. Tavoy is small, but trades pretty extensively with Moulmain and Mergui, which last town has a good and well-sheltered harbour, and is excellently situated for overland trade across the isthmus to Bangkok. The territory is now divided into the provs. Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui.

History.—These provinces appear to have been visited by the Portuguese early in the 17th century. In 1687 certain English settlers were massacred at Mergui, at a time when, in all probability, Tenasserim formed a dependency of Pegu.

The country afterwards became connected with Siam, from which, after much previous contention, it was wrested by Alompra, the founder of the present Burmese dynasty, about the middle of the last century; and, notwithstanding repeated subsequent incursions of the Siamese, this country remained a portion of the Burmese Empire until it passed into the hands of the British by the peace of Yandabo, which terminated the Burmese war, in 1826. British influence has since that time vastly improved the condition of the people, by extinguishing border-wars, establishing security of life and property, providing for the proper administration of justice and the free exercise of religion, introducing improved implements for agriculture and manufactures, and furnishing a proper system of coinage, weights, and measures. It has been used as a penal colony from Hindoostan; and 2000 Thugs transported to it have become, it is said, respectable settlers. The military force consists of two Anglo-Indian regiments. Pop. 115,431.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*; Helfer's two Reports, *Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1838-40; Capt. Low's *History of Tenasserim*, *Jour. Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, vols. ii.-v.; *Jour. Ind. Archip.*, vol. iii., &c.; *Asiatic Journal of Bengal*.)

TENBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 17 m. W. by N. Worcester, r. bank Teme. It has rather a mean appearance on the whole, but contains some good houses; and has an Established church and a Dissenting chapel; a trade chiefly in hops, cider, and perry; some malting and tanning, and mineral-springs of considerable repute. Area of par., 5060 ac. Pop. 1786.

TENBY, a seaport tn. and par. Wales, co. Pembroke, W. side, Caermarthen Bay, on the point and N.E. margin of a rocky peninsula; generally well built of limestone. It has a fine spacious old church, places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; assembly-rooms, a national and infant schools, several private seminaries, and some minor though useful charities; a considerable shipping trade with Bristol in fish of various kinds, and oysters; and a pretty extensive general home trade, chiefly with London. It is, besides, a bathing-place of great and increasing resort, celebrated for its fine sands, beautiful scenery, and agreeable climate. Pop. (tn.), 2952. Area of par., 2242 ac. Pop. 3208.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TENCE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, r. bank Lignon, 7 m. E. Yssingeaux; with manufactures of blond-lace and paper, and a trade in deals. Pop. 1277.

TENDA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 34 m. N.E. Nice. It is a very dull, wretched place; with a court of justice, a parish church, communal schools, and an hospital. P. 2441.

TENDA-MATE, a dist., W. Africa, Senegambia, included within a bend of the Rio-Grande; intersected by the parallel of 11° 50' N., and by the meridian of 13° W. It is of small extent, generally level and sandy; extremely fertile in Indian corn, millet, and rice; and producing abundantly fine timbertrees, and the oil-palm. Iron of fine quality, and salt, are obtained in some localities. Cattle, deer, and wild oxen abound; but there are very few beasts of prey.—(*Mollien*.)

TENDE (COL-DE), a pass in the Maritime Alps, a little W. of the point where they become linked with the Apennines, on the frontiers of the Sardinian divs. Nice and Coni; height, 6160 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by an excellent carriage-road, constructed by Victor Amedeo III. The summit is inclosed by higher mountains on all sides except the S., in which direction the Mediterranean may be seen.

TENDRA, or TENTER, an isl. Russia, in the N. of the Black Sea, and off the N.W. coast of Taurida; lat. (N. end) 46° 21' 42" N.; lon. 31° 32' E. (N.) It forms a very narrow belt of land, stretching N.N.W. to S.S.E. for above 30 m. A lighthouse, 92 ft. above the sea, has been erected upon it.

TENDRE (MONT-), a mountain, Switzerland, can. Vaud, S.E. side of Lake Joux, from which it rises with much magnificence, and presents a very imposing mass, 15 m. N.W. Lausanne; height, about 5730 ft.

TENDRING, par. Eng. Essex; 2827 ac. Pop. 953.

TENEDOS, an isl. Asiatic Turkey, W. coast, Anadolia, 15 m. S.W. the Dardanelles; lat. 39° 50' 14" N.; lon. 26° 3' 45" E.; about 6 m. long E. to W., and 3 m. broad. The channel which separates it from the main is 3 m. broad, and 10 to 15 fathoms deep. Tenedos is rocky, bare, and desert towards the sea, but fertile inland; and has always been remarkable for the excellence of its wines, which are said to retain colour and strength for 14 or 16 years. Corn, cotton, and fruits are

also produced. On the E. side of the island, near the sea, is the town of Tenedos, consisting of about 500 miserable houses, defended by a white fortress mounting 42 pieces of cannon. A new fort has also been erected to the N.W. The port has a sort of pier, but is much exposed to all winds except the N. Several small islets are scattered about the island, and also some dangerous shoals, which lie off its W. and N.W. points.

TENERIFE, the largest of the seven principal islands of the Canary group, not far from its centre, between Grand Canary on the E., and Gomera on the W., 90 m. N.W. Cape Bojador on the African coast; lat. 28° to 28° 35' 20" N.; lon. 16° 5' to 16° 55' W. It is of an irregularly triangular form, 60 m. long N.E. to S.W., and varying in breadth from 35 m. in the S.W., where widest, to 20 m. near the centre, and about 6 m. in the N.E.; area, about 1000 sq. m. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and is composed principally of enormous masses and cones of trachyte, lava, and basalt, which in their culminating point, the Peak of Teyde, attain the height of 12,182 ft. above sea-level. The coast, which is very irregular, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow precipitous fissures or ravines, with very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The Bay of Oratava, on the N.W., once the best and most frequented anchorage of the island, was shallowed and almost filled up by torrents of lava from an eruption in 1706; and the only good harbour now existing is that of Santa-Cruz, on the N.E., where two rocky arms, stretching round N.E. and S.E., inclose a beautiful semicircular bay. The most remarkable feature of the interior is in the broadest part of the island, towards the N.W., where the enormous Peak of Teyde is seen piercing the clouds, and surrounded by a girdle, which gives it the appearance of a fortified town encircled by its fosse and bastion. The *piton* or cone, properly so called, is not more than 852 ft. high, but in consequence of the loose particles of pumice which cover its surface, is ascended with very great difficulty. The view from the summit is one of the most magnificent in the world. It extends over the whole of the Canary archipelago, while, from the transparency of the atmosphere, even minute objects are perceptible at the greatest distance. The crater, which has its most elevated point on the N.E., and its lowest on the S.W., is about half a league in circuit, and slopes, by an easy descent, to a depth of not more than an average of 106 ft. Though it seems to have been the original vent of the whole volcanic archipelago, it appears to have been for ages only a solfatara, all the eruptions of the last 3000 or 4000 years having been made by openings through its sides. Below this crater, and immediately W. of it, is another much larger dimensions, forming the summit of Mount Chahorra; which, though isolated from the Peak of Teyde, is connected with it for a great part of its height; and still farther on the W., at the foot of Chahorra, are other four cones, from which the last eruption took place in 1798. The only other eruption since the occupation of the island by the Spaniards in 1496, was that of 1706. At all times, however, the internal activity of the volcano is indicated by frequent streams of hot vapour. Tenerife, taken as a whole, bears a considerable resemblance to Mount Etna. Towns and villages, with their fields, gardens, and vineyards, stretch along its base, and for some way up its sides; next succeeds a woody region, composed of trees, chiefly chestnuts and oaks, with undergrowth of arboreous heaths at a lower, and ferns at a higher elevation; beyond, and still higher, is a wide barren plain, covered with pumice-stone and blocks of lava, and inhabited only by a few rabbits and wild-goats. The portion of the surface available for cultivation has been estimated at about one-seventh of the whole. Very little of this occurs on the W. coast, which, with the exception of a belt and a few narrow valleys, is almost sterile. On the E., where the surface in many parts is more hilly than mountainous, both the valleys and adjacent hills are generally cultivated, and the finest fruits of the island are produced. In point of fertility, however, and general adaptation to the purposes of agriculture, no district surpasses that of Laguna, situated towards the N.E., where a plain, nearly flat, and inclosed by hills, occupies a space of about 12 sq. m., on which heavy crops of grain are regularly raised. The principal productions of Tenerife are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, almonds, oranges, apples, guavas, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, and wine. The last, which forms the staple, furnishes an annual export of

25,000 to 30,000 pipes, which formerly found its principal market in the Spanish colonies of S. America, but is now sent chiefly to Great Britain and the U. States. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse linen, woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the islands, almost all perished in vain endeavours to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants, consisting of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate, are estimated at about 85,000. Santa-Cruz is the capital.

TENERIFE (STA. CRUZ DE), tn. Tenerife. *See* CRUZ (STA.) TENES [anc. *Cartena*], a small seaport in Algeria, prov. and 102 m. W.S.W. Algiers, at the head of a bay, r. bank stream of same name, which forms a small harbour with an insecure roadstead. It has a mean and dirty appearance; but has some trade, having become the port of Orleansville, a new city, with which it communicates by a fine road constructed by the French soldiers. Before the time of Barbarossa, it was the capital of one of the petty kingdoms of the country, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn.

TENGHISTOUN, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, about 2 m. from the Persian Gulf, on the road from Bushire to Ferouz-Abad. It is inclosed by a deep ditch, and by walls flanked with towers. Pop. about 2500.

TENGRI-NOR, the largest lake of Tibet, lying mostly between lat. 31° and 31° 30' N.; and lon. 90° and 91° E.; and reported to be nine days' journey N.W. Lassa (Ritter, *Asien Erdkunde*, iv. 228). It is upwards of 70 m. in length W. to E., by 35 m. in breadth; bordered N. by snowy mountains, elsewhere encompassed in summer by fine pasture-lands, which are resorted to by nomadic Mongols with their herds and flocks. On its W. side it receives the considerable river Tarku-dsang-bo, and on other sides, several minor streams; but it appears to give origin to no river, its surplus waters being disposed of wholly by evaporation.

TENIAN, one of the Ladrone isls., N. Pacific; lat. 15° 2' N.; lon. 145° 47' E. It abounds with limes and lemons, and has some cattle.

TENIMBER ISLANDS, a group of isls. Indian Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor-laut; the others are Moelo, Maro, the Limia Islets, Roetang, Pajung, Meiji, Teen, Maling, Lahober, Fresh-water Island, the Watw Islets, the Serra Islets, Vordate, Larrat, and Turtle Island. They extend from lat. 6° 40' to 8° 25' S.; lon. 130° 40' to 132° E.; and are mostly coral-islands, surrounded by coral-reefs. On the larger islands are hills and low mountains, and some have plains covered by a vigorous vegetation, including palms and other useful trees. They are sometimes visited by whalers. The natives are distinguished from those of the surrounding islands by their language, and also by their form; they are tall, well made, and have regular features. The men of the lower classes go entirely naked, and the women have only a small piece of cloth round the loins.

TENKE, or **TYINKA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Black Körös, 18 m. S. Grosswardein; with two churches, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1345.

TENNESSEE, a river, U. States, formed by the union of the Clinch and the Holston near Knoxville, in the E. part of the state of Tennessee; flows S.W., takes a semi-circular sweep through the N. part of Alabama, then flows N. through the W. part of Tennessee and Kentucky, and enters the Ohio, of which it is the largest tributary, about 10 m. below the confluence of the Cumberland. Length, about 1200 m.; total fall, about 2000 ft. It is navigable 259 m. for steamers to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle-shoal Rapids, which are obviated by a canal 36 m. long; and above these rapids there is unobstructed navigation for boats for 250 m.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. States, N. America; lat. 36° to 37° 42' N.; lon. 81° 30' to 90° 10' W.; bounded, N. by Kentucky and Virginia; E. by N. Carolina; S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. Arkansas and Missouri; extreme length, E. to W., 440 m.; extreme breadth, 116 m.; area, 45,600 sq. m. A range called the Cumberland Mountains, traversing the state N.E. to S.W., divides it into E. and W. Tennessee. The former is intersected by ridges of hills, separated by intervening elevated valleys, which are very fertile; the latter, sloping from the central range E. towards the Mississippi, is more level. The principal rivers

are the Mississippi, which waters the whole of the W. frontier; the Cumberland, which forms a long curve in the N. of the state, though it has both its source and its termination in Kentucky; and the Tennessee (*which see*). The climate is both temperate and healthy. Winter is neither long nor severe; snow, seldom a foot in depth, disappears in eight or 10 days; and cattle remain in the open field throughout the year. The staple products are cotton and tobacco, and the culture of hemp and flax, which has long been extensive, continues to increase. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are the principal grain-crops. The rearing and fattening of stock are carried on under peculiar advantages, and immense numbers of hogs grow up almost without requiring care, on the mast of the forests. The forests, moreover, yield much valuable timber, turpentine, &c. The minerals include a little lead, and abundance of coal, iron, saltpetre, salt, freestone, and limestone. In the strata of the last, immense caverns are often met with, resembling those for which Kentucky is so celebrated, and containing fossil remains and impressions of the mastodon, and many other animals now extinct. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollen and cotton goods, leather, cordage, and earthenware. Direct foreign trade has scarcely any existence, but large quantities of live stock, grain, beef, pork, &c., are annually sent to the S. states, and the great staples are either sent down the rivers to the Ohio, or transported by the railroads which terminate at Charlestown and Savannah. The principal religious sects are Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. For the higher branches of education a number of colleges has been established, and for common educational purposes the funds are said to be complete, though as yet the schools in actual operation are comparatively few. By the constitution adopted in 1796, but thoroughly revised in 1834, the legislature is composed of a senate and a representative assembly, elected biennially by the suffrage of all the male whites 21 years of age. Nashville is the capital. Tennessee long formed part of N. Carolina, but was formally dissevered from it in 1790; erected into an independent territory, and in 1796 admitted into the Union. Pop. (1850), 1,002,625, of whom 239,461 are slaves.

TENNIS, a seaport in Algeria. *See* TENES.

TENNSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Erfurt; with three churches and an hospital, a sulphur-spring with bath-house; manufactures of saltpetre and paper, an oil and several other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2984.

TENRIU, a river, Japan, isl. Nippon, which it traverses N. to S., and falls into the Pacific a little W. of the Bay of Totomina; total course, about 100 m.

TENSAS, or **TENSAW**, a river, U. States, issues from a lake in the S.E. of Arkansas, enters Louisiana; flows S.S.W., not far from and nearly parallel to the Mississippi, and after a course of nearly 120 m., joins I. bank Washitta.

TENSIFT, a river, Morocco, descends from N.W. slope of the Atlas range; flows W.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic, 45 m. N.N.E. Mogador; total course, 240 m.

TENTERDEN, a market tn. and mun. bor. England, co. Kent, well situated on a height surrounded by hop-plantations, 22 m. S.W. Canterbury. It consists chiefly of one main street, well paved and lighted with gas; and has a spacious and handsome church, with a lofty tower, to which a beacon was once attached; Wesleyan, Bryanite, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels, national, British, commercial, and other schools, an atheneum, an important corn-market, and an annual fair. Tenterden is a member of the Cinque-port of Rye; and the old popular saying that 'Tenterden steeple was the cause of the Godwin sands,' has been explained by alleging that the funds destined for the maintenance of Sandwich have been expended in erecting Tenterden church. Pop. of bor., 3901.

TENTUGAL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 10 m. N.W. Coimbra, near r. bank Mondego; with an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

TEOGÉ, a considerable river, S. Africa, an affluent from the N. of Lake Ngami.

TEOLO-IN-MONTE, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Padua, near the Bacchiglione; with a parish church and an oratory. Pop. 2700.

TEORA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 7 m. S.S.E. San Angelo-de-Lombardi; containing a palace of remarkable construction, with an ancient round-tower. Pop. 3300.

TEOTIHUACAN, a plateau, Mexico, about 15 m. N.N.E. Tezco, surrounded on all sides except the E. by ridges and mountain-spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids which stand near its centre. The one, called Tonatiuh-Ytzagual or House of the Sun, measures 682 ft. at its base, and terminates in a level platform 121 ft. high. The other, called Meztili-Ytzagual or House of the Moon, is of less dimensions. Both are composed of stone pottery and cement, covered with remains of obsidian and terra-cotta images, and are in a very dilapidated state, tangled aloes and creepers having struck their roots deeply into their joints and crevices, and spread over them in all directions.

TEPELENI [anc. *Antigoneia*], a ruined city of European Turkey, Albania, on the Vojtza, 65 m. N.W. Janina, for many years the residence of the famous Ali Pasha. It was formerly strongly fortified, and is still surrounded by a high wall, though there are few buildings within its inclosure. Outside the walls is a short street of miserable bazaars, and beyond are a khan, a barrack, and a bey's house. The palace of Ali, in which Lord Byron was entertained, is now a mass of ruins.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Illyria*.)

TEPIC, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 110 m. W.N.W. Guadalajara, on the slope of a steep hill. It is a large place, built with considerable regularity, and rendered peculiarly attractive by terraced gardens and pleasant promenades. Being much more healthy than the port of San Blas, about 50 m. to the W., almost all the merchants connected with the port reside in it. The vegetable-market of San Blas is chiefly supplied from its gardens.

TEPITITAN, a tn. Mexico, dep. Tabasco, l. bank river of its name, 60 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real. It stretches along the river for nearly 1 m., and is irregularly built of cane or bamboo, mud, and adobes. A considerable quantity of sugar-cane and maize is grown, and rum is largely distilled in the district. The river, an affluent of the Tabasco, opposite the town is above 200 yards wide, is deep enough for any vessel that can cross Tabasco bar, but only small craft ascend so far. Pop. about 1200.

TEPL, or **TEPLA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.W. Pilsen, on a small stream of same name. It contains a deanery church, school, hospital, and a very extensive Premonstratensian monastery, richly endowed, and possessing a good library, picture-gallery, philosophical cabinet, and museum. Pop. 1734.

TEPLICZ, two places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. Hither Theiss, co. Zips, 24 m. W.N.W. Leutschau; with a R. Catholic church, a brandy-distillery, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1060.—2, (*Kis*, or *Tepliczka*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Liptau, 20 m. from Viedna; with a church. Pop. 1221.

TEPLITZ, or **TÖPLITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, pleasantly situated in a valley between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge, 30 m. S.S.E. Dresden. It was once surrounded

springs, 17 in number, rise out of sienitic porphyry, of which the Erzgebirge are chiefly composed, are of an alkalo-saline nature, have a temperature varying from 60° to 120°, and are very efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The bathing-establishment is very complete, and during the season, which consists of the months of June and July, the whole town is filled with visitors, including many of the aristocracy and members of the royal families of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Pop. 2749.

TEQUENDAMA, a cataract, New Granada, prov. and a little W. of Santa Fé. The river Bogota, flowing through the valley of same name, becomes suddenly contracted from 140 ft. to 40 ft., and is precipitated over a precipice of 650 ft. into a rocky chasm, from which it descends to the basin of the Magdalena. The spectacle is described by Humboldt as one of the grandest in nature.

TER, a shallow river, Spain, Catalonia, prov. Gerona, rises in the Pyrenees near Lake Carene; flows S. for about 35 m., then E. till it disemboiges into the Mediterranean, 68 m. N.E. Barcelona; total course, about 100 m.

TER-BURG, a tn. Holland. *See* BORG.

TER-GOW, a tn. Holland. *See* GOWDA.

TERA-WERA, or **TARA-WERA**, a lake, New Zealand, isl. Ulster, about 5 m. S.E. Lake Roto-rua, and 20 m. S. Bay of Plenty. It is only about 3 m. long, but is described as the gem of the lake-scenery of New Zealand, having its S. shore terminated by a lofty mountain in the form of a frustrum of a cone, and its other rocky shores richly covered with vegetation. It is connected by a narrow and rapid stream with two smaller lakes, the waters of which have a temperature of 85°.

TERAMO [anc. *Interamna Præstutiana*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., in an angle formed by the confluence of the Tordino and Vezzoia, 30 m. N.N.E. Aquila. It was once surrounded by walls, which have almost entirely disappeared; consists of some spacious streets, with many houses occupied by wealthy families, and a greater number of narrow dirty streets, of a very dull and dilapidated appearance. It is the see of a bishop, and has several important courts and offices connected with the administration of the province; a cathedral of very early date, and originally a remarkable Gothic structure, but now sadly defaced by having been modernized; several convents, a royal college, a diocesan seminary, an ordinary and a foundling hospital, and an orphan asylum. The manufactures consist of hats, repeater-watches, and crean of tartar; and there is some trade in corn, wine, oil, and coal, of which some pits have recently been opened in the valley of the Tordino. The ancient city stood in the vicinity, and its site is indicated by the remains of temples, baths, aqueducts, and an amphitheatre. In the plain below Teramo is the ruined castle of San Flaviano, where a very bloody battle, without any decided result, was fought in 1460, between the army of the Duke of Anjou and the Milanese allies of Ferdinand of Aragon. P. (1850), 15,609.

TERANEH, a tn. Lower Egypt, l. bank Rosetta branch of the Nile, about 30 m. N.W. Cairo. It occupies the site of an ancient town, of which extensive remains still exist; and gives signs of considerable prosperity, owing to the general employment of the inhabitants in transporting natron from lakes about 12 hours' journey to the W.

TERCEIRA, an isl. Atlantic, one of the Azores, and near the centre of the group; lat. 38° 30' N.; lon. 27° 10' W.; about 70 m. N.W. St. Michael; greatest length, 20 m.; average breadth, 13 m.; circuit, 60 m. The coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs. The interior rises by gentle slopes towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and then descends abruptly towards the N.W. The whole surface bears the impress of volcanic agency; and many enormous masses, composing heights and precipices, look as if they had recently been under the influence of fire. Many of these masses are composed of soft pumice and tuff, which seem ready to crumble away or descend in large blocks



DER SCHLOSSPLATZ (CASTLE SQUARE), TEPLITZ.—From Lange, *Ansichten von Deutschland*.

by a wall, of which only a small part now exists; and contains a castle, with fine park and gardens; a deanery church, and several hospitals; but owes all its celebrity to its thermal-baths, which are the most renowned in Germany. The

at the first heavy rains; and in fact many large landslips have occurred, burying villages and cattle in their fall. The soil, composed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility, so that though cul-

tivation is managed in the most slovenly and unskilful manner, heavy crops of yams, grain, and pulse of all sorts are raised. Fruit also of exquisite flavour is very abundant, and oranges and lemons are now raised to such an extent as to furnish nearly a fifth of the whole of these fruits exported from the Azores. Some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of which rather a superior breed exists on the island. The sheep are wretched-looking animals, of little value in respect of carcass, but with fleeces of tolerable wool. Pumice is the only mineral which seems capable of being turned to any account. There are no manufactures worthy of the name. Licentiousness prevails to a great extent among the inhabitants, and domestic virtue is in little repute. One great cause of this was the number of monasteries and nunneries, the inmates of which were notorious for the shameless violation of their vows. The capital of the island is Angra, which gives its name to a department including the three islands of Terceira, St. George, and Graciosa. Pop. 40,000.

TERCERO, a considerable river, La Plata Confederation, depts. Cordova and Santa Fé, formed by several streams having their sources in the Mountains of Cordova, and uniting near Santa-Cruz; lat. 32° 5' S.; lon. 64° 8' W. From this point the river flows S.E. and S. to Esquina, where it suddenly turns to the N.E., and ultimately falls into the Parana, near Espiritu-Santo; total course, about 300 m.

TERCHOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Trencschan, 12 m. from Silein. It has a paper-mill, limestone-quarries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 3457.

TERDOPPIO, a river, Sardinian States, rises N. of prov. Novara, a little S. of Lake Maggiore; flows S.S.E., and joins l. bank Po, after a course of about 53 m.

TEREBES, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Töke*), A market tn., co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Zemplin; with three churches, a synagogue, a Pauline monastery, cavalry-barracks, a riding-school, a handsome chateau, and the ruins of an old castle, which figures in the early Hungarian wars. Pop. 2906.—2, (*-Töke*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar; with two united churches. Pop. 1043.—3, (*-Tur*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Ugocz, on the Tur; with a castle, two churches, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. P. 1676.

TEREE, a walled tn., N. Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 70 m. N. Shawl; lat. 29° 51' N.; lon. 66° 57' E. The environs abound in productive orchards and gardens.

TEREK, a river which descends from Mount Kasbek, N. side of the Caucasus, in Circassia; flows first N.W. in a narrow valley, then E. past the town of Mosdok, to lon. 46° E., where it turns N.E., reaches Kislar, where it divides into a number of branches, which fall into the Caspian; total course, about 300 m. Its most important affluents, which, as well as a vast number of mountain-torrents, all join it on the right bank, are the Uruch, Baksan, Sunja, and Aksai. Its current is generally rapid, over a deep and rocky bed.

TERESA-DE-COFRENTES, a tn. Spain. See COFRENTES.

TERESHKA, a river, Russia, rises on N. frontiers of gov. Saratov; flows first E.S.E., then S.S.W., nearly parallel to the Volga, which it joins on the r. bank, 30 m. N.N.E. Saratov; total course, about 180 m.

TERESPOL, a tn. Russian Poland, 57 m. E.S.E. Siedlce, l. bank Bug; with some general trade. Pop. 1000.

TERETTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, S.E. Sora, on the summit of an almost inaccessible height. It has three churches. Pop. 1830.

TERGA, a tn. Marocco, 70 m. N.N.E. Fez. Pop. 3000, chiefly employed as fishermen.

TERGOËS, a tn. and port, Holland. See GOES.

TERGOVIST, or TERGOVITZ, a tn. Walachia, on the Jalomitza, 44 m. N.W. Bucharest. It is surrounded by old walls; contains a great number of ruinous houses, and has several churches and two convents. Pop. about 5000.

TERLING, par. Eng. Essex; 3205 ac. Pop. 900.

TERLIZZI, a tn. Naples, prov. Bari, 19 m. S.E. Barletta. It contains a palace, with a good collection of pictures; two churches, one of them enriched by some pictures of Titian; two monasteries, and a nunnery.

TERMINI [anc. *Thermæ Himerenses*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on a height in a rich and well-cultivated district, near the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the Tyrrhenean Sea. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, being surrounded with walls, and

defended by a strong castle; and contains several churches, and richly-decorated convents, a college, two hospitals, and a female house of refuge. The harbour is good. The exports from it are corn, oil, olives, and other products of the district. An active fishery also is carried on, chiefly for the supply of the market of Palermo. It has thermal saline-baths, temperature 93° Fah.; in great repute. Pop. 9000.

TERMINOS (LAGUNA DE), a seaport tn. and large inlet of the sea, Mexico, dep. Yucatan. The port is in lat. 18° 33' 24" N.; lon. 91° 50' 42" W. (R.) It is little more than a large village, about a third of it, including all the principal merchants' stores and houses, having been destroyed by fire in April, 1850. It has two small churches, but no other public buildings. Almost the only article exported is logwood, of which upwards of 26,000 tons were exported in 1849. Pop. about 2000.—The LAKE, or lagoon, is about 45 m. long, and 30 m. broad, is partly in dep. Tabasco, and partly in Yucatan. Its N. or seaward boundary is formed chiefly by the island of Carmen. Several rivers empty themselves into the lagoon, the principal of which is the Palizado. The whole of the shores are low and swampy.

TERMOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. and 14 m. N.N.E. Larino, on a tongue of land which juts into the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral and a convent. Pop. 2000.

TERMONAMONGAN, par. Irel. Tyrone; 45,399 ac. Pop. 6890.

TERMONBARRY, par. Irel. Roscom; 8540 ac. P. 3044.

TERMONDE [Flemish, *Dendermonde*, 'Mouth of the Dender'; Latin, *Teneramunda*], a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender with the Scheldt, here crossed by a large bridge, 12 m. N.W. Brussels, and a station on the railway from Malines to Ghent. It is strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel, surrounded by low marshy ground, which can be laid under water. It contains four churches, a townhouse, a courthouse, a lunatic and orphan asylum, a refuge for the aged, a prison, two arsenals, and barracks. It is also the seat of a court of first resort, of a chamber of commerce, and a *conseil-de-prud'-hommes*; possesses a college, several boarding and private schools, an academy of design and architecture, a musical society, &c.; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, cotton covers, tulle, hats, linen, tobacco, soap, oil, chloride of lime, salt, ropes, leather, and famed mustard; dye-works, bleach-fields, breweries, and distilleries; and an important trade in oil, corn, hemp, flax, and linen. Termonde is not mentioned in any existing record before the 11th century. It afterwards became the capital of a lordship of same name, which extended N. to Durme, and W. to near Ghent. In 1667 Louis XIV. besieged it with 50,000 men, but the garrison opened the sluices, and he was forced to retire after being nearly drowned. When afterwards besieged by Marlborough, in 1706, a drought of seven weeks rendered the same defence unavailing, and it was soon compelled to make an unconditional surrender. P. 7872.

TERMONEENY, par. Irel. London; 4773 ac. P. 1875.

TERMONFECKIN, par. Irel. Louth; 6304 ac. P. 2862.

TERMONMAGUIRK, par. Irel. Tyrone; 39,726 ac. Pop. 9628.

TERNATE, an island group, Indian Archipelago, in the Molucces, E. of Celebes, and N. of Ceram, comprising Gillolo, Mortai, Riao or Row, Ternate, Tidore, Marhee or Pottebakker, Mortier, Makian, Kaijo, and the Batian or Batshian group, and the Obi and the Xoella islands. The group is named from Ternate, a small island on the W. coast of Gillolo; lat. (summit) 0° 48' N.; lon. 127° 18' E. (R.); the residence of the Sultan of Ternate, once the most powerful prince in the Molucces, whose sway extended not only over the greater part of the group, but also over a large part of Celebes. The island of Ternate is nearly circular, about 10 m. in diameter, and composed almost exclusively of a conical volcano, 5480 ft. high, thickly wooded to a considerable height, and of which frequent and destructive eruptions have taken place. One of the most recent occurred in 1846. Cocoa-nuts, sago, and other tropical products are plentiful, and tobacco and cotton are grown to some extent. Sulphur, saltpetre, pumice-stone, and lime are the chief minerals. A little trade is carried on with the Sooloo Islands, China, Java, Amboina, &c.—The town of Ternate lies on the E. coast of the island. It is neatly built, has broad, paved streets, a large, well-frequented market-place, a mosque,

and a Protestant church; and hard by, the Dutch fort of Oranje, and the sultan's palace.

TERNATE, a gov. or prov. of the Dutch possessions in the East, including the Ternate Islands, part of Celebes, the N. coast of Papua, and the adjoining islands of Waigoo, Salawatty, Mysolo, &c.

TERNI, or **TER-NEZEN**, tn. Holland. See **NEUZEN**.

TERNI [anc. *Interamna*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. Spoleto, on an island formed by the Nar, 49 m. N. by E. Rome. It is the see of a bishop; and has a handsome cathedral, several other churches and convents, and some Roman antiquities, the principal of which are the remains of an amphitheatre. But the chief object of interest, which has made Terni familiar to Europe, is the celebrated falls which bear its name, though about 5 m. distant from it, and generally called in the locality the *Caduta-delle-Marmore*. They are artificial, having been originally formed by the Romans to carry off the surplus waters which were constantly inundating the rich plains of Rieti. The bed of the river immediately above the falls is about 50 ft., and the velocity of the stream is about 7 m. an hour. The whole height, not less than 800 ft., properly forms three separate falls—the upper of 50 ft., the second or perpendicular fall of about 550 ft., and the third fall of 240 ft.—forming a long sheet of foam. Their magnificence is unrivalled in Europe. Terni is one of the most thriving and industrial towns of the Papal States; and has important manufactures of woollens and silks. The historian Tacitus, and the emperors Tacitus and Florian, were born here. Pop. 9245.

TERODANT, or **TARUDANT**, a tn. Morocco, prov. Sus, 110 m. S.W. Morocco, in a fertile and highly-cultivated dist. It is built of stone, and surrounded with walls 25 ft. high, and of prodigious thickness. Its inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in dyeing and in tanning. Pop. 25,000.

TEROR, a tn. Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria; with a large and handsome church, an episcopal palace, and a primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flour-mills; and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 5938.

TERRA-DE-GRECI, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, W. Bovino; on a steep hill. Pop. 1600.

TERRA-DEL-FUEGO. See **Tierra-del-Fuego**.

TERRA-DEL-SOLE, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 46 m. N.E. Florence, in a plain, l. bank Montone; with a court of justice, a church, a school, and mineral springs. Pop. 3513.

TERRA-DE-LAVORO, a prov. Naples. See **LAVORO**.

TERRA-NUOVA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Arezzo, r. bank Ciossenna, in the Upper Val-d'Arno, 30 m. S.E. Florence. It is surrounded by walls; has a court of justice, and a principal church, situated in a central square; four other churches, a convent, and superior school. Pop. 6323.

TERRA-ROSSA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Pisa, 4 m. S. Villafranca; with a court of justice and a parish church. Pop. 1768.

TERRACINA [anc. *Anzur*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 26 m. S.S.W. Frosinone, on a gulf of same name, near the S.E. extremity of the Pontine marshes. It is the see of a bishop; and has a handsome episcopal palace, a cathedral, in a kind of Ialio-Byzantine style, on the site of an ancient temple which has furnished several of the pillars; a harbour, built by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, but completely silted up; and a small port at the termination of the canal of Terracina, with about 6 ft. water; but the trade is very insignificant. The fishing, however, is active. On a height above the town are the ruins of the old castle of Theodorici. In 1798 the French took it by assault, and gave it up to pillage. P. 4145.

TERRALBA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, in a very unhealthy plain near a lagoon, 12 m. S.S.E. Oristano. It has a fishery, salt-works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2500.

TERRANOVA, a seaport tn., N.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, on a bay of same name, div. Sassari, prov. and 25 m. E. Tempio; with filthy, unpaved streets, a handsome church, a good harbour, and some trade. Pop. 1474.

TERRANOVA, four places, Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Calabria-Cittra, dist. and 11 m. S.S.E. Castrovillari, near l. bank Crati; with two parish churches and four convents. Pop. 2180.—2, A tn., prov. Basilicata, 29 m. E.S.E. Lagonegro, l. bank Sermento; with a convent. Pop. 1100.—3, A tn. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 9 m. E.S.E. Palmi. It was founded at a very early period, and had risen to be one of the finest places in the province, when it was in great part de-

stroyed by the earthquake of 1783. It is now little more than an unhealthy village, though it still contains two churches.

—4, (*Fossaseca*), A tn. Principato-Ultra, N.N.W. Avellino; with three churches and an almshouse. Pop. 1120.

TERRANOVA [anc. *Gela*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Caltanissetta, at the extremity of an arid plain, where the river of its name falls into the Mediterranean. It was founded in the 13th century by the Emperor Frederick II., on the site of the ancient Gela; is defended by a strong castle, and contains several handsome churches, eight convents, and an hospital. The harbour is indifferent, but has some export trade in corn, wine, fruit, and particularly sulphur and soda. Æschylus, who had retired to Sicily to the court of King Hiero, is said to have died here. Pop. 9000.

TERRASSON [Latin, *Terracinum*], a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, l. bank Vézère, 30 m. E. Périgueux; with tanneries, brick and tile works, and a market for truffes. P. 1605.

TERRE-BONNE, a tn. Lower Canada, on the river Des-Prairies, 20 m. N. Montreal. It has a R. Catholic college, with nine professors and two masters; a large R. Catholic and an Episcopal church, a public and two private schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; and several grist and saw mills. Pop. (1852), 1129; (Jan. 1854), about 1400.

TERRE-HAUTE, a tn., U. States, Indiana, on the Wabash, and Wabash and Erie canal, and at the junction of the Terre-Haute and Richmond, and the Atlantic and Mississippi railways, 73 m. W. Indianapolis. It occupies a high bank about 60 ft. above the river, is well built, mostly of brick; and has 13 churches, numerous schools, a fine courthouse, townhall, and state-bank; manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, and soap; two foundries, two breweries, two distilleries, a cooperage, an oil, a saw, and several flour mills; and a considerable trade, partly in hogs, of which about 60,000 are annually packed. There are rich beds of coal and iron in the vicinity. Pop. about 4900.

TERREGLES, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 566.

TERRESSA, one of the Nicobar isls., Indian Ocean, belonging to the N. group; lat. 8° 20' N.; lon. 93° 15' E.; about 12 m. long N.W. and S.E., and 5 m. broad at the N.W. end, but scarcely half so much at the S.E. end. When viewed from a considerable distance, it appears like two islands, the land towards each end, particularly the N. part, being much higher than in the middle.

TERRICCIUOLA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. and 18 m. S.E. Pisa; with a court of justice, a large square, on the site of an ancient castle, and partly occupied by a handsome church of three naves with five arches; and a trade in oil, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 3125.

TERRINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, York (N. Riding); 3630 ac. Pop. 753.—2, (*St. Clement*), Norfolk; 34,236 ac. Pop. 2250.—3, (*St. John*), Norfolk. Pop. 784.

TERRYGLASS, par. Irel. Tipperary; 9762 ac. P. 566.

TERSCHELLING, isl. Holland. See **SCHELLING** (Ter-).

TERTENIA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 15 m. S.S.E. Lanusei; with a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It is notorious for the number of murders perpetrated in it. Pop. 1150.

TERUEL, a prov. Spain, Aragon, with cap. of same name, bounded N. by provs. Saragossa and Huesca; E. and S. Tarragona, Castellon-de-la-Plana, and Valencia; and W. Cuenca and Guadalajara; area, 2365 geo. sq. m. The principal mountain-range is that of Albarracín and its offshoots, intersecting the province E. to W. One of the loftiest portions of this mountainous region is the Muela-de-San-Juan, whose summits are clothed with snow two-thirds of the year, and in whose recesses the Tagus, Cabriel, Guadalaviar, and Jucar take their rise at a very short distance from one another, whence they direct their course in different directions to the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Besides the Jiloca and Guadalaviar, this province is fertilized by the waters of the Alambra, Martín, Mijares, and other smaller streams. Between the sierras lie extensive and fertile plains. The productions consist chiefly of grain, wine, oil, wools, silk, hemp, flax, saffron, and exquisite fruits, as well as numerous sheep, swine, and horned cattle. A abundance of timber and firewood is also supplied from the mountains, in which there is also plenty of game. Here manufacturing industry is still confined to coarse cloths, baize, blankets, sashes, plain linens, shoes, and other

articles of hemp and esparto, paper, soap, and leather; besides fulling-mills, copper-mills, and potteries. Education is in a very backward state, but there is less crime here than in most of the other provinces of Spain. Pop. 250,000.

TERUEL [anc. *Turbal*], a city, Spain, Aragon, cap. above prov., 142 m. N.E. Madrid, l. bank Guadalquivir or Turia. It is surrounded by weak old walls, with nine gates, which, with their Aragonese towers, give the city an imposing look when viewed from a distance. The interior is solid and gloomy. For the most part the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved; but kept very clean, and provided with sewers. It has 14 squares, the principal one provided with arcades beautifully paved, and an old fountain in the centre; a cathedral, possessing a picture of the 11,000 virgins, by Antonio Bisquet, a rare Valencian artist; an episcopal palace, a parish church of St. Peter with its cloisters, where are preserved the remains of Juan Diego de Marcella and Isabel de Segura, the 'lovers of Teruel,' so familiar to readers of Spanish plays; the church of Santiago, that of San Martin, with its Arabesque tower; and the Arcos de Teruel, an aqueduct consisting of a double file of arches 180 ft. high. There are also a theatre, several convents, an hospital, an institution, which is at the same time an asylum for the poor and a foundling hospital; and several educational establishments for primary and advanced instruction. Outside the town is a bull-ring capable of accommodating 9000 persons. Agriculture constitutes the chief employment of the inhabitants; and hemp in thread or wrought is the only article of export. The town and all the district were sacked in 1810, by Suchet. Pop. 7165.

TERVUEREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels; with a magnificent royal chateau, having a walled park of 435 ac.; a large church, in which several of the dukes of Brabant are buried. Here also is the breeding-stud belonging to the state. Pop. 1813.

TERWICK, par. Eng. Sussex; 718 ac. Pop. 97.

TERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 22 m. N.N.E. Arnhem; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1343.

TESCHEN, a tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle, r. bank Olsa, 63 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates; and of three suburbs; and contains an old castle, with a small Gothic chapel of an oval form; a parish church, partly Gothic and partly modern; a Protestant church, a large and majestic structure; a church of the Brothers of Charity, remarkable alike for lightness and solidity of structure; an hospital with a church, an Elizabethan nunnery, and a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 vols., and a cabinet of coins, minerals, and other natural curiosities. It has manufactures of woollens, cassimeres, linen, and firearms; distilleries of rosoglio, and a trade in woollen and linen goods, wool, leather, wine, wax, and honey. The peace which terminated the war of the succession to Bavaria was signed here in 1779. Pop. 6400.

TESHOO-LOOMBOO, tn. Tibet. See CHASHE-LO-UM-BOO.

TESOURAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N.N.W. Goyaz. It owes its existence to the great quantities of gold which were furnished for a time by the small stream of the same name, and attracted a considerable population, but since the washings ceased to be productive, many of the inhabitants have emigrated, and their houses have either been pulled down or left tenanted.—The river rises among mountains, about 70 m. N.E. Goyaz, runs N.E., traversing the town of Tesouras, receives the Peixa on its left, and joins r. bank Araguaia, after a course of about 200 m.

TESSENDERLOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 14 m. W.N.W. Hasselt. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, two tanneries, an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3070.

TESSIN, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 15 m. E.S.E. Rostock. It is walled, and defended by two forts; has a parish church, a school, manufactures of linen and nails, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2139.

TESSIN [Italian, *Ticino*], a river, Switzerland, rises on the S. slope of Mount St. Gothard, on the frontiers of the canton to which it gives its name; flows first S.E. along the valley of Levantina, till it approaches Bellinzona, when it changes its direction to S.W., and shortly after traverses Lake Maggiore, proceeds S.S.E., forming the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy, and shortly after, passing Pavia, joins l. bank Po; total course, exclusive of the lake, about 120 m.,

of which 45 m. are above, and 75 m. below the lake. None of the former, but all the latter, is navigable.

TESSIN [Italian, *Ticino*], a can. in the S. of Switzerland, bounded, N. by cans. Grisons and Uri, N.W. a small corner of Valais, W. and S.W. Picmont, and S. and E. Lombardy. It bears a considerable resemblance to a triangle, with its vertex on the S., and base resting on the N.; greatest length, N. to S., 39 m.; central breadth, 28 m.; area, 1037 sq. m. This canton, in respect of climate and general physical features, is divided into two very unequal parts by Mount Cenri, which stretches across it E. to W. towards the head of Lake Maggiore. Both parts are so intersected in all directions by mountains of greater or less magnitude, that the whole canton may justly be regarded as one of the most mountainous in Switzerland. The N. and far larger part, however, is the more elevated, its N. frontier being formed by several of the loftiest of the Alps, the Splügen, St. Bernardin, and Mount St. Gothard. From this frontier, a considerable portion of which belongs to the glacier-region, the canton has a general slope towards the S.; lofty mountain-ridges, which generally take a S. or S.E. direction, forming in the spaces which separate them lofty alpine valleys, each rapidly traversed by an impetuous mountain-stream. The smaller part of the canton lying on the S. side of Mount Cenri, though by no means tame, is of a much less magnificent description, and exhibits in its scenery, climate, and productions, the characteristic features of Italy. The whole canton, with exception of a very minute portion of the S., which sends its water to Lake Como, is drained by Lake Maggiore, and belongs through it to the basin of the Po. The principal stream by which the drainage is performed, is the Tessin, which gives its name to the canton, and is augmented within it by several affluents. Besides these streams there are numerous lakes. The most important of all, Lake Maggiore has only a small part of its area within the canton. The others deserving of notice, either because of their magnitude or the magnificent scenery in which they lie embosomed, are lakes Lugano, Muzano, Origgio, Stetta, Luzendo, and Rotam. The elevated and rugged surface of the N. part of the canton necessarily unfits it for agricultural operations, and confines the attention of the inhabitants to the rearing of cattle and the preparation of dairy produce, which constitute the great sources of their subsistence. In the S. part of the canton the scene completely alters, and alpine pastures are succeeded by magnificent forests of chestnuts on the higher slopes; lower still, by olive-yards and vineyards; and towards the plains by waving corn-fields and many of the more delicate Italian fruits—figs and almonds, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. The myrtle grows almost without culture, and in ordinary winters requires no shelter. The minerals of the canton are not of much consequence. In some parts of the S. iron is partially wrought, and even a little coal has been dug, but probably the most valuable mineral the canton contains is marble, which is found in great abundance, and of various colours, particularly red and green. Where the mountains lie within the limits of forest vegetation, they are the haunts of almost all kinds of game. The streams and lakes are full of fish. The manufactures consist almost entirely of a few articles of domestic use, and though there is some transit trade over the mountain-passes between Switzerland and Italy, many of the inhabitants, unable to find employment at home, annually migrate into other countries. Tessin was not formally admitted to the Swiss Confederation till 1815. The government, at first oligarchical, underwent a considerable modification in 1830; and the grand council, in which the legislative and all other power either actually or virtually centres, is chosen by all the citizens of 25 years of age possessing immovable property, either in fee to the value of £3, or in life-rent to the value of £12. The inhabitants, like the country which they occupy, belong to the Italian type. They generally speak the language, profess the religion, and while sometimes deficient in the best, are not unfrequently conspicuous for some of the worst habits of the Italians. For administrative purposes Tessin is divided into 8 districts—Bellinzona, Locarno, Lugano (each of which, as alternately the seat of government, may be regarded as a capital), Blegno, Levantina, Mendrisio, Riviera, and Val-Maggia; subdivided into 38 circles. Its contingent to the Confederation is 1804 men, and an annual payment of £1100. Pop. (1850), 117,897; of whom only 50 are Protestants.

TESTACCIO, a vil. Naples, in a beautiful valley in the S. of isl. Ischia. Pop. 1128.

TESTE-DE-BUCH [Latin, *Buxium*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. S.S.W. Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway, S. shore, Bay of Arcachon, where it has a small harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels, and at which a considerable trade is carried on, particularly in rosin, pitch, tar, turpentine, and wine. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing oysters and other fish. The only manufacture is porcelain. Pop. 2859.

TESTERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 613 ac. Pop. 13.

TESTIGOS, a group of islets, Caribbean Sea, about 50 m. from N.E. coast, Venezuela, and about the same distance N.E. the island of Margarita; lat. 11° 22' N.; lon. 63° 12' W.

TESTON, par. Eng. Kent; 491 ac. Pop. 268.

TET, a river, France, rises in Mount Prique, dep. E. Pyrenees; flows first S.E. to Mont Louis, then E.N.E., past the towns of Prades and Perpignan, and 8 m. below the latter, falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m., of which 45 m. are used for flotation.

TET, or **TETT**, a decayed tn. Morocco, 8 m. S.W. Mazagan. Pop. 1000.

TETBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 16 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, on a rising ground, near the source of the Lower Avon; with a spacious market-house, a handsome church surmounted by a fine spire, three Dissenting places of worship, a grammar and a common school, an almshouse, and various minor charities. Yarn, cheese, and butter form the staple articles of sale. A cloth-manufactory is also carried on. N. of the town there is a petrifying spring. Area of par., 4582 ac. Pop. 3325.

TETCOTT, par. Eng. Devon; 2181 ac. Pop. 289.

TETE, or **TETTE**, a tn., E. Africa, cap. of a gov. of the Portuguese territory, 110 m. N.W. Senna. It is situated on elevated ground, on the Zambezi, in the midst of a fertile district. It is large, well built, and healthy.

TETE-NOIRE, a pass leading from the valley of the Trient, in the S.W. of the Swiss can. Valais, into the Val-Orsine in Savoy. It leads across a densely-wooded mountain-ridge, the loftiest summit of which is about 7000 ft., though the pass nowhere much exceeds 4000 ft.

TETENY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Pesth, near the Danube; with a parish church, synagogue, and chateau. Pop. 1480.

TETEREW, a river, Russia, rises on the confines of Podolsk, in the S.W. extremity of Volhynia; flows N.E. through this government, past Jitomir, enters gov. Kiev, and joins r. bank Dnieper a little below the confluence of the Pripiet, after a course of about 150 m.

TETEROW, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, on a lake, 16 m. E. Güstrow. It is walled; and has a Gothic church, a poorhouse, and some general trade. Pop. 3759.

TETFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2210 ac. Pop. 799.

TETH, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Raab; with two churches, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 2558.

TETIR, or **VEGA-DE-TETIR** (La), a tn. Canaries, isl. Fuerteventura, in a fertile valley; with a church, a primary school, and some manufactures of linen; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1387.

TETNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8325 ac. Pop. 869.

TETSCHEN, **DIEZCHN**, or **WARTA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, picturesquely situated r. bank Elbe, 30 m. S.E. Dresden. It stands at the foot of a lofty sandstone-rock, crowned by the old castle of Tetschen, in which there are a fine library of 20,000 vols., an armoury, &c.; consists of the town proper and the Elbe suburb; contains a deanery-church; and has breweries and distilleries, some shipping, and a considerable trade, particularly in corn and fruit. Pop. 1423.

TETSO, or **TRATSOVO**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry, 14 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. It has an acidulated-spring, salt-mines, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1351.

TETSWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1172 ac. Pop. 512.

TETTENHALL-REGIS, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, on the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal, about 2 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. It has an ancient parish church, a Wesleyan chapel; and manufactures of locks, hinges, bolts, spectacle-frames, &c. Area of par., 7600 ac. Pop. 3396.

TETTNANG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, cap. bail., on the Töbelbach, 52 m. S.S.W. Ulm; with a church, several chapels, two castles, an hospital; manufactures of cherry-brandy, some mills, and a general trade. Pop. 1361.

TETUAN, a seaport tn. Morocco, prov. Fez, on a rugged hill above the shore of the Mediterranean, 83 m. S.E. Tangier; lat. (custom-house) 35° 37' N.; lon. 5° 18' W. (n.) It is walled, flanked with towers, and defended by a castle, which crowns the height on which the town stands, and is partly occupied as the governor's residence. It has narrow, unpaved, and dirty streets; and the houses, which, with their projecting gables, almost meet across them, and exclude both air and light, are, with a few exceptions, little better than hovels.



A STREET IN TETUAN.—From Roscoe's Tourist in Spain and Morocco.

The only public buildings deserving of notice are the mosques, some of which are handsome. The harbour, situated at some distance, at the mouth of the small river Martil, is altogether unfit for large vessels; and the roadstead, though affording sufficient depth of water, and well sheltered by a projection on the W., is completely exposed on the E. The trade with the interior is considerable, chiefly through the medium of Fez, from which it receives the goods brought by several caravans, and exports them chiefly to Italy, Spain, and France, in return for European manufactures. Pop. about 15,000.

TETWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1446 ac. P. 221.

TEUCHERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S. Merseburg, on the Rippach; with a church. P. 1558.

TEUFEN, or **TEUFFEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 3 m. N.N.E. Appenzell; with a handsome church and an orphan asylum. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing and embroidering muslin. P. 3867.

TEULADA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Alicante, at a short distance from the Mediterranean. It has several spacious streets, a parish church, endowed school, hospital, manufactures of linen, and some general trade. P. 1638.

TEULADA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 25 m. S.W. Cagliari, in an unhealthy valley, on a small stream, a little above its mouth in the Bay of Rossa, and 5 m. N.N.E. of the Cape of Teulada. It has quarries of white marble, and a mine of magnetic-iron. Pop. 2339.—THE CAPE [anc. *Tegulare*], forming the most S. point of the island, is a singularly bold headland, nearly 900 ft. high, and presents a long range of precipitous cliffs, with a breadth of little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It has a cleft summit, and shelves down on the N. to a sandy isthmus, partly occupied by a lake, which deposits fine salt.

TEUTOBURGERWALD, or **EGGE**, a mountain-chain, Germany, which commences between Brilon and Stadberg, to the W.N.W. of Cassel, and stretches N. across the district

of Paderborn to the small town of Horn. Here it changes its direction to N.W., traverses part of Lippe-Deimold and Rhenish Prussia, enters Hanover, and terminates near Osna-brück, where it becomes linked with a chain of hills which stretch from W. to E., and are known by the name of the Mountains of Minden. The highest parts of the chain are the Falkenberg, near Horn, where its height is nearly 2000 ft.; and the Kötterberg, near Vörden. In these localities, and generally in the S., it is covered with fine hardwood-timber. It slopes gently on the W., and very rapidly on the E. The name Egge is generally restricted to the S. part of the chain, and the Teutoburgerwald to the N. The drainage is shared by the Weser, Ems, and Rhine.

TEVA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. N.W. Malaga, in a valley. It has a townhouse, abattoir, hospital, storehouse, several fountains, a small and insecure prison, two primary schools, two academies for girls, a church, a convent with a church open for public worship, and several hermitages. Agriculture forms the main occupation, but some are employed as muleteers, in making esparto-ropes, dressing and exporting millstones, and in various flour and oil mills. Pop. 3358.

TEVEL, several places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. from Tolna; with a church, and some trade in wood and in tobacco. Pop. 2404.—2, (-Adasz), A vil. Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, 3 m. from Papa; with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1660.

TEVERE, a river, Italy. See TIBER.

TEVERONE [anc. *Anio*], a river, Papal States, rises on the frontiers of Naples, at the N. extremity of deleg. Frosinone; flows S.E., then turns suddenly N.N.W., keeping parallel with a ridge of the Apennines till it reaches lat. 42° N., when it changes its direction to S.S.W., and keeps it till its junction with l. bank Tiber, about 5 m. N.N.E. Rome; total course, 65 m., almost wholly through a picturesque valley. On it are the celebrated artificial cascades of Tivoli.

TEVERSALL, par. Eng. Nottingham; 2820 ac. P. 373.

TEVERSHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1200 ac. P. 238.

TEVIOT, a river, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises among the heights which separate Dumfriesshire from Roxburghshire, and after flowing in a N.E. direction about 39 m., joins the Tweed near Kelso.

TEW, two pars. England, Oxford;—1, (*Great*); 3140 ac. Pop. 541.—2, (*Little*); 1600 ac. Pop. 237.

TEWIN, par. Eng. Hertford; 2615 ac. Pop. 522.

TEWKSBURY, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. and 10 m. N.E. Gloucester, l. bank Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. It consists of three principal and several smaller streets, all kept clean. The houses are chiefly of brick, and are well built, with exception of a few ancient dwellings, composed of timber and brick, which still remain. It has a fine old church, principally in the Norman style, with a beautifully-ornamented tower rising from the centre; another church, of modern erection; Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, Quaker, and R. Catholic chapels; a grammar, national, infant, and Dissenters' schools; a dispensary, several minor charities, and a mechanics' institute. Stocking-weaving is the principal trade of the place, but it is not so flourishing now as formerly. There is also a silk-factory. Area of par., 2333 ac. Pop. (par. and bor.), 5878.—(*Local Correspondence*).

TEXAS, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 26° to 36° 30' N.; lon. 93° 20' to 107° W.; bounded, N. by the Indian territories, N.W. New Mexico, S.W. and S. the Confederation of Mexico, S.E. the Gulf of Mexico, and E. Louisiana and a small corner of Arkansas; length, E. to W., 600 m.; breadth, 400 m.; area, 237,321 sq. m. The surface in the N.W. is covered with mountains, which, in proceeding S.E., subside into hills and undulating plateaus, succeeded, on approaching the Gulf of Mexico, by low alluvial plains. These extend inland from 20 m. to 80 m., are furrowed with deep ravines, and, except close to the coast, form extensive prairies, or are covered with dense forests. The hilly region behind it consists chiefly of sandstone and limestone ridges, separated by valleys of considerable fertility, and presenting scenery of great beauty and grandeur, though few of the hills exceed 500 ft. in height. In the mountainous region, composed chiefly of the primitive and oldest sedimentary rocks, many of the summits are very lofty, and are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Few countries are better

watered than Texas, though, in consequence of numerous obstructions, few of the rivers are navigable by steam-vessels for more than 100 m. The general slope of the country gives all the rivers a direction more or less S. Among these, the most important is the Rio-Bravo or Rio-Grande-del-Norte, which, proceeding from New Mexico, and skirting the base of a long range of mountains, forms the W. and S.W. boundary of the state. Another important frontier stream is the Red River, which, rising in the N.W., within the frontiers of Mexico, forms the far greater part of the N. boundary. The other large rivers, taking them in their order from W. to E., are the Pecos or Puerco, a tributary of the Rio-Grande; the Nueces, with its affluents Frio and San Miguel; the Guadalupe, the Rio-Colorado or Red River of Texas, which empties itself into Matagorda Bay, and is the most important central stream of the state; the Brazos, the Jacinto and Trinidad, which both empty themselves into Galveston Bay; and the Sabine, which, during the latter and greater part of its course, is the boundary between Texas and Louisiana. No lakes of any importance appear to exist in the interior; but a long chain of lagoons, separated from the sea by a narrow belt of shore, stretches along the Gulf of Mexico. These lagoons, though encumbered at their entrance by bars, have great depth of water within, and seem susceptible of being improved so as to become of great navigable importance. The soils of Texas include every possible variety; but taken as a whole, are so fertile that the country, probably from some little exaggeration, has been called the garden of America, and likened, in respect both of climate and productiveness, to the fertile regions of N. Italy. The two great staples are cotton and sugar, both of which are largely cultivated on the coast, and for 100 m. up the principal rivers. In the same lower districts, maize and tobacco grow luxuriantly. The common cereals, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, thrive best in the hilly regions; and both there and at lower levels, fruits in almost endless variety are abundant. The mulberry thrives well, and silk might be obtained to an almost unlimited extent. The forests are magnificent, and contain large tracts of oak admirably adapted for naval purposes. The pastures also are often covered with the richest natural grasses, and the rearing of cattle is carried on to the greatest advantage. In the unsettled districts herds of buffaloes, mustangs or wild horses, and deer are seen in thousands. The minerals have been imperfectly explored, but identity of geological formation gives ground to presume that the gold and silver found in the ranges of Chihuahua and New Mexico are not wanting in the N.W. of Texas. The hilly region contains large deposits of ironstone; copper is found on the banks of the Brazos, and both lignite and coal in various places. Manufactures cannot yet be said to have an existence; and though the coasting trade is of some importance, the foreign trade is very limited. By the constitution of Texas, adopted in 1845, the legislature consists of a general assembly, composed of a senate elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years; and a house of representatives, elected for two years, both bodies chosen by the universal suffrage of male whites of 21 years of age. Austin is the capital. The population, in 1850, was 212,592, of whom 58,161 were slaves. Besides these, the aboriginal Indians are estimated at 25,000. They belong to various tribes, but the Comanches, by far the largest, number about 13,000, and can muster 3000 warriors. They have at times proved troublesome to the frontier settlements. The first settlement in Texas was made at Matagorda by the French, who, in 1690, were expelled by the Spaniards, who extended their cordons over the whole territory. It afterwards became one of the states of the Mexican Confederation. Several colonies of American citizens, invited by the Mexicans, settled in the E. section, and gradually increasing in numbers, Texas revolted from the federal government, and, in 1836, declared themselves independent. Santa Anna attempted to reduce them, but failed, and is said to have acknowledged their independence. This, however, was never sanctioned by the senate, and accordingly wanted legal confirmation, when the American settlers, in 1845, offered to make the whole country one of the U. States. Congress accepted the offer, and thus gave rise to the recent war which proved so disastrous to Mexico.

TEXEL, an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, separated from the Helder by the channel called Mars-Diep, 2½ m. broad; lat. (W. point) 53° 3' N.; lon. 4° 42' E. (u.) It is about 14 m. long,

and 6 m. in extreme breadth; its N. part being composed of the former island of Eijerland (*which see*). A good many sheep, which yield fine wool and a considerable quantity of cheese, and a number of horned cattle and horses are reared. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in fishing and seafaring. It contains one market-town (Burg), and six villages. Pop. 4924. The Dutch admiral Van Tromp was defeated and slain off Texel by the English under Monk, July 31, 1653.

TEY, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 2503 ac. P. 735.

—2, (*Little*); 486 ac. P. 74.—3, (*Marks*); 1214 ac. P. 473.

TEYNGA, the N. N. of the Sooloo Islands; lat. 6° 52' N.; lon. 121° 43' E.; small, very low, and covered with trees.

TEYNHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2648 ac. Pop. 842.

TEZA, or Tesse, a river, Russia, rises in the S. of gov. Kostroma, flows circuitously S. into gov. Vladimir, and joins l. bank Kliasma, after a course of about 100 m.

TEZCOCO, or Tezucuo, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and about 16 m. E.N.E. Mexico. E. shore lake of same name. In ancient times it was the second city in the kingdom, and though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity. In the N.W. quarter, where a shapeless mass of pottery, bricks, and some large neatly-squared slabs of basalt are thickly overgrown with aloes, one of the palaces of Montezuma is said to have stood; and in the S. quarter are the massive remains of three vast pyramids, each measuring 400 ft. along the base of their fronts. They appear to have been *teocalli* or temples devoted, like those of the capital, to human sacrifices and other impious rites. The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private; has considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and carries on an active trade chiefly with Mexico. Pop. about 5000.—The LAKE, about 2½ m. E. city of Mexico, with which it is connected by a canal, is the largest and lowest of the five lakes in the same vicinity; greatest length, N. to S., about 15 m.; greatest breadth, 9 m. Its depth nowhere exceeds 10 ft., and in some parts is not more than 2 ft. or 3 ft., while its shores, little raised above its level, are swampy. Its waters are so strongly impregnated with salt as to leave a white deposit on its banks, and supply a number of salt-works which have been erected. The lake was once much more extensive than at present, and contained several islands, on which the Mexico of the Incas was built. (*See Mexico, city*.)

THALFINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 9 m. E. Balingen; with a church, and manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 1667.

THAKEHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2980 ac. Pop. 631.

THAL, a vil. and p. Switzerland, can. and E.N.E. St. Gall; with an old church. Near it is a mineral spring, over which a bath has been erected; and a castle, belonging to the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 2665.

THALE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and S.W. Magdeburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains; with a church, a manufactory of sheet-iron, limekilns, and two mills. P. 1385.

THALHEIM.—1, A vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Stolberg; with a church, manufactures of linen and cotton, and a cotton and three other mills. Pop. 1866.—2, A vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Heilbronn; with a church, and an old castle in ruins. Pop. 1314.—3, A vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 7 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen; with a church. Pop. 1201.—4, A vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Rottenburg; with a church, and the ruins of an old feudal castle. Pop. 1083.

THALMÄSSING, or THALMESSINGEN, a market tn. Bavaria, on the Thallach, 25 m. S. by E. Nürnberg; with a deanery, two churches, and three mills. Pop. 1159.

THALWEIL, a vil. and p. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. S. Zürich, on a height above W. shore, Lake of Zürich. It consists chiefly of a number of houses clustering round the church, whose twisted tower, rising up among them, produces a strange appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in weaving cotton, and have also some general trade. P. 1738.

THAME, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. E. Oxford, on a gentle acclivity l. bank Thame, across which is a bridge of considerable length. It has a large, handsome, cruciform church, a free grammar, and another free school for educating and apprenticing boys; but no manufactures of any consequence, the bulk of the labouring class being engaged in husbandry. Area of par., 5310 ac. Pop. 3259.

THAMES, the most important, though not the largest river of Great Britain, is usually said to rise about 3 m. S.W. Cirencester in Gloucestershire, near a bridge over the Thames and Severn canal, called Thames-head Bridge, but is more properly formed by the Isis, Churnet, Colne, and Lech, which have their sources on the E. side of the Cotswold Hills, and unite near Lechlade, where the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Berks, and Oxford border on each other. Its direct course, E. by S., to the Nore, where its estuary is considered to terminate in the German Ocean, is 124 m.; its indirect course to the same point is estimated at 215 m. Proceeding from Lechlade, where it becomes navigable for barges, it flows first E.N.E., then S.S.E., past Oxford and Abingdon to Reading, then N.W. past Great Marlow, and S.E. past Windsor to Staines. During the part of its course now described, it separates the county of Berks on its right, from those of Oxford and Buckingham on its left bank. From Staines it pursues a circuitous course E. to London, passing the towns of Chertsey, Kingston, Richmond, and Brentford, and separating the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. Below London its course, E. to the Nore, between Kent and Essex, is 47 m. Its principal affluents below those by which it is formed near Lechlade, are, on the left, the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, which joins it immediately below Oxford; the Thame, Colne, the New River, which joins it at London; the Lea, which joins it at Blackwall; and the Roding; and on the right, the Kennet, which joins it immediately above Reading; the Loddon, Wey, Mole, and perhaps the Medway, though one of the two broad arms into which it divides has its mouth directly opposite to the Nore, and the other is considerably beyond it. Thames-head Bridge is 376 ft. above sea-level; at the junction of the Colne above Lechlade, this height has diminished to 243 ft., showing on the whole distance of 22 m., an average fall per mile of 6 ft. Below this the average fall nowhere exceeds 2 ft. 3 in. At London bridge, where the height above sea-level is 4 ft. 3 in., the average fall per mile is only 9 in.; from London bridge to the Nore, it does not exceed 1 in. At London bridge the width of the river is 290 yards; at Woolwich, 490 yards; at Gravesend, 800 yards; and 3 m. below, 1290 yards. The basin of the Thames has an area of 6160 sq. m. It thus occupies nearly one-eighth of the whole area of England, but belonging entirely to the upper part of the secondary and to the tertiary formations, is destitute of coal, and hence possesses no manufactures of importance, except those of the metropolis itself. It comprehends, however, some of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom, and surpasses all others in point of wealth, derived partly from its containing the seat of government, and still more from its vast commercial importance. Its depth, in the fair way above Greenwich to London bridge, is 12 ft. to 13 ft., while its tides have a mean range of 17 ft., and an extreme rise of 22 ft. Up to St. Katherine's docks, adjoining the Tower, it is navigable by vessels of 800 tons, and to Blackwall by vessels of 1400 tons. As far as Deptford it safely floats vessels of any burden, though sandbanks beyond its estuary and at the Nore make the navigation rather intricate. At London and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. Nor has the navigation of its upper channel, and the importance of navigable feeders, been overlooked. By means of numerous canals, as the Thames and Severn, the Oxford, the Wilts and Berks, the Kennet and Avon, the Wey and Arun, the Basingstoke, and the Regent and Paddington, communicating with the Grand Junction, immediate access is given from its basin to those of all the great rivers of the kingdom.

THAMES, a river, Upper Canada, rises in the London dist.; flows circuitously W.S.W., and after a course of about 110 m., falls into the Lake of St. Clair. It is navigable for about 30 m. for vessels of considerable burden.

THAMES, or WAIHO, a river, New Zealand, Ulster, which rises in a mountainous district, about 18 m. W. Lake Roto-Rua, flows mainly N.N.W., and falls into a broad but shallow estuary of same name, called also Hauraki Gulf. It has a depth at its mouth of about 6 ft., and by means of the tide, which runs up for nearly 50 m., is navigable for small craft. Boats and canoes ascend as far as the falls of Mata-Mata, about 100 m. above its mouth.

THAMES-DITTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 2865 ac. P. 2351.

THANA, a small tn., N. Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Cashmere; lat. $33^{\circ} 26' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 16' E.$; with a large serai. The town is embosomed in groves of walnut and mulberry trees. Most of the inhabitants are shawl-weavers.

THANET (ISLE OF), an isl. England, N.E. coast, co. Kent, washed by the open sea on the N.E. and S.E., and separated from the mainland by branches of the Stour—the Stour-wantsome on the S., the Mele-stream on the S.W., and the Nethergong-wantsome on the W.; greatest length, S.W. to N. Foreland Point, 10 m.; greatest breadth, about 5 m. It has a gently undulating surface, consisting for the most part of rich arable land, resting on subsoil of dry hard chalk, and has long been celebrated for its excellent culture. Within the historical period, it has undergone great geological changes, produced chiefly by the action of the waves. Its channel, which is now, particularly on the N.W. side, almost completely closed, was, during the Roman possession of Britain, where narrowest, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in other parts more than 4 m. wide, so that it was the main thoroughfare used by vessels proceeding northwards for London; nor did it cease to become passable for ships of some burden till the time of the Norman conquest. The isle itself, which was at that time nearly circular, has been gradually wasted away, so as to assume the form of an irregular oval, and the wasting process is so incessantly continued, that the average annual waste of the cliff between the N. Foreland and the Reculvers, a distance of about 11 m., has been estimated at 2 ft., and that of the chalk cliffs on the S., between Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay, at not less than 3 ft.

THANINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1212 ac. Pop. 385.

THANN, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Thur, and on the railway from Strasburg to Basel, 23 m. S.S.W. Colmar. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of the old castle of Engelbourg; contains a magnificent Gothic church, with a spire of open work, 328 ft. high; and has manufactures of printed goods, hosiery, starch, and chemical products, and several cotton-mills. Pop. 5815.

THANNHAUSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Mindel, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. It contains a parish church and a castle. Pop. 1580.

THARANADT, a tn. Saxony, circle and 9 m. S.W. Dresden, N. of the forest of its name. It is the seat of a royal forest academy; and has a bathing-establishment and several mills. Pop. 1733.

THARSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1582 ac. Pop. 374.

THARTHAR, a river, Asiaic Turkey, pash. Bagdad. Its general course is S.E., and S. by E., when it is lost in sands and marshes near to and N.W. Bagdad. Its waters are in some places intensely bitter and salt.

THASO, an isl. European Turkey, *Ægean* Sea, 105 m. W. by N. Gallipoli; lat. $40^{\circ} 41' 42'' N.$; lon. $24^{\circ} 42' 45'' E.$ (R.); of a circular form, about 16 m. diameter. It is traversed by high wooded hills, yielding large quantities of ship-timber, the loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 3428 ft. The soil is fertile, and where cultivated, produces corn, fruit, oil, and wine. Thaso also exports wax, honey, and fine marble. On the N.E. side there is a village, and a good roadstead, with 12 to 5 fathoms water, called Panagia harbour.

THATCHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, which is here navigable, and the Kennet and Avon canal, 3 m. E. Newbury. It has a church, two chapels of ease, an Independent chapel, a national school, and a paper-mill. Area of par., 12,259 ac. Pop. 4293.

THAU, a lagoon, France, dep. Herault, separated from the Gulf of Lyons by the narrow belt of land on which the town of Cette is situated; greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 13 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m. It receives the canal du Midi at its S.W. extremity, is connected in the N.E. with the lagoon of Maguelonne, and communicates directly with the sea at Cette. It is of considerable navigable importance, and is both well stocked with fish, and frequented by innumerable water-fowl, which are shot in great numbers, above 300 boats being at certain seasons seen on the lagoon at one time.

THAUMACO [anc. *Thaumaci*], a tn. European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, and 85 m. S.S.W. Larissa, on a steep declivity, the summit of which is crowned by an ancient castle.

THAXTED, a small tn. and par. England, co. Essex, 16 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford, composed mostly of mean-looking houses. It has a handsome church in a conspicuous situation

on the top of the hill on which the town is partly built; various Dissenting places of worship, several schools, and two or three charities. There are two factories, one for plaiting straw, hair, &c., by handlooms; the other for making up hair. Area of par., 6219 ac. Pop. 2556.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

THAYA, a river, Austria, rises in the mountains on the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia; flows E., nearly parallel with the Danube, and joins r. bank March shortly after quitting the S. of Moravia, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, after a course of 120 m. Its only important affluent is the Iglawa, which joins it on the left. In the lower part of its course it spreads out into the plain, forming extensive swamps, which make the district through which it flows unhealthy.

THEBEN, or DIVEN, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 5 m. from Pressburg, at the confluence of the March with the Danube. It contains the ruins of an old castle, and has some shipping. Pop. 1820.

THEBERTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1954 ac. Pop. 591.

THEBES, or THIVA, a tn. Greece, Livadia, cap. dist., on an isolated hill, 30 m. N.W. Athens. Though one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Greece, nothing now remains to indicate its splendour or even existence, except a few marble-columns, scattered and disjointed. The modern town is built chiefly of wood, and has four Greek churches and three khans. The plains in the vicinity, once celebrated for their fertility, are very imperfectly cultivated, but still produce considerable quantities of corn, wine, oil, tobacco, and cotton. Pop. about 5000.

THEBES [Coptic, *Tapé*], a celebrated anc. city, Upper Egypt, 300 m. S.S.E. Cairo, on both sides, but chiefly on the r. bank of the Nile, along which its ruins extend for about 8 m. The original extent of the city is not well known. Diodorus gives it only a circuit of 140 stadia, or about 17 m., whereas Strabo nearly doubles this measurement by making the length alone 80 stadia, or 10 m. The accounts, however, are not necessarily contradictory, and have been plausibly reconciled by assuming that the writers refer to different periods—Diodorus to a period anterior to Menes, and Strabo to a period subsequent to that sovereign, in whose reign Thebes attained its greatest magnitude and magnificence. The epithet Hekatompylos, or Hundred-gated, applied to it by Homer, has sometimes been interpreted literally, and it has been supposed that the walls of the city were actually pierced with 100 gates. More careful investigation has made the existence of the walls themselves more than doubtful. Certain it is, that not the least trace of them can now be discovered; and various circumstances concur to show that the city was not walled, but open. In the absence of a better explanation, the suggestion of Diodorus may be adopted, that Homer's epithet, if not a mere poetical license, referred to the propylea of temples, rather than to gates, properly so called. A good idea of the power, wealth, and splendour of Thebes is given by the fact that it could furnish 20,000 armed chariots. Its foundation is lost in antiquity; but it had long been one of the most distinguished cities of Egypt, and attained to almost unexampled prosperity at a period considered coeval with the reigns of David and Solomon in Judea, when it began to suffer by the rise of its rival Memphis, and lost much of its importance by the transference of the seat of government to the latter. It sustained a still severer blow during the invasion of the Persians under Cambyses, who captured and pillaged it; and its destruction was completed by Ptolemy Lathyrus, who, after a three years' siege, left it a heap of ruins. These ruins, however, bear ample testimony to its original grandeur; and some of them, considering their antiquity, and the usage to which they have been subjected, are still in wondrous preservation. The most ancient and splendid of these ruins is the temple of Karnak, which covered an area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, and received its embellishments from a succession of monarchs, who vied with each other in the lavishness of their expenditure upon it. Its principal front, forming its N.W. side, faces the river, and is approached by an avenue of Criosphinxes, which terminated at two colossal statues of granite standing like towers. One of these, though it has lost its summit and cornice, still retains a great part of its original height. Beyond the towers is a large open court, 329 ft. by 275 ft., with a double line of columns in its centre, and a covered corridor on either side; and beyond the court is the grand hall of assembly, 329 ft. by 170 ft., with

a central avenue of 12 enormous columns, 66 ft. in height, and 36 ft. in circuit; and seven side-rows of columns, 122 in number, less than those of the centre, but still of gigantic dimensions, their height being 41 ft. 9 in., and their circuit 27 ft. 6 in. Other courts and halls are continued inward for an additional length of 600 ft., containing numerous columns and occasional obelisks, one of which, still standing, is 92 ft. high by 8 ft. square, and is surrounded by a peristyle of figures.



THE RUINS OF KARNAK, THEBES.—From Horeau, Panorama de l'Égypte.

Numerous historical sculptures are carved on various parts of the temple, and more especially on the interior of its great hall, and furnish vivid representations of the events to which they refer. Next in importance to the ruins of Karnak are those of the palace of Luxor, rather more than 1 m. above the temple, but connected with it by a *dromos* or street, commencing at two obelisks of red granite, covered with a profusion of hieroglyphics admirably executed. One of these obelisks now forms the principal ornament of the Place de Concorde at Paris. The dimensions of the palace are less than those of the temple, but the style of architecture is considered superior, and the state of preservation is more complete. Consisting generally of the same succession of courts and gigantic columns, as already described at Karnak, it is unnecessary to enter into further detail. On the left bank of the river, which bore the name of the Libyan suburb, were situated the quarter called Memnonia, and a very extensive necropolis, still containing many magnificent monumental structures. The Memnonia is so called from containing the palace temple of Memnonium or Remeseum, which, for symmetry of architecture and elegance of sculpture, is not surpassed by any monument of Egyptian art. One of its most remarkable objects, now unhappily reduced to fragments by the fury of the invader, was a stupendous sienite statue, which, when entire, must have weighed 887 tons. Another remarkable colossus, once the wonder of the ancients, still exists in a dilapidated state. It is called the Vocal Memnon, from a sound which it emitted at sunrise, long variously explained, but now known to have been due to expansion resulting from the heat of the morning sun. The statue possesses great interest, both from the skill displayed in its formation, and the number of the hieroglyphics engraved on it. The necropolis, on the same side of the river, is rich in antiquities, and contains numerous catacombs, from one of which the famous tomb of Belzoni was excavated.

THEDDINGWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 2220 ac. Pop. 279.

THEDDLETHORPE, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*All Saints*); 2645 ac. P. 356.—2, (*St. Helen*); 8530 ac. P. 360.

THEDINGHAUSEN, a market tn. Brunswick, cap. bail, on the Gytser, 4 m. S. Achim; in a district completely inclosed by the territory of Hanover; with a church, a castle, and manufactures of linen and thread. Pop. 1917.

THEISS, or **TISZA** [Latin, *Tibiscus*], a river, Hungary, rises in the E. of the kingdom, co. Marmaros, on the confines of Galicia, in two sources, both of which descend from the W. slope of the Carpathians; the one from Mount Csorna, under the name of the Black, and the other from Mount Pietro, under the name of the White Theiss. On their junction, the united stream, under the common name of Theiss, rushes S.

through a narrow mountain-pass till it is joined by the Vissó, when it begins to pursue a W. but winding course, passing the towns of Sziget, Teesó, Huszth, and Ujlak, and receiving a great number of mountain-torrents from the Carpathians on the N. A little above Nemeny, receiving the Szamos, by which its volume is at least doubled, it proceeds almost due N. to Szent-Marton, when, turning round, it takes a W. course to Tokay. Here it receives, on the right, its second important affluent, the Bodrog; and beginning to take a decidedly S. course, receives the Hernad on the right, and at Csongrad, a considerable distance below, the Körös on the left. From this its course is almost due S. past Szegedin, where it receives the Maros, and onwards till it reaches the l. bank of the Danube, about 20 m. above Belgrade. In point of magnitude, it is the second river in Hungary, being inferior only to the Danube, with which, for about 100 m., the lower part of its course is almost parallel. Its direct course S.W. is only 280 m., but so numerous are its windings, that its indirect course exceeds 800 m.

THELBRIDGE, par. Eng. Devon; 2240 ac. Pop. 260.

THELNETHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1773 ac. Pop. 552.

THELVETON, or **THELTON**, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1050 ac. Pop. 154.

THEMAR, a walled tn. Saxe-Meiningen, r. bank Werra, here crossed by a bridge, 9 m.

S.E. Meiningen; with two churches, several mills, and a considerable trade in wood. Pop. 1411.

THEMELTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 652 ac. P. 93.

THEMFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 890 ac. P. 132.

THENINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 3 m. W. Emmendingen, near l. bank Elz. It has a church, iron-works, and a trade in hemp. Pop. 1326.

THEODOSIA, a tn. Russia. See **KAFFA**.

THERAIN, a river, France, rises near the E. frontiers of Seine-Inférieure, enters dep. Oise, flows S.E. past Beauvais, and joins r. bank Oise near Creil; total course, 50 m.

THERAPIA, a vil. European Turkey, W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople. This is one of the most beautiful spots on the Bosphorus, and is thickly studded with villas and country-houses. Here also are the residences of the French and British ambassadors. The Bay of Therapia forms a large, beautiful, and safe harbour.

THERAUD, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. dist., 150 m. W. by S. Odeypoor. In 1809 it was a place of considerable importance, containing 2700 houses.—The **DISTRICT** is of considerable extent, but suffers much from the scarcity or brackishness of the water, though it is remarkable that the best and freshest water is in that part of the district nearest the salt-morass of the Runn.

THERESIENSTADT, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 3 m. S.E. Leitmeritz. It is regularly fortified, defended by a citadel, and can be laid under water. It has a church, hospital, and barracks. Pop. 1302.

THERESIOPOLIS, **THERESIENFELD**, or **VINGA**, a tn. Hungary, Banat, Thither Theiss, co. and 17 m. N. Temesvár; with two churches, a Franciscan monastery, a townhouse, national school, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 3891.

THERFIELD, par. Eng. Hertford; 4761 ac. P. 1335.

THERMEH, or **TERMEEH** [anc. *Thermodon*], a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 130 m. W. by N. Trebizond, near the mouth of the Thermeh in the Black Sea.—The **RIVER** rises N.N.W. Kara-Hissar; flows W., then N.; total course, about 100 m.

THERMIA, or **CYNTHOS**, an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 7 m. S.S.E. Zea; lat. 37° 26' N.; lon. 24° 20' E.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 13 m.; central breadth, about 5 m. Its coasts are much indented, but its interior is less mountainous than that of most of the adjacent islands, and its soil very fertile, producing a good deal of wheat, barley, wine, figs, and silk. It contains three villages, the largest of which, bearing its own name, is situated at the foot of the loftiest summit in the island; and possesses thermal-springs, which, though much celebrated in ancient times, and still very efficacious, are little frequented. Pop. about 6000.

THERMIGNON, or **TERMIGNON**, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Maurienne, 23 m. E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne. It is indifferently built; but has iron-works, and a trade in cattle, cheese, and general merchandise, conveyed by way of Mount Cenis into Piedmont. Pop. 1254.

THERMOPYLÆ, a celebrated pass, Greece, in the N.E. of Livadia, S. side, Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun, at the foot of the N. slope of Mount Oeta, and near the mouth of the Ellada or Sperchius. The pass, about 5 m. long, is hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks of from 400 ft. to 600 ft. in height, and on the other side by the sea and an impassable morass. The width of the pass was anciently only 50 to 60 yards, but has since been nearly doubled by the retreat of the sea, and additional alluvial deposits. It was here that Leonidas and his 300 Spartans died in defending Greece against the invasion of Xerxes. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal, built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. The thermal or hot springs, to which the pass owes its name, are in the vicinity, about half-way between Thermopylæ and Vodoniza. They have a temperature of 111°, and are impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. See **SALONICA**.

THESSALY, a prov. European Turkey, bounded, N. by Macedonia, W. Albania, S. Greece, and E. the Gulf of Salonica; about 93 m. in extreme length N. to S., and 70 m. in breadth; area, estimated at 5500 sq. m. It is traversed by several mountain-ranges, ramifications of Mount Pindus, which separates it from Albania; but contains numerous fertile plains and valleys, equally renowned in ancient times as now for pasture and tillage. Cultivation extends a considerable way along the acclivities of the mountains. The principal crops are maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. The high-lying tracts depasture large flocks of sheep; and wool forms a considerable article of export. The province is drained by the Selembría, which traverses it nearly in the centre, E. to W., receiving in its course, as tributaries, nearly every river in the province. Principal towns—Larissa, Trikala, Volo, and Amelakia.

THETFORD, a bor. and market tn. England, partly in co. Suffolk, and partly in that of Norfolk, on both banks of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome iron-bridge, 79 m. N.N.E. London, a station on the Norwich and Brandon railway. It has a church with a square tower, places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, R. Catholics, and Friends; a free grammar, and national and infant schools; the remains of a Cistercian priory, of a nunnery, and some other religious structures. The manufactures comprise an iron-foundry, a large paper-mill, two agricultural-machine factories, some breweries, malting-establishments, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 4075.

THETFORD, three pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*St. Mary*); 3960 ac. Pop. 1252.—2, (*St. Cuthbert*); 260 ac. P. 1612. 3, (*St. Peter*); 2240 ac. Pop. 1211.

THEUSING, **THEYSING**, or **DEUSING**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 15 m. S.E. Elbogen; with a castle, deanery church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollens, and near it alum and vitriol works. Pop. 1904.

THEUX [anc. *Tectis*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 1. bank Hoegne, 5 m. N.N.W. Spa. It is a stirring place; with the old ruinous castle of Franchimont, seated on a steep rock. Theux has manufactures of cloth and leather, two iron-refineries, and forges for making sheet-iron; a distillery, two breweries, quarries of freestone, limestone, and black marble, and mines both of iron and calamine. It was once capital of a district called the marquisate of Franchimont, and has ranked as a town since 1456. Pop. 4959.

THIAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 52 m. W.S.W. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 42' N.; lon. 79° 8' E. During the Carnatic wars of last century this was a strong place, and sustained several sieges.

THIAKA, one of the Ionian Islands. See **ITHACA**.

THIAN-CHAN, or **CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS**, an extensive range of Central Asia, stretching from W. to E. along the W. part of its plateau, between Soongaria on the N. and Chinese Turkestan on the S., from lon. 80° to 95° E. Its length is estimated by Humboldt at eight times that of the Pyrenees, and many of its summits rise to 16,000 ft. or 17,000 ft., far beyond the limits of perpetual snow. They

present numerous indications of volcanic agency. The Chinese records mention eruptions which occurred at least as late as the 7th century; one between the towns of Turfan and Pitjan, about lat. 43° N., and lon. 91° E., is still active; and another, called Urumtsi, situated in a coal-district, about lat. 43° 30' N., and lon. 88° E., is a solfatara, from which large quantities of sulphur and sal-ammoniac are obtained.

THIAN-CHAN-NANLOU, sometimes called Little Bucharía. See **TURKESTAN** (CHINESE).

THIBET, a country, Central Asia. See **TIBET**.

THIELE, and **THIEL**. See **THIEL**.

THIELRODE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 m. E. Ghent. It has four breweries, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1830.

THIELT, two places, Belgium:—1, [anc. *Tiletum*], A tn., prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.E. Bruges. It has a townhouse, surmounted by a Gothic tower; a college, a school of design, a musical society, several boarding and primary schools, and benevolent institutions; manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, leather, lace, cards, tobacco, glue, oil, soap, and Prussian blue; a distillery, breweries, roperies, brick-works, dye-works, and bleachfields; and an important trade in grain, and particularly in linen. Of the latter 80,000 pieces are annually sold in the weekly market. Thielt, supposed to take its name from *tilia*, 'a lime-tree,' had attained a high degree of prosperity by its woollen and linen manufactures, when, in 1383, it was almost destroyed by fire. It never recovered the shock. Oliver Le Dain, barber to Louis XI. of France, by whom he was ennobled, surnamed 'the Devil,' and ultimately hung for his crimes, was born here. Pop. 12,506.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Brabant, on the Motbeek, 24 m. E.N.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a distillery, four flour-mills; and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. P. 1636.

THIERACHE, an ancient dist. France, which formed part of prov. Picardy, and is now included in the N. of dep. Aisne. Guise was its capital.

THIERACHERN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 14 m. S.S.E. Bern; with a fine old church. Pop. 2825.

THIERS [anc. *Castrum Thigerum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the crest and side of a hill washed by the Durole, 21 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Its elevated site gives it a very striking appearance when viewed from a distance, but its houses, though solidly built, have low doors and narrow windows, which impart a mean and gloomy appearance; and they are huddled together without any regularity, in steep, narrow, winding streets. It has two ancient churches, and the remains of an old castle; considerable manufactures of cutlery and ironmongery, woollen cloth, embroidery, leather, and leather articles, ribbons, paper, and playing cards; and a trade in millstones, delft and earthen ware, and the above articles of manufacture. Pop. 8737.

THIEULAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 24 m. N.W. Mons; with two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, seeds, cattle, and flax. Pop. 1134.

THIEUSIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. N.E. Mons; with manufactures of chicory, a brewery, a distillery, a bark and two flour-mills. Pop. 1164.

THIMBLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1770 ac. P. 492.

THIMISTER, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E. Liège; with manufactures of cloth, worsted, bricks; a brewery and dye-works; and a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 2542.

THIONVILLE [anc. *Theodonis Villa*], a tn. France, dep. Moselle, on the Moselle river, 19 m. N. Metz. It stands on an almost perfect flat, is walled, and otherwise fortified, so as to rank as a fortress of the third class; is generally well built, with spacious but irregular streets. It has a parish church, barracks, corn-market, theatre, riding-school, college, and hospital; manufactures of hosiery, common and cherry brandy, glass, and leather; a trade in corn, hemp, and flax; and an annual fair of 15 days' duration. Pop. 4026.

THIRKLEBY-WITH-OSGOODBY, par. Eng. York; 2597 ac. Pop. 554.

THIRNE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 660 ac. Pop. 205.

THIRSK, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. York (N. Riding), 23 m. N.W. by N. York city, on the York and Newcastle railway. It consists of the old and new towns, separated by a small stream called Codbeck, over which are two substantial stone-bridges. It has a spacious market-place,

a handsome church in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower: places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Friends, several schools; and limited manufactures of coarse linens and saddlery, and some malting and brewing. Thirsk sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (bor.), 5319. Area of par., 8356 ac. Pop. 4704.

THISNES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 13 m. N.W. Huy; with two breweries, a sandstone-quarry, marl-pits; and a trade in cattle, horses, flax, and hemp. P. 1351.

THISSELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 14½ m. S. Antwerp; with a church, townhouse, and primary school; three breweries, a dyers, salt-refinery, several flour-mills, and handlooms for the weaving of linen fabrics. Pop. 1741.

THISTED, or **THYSTAD**, a tn. Denmark, N. Jutland, cap. bail., on the S.W. of the Vills-fjord, a branch of the Liim-fjord, 180 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. It first received municipal privileges in 1524 from Frederick I. Its harbour, only a winter-haven, admits vessels drawing 8 ft. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, trade, and seafaring. Pop. 2200.

THISTLETON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1420 ac. Pop. 142.

THIVA, a tn. Greece. See **THEBES**.

THIVIERIS, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N.N.E. Périgueux. It is well situated, but for the most part poorly built; has manufactures of stone-ware, leather, paper, and tiles; and a trade in corn, wine, iron, truffles, and cheese, and several important cattle-markets. Pop. 1400.

THIZY, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 30 m. N.N.W. Lyons; with considerable manufactures of linen, cotton, and calico. Pop. 1620.

THOCKRINGTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 6943 ac. Pop. 173.

THOGLI-CUNYO, a salt-lake, Ladak, among the W. Himalayas, 15,500 ft. above sea-level, 60 m. S.E. Leh. It is about 3 m. long E. to W., and has swampy shores, intensely saline, and covered with saline plants, especially *Chenopodiaceae*. From a water-mark distinctly visible about 150 ft. above the present level of the water, it appears to have covered a much larger space than at present, and to have been then fresh, as the whole of the surrounding plain consists of clay-beds, containing prodigious numbers of fresh-water shells.

THOIRY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, 6 m. E.N.E. Chambéry, on the side of Mount Margeria, above the Doria. It has a parish church. Pop. 1354.

THOLEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, 29 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam, on the island of Tholen, which is separated from prov. N. Brabant only by the Eendragt, a narrow arm of the Scheldt. It is an old, and was at one time an important place; and possesses a harbour, small townhouse, a large Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, a musical society, and several schools. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen; though there are tanneries, rope-works, and madder and corn mills. Tholen was formerly fortified, but in 1846-7 the ramparts were converted into public walks. Pop. 1938.

THOLLENBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Marcq, about 19 m. S.W. Brussels; with two breweries, a distillery, and numerous mills; but the chief employment is weaving. Pop. 2533.

THOLON, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Upper Savoy, prov. Ciablese, 29 m. E.N.E. Geneva, near S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. The inhabitants have a valuable fishery in the lake, and derive a considerable gain from the sale of rock-crystals, many of which are found in the vicinity. P. 1216.

THOMAR, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, r. bank Nabão, 43 m. S. Coimbra. It is well built, and adorned with several fountains; contains two parish churches, a college, hospital, and almshouse; and has manufactures of silk, and a large cotton-mill driven by water. Near it are the ruins of Nabancia, supposed to have been founded by the Goths. P. 3766.

THOMAS (Str.), an isl., W. coast, Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, in the Bight of Biafra; lat. (summit) 0° 14' 42" N.; lon. 6° 33' E.; length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 25 m. It appears to be entirely of volcanic formation, and is very mountainous, attaining in one of its conical peaks the height of 7020 ft. The climate, especially in the valleys, is excessively hot and unhealthy. Vegetation is rank; the higher districts are well wooded, and the lower produce considerable

quantities of sugar, indigo, and cotton. Some small horned cattle and many sheep and goats are reared on the pastures, and wild swine are very abundant. The capital, which bears the same name, is situated on a tongue of land, and defended by a fort, and has a number of good houses, including three churches. The harbour is small but well sheltered. Pop. estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, most of them negro slaves.

THOMAS (Str.), one of the Virgin isls., W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, 33 m. E. Porto-Rico; lat. (E. entrance Fort Christian) 18° 20' 24" N.; lon. 64° 55' 45" W. (n.); greatest length, E. to W., 12 m.; average breadth, about 3 m.; area, 32 geo. sq. m. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre, and descends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees



has laid it open to the full force of the sun's rays, and it now suffers much from a deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, the far greater part of it remains uncultivated. The area under crop is only about 2500 ac., of which nearly a half are planted with sugar-cane. The whole island enjoys the privileges of a free harbour, and the trade is very extensive, St. Thomas being a depot of goods for many of the neighbouring islands. It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte-Amalie, which is annually visited by about 3000 vessels from Europe, N. and S. America, and the other W. India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Altona, Hamburg, Bremen, and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is a principal station of the W. India mail-steamers from Southampton, for which a large steam-packet leaves it every fortnight. Pop. estimated at 12,800.

THOMAS (Str.) THE APOSTLE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1817 ac. Pop. 1005.

THOMASTOWN:—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Kilkenny, l. bank Nore; consisting of badly-built brick and limestone houses, and a number of mud-cabins. It has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a courthouse, a national and a church of England school. Frieze and blankets were formerly manufactured here to some extent, but this branch of business has been of late discontinued. Pop. (tn.), 1793. Area of par., 2042 ac. Pop. 2180. —(Local Correspondent).—2, Par. Kildare; 853 ac. P. 97.

THOMASWALDAU (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Bunzlau; with a castle, two churches, limekilns, and an oil saw, and other mills. Pop. 1350.

THOME, or **THOMAS (Str.)**, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, near the sea-shore, which here forms a small haven, about 5 m. S. Madras. It is of considerable extent, and contains a great number of churches belonging to a mixed race of Portuguese and natives, who profess to be R. Catholics.

THOMIGSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim; with a church, school, and several mills. Pop. 1348.

THOMSON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2890 ac. Pop. 496.

THONES, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, at the junction of three valleys, 30 m. N.E. Chambéry. It is built in the form of a triangle; and has a large public square, a handsome church, manufactures of agricultural implements and cherry-brandy, a saw-mill, and several tanneries. P. 2430.

THONG (UPPER), a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), on the Holm, and a branch of the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, 6 m. S. Huddersfield. It is well built; has a handsome church with a tower, Independent and Methodist chapels, manufactures of woollen goods, and a mineral-spring, the water of which resembles that of Harrogate. Pop. 2463.

THONIS (St.), a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. W. Düsseldorf, near the Swalmen; with a church. P. 1838.

THONON, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Ciallese, S. shore lake, and 19 m. N.E. the town of Geneva. It is a very ancient place, consisting of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built; has a court of justice, several churches, a handsome townhouse in the Italian style; manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in timber, corn, and wine. Amedeo IV., Duke of Savoy, was born here. Pop. 4428.

THOR [anc. *Tauris*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. E. Avignon; with an ancient church, and manufactures of madder. Pop. 2027.

THORDA, or **THORENBURG** [Latin, *Salinopolis*], a tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap. co. of its name, 1 bank Aranyos, 55 m. N.W. Hermannstadt. It is poorly built; has a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek non-united church, a Franciscan monastery, county-buildings, townhouse, gymnasium and military school, and near it are extensive salt-mines. On a hill in the vicinity are the ruins of the Roman fort Salinæ, and near it was fought a great battle, in which Trajan vanquished the Dacians. Pop. 8112.—**THE COUNTY**, bounded, N. by Klausenburg and Doboka, N.E. Galicia and Moldavia, E. Czekler country, and S. Kokelburg and Lower Weissenburg; area, 1210 geo. sq. m., is traversed by lofty ridges of the Carpathians, belongs wholly to the basin of the Maros, which receives a considerable portion of its waters directly, and the remainder chiefly by the Görgény, Lucez, and Aranyos. Much of the soil is of great fertility, producing all kinds of grain in abundance. The vine also is extensively cultivated, but the wine is only of indifferent quality. A considerable part of the surface is covered with forests, from which much valuable timber, both for home use and export, is obtained. The principal mineral is salt, which is worked in numerous mines, and forms one of the principal sources of revenue. Pop. 67,400.

THORENS-SALES, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Genevois, 15 m. S.S.E. Geneva; with a court of justice, a college, a seminary, an old castle, formerly occupied by St. François-de-Sales; an hospital, manufactures of cotton, extensive glass-works, and several tanneries. Pop. 2447.

THORESBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln.—1, (*North*); 2485 ac. Pop. 733.—2, (*South*); 932 ac. Pop. 156.

THORESWAY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2730 ac. P. 135.

THORGANBY, two pars. Eng.—1, York; 3190 ac. Pop. 388.—2, Lincoln; 1563 ac. Pop. 120.

THORINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1800 ac. P. 157.

THORLEY, two pars. Eng.—1, Hants; 1574 ac. Pop. 154.—2, Herts; 1516 ac. Pop. 402.

THORMANBY, par. Eng. York; 958 ac. Pop. 154.

THORN [Latin, *Tornia*], a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 51 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle, r. bank Vistula, here crossed by a wooden bridge, divided into two parts by the island of Batsa, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. It is a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by two forts. It is entered by four gates; consists of an old and a new town; has a court of law and several public offices, two Protestant and three R. Catholic churches, one of them containing a statue of Copernicus, who was born here; a Protestant gymnasium, a nunnery, several schools, four hospitals, and a workhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, soap, and famous gingerbread; some shipping, and a trade in corn, wood, linen, hides, bark, and ashes. Pop. (1846), 12,687.—**THE CIRCLE**, area, 329 geo. sq. m. Pop. 51,438.

THORN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 7 m. S.W. Roermond; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1162.

THORNAGE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1266 ac. Pop. 349.

THORNBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 2530 ac. P. 754.

THORNBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 24 m. S.W. Gloucester; houses generally old; with a spacious and handsome cruciform church, mostly in the later English style; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists,

and Friends, and two free schools, and the ruins of Thornbury castle. Area of par., 15,732 ac. Pop. 4614.

THORNBURY, two pars. Eng.—1, Devon; 2772 ac. P. 489.—2, (*with-Netherwood*), Hereford; 2130 ac. P. 196.

THORNBURY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1212 ac. P. 220.

THORNCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 4896 ac. P. 1317.

THORNDON (ALL SAINTS), par. Eng. Suffolk; 2680 ac. Pop. 725.

THORNE, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 29 m. S. by E. York city, r. bank Don; generally well built. It has a church, principally in the later English style, with a square tower; places of worship for Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists, Independents, Friends, and Unitarians, three schools, of which two are charity ones; a mechanics' institute, and considerable trade in grain, coal, and timber. A small number of hands is employed in making sacking and ropes, and in weaving. On the E. bank of the Don, about 1 m. distant, is a quay, where the merchandise is shipped and landed; vessels for the coasting trade are built, and on being launched at spring-tides, are sent down the river to Hull, to be rigged, &c. Area of par., 11,900 ac. Pop. 3484.

THORNE, three pars. Eng. Somerset.—1, (*-Coffin*); 410 ac. Pop. 102.—2, (*-Falcon*); 814 ac. Pop. 229.—3, (*St. Margaret*); 805 ac. Pop. 143.

THORNER, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 7 m. N.E. Leeds; with a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school; limekilns, limestone, slate, and pavement quarries, and manufactures of bed-ticking. Area, 4380 ac. Pop. 1530.

THORNEY, two pars. England.—1, Notts; 4140 ac. Pop. 412.—2, (*West*), Sussex; 3005 ac. Pop. 111.

THORNEY-ABBEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely, 7 m. E.N.E. Peterborough. It has a Norman parish church, originally only the nave of the church of a convent, of which some other fragments remain; a literary society, and a trade in cattle. Area, 17,590 ac. Pop. 2174.

THORNEYBURN, par. Eng. Northum.; 20,133 ac. P. 340.

THORNFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 1407 ac. Pop. 410.

THORNHAM, four pars. Eng.—1, Kent; 3319 ac. Pop. 511.—2, Norfolk; 2934 ac. Pop. 792.—3, (*Magna*), Suffolk; 1324 ac. P. 322.—4, (*Parva*), Suffolk; 676 ac. P. 155.

THORNHAUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1706 ac. P. 266.

THORNHILL—1, A vil. and par. England, York (W. Riding), 31 m. S.W. York city, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway; with an ancient parish church, in the early English style; Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a grammar and a free school; manufactures of woollen cloth and steel, chemical and glass works, maltkilns, and collieries. Near it are the remains of an old castle, which was taken and demolished by the Parliamentary army. Area, 7997 ac. Pop. 6858.—2, A vil. Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.W. Dumfries; houses mostly of red freestone, well built, many of them handsome. It has a very elegant parish church close by the village; and a handsome U. Presbyterian church, several schools, a literary institution, a library and reading-room, all within the same building; a horticultural and a floricultural society. Pop. 1658.—(*Local Correspondent*)—3, A vil. Scotland, co. Perth, 10 m. W.N.W. Stirling.—4, A rising tn. Canada West, 12 m. from Toronto, near the Don, which affords excellent water-power, and drives numerous grist and saw mills. It has an Episcopal church, and a public and two private schools. P. 650.

THORNIEBANK, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on a branch of the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, 1 m. S.W. Pollockshaws. It is neatly built, consisting chiefly of cottages occupied by persons employed in the extensive cotton-mills, bleaching and print works of the locality. Pop. 1620.

THORNTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, about 4 m. W. Bradford. It has a chapel of ease, chiefly in the later English style; Independent, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a free grammar-school, a charitable endowment, several collieries, and freestone-quarries. Pop. 8051.

THORNTON, 11 pars. Eng.—1, Bucks; 1332 ac. Pop. 103.—2, Leicester; 8930 ac. Pop. 1350.—3, Lincoln; 1755 ac. Pop. 240.—4, (*-Curtis*), Lincoln; 4610 ac. Pop. 497.—5, (*-Dale*), York; 1066 ac. Pop. 927.—6, (*-in-Craven*), York; 6710 ac. Pop. 2202.—7, (*-in-Tonsdale*), York; 11,432 ac. Pop. 1130.—8, (*-le-Moors*), Cheshire; 4866 ac. Pop. 942.—9, (*-le-Street*), York; 2750 ac. Pop. 234.—10,

(*Stewart*), York; 2079 ac. Pop. 304.—11, (*Wallace*), York; 3783 ac. Pop. 421.

THORNTON, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, 4 m. S.E. Markinch. It has a plain but neat church, vitriol-works, spinning-mills, bleach-fields, and collieries. Pop. 844.

THORÖE, an isl. Denmark, off isl. Funen, from which it is separated by a narrow and shallow channel. It is about 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad; has a very fertile soil, and is richly wooded. Many vessels are built here. On the coast, in the Thorö Strait, is a winter-haven of the third class, admitting vessels which draw 17 ft. water.

THOROLD, a tn. Canada West, on the Welland canal, 4 m. from St. Catharines. It has several very extensive flouring-mills, saw and planing mills, manufactories of leather and agricultural implements; two Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, a public and two private schools. Pop. (1852), 1094; (Jan. 1854), about 1250.

THOROTON, par. Eng. Notts; 730 ac. Pop. 177.

THORP-ARCH, par. Eng. York; 1607 ac. Pop. 315.

THORPACRE-CUM-DISHLEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 890 ac. Pop. 260.

THORPE, 23 pars. Eng.—1, Derby; 1400 ac. Pop. 188.—2, Notts; 698 ac. Pop. 115.—3, Surrey; 1495 ac. Pop. 555.—4, (*Abbot's*), Norfolk; 1122 ac. Pop. 258.—5, (*Achmere*), Northampton; 1580 ac. Pop. 242.—6, (*Arnold*), Leicester; 1742 ac. Pop. 122.—7, (*Basset*), York; 1792 ac. Pop. 207.—8, (*Bochart*), Notts; 930 ac. Pop. 33.—9, (*by Iwerth*), Suffolk; 770 ac. Pop. 136.—10, (*Constantine*), Stafford; 953 ac. Pop. 53.—11, (*East*), Lincoln; 803 ac. Pop. 95.—12, (*West*), Lincoln; 640 ac. Pop. 56.—13, (*le Soken*), Essex; 3203 ac. Pop. 1294.—14, (*Malsor*), Northampton; 680 ac. Pop. 287.—15, (*Mandeville*), Northampton; 1230 ac. Pop. 151.—16, (*Market*), Norfolk; 1309 ac. Pop. 221.—17, (*Morieux*), Suffolk; 2457 ac. Pop. 414.—18, (*near Hasleicoe*), Norfolk; 824 ac. Pop. 94.—19, (*on the Hill*), Lincoln; 1820 ac. Pop. 379.—20, (*Parva*), Norfolk; 349 ac. Pop. 9.—21, (*Salvine*), Notts; 2180 ac. Pop. 313.—22, (*St. Andrew*), Norfolk; 2525 ac. Pop. 3000.—23, (*St Peter*), Lincoln; 2880 ac. Pop. 626.

THORPE (BISHOPS). See BISHOPSTHORPE.

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E. Norwich, on a hill above the Wensum and Yare, and on the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. It has a handsome parish church, with a square embattled tower, and some good monuments; a Dissenting chapel, a free school, and a county lunatic asylum. Area, 2525 ac. Pop. 3000.

THORRINGTON, par. Eng. Essex; 1930 ac. P. 458.

THORSALLA, a tn. Sweden, län Nyköping, on the Eskiltuna, a little above its mouth on the S.W. shore of Lake Mälär, 57 m. W. Stockholm; with a church, and some trade. Pop. about 500.

THORSHAVN, a tn. Färöe isls., S.E. coast, isl. Strömöe. It is the capital of the whole group, and the residence of the principal authorities. It contains a church, a large school, and an hospital. Its port, which is the most important in the group, is defended by a fort. Pop. 720.

THORVERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 4036 ac. P. 1511.

THOUARS [anc. *Tueda Arx*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 48 m. N. Niort, on the Thouet. It is walled, and flanked with large towers, which, though now four centuries old, are still in good preservation. It contains an old castle seated on a rock of granite, which is surrounded on three sides by the river, and rises more than 100 ft. above it; has manufactories of druggery, cutlery, linen, hats, and leather; and a trade in corn, brandy, horses, mules, and cattle. P. 2227.

THOUE, or THOUÉ, a river, France, rises in dep. Deux-Sèvres; flows first N.E., then almost due N., passing Parthenay and Thouars, enters dep. Maine-et-Loire, and joins l. bank Loire at St. Hilaire; total course, 80 m., of which 15 m., commencing at Montreuil-Bellay, are navigable.

THOUIN BAY, Van Diemen's Land, Freycinet's Peninsula; lat. 42° 15' S.

THOUROUT [anc. *Thoralum*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.S.W. Bruges. It has a handsome church, a communal house, a musical society, boarding and other schools, and several benevolent establishments; manufactories of linen, hats, leather, cordage, earthenware, salt, soap, tobacco, chicory, and glue; a dye-work, and oil, flour,

and malt mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Wynendael, the residence of the counts of Flanders. In the middle ages its trade was very extensive. Pop. 8296.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, a cluster of isls., N. America, in the St. Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario, belonging partly to Great Britain and partly to the U. States, supposed to exceed 1500 in number, and stretching almost continuously along the river for nearly 30 m. They are generally covered with cedar and hemlock trees to the water's edge, and in the passages between them, present much grand and beautiful scenery. On the British side, the largest islands are Grand and Howe; and on the U. States, Carlton, Grindstone, and Wells.

THOYDON, three pars. Eng. Essex.—1, (*Bois*); 2176 ac. Pop. 591.—2, (*Garnon*); 3161 ac. Pop. 1237.—3, (*Mount*); 1500 ac. Pop. 194.

THRACE, or THRACIA, a name which appears in very ancient times to have been applied generally to the almost unexplored countries in the S.E. of Europe, was afterwards employed more definitely to designate that portion of Turkey in Europe bounded, N. by the Danube; E. the Euxine or Black Sea; S. the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean Sea or Archipelago; and W. the mountains separating it from Macedonia and Thessaly. At a later period it was used in a still more restricted sense, as nearly identical with Rumili proper, or that part of Turkey lying between Bulgaria on the N. and the Archipelago on the S.

THRADDESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1875 ac. P. 397.

THRAPSTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 22 m. N.E. by E. Northampton, on the Nene, here crossed by a bridge. It has a cruciform church, with a tower and spire; and places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, three or four schools, several small charities, and two friendly societies. The principal manufactures are whips and bobbin-lace. Area of par., 990 ac. Pop. 1183.

THRECKINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2270 ac. P. 180.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, in the S. Pacific, New Hebrides, about 50 m. S.E. Sandwich; lat. 17° 4' S.; lon. 168° 19' E. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is remarkable for three mountains, to which it owes its name. A dangerous reef extends about 5 m. W. by N., from its W. point.

THREE ISLES, Australia, N.E. coast, S.E. Cape Flatery; lat. 15° S.; lon. 145° 30' E. The principal one of the group, situated to leeward of an extensive reef, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, composed of coral-sand, the highest part not more than 12 ft. above high-water mark, with several groves of low trees, and is overrun with tall sedge-like grass; the second is composed of a strip of heaped-up fragments of coral, separated from the reef by a belt of mangroves; the third is a mere clump of mangroves.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*.)

THREE KINGS, or MANAWA-TAWI, a group of isls., S. Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the N. island of New Zealand; lat. 34° 13' S.; lon. 172° 10' E. They are high enough to become visible in clear weather at the distance of 25 m., but have a barren aspect, and do not altogether extend over a space of about 8 m. each way. The E. island, which is the largest, is scarcely 1 m. long.

THREE RIVERS, a tn. Canada East, cap. district of Three Rivers, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 90 m. from Quebec, with which it is connected by electric telegraph, and on the line of the proposed railway thence to Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and was long stationary as regarded enterprise or improvement; but recently it has become one of the most prosperous and improving places in the province—a change produced principally by the commencement of an extensive trade in lumber on the river St. Maurice and its tributaries, which had heretofore been neglected, and also by increased energy in the manufacture of ironware, for which the St. Maurice forges, about 3 m. distant from the town, have been always celebrated in Canada. Three Rivers is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, whose diocese bears the same name; and contains a R. Catholic cathedral, a church of England, a Scotch kirk, and a Wesleyan chapel, an Ursuline convent, with a school attached, where over 200 young females are educated; two public and several private schools, a mechanics' institute, a Canadian institute, and a young men's improvement, and several other societies. It sends a member to the provincial parliament. Pop. (1852), 4936; (Jan. 1854), 6500.

THREXTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1097 ac. Pop. 61.

THRIGBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 575 ac. Pop. 49.

THRIFLOW, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2489 ac. P. 521.

THROAPHAM (St. Joun), par. Eng. York; 2710 ac. Pop. 266.

THROCKING, par. Eng. Hertford; 903 ac. Pop. 85.

THROGS POINT, U. States, about 16 m. N.E. New York, projects nearly 2 m. into East River, and is partly occupied with a strong fortification, called Fort Schuyler, which defends the entrance to New York through Long Island Sound.

THROWLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1943 ac. P. 395.

THROWLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 3180 ac. Pop. 614.

THRUMPTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1080 ac. Pop. 133.

THRUSHELTON, or THUSHELTON, par. Eng. Devon; 3714 ac. Pop. 535.

THRUSSINGTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2200 ac. P. 544.

THRUXTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 1865 ac. Pop. 267.—2, Hereford; 437 ac. Pop. 71.

THRYBERGH, par. Eng. York; 1624 ac. Pop. 331.

THUILLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Biemele, 24 m. E.S.E. Mons; with manufactures of soap and leather, a brewery, a flour-mill, and limestone and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1324.

THUIN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. S.W. Charleroi, r. bank Sambre. It is well built and clean; has a handsome church, an almshouse, musical society, Latin college, and several primary schools; manufactures of woollen fabrics, leather, coke, and charcoal; breweries, dye-works, and bleacheries; and an active trade in grain, cattle, wood, &c. Near it marble and iron are wrought, and for the smelting, &c., of the latter there are several blast-furnaces and other works. Pop. 3989.

THUIR, a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, 9 m. S.W. Perpignan. It is surrounded by old walls, flanked with round-towers; is generally well built, and has a public square, adorned with a fine marble fountain; manufactures of leather, paper, and earthenware, and a trade in wine, agricultural implements, and cattle. Pop. 2310.

THULIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. W. by S. Mons, on the railway thence to Valenciennes. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, rearing cattle, and in coal-mines. Pop. 2170.

THUM, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 9 m. S. Chemnitz; with manufactures of leather, ribbons, and lace. Pop. 2095.

THUN, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.E. Bern, beautifully situated at the N.W. extremity of lake of its name, at the point where the Aar issues from it. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a number of handsome buildings; among others a townhouse, orphan hospital, and a venerable-

N.W.; 2 m. broad, and about 720 ft. deep. At its S.E. extremity, it receives the surplus waters of the Lake of Brienz by the Aar, which again emerges from its N.W. extremity. Its other principal supply of water is received from the Kander, which, after receiving the Simmen, is conducted into the lake by an artificial channel, formed in 1714. The banks of the lake, near the town of Thun, are covered with villas and gardens. The N. shore is precipitous, but not very interesting; the S.E. shore is magnificent, being terminated by two lofty mountains of remarkable appearance—the conical Niesen, and the Stockhorn, so called from its curiously projecting peak. There is a good deal of traffic on the lake. Its navigation is safe, and a small steamer regularly plies upon it. It is well stocked with fish.

THUNDERSLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 2499 ac. P. 492.

THUNDRIDGE, par. Eng. Herts; 2200 ac. Pop. 572.

THUNGERSEHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, N.N.W. Würzburg; with a church, manufactures of alcohol, liqueurs, and vinegar, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1475.

THUNNINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Tuttlingen; with a church. Pop. 1844.

THUR, a river, Switzerland, which rises in Mount Sentis, on the frontiers of cans. Appenzell and St. Gall; flows very circuitously W. by N. across cans. Thurgau and Zürich, and joins l. bank Rhine 8 m. below Schaffhausen; total course, about 70 m. Its principal affluents are the Acken, the Sitter, and the Murg.

THURCASTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2960 ac. P. 1102.

THURDOSIN, or TVARDOSIN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Arva, 124 m. N. Pesth; with a saw and other mills, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1745.

THURGARTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 961 ac.

Pop. 272.—2, Notts; 2770 ac. Pop. 385.

THURGAU [Valley of the Thur; Latin, *Thurgovia*; French, *Thurgovie*; Italian, *Targovia*], a can. in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Untersee and Rhine, which separate it from Baden and cans. Schaffhausen; W. cans. Schaffhausen and Zürich; S. St. Gall; and E. and N.E. the Lake of Constance, separating it from Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden; greatest length, E. to W., 29 m.; greatest breadth, 20 m.; area, 270 sq. m.; capital, Frauenfeld. The surface differs very much from that of most other Swiss cantons. There are no high mountains in it. Numerous smaller ridges intersect it in all directions, and give great variety and often much beauty to its scenery; but the loftiest summits nowhere rise more than 1000 ft. above the level of the Lake of Constance.

The principal ridges, three in number, stretch generally in a N.E. direction, and divide the canton into three corresponding valleys—the central and largest of all, traversed by the Thur; the E., sloping down from the interior toward the shores of the lake; and the W., forming the valley of the Murg. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, to which its waters are conveyed chiefly by the Thur and its affluents, and partly, also, by the Lake of Constance, including the Untersee. The climate in the S.W., near Hornli, on the confines of Zürich, is severe, but with this exception, is temperate. In geological structure, the canton belongs to the more recent sandstone-formations. The hills on both sides of the Thur, and almost all their ramifications, consist for the most part of horizontal layers of boulders and gravel, fine-grained sandstone, and sandy clay. The sandstone is generally soft, and not well adapted for building purposes. In some districts a good limestone is found. Patches of coal occur in several places, but in seams which seldom exceed a few inches in thickness, and, in consequence, cannot be profitably worked. There are no other minerals deserving of notice. The soil, which is usually of a clayey nature, is of very indifferent fertility. The principal crop is spelt. After it come wheat, rye, barley, common oats, and especially potatoes. But the culture for which the canton seems best adapted is that of fruit; and accordingly, not only in the gardens attached almost to all the houses are fruit-trees planted, but large orchards are spread over the open country, and give it, particularly at the seasons of spring and autumn, a remark-



THE CASTLE, &c., THUN.—From SIZELFAC, *Lettres sur la Suisse*.

looking church, which stands on a height approached by a long flight of steps, and rises conspicuous, with its octagonal tower, above all the other houses. Near the church is the ancient feudal castle of the counts of Ryburg, which has stood for seven centuries. Thun possesses several good schools, and a library; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in linen and cheese. Pop. (1850), 3379.—THE LAKE [German, *Thunersee*] is about 1756 ft. above sea-level; 10 m. long S.E. to

ably rich and pleasing appearance. In many places, also, the vine is successfully cultivated, and much wine of very good quality is produced. Wood, likewise, consisting of pine and hardwood, is abundant, and occupies about one-fifth of the whole surface; and game, particularly water-fowl, is extremely plentiful. Of the latter, including both permanent and migratory birds, 82 species have been counted. Fish abounds; the Lake of Constance alone containing 27 species, and the Thur 14. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen and hempen cloth, hosiery, ribbons, lace, muslin, buttons, and articles of cooperage. Trade, greatly facilitated by the Rhine and the Lake of Constance, is extensive, and includes, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, corn, wine, cider, dried fruit, and cattle. Rather more than three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants, and education is generally diffused. The electors, consisting of the citizens of 25 years of age who possess about £10 in property, choose the grand council or legislature, which consists of 100 members, and is wholly renewed every two years by the annual retirement of a half. The executive is vested in a council of six, who hold office for six years. Two *landammans*, chosen annually, preside alternately for six months over each council. P. 88, 819.

THURINGERWALD, or **FOREST OF THURINGIA**, a mountain-chain in the centre of Germany, commencing at the sources of the Werra and Schwarza, and stretching along the r. bank of the Werra, S.E. to N.W., as far as the mouth of the Hørsel, near Eisenach, a distance of about 60 m. In the S.E. it is linked with the Frankenstein, and in the W. with a ramification of the Rhöngebirge. Its culminating points, situated to the N. of Zelle, are the Belberg and the Schneekopf, which have each a height of about 3286 ft. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry, granite, and clay-slate; and are well covered with wood, chiefly pine. The minerals include iron, copper, lead, cobalt, &c. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, Main, and Weser.

THURINGIA (German, *Markgrafschaft-Thüringen*), an anc. margraviate, Germany, situated between the Harz Mountains, the Saale, the Thüringerwald, and the Werra. Its capital was Erfurt.

THURLASTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2980 ac. P. 796.
THURLBEAR, par. Eng. Somerset; 949 ac. P. 212.
THURLBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1; 1802 ac. Pop. 156.—2; 5070 ac. Pop. 799.

THURLEIGH, par. Eng. Bedford; 3480 ac. Pop. 698.
THURLES, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Tipperary, r. bank Suir, on the Great South-Western railway. Its houses are mostly of stone, and some of them are well built; it has a small Episcopal chapel, a small Wesleyan and a large R. Catholic chapel, called the cathedral of Cashel, a Baptist meeting-house, two convents with two schools for girls, a monastery, a R. Catholic school or college, a school of Christian Brothers, a courthouse, market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, infantry-barracks, and dispensary; and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (tn.) 5908. Area of par., 8269 ac. Pop. 10,546.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

THURLESTONE, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), near the Don, and the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 8 m. S.W. Barnsley. It is well built; and has an Independent and a Wesleyan chapel, manufactures of woollen goods, and coal and iron mines. Nicholas Sanderson, who, notwithstanding the loss of sight in infancy, published excellent works on algebra and fluxions, was born here. P. 2018.

THURLOW, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*Great*); 2023 ac. Pop. 431.—2, (*Little*); 1470 ac. Pop. 449.

THURLOXTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 551 ac. P. 192.
THURLTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1170 ac. Pop. 445.
THURM, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and near Vorderglanau; with a paper and several flour-mills. P. 1118.
THURNAU, a tn. Bavaria, upper Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Baireuth; with a castle, two Protestant churches, a trade in fruit and two mills. Pop. 1425.

THURNEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2740 ac. Pop. 874.
THURNE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 660 ac. Pop. 330.
THURNE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. S. Bern; with a church. Pop. 3945.

THURNING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1584 ac. Pop. 212.—2, Northampton; 1000 ac. Pop. 211.

THURNSCOE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1665 ac. Pop. 298.

THUROCK, a co. Hungary, Hither Danube, bounded, N.W. by Trentschin, N.E. Arva, E. Liptau, S.E. Sohl, S. Bars, and S.W. Neutra; area, 452 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, ramifications of the Carpathians traversing it in all directions. The principal stream is the Thurocz, which flows through the county in a N. direction, and joins the Waag, forming part of its N. boundary. The principal grain-crop is buckwheat; but the far greater part of the land is fit only for pasture, or covered with wood. On the former great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared, and from the latter much valuable timber is obtained. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy and to the rearing of bees. Game, both large and small, is abundant, and there are great numbers of wolves, bears, and foxes. The county is divided into four districts—Szent-Martony (the capital), Blatnitz, Mossocz, and Tóth-Prona. Pop. 45,715.

THUROCK, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Little*); 1495 ac. Pop. 308.—2, (*West*); 3607 ac. Pop. 754.

THUROCK (GRAYS), a small anc. market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, l. bank Thames, 4 m. N.W. by W. Gravesend; with a handsome cruciform church, in the Anglo-Norman style; two Dissenting chapels, several Sunday-schools, and an endowed charity-school; a small creek or harbour which receives hoys, and other vessels as large as 800 tons; and a wooden pier 400 ft. long, at which the London and Gravesend steamers call several times a-day. There is in the town a large brewery, and in the vicinity are extensive lime-quarries. Area of par., 1634 ac. Pop. 1713.

THURSBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2984 ac. P. 591.

THURSFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1350 ac. Pop. 346.

THURSFORD, par. Eng. Surrey; 4348 ac. Pop. 756.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Caithness, 20 m. N.W. by W. Wick; lat. 58° 33' N.; lon. 3° 31' W. (n.) It is agreeably situated on the shore of the bay of the same name, irregularly built, but contains, particularly in the suburbs, some neat freestone-houses. It has an elegant Established church, with a tower and spire 140 ft. high; a Free church, and chapels for Original Seeders, Baptists, and Independents; several schools, two public libraries, a reading and news room; and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and fishing-nets; a tannery, and rope-work. The fisheries in the bay are extensive, and consist chiefly of haddock, cod, and lobster; and the salmon-fisheries around it are also valuable. The chief trade of the port is the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, and other agricultural produce; also paving-stones, in the dressing of which many of the inhabitants are employed. On the W. side of Thurso Bay a pier is erected, with a depth of 6 ft. at low-water, and 19 ft. at high-water spring-tides. Pop. (tn.), 2908. Area of par., 22,040 ac. Pop. 5096.

THURSTASTON, par. Eng. Cheshire; 2762 ac. P. 98.

THURSTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2200 ac. Pop. 759.

THURSTONLAND, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 5 m. S. by E. Huddersfield; with a neat plain church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed parochial school. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 1320.

THURTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 771 ac. Pop. 242.

THURZOFALVA, or **THURZOWKA**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, 8 m. from Czacza; with a parish church, a saw and several other mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 6569.

THUXTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1102 ac. Pop. 133.

THWAITE, three pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 676 ac. Pop. 138.—2, Suffolk; 832 ac. Pop. 179.—3, (*St. Mary*), Norfolk; 676 ac. Pop. 130.

THWING, par. Eng. York; 4060 ac. Pop. 444.

TIAGO-DE-CACEM (SAN), a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 36 m. N.W. Ourique, in a kind of bay formed by the Atlantic, and at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle. It has a church, a Latin school, a Franciscan convent, an hospital, and a small harbour, with an active fishery. Pop. 2100.

TIAHUANACO, a vil. Bolivia, dep. and 38 m. W.N.W. La Paz, S. shore of Lake Titicaca. It is now greatly deserted, but is remarkable for the ruins and gigantic monuments that are found in great numbers in the vicinity.—(*Castelnau*.)

TIANA (SAN CIPRIANO-DE-), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 8 m. from Barcelona; with a small townhouse, primary school for boys, and several for girls, a parish church, manufactures of cotton tissues, and flour-mills. Near it stood the famous

Carthusian monastery of Montalegre, said to have been the most curious and perfect of its kind in Spain. It was sacked and burned at the revolution on the 25th and 26th of July, 1835. Pop. 1818.

TIAROTZ, or TIBOLD, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod, 14 m. from Miskolcz; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, a synagogue, several chateaux, mineral-springs, several mills, stone-quarries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1762.

TIAS, a vil. Canaries, isl. Lanzarote. It has a primary school for both sexes, a hermitage which serves as a parish church, and a public oratory. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and weaving some plain linens. Pop. 1759.

TIASMIN, a river, Russia, rises on the N. confines of gov. Kherson, enters gov. Kiev; flows first N.N.E., then suddenly, as if retracing its steps, S.S.E., and forming part of the boundary between Kiev and Kherson, joins r. bank Dnieper at the town of Krilov, after about 100 m.

TIBBERIAGHNY, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1148 ac. P. 247. TIBBERMORE, par. Scotland, Perth; 8 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1495.

TIBBERTON, two pars. Eng. —1, Gloucester; 1400 ac. Pop. 362.—2, Worcester; 1320 ac. Pop. 329.

TIBERNHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3286 ac. Pop. 727.

TIBER [Italian, *Tevere*; anc. *Tiberis*], a river, Italy, rises in the Apennines, prov. Florence, Tuscany; flows first S. as a mountain-torrent, then turning S.S.E., enters the Papal States, flows S.E., traverses the city of Rome, shortly after quitting which, it flows S.W., and separating into two branches —the Fiumicino on the N., and the Fiumara on the S., forms the island called *Insula Sacra*, and falls into the Tyrrhenean Sea by two mouths. Its principal affluents are the Topino, Nera, and Teverone on the left; and the Nestore, Chianni, Ricano, and Galera on the right bank. Its whole course is about 240 m., of which about 90 m., commencing at the confluence of the Nera, are navigable, but only with considerable precaution. Its water, always surcharged with a yellowish mud, is unwholesome, and its fish also are said to be of very indifferent quality.

TIBERIAS, or TABARIA, a tn. Palestine, pash. and 32 m. E. by S. Acre, on the S.W. shore of the Lake Tiberias. It is inclosed landward by a strong wall, flanked with towers. It was partially ruined by an earthquake in 1837, and is now a dilapidated, filthy, and miserable place.

TIBERIAS, TABARIA, or GENESARETH (LAKE OF SEA OF), called also in Scripture the Sea of Galilee, in the N. of Palestine, 70 m. N. of the Dead Sea, and 984 ft. above its level; length, N. to S., 14 m.; central breadth, 8 m. It is of an irregularly oval or rather crescent form, with its convexity towards the W. It occupies a basin, apparently of volcanic origin, 620 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean; and is surrounded by rugged and precipitous heights composed of limestone or basalt, which on the S. and E. shores rise abruptly from 800 ft. to 1000 ft., forming the abutments of the table-land of Gaulonitis, and the W. side terminates in the lofty plain N. of Mount Tabor. The water is deep and remarkable for its transparency, and the scenery, lauded by many travellers, is declared by Clarke to be finer than that of the English lakes, though perhaps inferior to Loch Lomond. It receives numerous small streams, but is fed chiefly by the Upper, and discharges itself into the Lower Jordan. It is well supplied with fish, and in early times was covered with fishing-boats, which gave employment to the inhabitants of its shores, but scarcely a single boat is now seen upon it. The hills which inclose it shelter it from general and long-continued storms, but it is frequently agitated by sudden gusts and squalls, and it appears to have been during occurrences of these that our Saviour's miraculous power in calming and walking on the stormy waves was displayed. These and many other scriptural associations make this lake one of the most interesting spots in the world.

TIBERTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1111 ac. Pop. 141.

TIBET, or THIBET [native, *Puê-koachin*, 'Snowy Region of the North'; Chinese, *Tsang*; Hindoo, *Ehot*; the name *Tibet* or *Thibet* being of Mahometan origin], an extensive region, occupying all the S. portion of the great table-land of Central Asia, in its widest sense, extending between lat. 27° and 36° N.; and lon. 73° and 101° E.; bounded on the N. by the Koenun Mountains, and their continuations, which separate it from Chinese Turkestan, the desert of Gobi, and the

Koko-Nor (Blue Sea) territory; E. the Chinese provinces of Sechuen and Yunnan; S. the latter, the N. provinces of Burmah, and the Himalaya, which separate it from Assam, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepal, and the N.W. territories of British India; W. the Himalaya, separating it from Cashmere and the Punjab, Kafiristan, &c. Most part of the region so bounded, about 1300 m. in length W. to E., belongs to the Chinese Empire; but its extreme W. portion, called Little Tibet or Bulistan, is included in the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere; Ladak, adjoining this, is not under the Chinese rule, its inhabitants recognizing only the *spiritual* authority of the Talé Lama; and Sifan or Sefan, bordering on China, is excluded by the Chinese from the jurisdiction of the Tibetan authorities. Tibet Proper, thus limited, extends between lon. 78° and 98° E., and is divided into Wei-Tsang (anterior or eastern), and Hou-Tsang (ulterior or western), Tibet; cap. of the former, Lassa, the residence of the Grand or Talé Lama, and the metropolis of the Buddhist religion; cap. of the latter, Chashe-lo-um-Boo, the seat of the Bantchin-Kemboutchi.

Physical Geography.—Tibet, as a whole, is probably the most elevated country on the surface of the globe. Its plains average from 10,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. in height, and many of its mountains rise to more than twice that elevation. The latter generally extend in ranges parallel to those of the Himalaya, leaving between them numerous narrow valleys and deep ravines. In the E., however, the mountains run N. to S., inclosing the upper courses of the rivers of Ultra Gangetic India. Within the boundaries of Tibet rise nearly all the great rivers of S. and E. Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Saluen, Menam, Mekon, Yang-tze-kiang, and Hoang-ho, besides the Gogra, and many other affluents of the Ganges. Lakes are numerous. The Tengri-Nor and Bouka-Nor are remarkable for their size; Lake Palte surrounds like a ring a large island of its own shape; Manasarowar and Ravanahra, near lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E., are regarded as 'sacred lakes,' being situated nearly 15,000 ft. above the sea, in the tract of Kailas—the mythological Olympus of the Hindoos, where the greatest rivers of India have their sources. The principal passes connecting Tibet with India are the Ghang-tang Ghaat (10,150 ft. in height), and the Niti Ghaat (16,811 ft.) at both heads of the Ganges; the Dura Ghaat (17,790 ft.), and the Mustang Pass from Nepal; and a way at the head of the Konki or Naetsoo river, between Nepal and Sikkim, to which ingress into Tibet from the S. is said to be easy.—(*Gutzlaff*). Several of these routes are practicable for horses.

Climate.—The climate of Tibet is chiefly remarkable for its extreme dryness during most part of the year, and the clearness of the atmosphere. In the spring, from March to May, the weather is very variable, and thunder-storms, with occasional showers, are frequent. Near Lassa the trees bud in April. From June to September heavy rains are frequent, and swell the rivers which help to inundate the countries of S. Asia. But from October to March, so little moisture exists in the air, that vegetation is all but wholly dried up; meats and fish may be kept for all that period unchanged, and so intense is the cold, that M. Huc, in travelling from the Koko-Nor to Lassa, over one of the loftiest portions of Central Asia, states that he found cakes of barley continually frozen, though kept close to his person under three garments of skins and one of woollen!—(*Souvenirs d'un Voyage*, &c., in 1846). Singular to say, however, the line of perpetual snow is considerably higher in Tibet than on the S. declivity of the Himalayan chain, a phenomenon supposed to be owing mainly to the radiation of the sun's heat from the lofty plains. About lat. 31° N., the snow-line on the N. side of the Himalaya has been found not to reach below 16,626 ft., while on the S. slope (the Indian side) it descended to less than 13,000 ft. above the ocean; and it has since been discovered that the difference varies elsewhere between 20,000 ft. and 15,000 ft. Accordingly one kind of barley (*Hordeum hezastichon*) is seen growing 14,700 ft. above the sea, and another species at a still greater elevation. Wheat succeeds well to 12,000 ft., birch-woods ascend to above 14,000 ft.; and small bushes, which serve for fuel, grow, near lat. 31°, to 17,000 ft. above the sea, or nearly 1300 ft. higher than the limit of perpetual snow under the equator. Goitre, syphilis, rheumatism, ophthalmia, lepra, hydrophobia, and small-pox are amongst the most prevalent diseases. The horror of the Tibetans for

the last-named is excessive, and the benefits of vaccination being unknown, those affected with small-pox are commonly left exposed, and abandoned to their fate.

Natural Products.—M. Huc remarks that Tibet is 'at the same time the richest and the poorest country in the world'—rich as regards its minerals, poor in all tending to the well-being of the people. The vegetable productions are very few. Little wheat, and much less rice is seen. At Deba, indeed, near the W. frontier, corn is said to be raised for exportation, but such a circumstance is rare in the country, and can only take place in a very limited district. Some buck-wheat is cultivated; the potato has not been introduced. Black barley forms the basis of all Tibetan diet, and except it, and beans, turnips, radishes, white cabbage, ferns, and nettles, which are used as culinary herbs, all vegetable products for food are brought from the countries on the S. or W. Unless in a few sheltered valleys, as that of Lassa—where peach and some other fruit trees flourish, and timber of unusual size for Tibet is met with—wood of all kinds is very scarce; and argol, or the dung of animals pounded and mixed with earth, is the fuel chiefly used, and with which even metals are smelted. With this great paucity of vegetable products, it is very striking that animals, both wild and domestic, are numerous. Large droves of sheep and cattle exist in Tibet, especially in its E. part, where the herbage is richer than elsewhere. Sefan and the Koko-Nor territory are inhabited by nomadic and pastoral tribes, whose sole wealth is in their herds and flocks. The sheep are reared with care—dried mutton is an important article of food—and the skins, which are of great fineness, both constitute the clothing of the people, and are exported in considerable quantities to China. The bhoral (*Ovis ammon*) is a large sheep, from 3 ft. to 3½ ft. in height, from 5½ ft. to 6 ft. in length, exclusive of the tail, and, like all or most of the native quadrupeds of Tibet, covered with long hair or fur. It is the principal animal used as a beast of burden in the transit of merchandise across the Himalaya. The yak (*Bos grunniens*) furnishes excellent milk and butter; its flesh is an important article of food, and its tail forms the chowry or fan in such general use in India. Large herds of wild oxen, of a formidable character, pasture alternately in the valleys and on the hills. The shawl-goat (*Capra hircus*) is an important source of national wealth, its woolly hair being used for the manufacture of the finest shawls, for which purpose large quantities of it are sent into Cashmere, together with hair of the yak, and of some breeds of dogs. This goat is of a small species, straight horned, and of various colours. Attempts have been made to naturalize it in other countries, but hitherto, as we believe, wholly without success, for the fineness of its coat declines where the cold is less excessive. The Tibetan horse is small, spirited, and handsome; and what are called wild mules have a well-shaped body and good carriage, though a large and ungainly head spoils their appearance. Tibet is the native country of the musk-deer, and of the *Cervus tibetanus*, a creature rivaling in magnitude the wapiti of the American continent.—(See *Asiatic Journal of Bengal*, xix. 468.) Several other kinds of deer, antelopes, wild goats, lynxes, badgers, bears, &c., are met with, as are numerous species of wild fowl and other birds; the tiger, elephant, and other formidable animals of the S. slope of the Himalaya are absent.

In mineral products Tibet is extremely rich. Gold is found in lumps, in veins, and in the sands of the rivers; W. of Lassa are several highly productive mines of this metal, and the quantity obtained, and used in gilding the temples and depositing in their treasuries as religious offerings, must be enormous. Government permits companies, engaging to pay in advance 400 lbs. of pure bullion, to open mines; there are, however, many restrictions upon mining. At Lithang is a silver, at Rytulue an iron mine; and at Bathang mercury and native cinnabar are found. In many spots there exists rock-salt; in Lhorundsong and Giamalbo, the lapis-lazuli, so highly prized in China; and in Draga, the turquoise.—(Gutzlaff, in *Geo. Jour.*, xx. 262.) Nearly all the lakes are brackish; and tincal, nitre, &c., in immense quantities, effloresce on the soil in many places. The tribute to China is partly paid in bullion, but as the presents in return from the emperor to the lamas surpass in value its amount, a large quantity of gold finds its way back again to Tibet, the laborious carriage of which might be conveniently obviated by bills of exchange. The

reduction of iron and other ores is pursued domestically, even by the shepherds; but the scarcity of fuel is an insuperable obstacle to the progress of mining as well as manufacturing industry; coal has not yet been discovered in Tibet.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The latest traveller in Tibet, M. Huc, reports that at Lassa, woollen cloths, termed *poulon*, incense-sticks, formed of aromatic woods, and wooden porringers, out of which the Tibetans uniformly take their meals, are made with acknowledged skill; but that all the other manufactures are ill-conducted. The porringers, one of which is always carried about the person, are of very various prices, and as much connoisseurship seems to be expended on them as on pipe bowls and tubes amongst tobacco-smokers in some other countries. Their character and quality are held to indicate the rank or taste of their possessors, much as a watch or jewellery would in Europe. Moorcroft, who gives a detailed account of the method of weaving at Piti, in Little Tibet (*Travels*, 71–74), reports that very good sacking is made from the hair of the yak. Gutzlaff adds, 'The inhabitants (of the capital) are good goldsmiths, and excel in the art of sculpture. Their idols are full of expression, and wherever the grotesque and colossal form is not required by the tenets of their creed, the Tibetans imitate nature very well. They are moreover good jewellers. Their woollen manufactures resemble felt more than our cloth, and are in demand in China, and even introduced into India. The velvet made at the capital is celebrated for beauty of colour. In dyeing they excel; there is a peculiar gloss and freshness in their tints. Their rosaries are exquisitely made; the stones are taken from the sacred river near Lassa, and are beautifully cut. Coral, carnelians, &c., imported from India, are most carefully cut, and then again exported.'—(*Jour. of the Geo. Soc.*, xx. 216.)

Tibet is a country of extensive traffic, and has several marts of commercial importance. The principal trade is with China; this is conducted at Lassa, and at Si-ning, a city of the Chinese province Kansoo, from which place caravans, consisting of several hundred persons, go at fixed periods to the metropolis of Tibet with cattle, mules, horses, and camels; carrying tea, silver bullion, *khatas* or presentation scarfs, brocades, and other silk goods, some cottons, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, together with European cutlery and other manufactures; these goods are exchanged in Tibet for gold-dust, fine and coarse woollens, wax-candles, incense, idols, fleeces, and Indian and European goods. The whole trade with China is estimated to amount in value to 2,000,000 taels (about £700,000) yearly, and is said to be increasing. The caravans going from China into Tibet are often surprised and plundered by the kolo or brigands, who invest the Koko-Nor territory and Sefan. A route exists through the latter country, from Lassa to the capital of the Chinese province Sechen, but it does not appear to be made use of for much trading intercourse. Chinese silks, musk, yak-tails, sable-furs, and gold are sent into Nepal, in exchange for sugar and other natural produce, with manufactured goods from India. Bootan, as well as Nepaul, derives all its imports from China by way of Tibet. From 2000 to 3000 Nepalese are located in Lassa, as jewellers and traders; and Huc states that the *Pe-boun* or Bootanese there, are the sole metallurgists, and also chemists and physicians. From Bootan and Bengal, Tibet receives piece-goods, tobacco, rice, indigo, paper, skins, sandal-wood, spices, gums, &c.; from Assam, some rice, coarse silk, gums, and iron. Other imports from India come by way of Cashmere and of Leh (Ladak), the trade with which is considerable at three large annual fairs. To Cashmere Tibet sends nearly all its shawl-wool, also bullion, tea, borax, rock-salt, turquoises, musk, goat and lamb skins, &c., in return for dried fruits, provisions, shawls, gamboge, saffron, red woollens, and Russian goods; some of which last also reach Tibet from Chinese Turkestan, along with horses, wool, &c. Some of the *Katchi* or Mussulmans from Cashmere, who have settled in Tibet, make annual journeys to Calcutta, whence they bring back ribbons, lace, British scissors, knives, some hardware, and cotton goods; but such is the fear and jealousy entertained by the Chinese authorities of their powerful British neighbours, that, except in the foregoing manner, all intercourse between British India and Tibet is strictly shut out. Several English travellers, including Capt. Gerard and Dr. Hooker, have been

stopped on the highlands of the Himalaya at Chinese garrison stations, and precluded from entering the Tibetan territory; and Moorcroft, who resided at Lassa for some years, was only able to penetrate it from the south by the circuitous route of Ladak, disguised as a Mussulman trader, and favoured by his fluent knowledge of the Persian language. Except with the countries on the W. and N.W., the foreign trade of Tibet is mostly monopolized by the Chinese officials. The Mongols, in return for skins, wool, and live stock, take back idols, rosaries, and teas. 'The commerce with the Calmucks is of a similar nature, but on a more extensive scale. The capital is thrown in high bustle during the summer-months, and much business is transacted within a short time.'—(*Gutzlaff*). The currency is rude; it consists of silver ingots, and coins about the size of a shilling, with Persian, Indian, or Tibetan inscriptions, and which are often broken in pieces of different fractional values.

People and Customs.—The Tibetans belong to the widely spread Mongolian family, and have a flattened face, salient jaw-bones, small black eyes, a short nose, black hair, and little beard. They are of middle height, square built, and join much of the agility of the Chinese to the bodily vigour of the Tartars; gymnastic exercises and dancing are their favourite amusements. Their colour is in general somewhat swarthy, but amongst the upper classes are individuals as white as Europeans. In disposition they are reported to be mild, generous, and friendly; religious, but less credulous and bigoted in matters of faith than the Tartars. Want of cleanliness is a common failing. Their diet consists chiefly of *tsamba*, or cakes made of barley, tea, with butter or milk, mutton, horse-flesh, and yak-beef; wheat bread is used only by the wealthy. Pork is sold in the capital, but it is dear. The peasantry are mostly clothed in sheep, goat, or jackal skins, and boots of great thickness. In the towns, woollens, chiefly of a red or yellow colour, replace the garment of skins; a wide robe, fastened at the right side and bound around the loins with a red girdle; boots of red or violet cloth; a blue cap, with a large border of black velvet, and a red ribbon; a bag of yellow taffeta, for holding the porringer; and two purses, which, whether full or empty, are worn in the girdle, constitute the dress of the laity. The higher classes use silks and cloaks lined with fur. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, and their hair is usually allowed to hang over the shoulders, but within the last few years Huc informs us that the dandies of Lassa have adopted the Chinese mode of wearing the hair in a queue, and adorning it with gold trinkets. In the left ear a gold ornament is often worn. The women use a costume very like that of the men, with a short tunic under the robe, and the hair divided into two tresses. The lower classes adopt a yellow covering for the head, similar in shape to a 'cap of liberty,' for which females of the upper ranks substitute a kind of coronet, set off with pearls and jewellery. In accordance with a singular usage, most of them, when appearing in public, have the face smeared over with a black varnish, and those who most disfigure themselves in such a manner, are held to be the most pious and correct in conduct. It is stated that this custom is the consequence of an order promulgated by a former ruler of Tibet, with the view of correcting public morals, and, strange to say, it was immediately acquiesced in by the female population without a murmur. The women are not secluded as in Mahometan countries, but, as in China, they engage actively in commercial life, and all the stall-keepers and small shop-keepers are females. The practice of polyandry, by which one woman becomes the wife of several brothers, is common in Tibet, as in Nepal and Bootan, though it is said to have been suppressed by the Chinese in certain districts.

A remarkable custom (though not peculiar to Tibet, since it prevails in most other parts of the Chinese Empire), is universal—the presentation of the khata. The khata is an oblong white silk scarf of very fine texture, thrice as long as wide, and with a mystic sentence inwoven at both ends; one is invariably exchanged at every visit of ceremony, is sent with every present, and accompanies every letter passing between persons in any rank of life, with the hearty good-will that characterizes the act of shaking hands in Europe. M. Huc remarks:—It is impossible to explain to what an extent the people estimate the importance of the khata. Words or presents are deemed as nothing without it, the most insignificant

matters are enhanced by it, and on the khata being offered, a favour cannot be refused without a breach of etiquette.' The mode of salutation in Tibet is grotesque; it consists in uncovering the head, thrusting out the tongue, and scratching the right ear. The methods of sepulture are various; the bodies of the sovereign lamas are preserved, by being dried and then enshrined; those of inferior lamas are commonly burned, and the ashes, or portions of the body, such as a nail, hair, or tooth, are carefully inclosed in idols, which are sold by the priests to the devout at a high price. Burial is unknown. The bodies of the laity are exposed on heights, as is customary among the Parsees, or are committed to the rivers. Lastly is a mode said by Huc to be the most common of all, and certainly revolting enough to European notions; the corpse is cut into pieces, which are given to dogs, and in some lamaeries sacred dogs are reared for the express purpose. Some other customs, however, evince much more elevated feelings. In the city of Lassa, as Huc relates, when the sun is about to set, the inhabitants meet in the principal quarters and public places, and chant hymns, joining in a solemn religious concert of a very impressive character. The practice of public meeting at sunset also prevails amongst the Parsees of India, and it may be incidentally mentioned, that it is common in some parts of Switzerland, where, likewise, it assumes a religious character.

Arts, Sciences, and Laws.—The great scarcity of fuel and of timber has prevented the Tibetans from excelling in architecture, and in others of the useful arts. At Lassa and elsewhere are certainly some magnificent and richly-ornamented stone-temple; and the houses there, built with terraces on the summit, are neatly whitened, and painted externally; but their interior is filthy as well as comfortless, the floors being only of stone or marble. In the W., the houses are built of pebbles cemented with clay or earth; many of the dwellings of the peasantry consist merely of hewn stone, piled on each other without cement, and are like brick-kilns in shape; and a large number of the population live in caverns hewn in the mountain-sides. Some suspension-bridges of iron and ropes are laid across the rivers, but these are reported to be very inferior to similar works in China; an iron-bridge of 13 arches, over a branch of the Yarn-dzang-bo, near Chashe-lo-um-Boo, is the finest public work of its kind in Tibet, of which we have any account. The boats employed are commonly built of hides alone, and merchandise is conveyed by land wholly on the backs of domestic animals. Printing is an art in which the Tibetans make a more respectable figure than many other Asiatic nations; most of the chief lamaeries, or Buddhist monasteries, have a printing-office attached, from which religious works are issued, and sold for the benefit of the establishment. Movable types are not employed; the books are printed with wooden blocks, and the leaves, which are separate, resembling a pack of cards, stamped on both sides, are held together between wooden covers. Manuscripts are well executed; the lamas write with bamboo-pens, on paper glazed with milk. The Tibetan sacred character bears a resemblance to the Sanscrit; it is read, however, from left to right. The arithmetical figures in use are almost identical with the so-called Arabic numerals used by ourselves. The lamas have some knowledge of astronomy. Turner found them acquainted with the signs of the zodiac, the satellites of Jupiter, and the ring of Saturn. Their historical records are obscure, in consequence of their indifference to precise dates, and a complicated chronology. Of their jurisprudence we have but an imperfect knowledge; their written laws are of high antiquity; their actual code is said to have been modified by the Chinese, since the political connection with China has existed. In Tibet, as in Mongolia, robbery and murder are severely punished, but it would seem that retribution for offences is by no means certain. According to M. Huc, the individual who has been injured, or his immediate relatives, must cite the criminal before the judicial authorities, or he goes unpunished.

The Buddhist Religion.—Tibet may be called the Popedom of Asia, it being the head, seat, and centre of the Buddhist religion, which numbers amongst its votaries by far the greater portion of the inhabitants of all the great table-land of Central and Eastern Asia, India beyond the Brahmopootra, Ceylon, China, Japan, Corea, Manchouria, and the S. part of the Russian Empire in Asia, together with a portion of its dominions in Europe, the whole comprising certainly more than one

third of the entire human race. The country of Tibet is accordingly regarded as a sacred land by nearly all the Mongolian family of mankind, and it is resorted to in pilgrimage by vast numbers of devotees, whose offerings to the numerous priesthood compensate the Tibetans for the poverty of their land. It is believed that Buddhism and Brahminism are but two offshoots from a primitive religion which once prevailed over the whole of Asia beyond the Indus, and the heights of Pamir, but which became debased in Hindoostan by the introduction of monstrous allegories, a polytheistic worship, and institutions, such as those of caste and relative degrees of purity, which were foreign to the original faith. Buddh is considered in Tibet as the necessary independent Being of the universe, and the beginning and end of all things; like Brahma, he is worshipped under a trine form, and the Buddhists join with the Brahmins in acknowledging the four earliest incarnations or *avatars* of the same deity. Sakya, whom they consider his fifth incarnation, is regarded by the Brahmins as the ninth avatar of Vishnu, the intermediate manifestations of which divinity are rejected by the Buddhists. Sakya is said to have been born at Kapila, in Oude, in the 6th century before Christ, and appears to have been a reformer of Brahminism, whose doctrines, about B.C. 309, were actively spread by Asoka, a powerful king of Magadha (Bahar in Hindoostan), contemporary with Antiochus the Great. Gaya, the capital of Magadha, is accordingly viewed as holy by Buddhists, who occasionally resort to it in pilgrimage from across the Himalaya; and in its vicinity is Buddha-Gaya, the supposed place of residence and apotheosis of Sakya, a gigantic image of whom, in the usual cross-legged sitting posture, is still extant there. From the time of Asoka, Buddhism extended rapidly in Hindoostan; it appears to have reached Cashmere about B.C. 241; Ceylon, quite early in the 2d century before Christ; and China, about B.C. 65. Khoten (Chinese Turkestan) received it in the 1st century of the Christian era; and Burmah about A.D. 236. From Ceylon, subsequently to the latter epoch, the faith of the new Buddh was conveyed into the other countries of Ultra-Gangetic India, where Sakya, or one of his followers, is worshipped under the names of Gautama, Somona-Kodom, &c.; but the Buddhism of those countries is of a degraded kind, and exhibits none of the intellectual superiority that characterizes it in Tibet, in which country, however, it is stated not to have been established till A.D. 367. In the 5th century A.D., a persecution of Buddhism began to be carried on by the Brahmins in Hindoostan, and with such effect, that its extirpation there is believed by some to have been complete by the end of the 7th century. It has even been asserted that there is now not a single native Buddhist in India, from the foot of the Himalaya to Cape Comorin; but a sect of Hindoos, termed the Buddha-Vaishnavas, living in Gujerat, the Deccan, and the Carnatic, worship the ninth avatar of Vishnu; and the Jains, a pretty numerous section of the population in W. India, entertain a faith and employ symbols closely allied to those of the Buddhists. The Buddhists, while they reject the multitudinous pantheon of the Hindoos, admit an indefinite number of incarnations of Buddh, who is supposed to animate in succession the bodies of their chief lamas or priests; as this tenet, the repudiation of caste, the use of animal food, the practice of a contemplative life as the highest pursuit of humanity, and the belief of a final absorption into the deity, constitute the chief points of difference between them and the followers of the Brahminical religion.

In the 14th century, Buddhism in Central Asia was subjected to a new reformation. Tsong-Kaba, born in the Koko-Nor territory about A.D. 1357, and having been instructed by a lama from the West, set out for Lassa, where he announced his doctrines, and near to which he founded the great monastery of Kuldán. The ceremonies, costume, and devotional exercises now prevailing in most of the monasteries of Tibet, 'the cross, mitre, dalmatica, cope, two choirs, psalmody, exorcisms, censor, benediction by laying the hand on the head, chaplet, ecclesiastical celibacy, spiritual retirement, worship of saints, fasts, processions, litanies, holy-water,' &c., bearing so great a similarity to those of the R. Catholic church, are believed to have been introduced into the ritual and discipline of Tibetan Buddhism by Tsong-Kaba. It has been conjectured that the 'instruction' which he had received was from some one of the R. Catholic priests, whom the new in-

tercourse between the W. and E., after the conquest of Genghis-Khan and his successors, had incited to visit Central Asia. The lamas of the sect of Tsong-Kaba wear a yellow mitre; those adhering to the older ritual, &c., retain one of a red colour; the latter prevail throughout the S.E. of Asia, while the reforms of Tsong-Kaba 'have triumphed in all the countries between the Himalaya, the Russian frontiers, and the Wall of China.' As respects the general character of the Buddhist religion, we shall here quote, without comment, the opinions of Mr. Malcolm, a Protestant missionary. 'It has no mythology of obscene and ferocious deities; no sanguinary or impure observances; no self-inflicted tortures; no tyrannizing priesthood; no confounding of right and wrong, by making certain iniquities laudable in worship. . . . In almost every respect it seems to be the best religion man ever invented.'—(*Travels*, 322.)

The lamas of Tibet [lama, 'one who shows the way'] form a very large proportion of the population, and reside in monasteries, many of which accommodate from 3000 to 4000 persons. In the single district of Lassa, there are reputed to be more than thirty great Buddhist establishments, each with nearly 15,000 lamas (!?). They live there in separate apartments, and are supported partly from the revenues of the establishment to which they belong, and partly from their private resources. Many of inferior degree are compelled by poverty to engage in secular and menial duties, and some are even occupied in collecting argol or dung, and converting it into fuel for sale. The revenues of the monasteries are derived from lands, endowments of the Chinese sovereigns, and other eminent persons, and offerings of pilgrims, which last are formally announced after the daily prayers, and the proceeds are divided amongst the inmates in proportions corresponding to their rank. The place of each lama in his monastery is fixed by the number of sacred books he has studied. The lamas are divided into four faculties—those of mysticism, liturgy, medicine, and prayers, which last has the largest number of members, and is also stated to be most esteemed. Those of the first-named faculty devote themselves to a life of contemplation, and are perpetually repeating the mystic sentence, *Aum mani padme, Aum*, which is inscribed on all temples, banners, khataes, &c., and is believed to have a kind of talismanic power. The translation of this sentence is stated to be, 'O! the jewel in the lotus, Amen;' and the first word is an invocation to Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, formed of the initial letters of the Tibetan names of that triad. Convents exist in Tibet for women as well as men, and most families have some member belonging to the clergy.

The Grand or Talé Lama (improperly Dalai-lama) ['sea of wisdom'], who is at the head of the hierarchy, resides at the Buddha-La, a vast palace near Lassa; he is deemed to be the principal living incarnation of Buddh, and as such he receives actual worship. Like the Pope, in his temporal dominions, he is the sole religious and political head of the state, and he has nominally vested in him all the administrative and executive authority, with powers unrestrained by any charter or rules, except those binding on him by the institutions of Tsong-Kaba. When he dies, or in the Buddhist language *transmigrates*, he is sought for as animating some other living form, commonly the body of an infant who is an only child. Prayers and fasts are ordered in all the lamaseries; the lamas of the capital go in solemn procession around the Buddha-La, and the city of Lassa; the *mani* or mystic sentence is repeated night and day, perfumes are burned, and meanwhile the chief authority devolves upon the *houteikious*, or high college of lamas, whose collective sacerdotal dignity is not inferior to that of the Talé Lama himself. Those families who assume to believe that the deity is incarnated in the person of their infant, send notice of the same to the conclave; this body chooses from amongst the number three children, who are brought to the capital. After other ceremonies, the names of the candidates are written on slips of paper, which are placed in an urn, when the name first drawn out indicates the future Grand Lama, who is then carried in pomp around the capital, and installed for the rest of his life in the palace of Buddha-La. Some like ceremonies attend the *invention* of the Bantchin-Remboutchi, or lama of Chashe-loum-Boo. They are described by Capt. Turner, who, in 1783, visited that sovereign on a mission from Calcutta, and was accordingly introduced to an infant 18 months old.—(See

Turner, *Mission to Tibet*.) Timkowski, who, in the present century, went on an embassy from Russia to Pekin, witnessed and describes the installation of a juvenile houtouktou in Mongolia, in whose case similar and other expedients were adopted for ascertaining the true object to be elected, and verifying his divinity. All the houtouktous, or spiritual governors of provinces, who receive their investitures from the Talé Lama, are, like him, believed to be incarnations of the deity, and the lamas who are heads of monasteries are also deemed to be 'living Buddhas.' The chief of the supposed incarnations, next to the Talé Lama, are the Bantchin-Remboutchi, the Guison-Tamba, the Tehang-kia-fo, or grand-almoner of the imperial court at Pekin, and the Sa-Dcha-fo, whose peculiar function it is, by continual prayer, to prevent the melting of the snows on the Himalaya, so as to avert a hostile invasion of Tibet from that quarter. The Bantchin-Remboutchi is scarcely inferior in sanctity to the Talé Lama, and it appears quite possible that a rivalry between his votaries and those of the latter may at some time produce serious intestine convulsions in Tibet. According to M. Huc, a widely-spread notion prevails in E. Asia, that the next incarnation of the Bantchin-Remboutchi will take place, not in Tibet, but in Thian-shan-Peloo, in Chinese Turkestan. Prophecies are rife, that after alternate successes and defeats, his spiritual power, instead of that of the Talé Lama, will successively extend over China, Tartary, and the Russian Empire! and M. Huc remarks, that at no very distant date (for the present Bantchin-Remboutchi is upwards of 60 years old), an enterprising adventurer in Turkestan, backed by an adequate number of partizans, might have only to assert confidently that he is the new incarnation, to create a vast revolution throughout the Buddhist world. For further information concerning Buddhism, see the *Asiatic Researches*, passim; the *Asiat. Journal of Bengal*, vols. vii. and xi.; *American Asiatic Journal*, vol. i.; the works of Turner, Klaproth, Timkowski, Huc, vol. ii., &c.; Gutzlaff, in *Geog. Journ.*, vol. xx.; and the *Chinese Repository*.

Government.—Although the supreme authority nominally rests with the Talé Lama, he is in reality supposed to be exercised wholly in divine contemplation, and the civil government is exercised by the naib or nomekhan, who is chosen from amongst the lamas, and holds his office for life, or during the pleasure of the Chinese emperor. Under him are four kalons or ministers, not belonging to the sacerdotal tribe, and who may retain their offices for an unlimited period, unless dismissed by the Talé Lama. The two provinces of Tibet are subdivided into cantons, each under the superintendence of a houtouktou. In each of the capitals is a Chinese governor, with command over the military force. The total number of troops maintained by the Chinese government in Tibet has been stated at no more than 64,000, most of whom are cavalry; but in addition the Chinese authorities have power to call in troops, ammunition, and supplies from the adjacent province Sechuen, between which and Lassa several detached garrisons are stationed. Near Lassa a large body of Mongolian horse is maintained; but the armed force kept within that city, and at Chashé-lo-um-Boo, is insignificant. Other principal posts for Chinese troops are at Turkepoona, toward the Laos frontier; Phari, on the frontier of Bootan; a station of considerable strength, lately established at the head of the Konki or Naetsoo river, opposite Sikkim; several posts to check the incursions of the Gorkhas of Nepal; a camp at Gortope, and some strong garrisons in the W., bordering the Ladak territory. The Chinese troops and mandarins are paid by the government at Pekin; they commonly stay but three years in Tibet, unless on special permission from the emperor; and if they form matrimonial alliances there, on their return into China they almost uniformly leave their wives and families behind. In consequence of the rooted jealousy entertained of the Chinese by the Tibetans, they are prohibited from remaining in the country, except in a military or official capacity. Huc says—'The Tibetans dread the Chinese, the Katchi despise them, and the Po-boun (Boutanese) mock at them.' It appears pretty certain that above the authority of the Grand Lama and the nomekhan in Tibet, the Chinese military governors maintain a general control; it is asserted, with much probability, that to every public act, including the election of the chief lamas, the assent of the Emperor of China is necessary; and the *Narrative* of M. Huc

makes it clear that in 1846, he and his fellow-traveller were compelled to leave Tibet by the Chinese governor Keshen, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan regent, who appears to have entertained no objection to their stay. The Katchi or Muslims who have immigrated from Cashmere and Bulistan, and include the richest merchants of Lassa, &c., are subordinate to their own governor there, who is recognized by the Tibetan and Chinese authorities.

History.—No conqueror from the S. ever yet possessed himself of Tibet proper; Shah Jehangire, in 1640, attempted the conquest of Hou-tsang; but the advance to Léh was disastrous, and his troops retraced their steps. Genghiz-Khan brought Tibet under his rule, but he afterwards established the Talé Lama in the sovereignty; Timor also conquered the country, but he interfered little in its internal regulations. The Tibetans remained, with few intermissions, subject to their own sovereigns till the time of the Chinese emperor Kang-he, whose supremacy they finally acknowledged in 1727. Keen-lung, about 1790, after successfully repelling an invasion of the Gorkhas, who had plundered Chashé-lo-um-Boo, further extended the imperial rule in Tibet, which the Chinese sovereigns have ever since with much solicitude preserved, since their yielding the religious influence exercised by the Talé Lama over the Tartar and Mongolian tribes, is of such vital importance to them, that without it they could no longer hope to maintain their dominion in Central Asia.—(Humboldt, *Asie Centrale*, and *Aspects of Nature*; Gerard, Lloyd, and Moorcroft, *Travels*; Gutzlaff and Hooker, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; *Asiatic Journal of Bengal*; Huc, *Souvenirs d'un Voyage*, &c., in 1846.)

TIBET (LITTLE), a state. See BULTI.

TIBET (MIDDLE), a region, Central Asia. See LADAK.

TIBI, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Alicante; with a church, courthouse, and prison, two elementary schools; manufactures of linen and paper, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1571.

TIBOHINE, par. Irel. Rosecommon; 44.093 ac. P. 13,718. **TIBORE**, a native state, Indian Archipelago, N. coast, isl. Pangansene, once a famed robber-nest.

TIBSHELF, par. Eng. Derby; 2280 ac. Pop. 806.

TIBURON—1, An isl. Gulf California; lat. 29° N.; lon. 112° 26' W.; length, 30 m.; greatest breadth, 20 m.—2, A maritime tn. Hayti, 38 m. W.N.W. Cayes.

TICAO, one of the Philippine Islands, off S.E. point, isl. Luzon, between it and isl. Masbate; lat. (N. point) 12° 41' N.; lon. 123° 39' E. (N.); about 28 m. long, by 7 m. broad.

TICEHURST, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, on the road from Tunbridge Wells to Hastings, 6 m. S. Lamberhurst. It has a parish church, two district churches, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, an agricultural association, and a weekly corn-market. Area, 8202 ac. Pop. 2850.

TICHAU, or TYCHAU, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 60 m. S.E. Oppeln; with a church and a mill. P. 2214.

TICHWIN, or TIKHVIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 109 m. N.E. Novgorod, on the Tikhvina, which is here navigable. It has three churches, a nunnery, and a monastery; tanneries and tallow-melting establishments, and a considerable trade in corn, salt, and brandy. In the vicinity is Stolbova, where peace was concluded between the Russians and Swedes in 1617. Pop. (1842), 5688.

TICINO, a canton and river of Switzerland. See TESSIN.

TICKENCOTE, par. Eng. Rutland; 1256 ac. Pop. 98.

TICKENHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 1627 ac. Pop. 424.

TICKHILL, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding), 37 m. S. York city, in a fertile valley close to the Törn; with a handsome church, two Dissenting chapels; some malting, and corn-mills, and a paper-manufacture. Near the town, to the S.E., are the remains of Tickhill castle, in which John of Gaunt resided. Area of par., 6514 ac. P. 2159.

TICKMACREYAN, par. Irel. Antrim; 20,507 ac. P. 3903.

TICKNALL, a vil. and par. England, co. and 9 m. S. Derby. It has a modern parish church, in the early English style, with a tower and handsome spire, and a beautiful window of stained glass; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, two endowed schools, an hospital, manufactures of earthenware, and extensive lime-works. Area, 1867 ac. Pop. 1241.

TICONDEROGA, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The village lies at the outlet of Lake George, 87 m. N. Albany. At the distance of 2 m., on the shore of Lake

Champlain, are the interesting ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, celebrated during the French and revolutionary wars. P. 2169.

TICOO ISLANDS, W. coast, Sumatra, three in number, small and woody, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart; outermost isl. in lat. $0^{\circ} 23' S.$; lon. $99^{\circ} 50' E.$

TICUL, a considerable vil. Mexican Confederation, Yucatan, 28 m. S. by W. Merida; with a large and sombre church, and connected with it by a spacious corridor, a gigantic convent, built entirely of stone, with massive walls, and 400 ft. in length. Ticul is distinguished amongst the villages of Yucatan by the number of its stone-houses, by its superior society, greater conveniences of living, its bull-fights, and the beauty of its Mestiza women. Pop. about 5000.

TID-ÄN, a river, Sweden, issues from the N. extremity of a lake on the frontiers of län Jönköping, about 15 m. N.W. the town of that name; flows N., then W., expanding into Lake Osten, then N.N.W., and after a winding course of nearly 80 m., falls into the E. shore of Lake Wener near Mariestad.

TIDCOMBE, par. Eng. Wilts; 2321 ac. Pop. 218.

TIDENHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, at the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Wye and Severn, 2 m. N.E. Chepstow. It has a church with a square tower, a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, and two national schools. Several Danish and Roman encampments are still visible within the parish. Area, 9527 ac. Pop. 1753.

TIDESWELL, a small market tn. and par. England, co. and 33 m. N.N.W. Derby; houses generally of mean appearance. It has a fine cruciform church, a Dissenting and a R. Catholic chapel, and a free grammar-school. The chief branches of trade are calico-weaving and mining. Area of par., 10,950 ac. Pop. 3411.

TIDMARSH, par. Eng. Berks; 779 ac. Pop. 165.

TIDMINGTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 754 ac. Pop. 53.

TIDORE, or **TIDOR**, one of the Ternate isls., Indian Archipelago, W. coast, Gilolo, and S. from Ternate; lat. $0^{\circ} 40' N.$; lon. $127^{\circ} 25' E.$ (a.) It is about 21 m. in circumference, of a round form, and composed entirely of a volcano, the sides of which are well wooded. It is well watered, and populous; and yields sago, cocoa-nuts, rice, bananas, &c.; goats, fowls, and some fish. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and have 25 mosques, all of very simple architecture. The sultan is tributary to the Dutch; but at one time he was a powerful prince, holding under his sway all Gilolo and the islands to the coast of Papua.—The **CAPITAL**, also named Tidore, lies on the E. coast, is surrounded by a wall, and contains the sultan's residence, also walled; and a large mosque.

TIDWORTH, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*North*); 3069 ac. Pop. 385.—2, (*South*); 2175 ac. Pop. 230.

TIEDRA-LA-VIEJA, a tn. and com. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and about 24 m. from Valladolid, on a lofty hill. It has a parish church, an old priory, a courthouse, a primary school, an hospital, the remains of an ancient castle; manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade, partly general and partly in agricultural produce. Pop. 2000.

TIEFENORT, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, circle and S.W. Eisenach, on the Werra; with a church, tile-works, and two mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Kreyenberg. Pop. 1237.

TIEFHARTMANNSDORF, or **HARTENDORF**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.W. Liegnitz. It contains a castle and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of damask, limekilns, and a saw and several other mills. P. 1158.

TIEGENHOF, a market tn. W. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Tiege; with a handsome church, manufactures of linen, and dye-works. Pop. 1747.

TIEL, or **TIEL**, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 19 m. S.W. S. Arnhem, r. bank Waal. It has a townhall, weigh-house, barracks, and storehouse; a large open square called the Market, and five other market-places, including pig, corn, cattle, and fish markets; two Calvinistic churches, a Remonstrant and a R. Catholic church, town's charity-school, and numerous other schools; orphan hospital, deaf and dumb institution, natural history society, &c. Tiel likewise possesses an outer and an inner harbour; and carries on a considerable trade in fruit, more especially cherries, in fowls, grain, and potatoes. Pop. 4017.

TIEL, **THIELE**, or **ZIHL**, a river, Switzerland, which carries the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel into Lake Biel or Bienne, and thence into the Aar; total course, exclusive

of Lake Biel, 12 m., navigable throughout. The Orbe is likewise sometimes comprehended under this name.

TIEMBLE (El), a tn. Spain, Castile, prov. and 25 m. from Avila; with a church, a courthouse, a school, flour-mills, and some transit trade. Pop. 1363.

TIEN-PE, or **TIEN-PAK**, a city and port, China, S. coast, prov. Quangtung; lat. (entrance) $21^{\circ} 24' N.$; lon. $111^{\circ} 22' E.$ (c.) It is of considerable extent, and is walled round, but can be approached only in boats at high-water, through creeks that intersect the extensive flat situated between it and the anchorage, which is roomy and secure. It is the principal place on the S. coast of China where salt is produced, and several hundred junks are employed in transporting it to Canton.

TIEN-SING, or **TEEN-TSIN**, a city, China. See **TEEN-TSIN**.

TIENE, or **THIENE**, a market tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Vicenza; with a court of justice, a church, numerous oratories, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and several silk-mills. Pop. 8800.

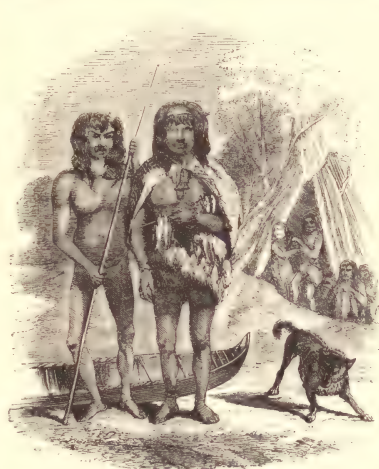
TIERRA-BOMBA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, N.W. coast, Venezuela, opposite the harbour of Carthagena.

TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO [*Land of Fire*; Portuguese, *Terra-do-Fuego*; French, *Terre-de-Feu*; German, *Feuerland*], a large group of isls. at the S. extremity of S. America; between lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ and $56^{\circ} S.$; and lon. $63^{\circ} 40'$ and $75^{\circ} W.$ On the N. it is separated from the mainland of America by the long and intricate Strait of Magalhaens, while its other sides are washed by three great oceans—the Atlantic on the E., Pacific on the W., and Antarctic on the S. Besides numberless small islands, of which that of Cape Horn at its S. extremity may be mentioned as one of the most remarkable, it consists of one very large island, Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego or King Charles' South Land, measuring E. to W., near its S. shore, 500 m., with a breadth, N. to S., of 300 m.; and of four much smaller, but still very considerable islands—Navarino and Hoste on the S., separated from Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego by Beagle Channel; and Clarence and Land of Desolation on the W. The whole of the islands are penetrated deeply by arms of the sea, which give them the most irregular shapes; and are almost entirely composed of mountains of clay-slate, greenstone, and granite. These mountains are either covered with perpetual ice and snow—which has here its limit at about 4000 ft., while many of their summits exceed 5000 ft., and Mount Sarmiento in the S., supposed to be the culminating point, is estimated at 7000 ft.—or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of beech, growing out of a swampy peat, apparently almost the only kind of soil here; and which, beyond 1000 ft. to 1500 ft., where the trees cease to grow, becomes covered with minute alpine plants. The term Land of Desolation, which Cook applied to the large W. island, is strictly applicable to the whole group; and yet the scenery, when mountain is seen rising behind mountain, with deep intervening valleys, all covered by one thick, dusky mass of forest, is not without a degree of mysterious grandeur. At times, too, magnificent glaciers of a beryl-like blue, in fine contrast with the white expanse of snow, are seen descending from the mountain-side to the water's-edge. The climate is one of the most wretched which it is possible to imagine—mist, rain, and snow, accompanied either with continued storms, or violent and sudden gusts of wind, following each other in constant succession. Dublin, in the N. hemisphere, is nearly in the same latitude as Port Famine, near the centre of the Strait of Magalhaens, in the S. hemisphere; the former being in lat. $53^{\circ} 21' N.$, and the latter in lat. $53^{\circ} 38' S.$ Their respective climates are as follows:—

| | Summer Temperature. | Winter Temperature. | Difference of Summer and Winter. | Mean of Summer and Winter. |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dublin..... | $59^{\circ} 54$ | $39^{\circ} 2$ | $20^{\circ} 34$ | $49^{\circ} 37$ |
| Port Famine..... | $50^{\circ} 0$ | $33^{\circ} 08$ | $16^{\circ} 42$ | $41^{\circ} 58$ |
| Difference.... | $9^{\circ} 54$ | $6^{\circ} 12$ | $3^{\circ} 42$ | $7^{\circ} 53$ |

This kind of climate, not more inhospitable to European feelings than uncongenial to most European plants of warmer regions, is far from being unfavourable to native vegetation; and hence in some places large woody-stemmed trees of fuschia and veronica, which in England are treated as tender plants, were seen in full flower not far from the base of a mountain with two-thirds of its height covered with snow, and with the temperature at 36° . The only other vegetable production

particularly deserving of notice is a globular fungus of a bright yellow colour, and the size of a small apple. It adheres in vast numbers to the bark of the beech-trees. When young it is elastic and turgid with moisture, but after fructification, shrinking and growing tough, acquires a mucilaginous and slightly sweet taste. In this state it is eaten by the natives uncooked, and forms a staple article of food, being, with the addition of a few berries of dwarf-arbutus, the only vegetable of which they partake. Another remarkable vegetable product is the sea-weed called *Fucus giganteus*, which, though not confined to this group, is here particularly abundant, forming great aquatic forests, and furnishing the haunts of innumerable shell-fish, but for which the race of Fuegians could scarcely continue to exist. The zoology of the group is very scanty. Besides cetacea and phocæ, the only mammalia are a bat, three species of mice, the fox, sea-otter, guanaco, and deers. Birds, however, particularly sea-fowl, are numerous; and even humming-birds have been seen sipping the sweets of flowers after two or three days of constant rain, snow, and sleet, during which the thermometer had been at the freezing-point. The natives of the N.E. part of Tierra-del-Fuego resemble the Patagonians in colour, stature, and clothing; those of the S.E. portion are low in stature, ill-looking, and badly-proportioned. Their colour is that of very old mahogany or rather between dark copper and bronze.



NATIVES OF TIERRA-DEL FUEGO.—From Fitz-Roy's *Voyage of the Beagle*.

The trunk of the body is large in proportion to their cramp and rather crooked limbs. Their rough, coarse, and extremely dirty black hair half hides yet heightens a villanous expression of the worst description of savage features. The women are short, about 4 ft. some inches, with bodies also largely out of proportion to their height, and their features, especially those of the old, are most repulsive. Their only clothing is a scanty covering of guanaco or seal skin. Their habits are extremely filthy, and their feeding gross and uncleanly, the most offensive substance being eaten in a state of putridity. They are, like many other savages, extraordinary mimics, imitating all sorts of sounds and motions with a marvellous and most amusing fidelity. Their huts are generally found built close to the shore, at the head of some small bay, in a secluded spot, and sheltered from the prevailing winds. They are built of boughs or small trees stuck in the earth, and brought together at the top, where they are firmly bound by bark, sedge, and twigs. The usual dimensions of these huts are 7 ft. or 8 ft. in diameter, and about 4 ft. or 5 ft. in height. They have an oval hole to creep in at. The fire is built in a small excavation in the middle of the hut. The floor is of clay, which has the appearance of having been well kneaded.

Tierra-del-Fuego was discovered by Magalhaens in 1520, and named 'Land of Fire' from the numerous fires he saw on its coast during the night.—(*United States Exploring Expedition; Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle; Somerville's Physical Geography; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.;* &c.)

TIETAR, a river, Spain, rises in New Castile, prov. Avila; flows S.W., enters Extremadura, and joins the Tagus near Villareal-de-San-Carlos; total course, 90 m.

TIETÉ, or **ANHEMBI**, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-do-Cubatão, prov. São-Paulo, about 30 m. from the sea; flows N.W. very circuitously, in a channel chiefly composed of granite, the rocks of which fill its bed, making its navigation both difficult and dangerous. After a course of about 600 m., it joins l. bank Parana. Its only affluent of any consequence on the left is the Sorocaba. On the right it receives the Capibari, Piraciaba, Jacarepirá-Mirim, Jacarepirá-Açu or Pipira. Boats proceeding from prov. São-Paulo to Mato-Grosso have to encounter in this river no fewer than 56 cataracts, two of which have each a perpendicular height of about 30 ft.

TIEZI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sassari, in an unhealthy district. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 2270.

TIFERNO, or **BIFERNO** [Latin, *Tifernus*], a river, Naples, rises near Bojano; flows first E., then N.N.E., and falls into the Adriatic at the village of Campomarino; total course, 60 m., nowhere navigable.

TIFFIELD, par. Eng. Northampton; 2530 ac. P. 154.

TIFFINS, a river, U. States, issues from a lake in state Michigan, enters Ohio; flows S., and joins the Maumee, 1 m. W. of Defrance. It is navigable 50 m. for small craft.

TIFLIS, the cap. of Georgia. See **TEFLIS**.

TIGER, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. 1° 45' S.; lon. 142° 20' E.; 7 m. long, E. to W.; inhabited by ferocious savages.

TIGLIOLE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alesandria, prov. and 7 m. W.N.W. Asti. Towards the end of last century it was a dependency of the Papal States, and still contains the palace in which the Papal governor used to reside. It has a parish church, a communal school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2469.

TIGNALE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.E. Brescia, on the heights which flank the W. side of the Lake of Guarda. It has a parish and four auxiliary churches, manufactures of hats and fire-brick, and several mills. P. 1153.

TIGNES, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, about 12 m. S.E. St. Maurice, l. bank Isère. It is poorly built; but has a considerable trade in cattle, hides, and cheese. Pop. 1077.

TIGRÉ, a dist. Abyssinia, the limits of which are not well defined, in consequence of the changes of territory which are constantly taking place during the interminable wars of the petty chiefs who govern it and the adjoining district. At present it is understood to lie between lat. 12° and 15° 30' N., and lon. 37° 25' and 40° 15' E. It consists of an elevated plateau, forming the basis of mountain-chains, some of whose summits, rising beyond the snow-line, are estimated at about 16,000 ft., and intersected by deep ravines and valleys, the largest of which is the bed of the Tacacze. This river, which receives all the drainage—except a portion in the N., which is received by the Mareb—enters the district in the S., and traverses it centrally, first in a N. and then in a W. direction. The principal subdivisions of Tigré, each of which appears to have its own chief, are Walkait and Waldabba in the W.; Woggarn, Semien, and Sulo in the S.; Wodjerat, Adana, Agamie, and Serawe in the E.; Siré in the N.; and Tigré proper, Tembien, and Enderata towards the centre. The most powerful chief, who claims a kind of supremacy over the others, and partly exercises it, is the chief of Semien. The principal towns are Axum, Adowa, and Antalo.

TIGRE, or **PIGUENA**, a river, Ecuador, rises in the E. slope of the Andes; flows S.E., and after a course of about 300 m., joins l. bank Amazon about 40 m. above the confluence of the Ucayale.

TIGRIS, a river, W. Asia, having its two principal sources in Central Armenia, both of which spring from the S. slope of the Anti-Taurus, near those of the Araxes and Euphrates, being only 15 m. S. from the latter. The general course of the river, though interrupted by numerous deflexions, is S.E., passing Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, and joining the Euphrates at Korna; lat. 31° N.; lon. 47° 15' E.,

about 100 m. from its embouchure in the Persian Gulf. At Bagdad the Tigris and Euphrates approach within 30 m. of each other, and hold a parallel course for about 80 m., when they diverge, and keep apart from 80 m. to 100 m., till they unite at Korna. Below Diarbekir the river contains several islands. Its banks are thinly peopled, and the country about them is only partially cultivated; but the pasture-grounds are rich, and well suited for the visits of the nomadic tribes which come occasionally to the river from the neighbouring countries. From Mosul to Bagdad, a distance of about 220 m., the Tigris may be considered as having an average width of 200 yards, with a current in March of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour. For a portion of this distance, or about 24 m., the country is highly cultivated on both sides, but between that and Tekrit all cultivation nearly ceases, and is but partially found between the latter place and Bagdad. Between Bagdad and Korna the banks are steep, and overgrown for the most part with brushwood, the resort of lions and other wild animals. A considerable increase of the river takes place during the rains of November; subsequently it decreases, and swells irregularly at intervals. It attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, when its velocity is 7-33 ft. per second, and the discharge at Bagdad, in the same time, is about 164,103 cubic ft. After this time the river falls, with more or less regularity and inequality, till the middle of June. The Tigris is navigable for rafts, at certain seasons, from Diarbekir to Mosul, a distance of about 296 m. Below the latter place it is more or less so throughout the year, and the descent to Bagdad is performed with great ease and speed. Large rafts, supported by 200 or even 300 inflated skins, are much in use for the transport of goods. During the flood-season the voyage is performed in three or four days, whereas at another time it requires fourteen days.—(Chesney, *Euphrates Expedition*; Rawlinson on the *Geography of the Lower Tigris*; *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

TIGRIS (LITTLE), a branch of the Tigris. See DIGDEL.

TIJARAFE, a vil. and com. Canaries, on a height in the W. of isl. Palma; with a church, a school, some manufactures of coarse linen, and some trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 2246.

TIJOLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 33 m. N. Almeria; with a parish church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several oil and flour mills, and some trade in oil, wine, and other agricultural produce. Pop. 1536.

TIKAN-TEPPEH, a vil. Persia, about 130 m. S.S.E. Tabreez, in a valley of limited extent, well watered, and pretty generally cultivated; is the usual halting-place for caravans between Tabreez and Hamadan.

TIKHVINA, a river, Russia, issues from Lake Ozer-skoie, gov. Novgorod; flows W.S.W. past the town of Tichwin, and about 15 m. below, joins r. bank Sias, total course, 80 m.

TIKILLIN, par. Irel. Wexford; 2867 ac. Pop. 1135.

TIKSA, a lake, Russia, gov. Archangel; lat. $66^{\circ} 26' N.$; lon. $31^{\circ} 30' E.$; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 16 m.; of very irregular shape, containing several small islands, and discharging itself by the Chadra into Lake Pija.

TILAFAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 36 m. W. Mosul. It is a singular-looking town, and appears to be of great antiquity. It consists of four divisions, of considerable size, situated on as many steep and rugged hills of limestone-rock, rising about 200 ft. above the plain. The houses are substantially built of stone and mortar, with flat roofs. A little coarse cotton and woollen cloth is made; but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. The number of houses is about 1000, of which 700 are inhabited.

TILBROOK, par. Eng. Bedford; 1680 ac. Pop. 359.

TILBURG, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. E. by S. Breda. It has a small townhouse, a neat royal palace, barrack, cloth-hall, a R. Catholic and a Reformed church, a synagogue, several schools and benevolent foundations; and manufactures of cloth and other woollen fabrics, calico-printing, tanneries, soap-works, breweries, &c. Pop. 1982.

TILBURY, or TILBURY-JUSTA-CLARE, par. Eng. Essex; 946 ac. Pop. 300.

TILBURY (EAST), par. Eng. Essex; 3237 ac. Pop. 401.

TILBURY (WEST), a par. England, co. Essex, on the N. estuary of the Thames, opposite to Gravesend. It has an ancient church, and carries on a constant traffic with Gravesend and the interior of Kent, by means of ferry-boats. Til-

bury fort, partly in this and partly in Chadwell parish, was converted into a regular fortification in 1667, and has since received important additions, which make it very formidable, particularly toward the river. Area, 2086 ac. Pop. 519.

TILEHURST, par. Eng. Berks; 5164 ac. Pop. 2188.

TILFF, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S. Liège, r. bank Ourthe; with zinc and flour mills. Near it is a very remarkable stalactical grotto. Pop. 1166.

TILISCH, or TILISKA, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 15 m. W. Hermannstadt; with two Greek churches. Pop. 3305.

TILL, a river, England, co. Northumberland, rises S. of the Cheviot hills; flows N., and joins the Tweed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Coldstream; course, about 30 m.

TILLANCHONG, one of the Nicobar isls., N. group; lat. $8^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $93^{\circ} 35' E.$ It is a high, oblong, rugged mountain, in many parts covered with trees, and inhabited only by such persons as have been banished from the other islands. The E. side is steep; but close to the islets and rocks that line its W. shore, and near those chained to its S. end, the depths are from 36 to 42 fathoms.

TILLE, a river, France, rises in the dep. and mountains of Côte-d'Or, not far from the source of the Seine; flows first E., then S., and joins r. bank Saône, 4 m. N.E. St. Jean-de-Lône, after a course of about 50 m.

TILLEDA, or TÛLEDA, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 39 m. W. Merseburg; with a church and a trade in alum. Pop. 1014.

TILLICOUNTRY, a par. and large manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 9 m. E. Stirling. The houses are mostly built of whinstone. It has an Established, a U. Presbyterian, a Free, and an Independent church, and seven schools. The principal manufactures of the place are now exclusively confined to tartan shawls and plaids. The fabrics made here are composed entirely of wool, without any admixture of cotton. The quantity of wool used in 1850 was about 1,200,000 lbs., and the hands employed numbered 1780. Area of par., 7500 ac. Pop. 3217.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

TILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 7235 ac. P. 1048.

TILLINGTON, par. Eng. Essex; 8766 ac. Pop. 982.

TILMANSTONE, par. Eng. Kent; 1124 ac. Pop. 447.

TILNEY, three pars. England, Norfolk; united area, 7511 ac. —1, (*All-Saints*). Pop. 575.—2, (*cum-Islington*). Pop. 273.—3, (*St. Lawrence*). Pop. 943.

TILSHED, par. Eng. Wilts; 3990 ac. Pop. 523.

TILSIT, or TILSE (Latin, *Tilsa*), a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Tilsa with the Memel, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 1150 ft. long. It is tolerably well built; has a Lutheran church with a lofty and elegant spire, a Lithuanian and a Calvinistic church, a gymnasium, infirmary, workhouse, several hospitals and benevolent endowments; manufactures of linen and waggons, sugar-refineries; and a trade in corn, linseed, wood, wax, and butter. In 1807, Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia met on a raft in the river, and signed the treaty of Tilsit. Pop. (1846), 13,271.

TILSTON, par. Eng. Chester; 3644 ac. Pop. 837.

TILSWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1510 ac. Pop. 337.

TILTUN, par. Eng. Leicester; 3112 ac. Pop. 410.

TILTY, par. Eng. Essex; 1040 ac. Pop. 101.

TIM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Koursk, cap. circle, and on a river of same name; with two wooden churches, and a trade in vegetables and fruit. Pop. (1849), 1667.—THE RIVER flows N. past the town, into gov. Orel, and joins the Sosna; total course, 90 m.

TIMAHOE, par. Irel. Kildare; 9896 ac. Pop. 1052.

TIMANA, a tn. New Granada, 210 m. S.W. Santa Fé, near the source of the Magdalena, and the frontiers of Ecuador. Inhabitants very subject to goitre. Pop. about 2000.

TIMBERLAND, par. Eng. Lincoln; 9190 ac. P. 1638.

TIMBERSCOME, par. Eng. Somerset; 1902 ac. P. 442.

TIMBO, a tn., W. Africa, cap. of Fouta-Jallon; lat. $10^{\circ} 33' N.$; lon. $10^{\circ} 57' W.$; at the foot of a high mountain. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and has a large mosque and three forts, one of which contains the palace of the al-mamy. Pop. about 9000.

TIMBUCTOO, a tn. Central Africa, on the borders of the Sahara, in an arid sandy district not far from the Quorra, in the vicinity of which the country assumes a more fertile

appearance; lat. 18° 4' N.; lon. 1° 45' W. It is in the form of a triangle; is surrounded by a wall about 3 m. in perimeter; and consists of a pent-up mass of closely-packed buildings, mostly of clay and stone, some two stories high, and often with handsome decorated fronts. Kabara, a small town at the junction of the Quorra with the Joliba or Niger, is considered as its port, and is provided with a large artificial basin for the accommodation of boats, though the stream itself is so shallow as to be navigable on an average for not more than four months. The trade, however, not so much by water as by caravans, for which Timbuctoo is the N. African central station, is very important; since, though less than that of Kano, the merchandise is superior in quality and of greater value. The town and district are governed by a sheikh; but the inhabitants, among whom many factions exist, are very mixed, consisting of the Souray, who form the great mass, Arabs of various tribes, Fellatahs, and Tuaricks, with a small number of Bambaras and Mandingoes.—(Dr. Barth's *Letters*, 1853.)

TIMERYCOTTA, a tn. Hindoostan, N. Circars, 77 m. W. by N. Guntoor; lat. 16° 35' N.; lon. 79° 25' E.

TIMIMOUN, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, cap. dist. Gourara, oasis of Touat; lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 1° 40' E. It occupies a large space, consisting of 500 to 600 houses, separated from each other by gardens; is surrounded by a loopholed wall of *pisé* and a ditch, and defended by a fortress seated on a height near its centre. It is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara. Its principal edifices are three mosques. It nominally belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, but has lately declared itself independent.

TIMOGUE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 2491 ac. Pop. 243.

TIMOK [anc. *Timacus*], a river, European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube, 18 m. N.N.W. Widin, after a N.E. course of about 100 m.

TIMOLEAGUE, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 21 m. S.S.W. Cork, on the S. side and near the head of the inlet running in from Courtmacsherry Bay. Sloops can approach the town, and lighters sail up the narrow tide river beyond it. Area of par., 2873 ac. Pop. 1000.

TIMOLIN, par. and tn. Irel. Kildare; 2290 ac. P. 1265.

TIMOOLE, par. Irel. Meath; 1033 ac. Pop. 63.

TIMOR, a large isl. Indian Archipelago, separated on the W. from isl. Ombai by Ombai Strait; washed, N. by the Banda Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean; lat. (S. point) 10° 24' S.; lon. 123° 32' E. (R.) It lies N.E. and S.W., with a length of about 300 m., and a breadth of 40 m. It is tolerably regularly formed, with several bays, and the N.E. and S.W. extremities end in promontories. It is surrounded by banks and rocks; but has two safe harbours—Coopang on the S., the head-quarters of the Dutch; and Delli on the N., the chief place of the small portion still held by the Portuguese. In the N. is a lofty mountain (6000 ft.), and high mountain-chains traverse the whole island. These hills are chiefly formed of limestone, with red chalk in the lower parts, also clay-slate, greenstone, sienite, and porphyry; they are generally bare and rocky, destitute of timber and underwood, though in some places there are forests of considerable extent. Iron, gold, and copper are found. Everywhere are traces of volcanic origin, and the whole island has frequently suffered from earthquakes. The streams are small; they mostly dry up in summer, and their water is unwholesome being apt to produce diarrhoea. Various kinds of bamboos, maize, toddy-palms, cotton, tobacco, sweet-potatoes, indigo, bread-fruits, pine-apples, melons, cocoa-nuts, sago, mango, lemons, papaw, sandal-wood, &c., are among the most valuable vegetable products of this island; but the vegetation generally is poorer and less vigorous than that of the other islands of the archipelago, and many places are verdureless and sterile. The domestic animals are buffaloes, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and fowls; and in the woods are deer and a great many apes. Among birds, the rhinoceros-bird, the lorries, and the cockatoos are to be remarked. The animals found on the N.W. side of the central mountain-chain resemble those of the rest of the archipelago, but those on the S.E. are strongly allied to the fauna of Australia. Near the river-mouths crocodiles abound, and on the shores various kinds of turtles are found. Dangerous serpents and scorpions are numerous, and insects of the most various hues, and a sort of small bee are superabundant. Pearl-oysters are obtained on the coasts; on

the reefs trepang is caught, and they yield besides cellopore, madrepora, &c., and above all a kind of coral called isis, much prized by the Japanese. The Timorese eat the young bees and the honey, but prepare the wax very ably and export it; that obtained on the N. coast being the best. Agriculture is little attended to. The females, as in other parts of the archipelago, weave what cloth is required; and the men engage in no sort of handicraft except the constructing of proas, the hammering of gold-plates, and the casting of rings and bells for decorating their horses. The natives are divided into the Timorese, inhabiting the W. part of the island, originally from Ceram, and subject to the Dutch; the Belonese, inhabiting the E. coast, originally from Gillolo, and subject to the Portuguese; and the independent tribes of the interior. The natives are good marksmen, and armed with sword and pike, they hunt the wild buffaloes, horses, deer, and swine; but, though placed in the middle of the ocean, they neglect the fishing. Only princes are permitted to have more than one wife, for whom a price in gold or buffaloes is paid to the father. Small-pox visits the island every 10 or 12 years, and leprosy is endemic. The trade, chiefly in the hands of Chinese, is carried on mostly through Coopang (*whic. see*). P. 200,000.—(Van der Aa; Temminck, *Coup-d'œil*.)

TIMOR-LAUT, one of the Tenimber Islands, Indian Archipelago; lat. (S. point) 8° 27' S.; lon. 131° 7' E. It is about 65 m. long, by 25 m. to 30 m. broad. The natives have an infamous notoriety for treachery and cruelty.

TIMSBURY, two pars. Eng.—1, Hants; 1411 ac. Pop. 194.—2, Somerset; 1148 ac. Pop. 1639.

TIMWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1358 ac. Pop. 241.

TINACORO, or **VOLCANO ISLAND**, an uninhabited isl., S. Pacific; lat. 10° 23' S.; lon. 165° 49' E. (R.) It consists of a cone about 2000 ft. high, falling towards the sea by a rapid slope. The lower portion, about one-third, is covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The upper part is entirely barren. Smoke and flame have been seen issuing from its summit, and on its S.W. side incandescent lava has been observed flowing down.

TINAJO, a tn. Canaries, isl. Lanzarote. It consists chiefly of scattered houses, with a church and a primary school. Pop. 1264.

TINCHEBRAY [anc. *Tenerchebraium*], a tn. France, dep. Orne, 45 m. N.N.W. Alençon; with a court of commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures; and manufactures of nails and ironware, kitchen-utensils, woollen and cotton stuffs, paper, and leather. Under its walls, in 1106, Robert of Normandy was defeated by his brother Henry. Pop. 1916.

TINCLETON, par. Eng. Dorset; 885 ac. Pop. 176.

TINDARO, a promontory, N. coast of Sicily, 4 m. N.E. Patti. A little S.E. of it is a church, standing among the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris, the walls of which, as well as the theatre, can still be traced.

TINDFIELD, one of the mountain-groups of Norway, between the bails. Bradsberg and Buskerud; lat. 60° N.; lon. 6° E.; connected with the Hardanger-field on the N.W., and stretching S.E. for above 40 m. The loftiest summits are the Gousta-field, 6575 ft., and the Hammer-field, 5285 ft.

TINEO (SAN PEDRO), a tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. and about 33 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, on a mountain-slope above 1 bank Narcea; with a church, a handsome townhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and flour-mills. P. 1252.

TING-CHAO, two cities, China:—1, Prov. Shantung, cap. dep., on the Yellow Sea; with a commodious harbour; lat. 37° 48' N.; lon. 120° 50' E.—2, Fokien, cap. dep., 140 m. N.W. Amoy.

TING-HAE, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, cap. of isl. Chusan, on the S. side of the island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the beach; lat. (Joss-house Hill) 30° 0' 24' N.; lon. 122° 6' 24' E. It is of an irregular pentagonal form, with a surrounding wall 5 m. in circuit, having four gates. One-third of the space inclosed has no habitations. The wall is 18 ft. high, and 15 ft. thick, surmounted by a parapet 14 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. wide. A canal, 33 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, nearly encircles the city, and enters it near the S. gate. Several canals traverse the city, and are a real nuisance. The chief street runs direct between the N. and S. gates, the others are mere lanes. With exception of two temples, dedicated to ancestors and to the guardian idol of the city, the buildings are of an inferior description; those inhabited by the lower classes being mere hovels. Some

carving and cabinet-making are carried on, and there is a considerable trade. The city was bombarded and taken possession of by the British on the 5th July, 1841, and a second time in September, same year. Pop. (1840), 25,000 to 30,000; (1846), 35,000.

TINGAN, a tn. China, isl. Hainan, cap. dist., r. bank Limou-kiang, about 20 m. S. Kiong-chou. It is large, surrounded by walls, and has straight and well-paved streets.

TINGEWICK, par. Eng. Buckingham; 2290 ac. P. 877.

TINGRITH, par. Eng. Bedford; 946 ac. Pop. 196.

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, par. Scot. Shetland; 27 m. Pop. 2874.

TINHOSA, an isl. China Sea; lat. 18° 40' N.; lon. 110° 29' E.; formed by two hills extending N. and S., separated by a low gap, or narrow neck of land, overflowed at spring-tides, with steep cliffs fronting the sea. Good shelter may be found on the W. side against all winds, excepting the S. or S.W. About 15 m. N.N.E. is a small island of middling height, called False Tinhosa.

TINIAN, or BONA-VISTA, one of the Ladrones isls.; lat. 14° 58' N.; lon. 145° 37' E. (R.); 9 m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; celebrated for its fertility, and the number of its cattle. When visited by Freycinet in 1819, it had only 20 inhabitants.

TINISCHT, or TINISTIE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 17 m. S.S.E. Königgrätz, r. bank Adler; with a church, townhouse, school, some manufactures of linen, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1688.

TINNEVELLY, a district, British India, S. extremity of the Indian peninsula, presid. Madras; lat. 8° to 10° N.; lon. 77° to 78° 30' E.; bounded N. by the dist. Madura, E. and S. the Gulf of Manaar, and W. by a wooded range of hills, separating it from Travancore; area, 5700 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, or interspersed with hills of no great elevation. On the banks of the Tuticorin, Viparoor, and other rivers, are many paddy-fields, and other tracts well furnished with tanks, yield large quantities of rice. Cotton is produced in the lowlands, and dry grains in the uplands, which are pretty well cultivated. In the S. the country is more sandy and bare than elsewhere, and abounds with palm-groves; in the E. are several waste tracts and salt marshes. The climate is more equable than might have been expected from the latitude; rain falls here during both monsoons, and some remarkable passes in the W. hills admit cool breezes, while the rest of the E. coast of India is parched with heat. In the Arungole Pass, which presents highly picturesque scenery, is Kotalium, a sanitarium greatly resorted to by invalid Europeans of the presidency. Before Ceylon belonged to the British, successful attempts were made to establish cinnamon and other spice plantations in the district, but these are now mostly abandoned. Nitre is exported, and some cottons, muslin fabrics, silks, and ironwares are manufactured, chiefly at Palamcottah, the head military station. Tinnevely is assessed under the native village system, and its inhabitants appear to be more prosperous than in some of the neighbouring parts of India. Most of the people are Hindoos, who preserve their customs in great purity; Mahometans are few. Along the coast, from Tuticorin to Cape Comorin, are numerous fishing-villages, inhabited by R. Catholics. Chief towns—Tinnevely, Palamcottah, Shermadevy, and Manapur.—**TINNEVELLY**, the capital, and residence of the district judge and collector, 50 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin, and nearly adjoining Palamcottah on its W. side, borders a branch of the Tuticorin river on the E.; it is large, populous, and surrounded on three sides by paddy-fields, and on the W. by a dry and rocky height. Pop. (dist.), 1,065,423.—(Parl. Reps., 1832; *Madras New Almanac*, 1839; &c.)

TINNYE, a vil. Hungary, co. and N.W. Pesh; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church. Pop. 1521.

TINOS [anc. *Tenos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, immediately S.E. Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Bocca-Piccola; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 18 m.; mean breadth, 5 m. It is one of the most agreeable and fertile of the Cyclades, is well watered by springs, has an excellent climate, and produces much barley, silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The domestic animals are numerous, and consist of cattle, mules, asses, sheep, and goats. The mountains furnish fine marble of various colours, and silver-mines were once worked to some extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stockings

and gloves; and the trade in wine, oil, and brandy is extensive. The inhabitants are very industrious, but extremely superstitious. They have both a Greek archbishop, and a R. Catholic bishop; and since 1820, have built a cathedral, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 22,000.

TINTAGEL, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4350 ac. Pop. 1084.

TINTERN, par. Irel. Wexford; 6863 ac. Pop. 2163.

TINTERN-PARVA, par. Eng. Monmouth; 827 ac. P. 370.

TINTIGNY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 15 m. W. Arlon; with manufactures of earthenware, a flour-mill, and limekilns. Pop. 1266.

TINTO [anc. *Urium, Hiberio*], a river, Spain, Andalusia, rises in prov. Huelva; flows S.E. and S.W., and falls into the Atlantic between Huelva and Palos; total course, 65 m. It derives its name Tinto from the green colour imparted to one of its head-streams by the copper-mines which it drains.

TINTO, or BLACK, a river, Central America, which rises in a mountainous district, flows N.N.E., and falls into the Bay of Honduras. Its course, through regions almost entirely occupied by unclaimed Indians, has been very imperfectly explored, but is supposed to exceed 130 m.

TINTWISTLE, a vil. and township, England, co. Chester, on an acclivity above the Etherow, 13 m. E.S.E. Manchester; with a church in the early English style, surmounted by a tower; Independent and Calvinistic Methodist chapels; manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, stone-quarries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3027.

TINWALD and TRAILFLAT, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1080.

TINWELL, par. Eng. Rutland; 1651 ac. Pop. 287.

TIOERN, an isl. in the Kattegat, off W. coast, Sweden, län Gothenburg, S. of Orust, and about 4 m. N. Morstrand; greatest length, about 9 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m. It is very irregular in shape, and deeply indented by numerous creeks, two of which nearly cut across it, and are only separated by a narrow isthmus. It has some good natural harbours.

TIOGA, a river, U. States, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, on N. frontiers of Pennsylvania, enters the state of New York; flows E.S.E., re-enters Pennsylvania, and after a course of 90 m., about 50 m. of which is navigable by barges, joins r. bank Susquehanna.

TIONE, a vil. Tyrol, circle Roveredo, cap. dist., on the Sarca; with a court of justice, and a deanery church, P. 1000.

TIOTOE, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway; lat. 65° 50' N.; lon. 12° 40' E. Unlike most of the islands in the vicinity, its surface is almost unencumbered with rocks, and forms truly a plain, in striking contrast with the lofty precipices which rise at a short distance from it. It has a fertile soil, a parish church, and a fine manor-house.

TIPPERAH (and BULLOAN), a dist. or collectorate, Hindoostan, in the E. part of presid. Bengal; lat. 23° to 24° 30' N.; lon. 90° to 93° E.; bounded W. by the Brahmapootra, separating it from the dist. of Dacca; S. Chittagong; N. Silhet and Mymensingh; and E. by a Khyen hill-country formerly tributary to the Burmese; area, 4850 sq. m. It is watered by the Goomtee and other streams, all of which have more or less a W. course. Forests are extensive, and are inhabited by elephants of very large size. Principal products are rice, cotton, and betel-nut. Cotton goods were formerly made here in large quantities for exportation, but the manufacture has declined. Salt is made in the S., where the district touches the Bay of Bengal. Principal towns—Comillah and Odeypoor. This district was acquired by the British in 1765. Pop. 1,406,950.—(*Bengal and Agra Gaz.*, 1841; *Rep. Triglon. Sur. of India*, 1851; &c.)

TIPITAPA, a river, Central America, state Nicaragua, connecting Lake Leon with the Lake of Nicaragua. A village of the same name lies on its r. bank.

TIPPER, par. Irel. Kildare; 3288 ac. Pop. 548.

TIPPERARY, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Munster, bounded N. by Galway and King's co. E. King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny; S. Waterford; W. Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Galway; greatest length, N. to S., 70 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 1695 sq. m., or 1,061,731 ac., of which 843,887 ac. are arable. The principal mountain-groups are the Knockmeadown, in the S.W. part of the county; the Galtees, a short range between the Suir and the borders of Limerick; and the Keeper and Devil's Bit Mountains, forming a continuous range in the N. part of the county, and extending completely across

it from the Shannon to King's co. The Knockmeledown Mountains attain an elevation of 2700 ft. above sea-level, and the Galtees of 3000 ft.; the latter are composed wholly of sandstone, and are in many parts, particularly on the N. side, extremely precipitous. The soil of the level country is a rich calcareous loam, of extraordinary fertility, particularly in the tract called the Golden Vein, extending from Limerick to the confines of Kilkenny, and in another similar tract in the Ormond baronies. The subsoil is clay-slate in the mountain-districts, and limestone in the more level portions, which form part of the great central plain of Ireland, and include some branches of the Bog of Allen. The mineral productions are coal, copper, and lead; and slates of a good quality are extensively raised near Killoe. Grazing was formerly, and still is, the principal employment. The native Irish breed of long-horned cattle attain to a large size, and are found in the greatest perfection in this country. Dairies are numerous, affording an export of large quantities of butter. In 1851, wheat occupied 55,110 ac.; oats, 93,088 ac.; barley, bere, and rye, 22,764 ac.; potatoes, 43,348 ac.; and turnips, 30,203 ac. Flour and meal are extensively manufactured and exported. The woollen trade, which flourished in the S. part, is nearly extinct. Tipperary is the most demoralized county in Ireland, and has long been disgraced by every sort of violence and outrage. It contains 12 baronies, and 193 parishes; and returns two members to Parliament for the county. Principal towns—Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, Thurles, Cashel, Tipperary, and Roscrea. Pop. (1841), 435,553; (1851), 331,487.

TIPPERARY, a market tn. Ireland, cap. above co., on a gentle slope towards the small river Arra, 98 m. S.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of one principal and several smaller streets, all dirty and ill kept; houses of stone, but with few exceptions badly built and uncomfortable. It has a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two Dissenting places of worship; a neat market-house, a savings-bank, and an endowed and other two schools. The chief trade of the town is in butter, of which large quantities are sold in the season. Area of par., 4363 ac. Pop. 7601. Pop. (tn.), 8227.—(*Local Correspondent*).

TIPPERKERIN, par. Irel. Kildare; 3752 ac. P. 512.

TIPTON, or **TIBBINGTON**, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, on the Birmingham canal, 2 m. N.E. Dudley, in the centre of a rich mining district. It has sprung up rapidly in recent times, and owes its prosperity to the numerous coal and iron works established in its vicinity. It has a parish and a district church, and Independent, Baptist, Primitive Connexion, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and several national schools. Area of par., 3020 ac. Pop. 24,872.

TIPUANI, a vil. Bolivia, near La Paz, on a stream of its own name. It consists of 150 houses, formed of the trunks of palm-trees; and is a dirty, unhealthy place. It rose in consequence of important mines in its vicinity, which being wrought out, the place has sunk into obscurity.—(*Bull. Soc. Geo.*, 1852.)

TIPUTINI, a river, Ecuador, which rises about lat. 1° 30' S.; lon. 76° 30' W.; flows E., and joins r. bank Napo, after a course of about 80 m.

TIRAJANA (SAN BARTOLOME-DE), or **TUNTE**, a tn. Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria; with a primary school, a church, and in the vicinity two hermitages; six flour-mills, and manufacture of palm-mats, which, with olives and pine-timber, are sold in Las-Palmas. Pop. 3456.

TIRAN, an isl. Red Sea, entrance to the Gulf of Akaba, the most W. of the Pirate Islands; surrounded with sandbanks.

TIRANA, or **TERRAN**, a tn. European Turkey, Albania, 122 m. N.W. Janina; with a fort above the walls.

TIRANSCRAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 8568 ac. P. 719.

TIRANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. E. by N. Sondrio, cap. dist., in the Valtellone, on the Adda. It is a handsome place; with a number of elegant mansions, a superior court of justice, a magnificent parish and an auxiliary church, a sanctuary of the Virgin which attracts numerous pilgrims, and a weekly market. Pop. 4282.

TIRASPOL, or **TIESPOL**, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circle, l. bank Dniester, in which there are here several finely wooded islands, 52 m. N.W. Odessa. It consists of regularly-built houses and straight and spacious streets; with two churches, and some general trade. Pop. (1850), 5378.

VOL. II.

TIREBOLI, a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 45 m. W. Trebizond, l. bank and at the mouth of the Kar-shoot or Tireboli-su, in the Black Sea; lat. 41° 0' N.; lon. 38° 50' E. It is embosomed in wooded hills overhanging the sea; and has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.

TIREE, an isl. Scotland, co. Argyre, one of the Inner Hebrides, 15 m. W. isl. Mull; lat. (S. end) 56° 26' N.; lon. 6° 57' W.; about 13 m. long, and 3 m. to 6 m. broad. It is generally low and even, coasts flat and sandy; soil various, for the greater part light and sandy, in some places a tenacious clay, in others a deep rich loam. Nearly in the centre of the island is a plain of upwards of 1500 ac., affording rich summer-pasture. The rocks are generally of whinstone, granite, and primitive limestone. Marble, both white and of a variegated colour, is found. There are two Established churches on the island, a Free church, and several Dissenting places of worship. Pop. 3709.

TIREE and **COLL**, par. Scot. Argyre; 12 m. by 4 m. Pop. 5833.

TIROCHIL, a tn. Walachia, l. bank Schyl, 145 m. W.N.W. Bucharest, on the road to Transylvania by the Vulcan Pass.

TIRHOOT, a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar; lat. 25° to 26° 40' N.; lon. 85° to 87° E.; stretching from Nepal on the N. to the Ganges in the S., and bounded W. by the dist. Sarun, E. by Purneah, and S.E. by Bhagul-pore; greatest length, 126 m.; breadth, 86 m.; area, 7400 sq. m. The Gunduck forms a part of the W. boundary, and like all the other rivers, has a S. course to the Ganges. The surface is undulating, beautifully wooded, and in many places very picturesque; the climate is comparatively cool, and much more healthy to Europeans than to natives, except in the jungles and swampy tracts, termed the *terai*, on the Nepal frontier. This is one of the principal districts in India for the culture of indigo, rice, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat, and other grains; cotton, and numerous fruits, and other vegetable products, are raised; soda and nitre effloresce on the soil in great quantities. About one-eighth only of the inhabitants are Mahometans, the rest being chiefly Hindoos. Cotton, hempen, and woollen fabrics, combs, and pottery are manufactured. Principal towns—Mozuffierpoor (the capital), and Durbungah. Pop. 2,400,000.—(*Trigon Survey of India; Bengal and Agra Gazetteer*; &c.)

TIRIOLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and N.W. Catanzaro, between the Coraci and the Lamato; with two parish churches and a convent.

TIRLEMONT [Flemish, *Thienen*; Latin, *Thena*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Grande Geete, and the railway from Louvain to Liège, 25 m. E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, which are above 4 m. in circuit, but a large part of the space inclosed by them is occupied by gardens. It is entered by six gates, and has generally well-laid-out streets, several squares, particularly that of the market, near the centre of the town, in which are the townhouse, a modern edifice, and the Gothic church of Notre Dame, founded in the end of the 13th century, and rebuilt in the 15th century. On the top of a little hill stands the parish church of St. Germain, with a Romanesque tower. There are also an hospital and asylum for the aged, and excellent cavalry-barracks. Tirlemont possesses a college, an academy of design, communal and private schools, a reading and a musical society, an orphan society, and several religious confraternities; has manufactures of woollen stuffs and blankets, flannel and hosiery, salt, beet-root sugar, soap, leather; also malt, oil, and flour mills, gin-distilleries, and breweries, in which an esteemed white beer is made; and a trade in corn, wool, horned cattle, and swine, for which seven annual fairs are held. P. 8362.

TIRLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1850 ac. Pop. 526.

TIRNOVA, **TIRNAVA**, or **TERNOVA**, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, 76 m. W. by S. Shumla, on the Jantra, inclosed by a wall. It has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues, and is the see of a Greek bishop. Pop. 12,000.

TIRSCHENREUTH, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 34 m. E. Baureith; with a court of justice, three churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 2300.

TIRSI, or **ORISTANO** [anc. *Thyrus*], the largest river in isl. Sardinia. It rises in div. Sassari, prov. Ozieri; flows S.W., receiving numerous affluentia, of which the largest is the Massari, and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the gulf

about 3 m. below the town of Oristano. It becomes fordable near its mouth in very dry summers, but in winter often causes great damage by its inundations, from which large tracts are protected by means of expensive embankments.

TISARAN, par. Irel. King's co.; 7210 ac. Pop. 1576.

TISAXON, par. Irel. Cork; 1347 ac. Pop. 284.

TISBURY, two pars. Eng. Wilts; including Wardour, area, 7355 ac.—1, (*East*). P. 945.—2, (*West*). P. 680.

TISBURY, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, occupying the central part of Martha's Vineyard. P. 1520.

TISCHNOWITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N.W. Brünn, l. bank Schwarzwawa; with a court of justice, a parish church; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in wool. Pop. 1699.

TISCOFFIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4709 ac. P. 1122.

TISIARA, par. Irel. Roscommon; 8482 ac. Pop. 2031.

TISSINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2316 ac. Pop. 344.

TISTED, two pars. Eng. Hants.—1, (*East*); 2602 ac. Pop. 229.—2, (*West*); 2268 ac. Pop. 268.

TITCHBORNE, par. Eng. Hants; 3060 ac. P. 378.

TITCHFIELD, a tn. and par. England, Hampshire, pleasantly situated in a valley on the Aire, about 1½ m. W. of the Gosport and Portsmouth branch of the Southampton railway, and 8 m. S.E. Southampton. It is well built; and has a handsome parish church, with some fine monuments; an Independent chapel, national schools; manufactures of bricks and parchment, several breweries and corn-mills, and

a weekly corn-market. On the site, and from the materials of an abbey which existed in its vicinity, a mansion-house was erected, in which Charles I. concealed himself after his flight from Hampton Court. The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou is said to have been celebrated here. Area of par., 17,512 ac. Pop. 3956.

TITCHMARSH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 4480 ac. P. 308.

TITCHWELL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1627 ac. P. 163.

TITEL, or **TITTEL**, a vil. Hungary, co. Bacs, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Danube, 22 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein. It is the head-quarters of a Csarkist battalion, and a steam-boat station; and has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a German normal and a Greek school, an arsenal, and building-docks. Pop. 2840.

TITESKIN, par. Irel. Cork; 1145 ac. Pop. 371.

TITICACA, a lake, S. America, on the S. frontiers of Peru, and the N.W. frontiers of Bolivia, in the centre of an alpine valley between two great cordilleras of the Andes; lat. 15° 15' to 16° 35' S.; and lon. 68° 40' to 70° W.; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 170 m.; greatest breadth, about 70 m.; area, roughly estimated at about 4000 geo. sq. m.; height above sea-level, 12,850 ft. It is of very irregular shape, penetrating far into the land in various directions, so as to form large bays, inclosed by projecting peninsulas. Two of these, towards the S., stretch so far across the lake, from opposite directions, as to leave only a very narrow channel, and thus divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. is by far the larger.



THE LAKE OF TITICACA.—From a Sketch by Lieut. Ashe, R.N.

It contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name, and lies near the S.W. shore, almost close to a N. projection of one of the peninsulas now mentioned. It contains many ruins, and is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco-Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared. The depth has not been accurately ascertained. No soundings deeper than 120 fathoms have been taken, but these were near the shore; it is believed that towards the centre the depth is much greater. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on its N. shore. Its only outlet is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity, and continues its course S.W. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras.

TITLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 1876 ac. Pop. 375.

TITLIS, a mountain-range, Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, on the frontiers of Uri and the Bernese Oberland. It is covered with glaciers, and attains the height of 11,414 ft. above sea-level.

TITO (Lt), a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza, in a low and marshy situation; with a very handsome church, and a convent. Pop. 4000.

TITSCHKEIN (NEU), a tn. Moravia. See NEUTITSCHKEIN.

TITSEY, par. Eng. Surrey; 1936 ac. Pop. 154.

TITTLESHALL-WITH-GODWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3364 ac. Pop. 615.

TITTMONING, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on a height above l. bank Salza, 55 m. E. Munich; with two churches, a chapel, a castle, a townhouse, and an infirmary. Pop. 1200.

TIUMEN, a tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. and 100 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Tyumenka with the Tura. Though built almost entirely of wood, it is a handsome thriving place; and has extensive warehouses, several churches, a mosque, a Tartar school; a bazaar and market well supplied with tea, fish, clothing, and domestic utensils of all sorts. A little gold is obtained from the high banks of the river, in the vicinity of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly Tartars. Pop. (1849), 14,337.

TIVerno, or **BIFerno** [anc. *Tifernus*], a river, Naples, rises a little W.N.W. Bojano, prov. Sannio; flows first E., then turns N.N.E., and falls, after a course of about 60 m., into the Adriatic, 3 m. S.S.E. Termoli.

TIVERTON, a market tn. and mun. and parl. bor. England, co. Devon, pleasantly situated, 12 m. N. by E. Exeter, on a height, in an angle formed by the Exe and Lowman, the former of which receives the latter a little below, and is crossed by a handsome stone-bridge, leading to a large suburb, called Westex, and on a branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It consists of several well-formed streets, and houses of respectable appearance; is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water; and has a large and handsome parish church, with a lofty tower; an elegant chapel of ease, in the Grecian style; Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels; a free grammar, blue-coat, national, British, and other schools; a spacious market-place, guildhall, assembly-rooms, theatre, and bridewell; important manufactures of bobinet, forming the staple of the town; two weekly markets, four annual cattle and two general fairs. By the Tiverton branch of the Great Western canal, a good deal of coal and limestone, &c., is im-

ported. The borough of Tiverton is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; and sends two members to Parliament. In the vicinity, on an eminence near the Exe, are the remains of an old castle. Area of par., 17,650 ac. Pop. 11,144.

TIVERTON, a vil. and township, U. States, Rhode Island, on the E. passage of Narraganset Bay, and connected with Rhode Island by a long stone-bridge, 18 m. S.E. by S. Providence. It has extensive manufactures, chiefly of calicoes, cassimeres, tweeds, thread, and coarse yarn; some vessels engaged in the fisheries, and a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 4699.

TIVETSHALL, two pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1, (*St. Margaret*); 1668 ac. P. 355.—2, (*St. Mary*); 1125 ac. P. 352.

TIVISSA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 28 m. W. Tarragona; with a townhouse, prison, hospital, a parish church, and two fountains; manufactures of oil, wax-candle, linen, brooms, panniers and baskets of palm, esparto-shoes, and charcoal; and flour-mills, distilleries, and brick and tile kilns. On September 30, and October 2 and 7, 1845, repeated shocks of an earthquake were felt here. Pop. 3787.

TIVOLI [anc. *Tibur*], a tn. Papal States, 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, l. bank Teverone, on a steep hill, about 850 ft. above the sea, commanding a fine view of Rome and its environs. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor; has steep, narrow, and ill-paved streets, and houses in general poorly built; with a modern handsome cathedral, and some other churches. It is rich in ancient remains; among them may be mentioned the temple of the Tiburtine sybil, a beautiful circular building, surrounded by Corinthian columns of stuccoed travertine; and adjoining it, the temple of Vesta, now converted into a church. One of the chief attractions of Tivoli is a series of fine artificial cascades, formed by the Teverone. Neither the trade nor the manufactures are of any consequence. Both the climate and the inhabitants have a bad name. The former is described by a popular distich, which bears that at all times either rain is falling, or wind blowing, or the death-bell tolling; and among the latter, crimes against the person are very common. Pop. 6323.

TIXALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 2352 ac. P. 221.

TIXOVER, par. Eng. Rutland; 1080 ac. P. 115.

TIZZANA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence, on a hill forming the N. base of Mount Albano, about 7 m. from Pistoja. It has a public square of a rectangular form, occupied partly by a church, and partly by a townhouse; and a trade in corn, silk, and particularly wine, some of which ranks as the best in Tuscany. Pop. 7714.

TIZZANO [Latin, *Titianum*], a vil. and com. duchy and 25 m. S. Parma, near r. bank torrent Parma, in a bleak and mountainous district; with an old castle, a primary school, and two annual cattle-fairs. Many of the inhabitants emigrate for employment. Pop. 2978.

TJANJOR, a tn. Java, cap. prov. Preanger, 53 m. S.E. Batavia. It is a neat place, with straight broad streets; and suffered from an eruption of the volcano Gede, and from an earthquake in 1834.

TJAYA, a tn. Tibet, 370 m. E. by N. Lassa; lat. 31° 45' N.; lon. 97° 45' E.

TJIDANI (De), a river, Java, prov. Buitenzorg, rises at the foot of Mount Pangerango, and falls into the Java Sea, after receiving numerous affluents.

TJILATJAP, a tn. Java, prov. Banjoemas, S. coast, 111 m. S.W. Samarang, on the bay of its name; with a good haven, presenting facilities for the shipping of produce.—**THE BAY** is formed by the island of Noessa Kembangan, on which two forts are erected.

TJIMANOK (De), a river, Java, prov. Preanger; flows N., and near Cape Indramajoi, joins the Java Sea by two arms. It is of great advantage to the inland navigation of the province, and for sending coffee, &c., to the coast for exportation.

TJIRINGIN, a maritime vil. Java, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Bantam, on the Strait of Sunda. It is the most flourishing place in the province. Inhabitants engaged in fishing and in agriculture. Pop. 1800.

TJÖRN, an isl. Sweden. See **TIOERN**.

TLALPAM, or **SAN AUGUSTIN-DI-LAS-CUEVAS**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and about 12 m. from Mexico, cap. dist. It contains a great number of beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season; and is celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three days, attracts numerous visitors, and furnishes scenes of gaiety and dissipation seldom equalled elsewhere.

TLALPUJAHUA (SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO DE), a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechoacan, cap. mining dist. of same name, in a beautiful mountain-region at the foot of the Cerro-del-Gallo, 8386 ft. above sea-level. The mines have been almost abandoned, but its inhabitants, chiefly Indians and Castes, still exceed 2000.

TLAMATH, a river, U. States, has its source in a lake of same name in Oregon; flows W. for some distance across part of California, then N.W., traversing a corner of Oregon, and falls into the Pacific.

TLASCALA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, between two mountains, on the Atoyac or Papagallo, 70 m. E. by S. Mexico. It is famous in Mexican history, and was once a place of great importance; and though stripped of its ancient grandeur and reduced to small dimensions, is still a handsome town, with regular streets and numerous specimens of tasteful architecture, both in its private dwellings and public edifices. Among the latter are the principal church, the townhall, bishop's palace, and a Franciscan convent, occupying the site of the chief *teocalli* of the ancient Tlascalans. In the town and its vicinity are numerous interesting remains. Pop. about 5000.

TLEMEN, **TLEMECEN**, or **TLEMSEN** [anc. *Tremis*, or *Tremici Colonia*], a tn. Algeria, prov. and 68 m. S.W. Oran, in a commanding position. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and has narrow streets, refreshed by numerous fountains; houses generally of one story, built of brick, stone, or clay, and, lime not being used externally, of a gloomy appearance. The citadel is an extensive structure of rectangular form, and in the neighbourhood are numerous interesting re-



TLEMEN. — From Matharel, Vues des Provinces d'Alger, &c.

mains of antiquity. It has manufactures of articles in iron, morocco-leather, carpets, and various fabrics in woolen, cotton, and linen; and is the seat of considerable trade, being from its vicinity to Morocco and the desert, the natural entrepot of the caravans coming from Fez, the desert furnishing ostrich-feathers, wool, and ivory, in exchange for groceries and manufactured articles. Tlemcen was occupied by the French in 1836, but was evacuated in 1837, in consequence of a treaty between General Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader. It was again occupied by the French in 1842. Pop. (1850), 9443.—(*Magasin Pittoresque*.)

TLUMATSCHAU, or **TLUMACOW**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near l. bank March, 6 m. S.E. Kremsir; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1253.

TMUTARAKAN, a tn. Russia. See **TAMAN**.

TNILAIA, a river, Russia, rises in W. of gov. Don Cossacks; flows very circuitously E.S.E., and after a course of about 120 m., joins r. bank Donetz.

TO-SZEGH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, on the Theiss, about 9 m. from Szolnok; with a R. Catholic church, a fishery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1649.

TOBAGO, an isl. British West Indies, Windward group; lat. (N. point) $11^{\circ} 25' N.$; lon. $60^{\circ} 32' W.$ (R.); 24 m. N.E. Trinidad; 32 m. long, by 12 m. broad. Area, 62,084 ac. It is an entire mass of rocks, rising with a steep ascent on the N.E., and descending gradually towards the S.W., with some small but picturesque valleys intervening. The highest part of the rock is towards the N.E. extremity, where it attains

victualling of ships navigating the sound, or that have been driven into it by adverse weather. Pop. 1547.

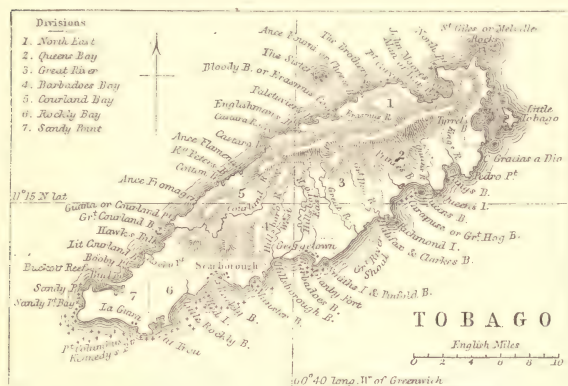
TOBITSCHAU, or **TOWACAW**, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz, on a height above r. bank March; with two churches, a synagogue, and a castle. Pop. 1916.

TOBLACH, a vil. Tyrol, circle Bruneck, dist. Welsberg; with a church and an almshouse. Pop. 1529.

TOBOL, a river, Siberia, rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Orenburg, on the frontiers of Independent Tartary; flows circuitously N.N.E. into gov. Tobolsk, and joins l. bank Irtysh at the town of Tobolsk, after a course of about 550 m. Its chief affluents are the Abuga, on the right; and the Ui, Isset, Tura, and Tavda, on the left.

TOBOLSK, a gov. of W. Siberia; lat. 54° to $73^{\circ} N.$; lon. 54° to $80^{\circ} E.$; and bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. gov. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, S. Omsk, and W. gov. Archangel, Perm, and Orenburg; greatest length, N. to S., about 1400 m.; greatest breadth, 900 m.; area, 423,460 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, though broken in some places by mountains of granite. On the W. frontier the Ural chain separates it from Archangel. From the extent of the government, and the many degrees of latitude over which it extends, the climate necessarily varies much in different localities, and the capabilities of the soil for cultivation present strong contrasts. The N. regions are covered with extensive marshes, heath, and stunted trees; in the centre forests of great extent, and often containing magnificent timber, occur; farther S., and more especially in the S.E., the land produces excellent natural pasture, and becomes well adapted for cultivation. Even here, however, saline steppes of a very sterile nature are not uncommon. The best tracts prevail along the banks of some of the streams, and yield corn in sufficient abundance not only to supply their own inhabitants, but also those of other less favoured districts of the government. The whole of the government, with a very minute exception, belongs to the basin of the Ob, which drains a greater part of it directly, and is augmented within it by numerous important tributaries, of which the Irtysh, Ishim, and Tobol are the most important. There are also many extensive lakes, which, as well as the rivers, are plentifully supplied with fish. Game in the forests abounds, and the hunting of it for the furs employs great numbers of the population. The minerals are understood to be of great value. Manufactures have not made much progress. The only articles deserving of notice are metals, glass, soap, and potash. Distilleries also are numerous. The transit trade carried on between China and the West is of great importance. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of Russians, many of them either exiles or descendants of exiles; Ostiaks, Samoyeds, Tunguzes, &c. The government is divided into nine circles—Tobolsk (the capital), Berezh, Jalutorovsk, Ishim, Kurgansk, Tarsk, Tiumen, Tukalinsk, and Turinsk. Pop. 600,000.

TOBOLSK, a tn., W. Siberia, cap. of above gov., l. bank Irtysh, at the confluence of the Tobol; lat. $58^{\circ} 12' N.$; lon. $63^{\circ} 20' E.$ It consists of the town proper, situated on an elevated flat, and surrounded by a strong brick-wall, flanked with towers and bastions; and of an extensive suburb, situated on the banks of the river, in a position so low as to be often exposed to inundation. The houses, almost all of wood, with the exception of the public edifices, usually of brick or stone, are in general well built, and have a substantial and often a very handsome appearance; the streets, for the most part spacious, and laid out with much regularity, either parallel to the river or at right angles to it, have generally log-ways either in the middle or at the sides. The public buildings include a cathedral, with five roundish cupolas, and a lofty belfry, which, rising above the heights in the vicinity of the town, form a conspicuous object at a great distance; 17 other churches, most of them in the Ryzantine



an elevation of about 900 ft. The N.W. part is the least mountainous; on the S. it terminates in broken plains and lowlands. It is well watered by rivulets and streams, rising in the interior, and passing over the lowlands to the sea. It has several good harbours along the N. coast for vessels of 150 tons, and a few also on the S. coast. Tobago is beyond the range of hurricanes, but is extremely unhealthy to Europeans. The produce of the island consists exclusively of sugar, molasses, and rum.

Tobago has a local legislature, consisting of a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, and a house of assembly of 16 elected members. There are three Episcopal churches and two chapels, five Wesleyan, and two Moravian places of worship, four free or public schools, and five private ones. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Principal town, Scarborough, on the S.W. side of the island, along the sea-shore. P. 13,027.

TOBARRA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Albacete. It has a townhouse, an hospital, several primary schools, a parish church with a chapel of ease, a suppressed convent, and a fountain; manufactures of linens, serges, counterpanes; and nine flour, five oil, and two fulling mills. Near it is a hermitage, and a tonic mineral-spring, with good stone-baths. Pop. 8818.

TOLBERCURRY, a tn. Ireland. See **TUBBERCURRY**.

TOBEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, S.W. Constance; with a R. Catholic church and school, and a house of correction. Pop. 1279.

TOLBEK, par. Irel. Wicklow; 1423 ac. Pop. 352.

TOLBERMORY, a seaport tn. Scotland, co. Argyll, cap. isl. of Mull, at its N.E. extremity, on the sound or strait of Mull; lat. $56^{\circ} 38' N.$; lon. $6^{\circ} W.$ It is beautifully situated at the extremity of the inner recess of a close bay, protected from the winds and waves by a low island. The houses stretch along the shore, and are generally well built, and of a neat appearance. There are an Established and a Free church, a school supported by Government, and a school of industry; a distillery, and some boat-building yards. The harbour is capacious and easy of access, and has two commodious quays. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Tolbermory has of late years become a thriving seaport, and is frequented by numerous steamers, and by most of the vessels trading from the W. ports of Britain to the N. of Europe. It was commenced about 50 years ago, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of the British Fisheries, to whom it still belongs. But its chief dependence is on the

style, with windowed domes, and a tower at their E. extremity, and several of them attached to monastic buildings; the governor's residence, a handsome structure, remarkable alike for its simplicity and its grand façades; the archbishop's palace, the post-office, on a colossal scale, rendered necessary by the very extensive correspondence of which it is the centre; the council-house, situated, with some other public offices, in the large market-place; the bazaar, in the same locality, consisting, like almost all the Russian *Gostinnoi Dvory*, of a large quadrangular court, inclosed by rows of shops, standing under a common roof, and well supplied with all kinds of European and Chinese merchandise; the arsenal, barracks, hospital, and poorhouse; theatre, ecclesiastical seminary, central, Lancastrian, and other schools. The manufactures, not of much importance, and almost entirely domestic, consist chiefly of linen cloth, silk-ribbons, caps lined with swans'-down, and covered with feathers, at once waterproof and ornamental; dresses of reindeer-skin, leather, soap, candles, and glass. Tobolsk has a harbour in the Irish, which carries on a considerable trade, and presents a very busy scene, particularly in spring, when vast quantities of European merchandise are transported into it. The trade by land, carried on partly by the nomadic tribes, and partly by means of caravans from Bokhara and China, is still more important. It consists chiefly in furs, tea, Chinese silks, both Bokharian and Chinese cotton goods, skins, corn, cattle, and fish, extensively taken in the Tobol and the Ob. Pop. (1842), 14,246.

TOBOSO (El), a tn. New Castile, prov. and about 50 m. from Toledo; with a handsome and richly-decorated church, two nurseries, a courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of wool, and a trade in wine, wax, and chocolate. This place has been immortalized by Cervantes, who gives the heroine on whom Don Quixote fixes his affections, the name of Dulcinea-del-Toboso. Pop. 1550.

TOBY'S CREEK, a river, U. States, which is formed at Coopersfort, Pennsylvania, by the union of two streams; flows S.W., and joins I. bank Alleghany at Foxburg, about 20 m. below Franklin, after a course of nearly 60 m., during a large part of which it is navigated by boats.

TOCANTINS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 210 m. N.E. Goyaz, I. bank Bacalhão, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The mines to which it owes its existence were at first remarkably rich, but have long ceased to be productive, though many of the inhabitants still persist in working them. It contains four churches, and a primary school. Some of the inhabitants feed cattle, but they are much annoyed by a wild tribe of Indians called Caiapós.

TOCANTINS, a river, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, formed by the union of the Almas and Maranhão, nearly in lat. 14° S.; it flows almost due N., receiving the Paraman, the Manoel-Alves-Salobre, the Somno, and the Manoel-Alves-Septentrional on the right, and the Taboca and numerous small streams on the left. On reaching the N. confines of Goyaz, it makes a large and circuitous bend to the W., till it reaches the town of São-João-das-duas-Barras, in lat. 6° S. Here it is joined and doubled in volume by the Araguaia, and flowing almost due N. across prov. Para, and receiving in succession the Sandé on the left, and the Moju and Guama on the right, falls into the Para about 70 m. S.W. the town of Belem or Para. Its course, under its own proper name, is about 1000 m., and at the town of Cometa, where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 m. wide. The tide ascends to Fort Alcobaca, 300 m. from the sea.

TOCAT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **TOKAT**.

TOCCO, two tns. Naples.—1, A tn. prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 16 m. S.W. Chieti, near r. bank Pescara; with five convents and an hospital. Pop. 3040.—2, A tn. prov. Principato-Ultra, N.W. Avellino, at the N. foot of Mount Taburno.

TOCE, **TOCCIA**, or **TOSA**, a river, Sardinian States, rises in Mount Gries, in the Helvetic Alps, on the frontiers of the Swiss can. Tessin; flows S.S.E., traversing the valleys of Formazza, Antigorio, and Ossola, and after a course of about 48 m., falls into a small bay of same name on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, opposite to the Borromean Isles.

TOCINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 20 m. from Seville. It contains a handsome modern church, and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollens, several oil-mills, and a transit trade in corn. Pop. 1039.

TOCKENHAM, par. Eng. Wilts; 761 ac. Pop. 190.

TOCUYO, a tn. Venezuela, r. bank and near the source of river of same name, 35 m. N.E. Truxillo, in a fertile and extensive valley, in which much wheat is cultivated. It carries on an active trade in wheat and in salt from Coro; and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs, the wool of the Tocuyo sheep having a high reputation for blankets and kerseymeres. Pop. 6000.—The river rises in the N.W. declivities of the Paramo-de-las-Rosas, about 30 m. E. Truxillo; lat. 9° 0' N.; lon. 69° 55' W.; flows N.N.W. for 90 m., when it somewhat abruptly bends round to the N.E., and finally falls into the Caribbean Sea about 20 m. N.W. from the Gulf of Triste; total course, above 200 m., of which 100 m. are navigable from its mouth.

TODBERE, par. Eng. Dorset; 384 ac. Pop. 119.

TODDINGTON, an ancient market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford, 5 m. N. Dunstable; houses mostly of antique appearance, and irregularly built. It has a church, in the later English style; two Dissenting places of worship, and six almshouses. Straw-plait is made to a considerable extent, chiefly by young persons. Area of par., 5390 ac. P. 2438.

TODDINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1857 ac. P. 189.

TODENHAM, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2477 ac. P. 462.

TODI [anc. *Tudertum*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 24 m. S. by E. Perugia. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes; two other churches, and numerous convents and nunneries. Part of the ancient Etruscan walls still remain, and furnish one of the most perfect specimens of the masonry of Etruria. Pope Martin I. was born here; and in the neighbourhood Narses, general of the Emperor Justinian, defeated and slew Totila, king of the Goths. Pop. 2925.

TÖDIBERG, a summit, Swiss Alps. See **DÜMBERG**.

TODMORDEN, a tn. England, Yorkshire (W. Riding), in a beautiful and romantic valley, on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway, 19 m. N.E. Manchester. It consists of two principal streets, which are well built, well kept, and lighted with gas; and has a handsome modern church, with a square embattled tower; an ancient church, now ruinous; a Unitarian, an Independent, and two Methodist chapels; national and other schools, a benevolent society, a courthouse, and public hall; and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, both by hand and power looms. Pop. 7699.

TODTMOOS, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near St. Blasien; with a church. Pop. 1719.

TODTNAU, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and 7 m. N.E. Schönan, in the Schwarzwald, at the S. foot of the Feldberg; with a church, manufactures of brushes and matches, and a paper and a cotton mill. Pop. 1377.

TODWICK, par. Eng. York; 1860 ac. Pop. 660.

TOEBAN, a maritime vil. Java, prov. and 55 m. E. by S. Rembang. It is large and busy, lies on an excellent bay; and has an active trade in wood, and some boat-building.

TOEKOEKEMOU, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Carimata Passage; lat. 2° 31' S.; lon. 108° 36' 30" E.; with a high hill at each end.

TOEM, par. Irel. Tipperary; 12,278 ac. Pop. 3521.

TOFT, five pars. England.—1, Cambridge; 1242 ac. Pop. 360.—2, (*Monks*), Norfolk; 2238 ac. Pop. 421.—3, (*next Newton*), Lincoln; 1293 ac. Pop. 77.—4, (*-Trees*), Norfolk; 1184 ac. Pop. 68.—5, (*West*), Norfolk; 3051 ac. P. 191.

TOGGENBURG, the name given to the long and fertile valley of the Thur, in the Swiss can. St. Gall. It stretches for about 40 m., from Wyl up to the sources of the Thur, and is inclosed by lofty mountains, on the N. by the Sentis, and on the S. by the peaks of the Kurfürsten. It was once governed by its own counts, and is now subdivided into two districts. It is well peopled by industrious inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton and muslin manufacture.

TOGYER, a vil. Hungary, Higher Theiss, co. Torontal, about 12 m. from Margitta; with a Greek church, and a trade in cattle and timber. Pop. 1342.

TOIRANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 5 m. N. Albenga, r. bank Barasione; with a church, and a remarkable stalactical grotto. Pop. 1416.

TOIROS, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, at the mouth of a small river which falls into the bay of the same name, 15 m. N. Natal. It is a well-built stirring-looking place, with a general air of comfort. It contains a church, and a primary school; and carries on a considerable

trade in salt, leather, hides, salt pork, and above all, cotton of excellent quality. The Bay of Toiros furnishes an excellent roadstead, in which vessels can lie in 4 to 5 fathoms, sheltered both from the S. and S.W. winds. P. (dist.), 4000.

TÖK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 8 m. from Vorosvar; with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1327.

TÖK, a river, Russia, rises about 50 m. N.N.W. Orenburg; flows circuitously W., and joins r. bank Samara a little above Buzuluk, after a course of 120 m.

TOKA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurangabad; lat. 19° 25' N.; lon. 75° 10' E.; on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Pera with the Godavary. Though of small extent, and containing only one Hindoo temple, it is a place of considerable religious resort. It has spacious and handsome ghats, descending to the water.

TOKAT, or **TOCAT**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N.W. Sivas; lat. 40° 7' N.; lon. 36° 30' E. It is surrounded on three sides by high limestone hills, which render the heat intolerable; and is commanded by two abrupt and almost perpendicular peaks, consisting of crystalline marble overlying beds of argillaceous schists, some of which are extremely hard and fissile, and break into large slabs, which are used as grave-stones by the Turks. The town itself is mean and dirty; the houses are mostly built of mud-bricks, dried in the sun, and which soon crumble to pieces; the streets



TOKAT.—From Sir R. Ker Porter's Travels in Syria and Persia.

narrow and filthy, and the bazaars, with exception of the Bezestan, which is a solid stone-built edifice, are mean and ill supplied. In the centre of the town is a large and handsome Armenian church. There are also several handsome old khans, and 15 mosques. There are here an extensive dyeing-establishment, another for printing on cotton; and manufactures of woollen, linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, carpets, and copper-vessels, and also a copper-foundry, at which the copper from the mines is refined before being sent to Constantinople. As a commercial mart, the importance of Tokat has passed away, the numerous fine khans are empty, and there is little bustle or animation in the streets. The missionary Henry Martin died here, October 16, 1812, on his journey home from India. Pop. about 100,000.

TOKAY, or **TISZA-TOKAY**, a tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. and 27 m. S.W. Zemplin, on a lofty spur above r. bank Bodrog, near its confluence with the Theiss, which is here crossed by a large wooden bridge. It is surrounded by a chain of hills, covered with vineyards, which produce the famous wine bearing its name; contains a Protestant, R. Catholic, Greek united, and Greek non-united church; and has several important annual fairs. Carnelians and other fine pebbles are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5712.

TOKEN-BESSEYS, or **TOUCAMBARO**, a large group of isls., Indian Archipelago, the most N.W.; in lat. 5° 15' 30" S.; lon. 123° 33' E. They are of moderate elevation, extending nearly N.N.W. and S.S.E., their W. sides forming the E. boundary of the channel, on the outside of isl. Booton. Most of them are inhabited and cultivated, abounding in cocoa-nuts; but they are destitute of anchorage.

TOKO-LABO HARBOUR, New Zealand. See COOPER (PORT).

TÖKÖLE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and S. Pesth, on Raczkevi, an island of the Danube. It has a R. Catholic church, an old castle, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1841.

TOLCSVA (NAGR-), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, dist. and 24 m. N.W. Tokay; with a Protestant and a Greek church, a bathing-establishment, and several good mansion-houses. Pop. 3629.

TOLEDO, a prov. Spain, New Castile, bounded, N. by provs. Madrid and Avila, E. Cuenca, S. Ciudad-Real, and W. Caceres; area, 4215 geo. sq. m. It is encircled by chains of mountains, chiefly belonging to the Carpetan cordillera and the sierras of Guadalupe, and for the most part arid, precipitous, and with but slight vegetation; divided by deep gorges and sombre valleys, which are difficult of access and cultivation, and have little communication with one another; those, however, on the S., called Montes-de-Toledo, have their slopes and skirts covered with trees and plants, forming immense groves and tangled thickets. In the centre of the province are extensive plains, with a sandy and calcareous soil, destitute of trees, but fertile and capable of growing all sorts of plants. The province is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tagus, and is watered by many of its tributaries—the Jarama, Guadarrama, Albereche, and Tietar, on its right bank; and the Algodor, Guajaraz, Torcon, Zedena, Pusa, Sangrera, Cedron, and others, on the left. The Gignela also, with its tributaries the Rianzares and Amarguillo, flow through it towards the Guadiana. Besides the cerealia, its productions comprise lentils, pease, kidney-beans, vetches, potatoes, chestnuts, barilla, melons, lemons and oranges, anise, cummin, saffron, silk, flax, esparto, oil, and wine; it maintains, however, but a small number of sheep and goats, and still fewer mules and horses; and there are no horned cattle except those employed in tillage. This province is particularly rich in metallic veins, producing gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, and tin; cinnabar, alum, bismuth, coal, ochre, and graphite are also met with. It was once celebrated for its manufactures, which have now sunk to comparative insignificance, and consist chiefly of the silk stuffs and gallons of Talavera and Toledo, ordinary woollen stuffs, earthenware, soap, saltpetre, swords, &c. Almost all the products of the soil are required for home consumption, so that the exports are limited to the manufactures of Talavera, and that too in small quantity. The number attending school in this province does not exceed five per cent. of the population. Pop. 330,000.

TOLEDO [anc. *Tolatum*], a city, Spain, cap. above prov., and once the cap. of the kingdom, 37 m. W.S.W. Madrid; on a high, rocky site, 2400 ft. above sea level, surrounded E., S., and W. by the Tagus, which embraces it in the form of a horse-shoe. It is encompassed by two walls, originally Roman, but repeatedly repaired and enlarged by the Goths, Moors, and Spaniards. There are two bridges over the river, at the extremities of the horse-shoe; the height of both is about 100 ft. One of them leads to the gates of the city, which are defended by towers on each side, and give entrance to a kind of esplanade, in which are two other gates, one leading to the *Zocodover*—a name familiar to the readers of *Don Quixote* and *Lasarillo de Tormes*—and the other to the *alcazar*. Altogether, Toledo has nine gates, some of which are fine specimens of Moorish architecture. Nothing can be more imposing than the view of the city when seen from afar; but within, decay is everywhere visible. The streets are steep and tortuous; and though the town is deficient in water, it is clean. The houses, generally three or four stories high, are massive and spacious structures in the Moorish style, and each family has its own separate dwelling. Among the grand structures of this most picturesque old city towers the cathedral, in its centre, with multitudinous churches and convents, many now silent as the tombs, clustering around it. What the foreign foe began, the domestic reformer completed, as, by the appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues, the means were taken away by which this priestly capital existed. Formerly it contained, besides the cathedral, 20 parish and six Musarabic churches, nine chapels, three colleges, 14 convents, 23 nurseries, nine hospitals for males, and one for females, but its population was then 200,000. The cathedral, built

on the site of an earlier one, which had been also a mosque, was founded in 1226 by St. Ferdinand, who himself laid the first stone, and was completed in 1492. It is for the most part in the purest Gothic style. In its principal or W. façade are three portals—the largest and most highly enriched in the centre—and a tower 324 ft. in height, which rises in a thin spire, encircled as with crowns of thorns. Its painted windows are superb. The length of the building is 404 ft.; and it has five naves, supported by 84 piers, the central one 160 ft. high. The library consists of 7000 vols., and has a good collection of Greek, Latin, and Arabic MSS. Cordova, Jaen, Carthage, Cuenca, Sigüenza, Segovia, Osma, and Valladolid are suffragans to the primate of Toledo. The chapter was truly imperial, and consisted of nearly 100 dignitaries and prebendaries. Some of the older archbishops were great in peace and war, and among the most illustrious were Rodrigo, Fonseca, Mendoza, and Ximenez. Outside the town stands the basilica of Santa Leocadia, built in 1200, a church of great repute in ancient times, and in which were held many of the councils of Toledo. The parish churches now consist of two Musarabic and nine Latin, the former appellation being given to those in which the Gothic ritual was retained, and which existed during the domination of the Arabs, one of whose captains was called Muza. Among the parish churches the most remarkable is *Nostra Señora del Tránsito*. The grand altar is in the Gothic style, but the edifice itself is Saracenic, and the finest specimen of that architecture which Toledo

the educational establishments the most important are the military school, which contains 600 cadets; an academy for the higher branches of education, attended by 78 pupils; a Seminario-Conciliar, founded in consequence of the suppression of the university, to supply the want of ecclesiastical instruction, containing 97 students; a college for young ladies of rank; a school of fine arts, in which 120 to 130 pupils are taught gratuitously in mathematics and drawing. There are also various public and private schools for primary education. The principal library in Toledo is that called the Provincial, composed of the ancient archiepiscopal collection and about 40,000 vols. gathered from the suppressed convents, the aggregate number being now 70,000 vols. Attached to this library is a cabinet of mineralogy and zoology. There are also a lyceum for lyric and dramatic entertainments, an indifferent theatre, and a museum containing 300 pictures, collected from the convents; with exception of several by Spagnoletto and a few others, they possess little merit. Outside the town are three planted promenades, and within the city are several without trees on the banks of the river; the most frequented, however, is that in the Plaza-de-Zocodover, which forms a sort of triangle. Zocodover in Arabic signifies 'place for cattle'; and here were formerly held the bull-fights, the game of jereed, the *autos-da-fé*, and the markets. Toledo has but few fountains, and the town is for the most part supplied from the river, the water being carried up by donkeys. The Romans stemmed the defile with a gigantic viaduct and aqueduct, which ran from the Puerto-de-Tébenes, distant 28 m., but which has now almost entirely disappeared. When the Moors conquered Toledo, there was an enormous *noria* or water-wheel, 90 cubits high, which forced up water by pipes; a work of the Jews, who introduced the hydraulics of the East. Charles V. caused it to be repaired in 1565, and in 1568 it raised 600,000 buckets of water daily. It was afterwards damaged by an inundation, and never repaired; and the roofless engine-house now forms a picturesque ruin.



THE BRIDGE OF ALCANTARA, TOLEDO.—From Chapey, L'Esagne.

possesses. There still remain 19 nunneries, containing altogether about 180 nuns; and of the monasteries some are in ruins, and others converted to secular purposes. Growing as it were out of the rock, and commanding the W. approach of the city, rise the remains of the palace castle, built by King Wamba in 674; the masonry is truly Cyclopean. The *alcázar* or palace and fortress is the most striking feature of a city which it once defended and now adorns. This superb and gigantic edifice, placed in the most commanding site, was repeatedly altered and enlarged, until Charles V. introduced a considerable change in its plan, which was completed in 1551. The whole was burned, in the war of succession, by the Portuguese general, Alatala. Cardinal Lorenzana, who died in 1804, repaired the ruins, and converted them into a Casa-de-Caridad, in which paupers were employed in silk-weaving. These were ejected at the invasion by the French, who seized the funds and converted the asylum into a barrack, which was burned by Soult's troops when evacuating the half-ruined city. Beside the episcopal palace stands the town-house, built in 1618. Near the Zocodover is the Hospital-de-la-Cruz, now used as a foundling hospital, founded by the great Mendoza, Cardinal de Santa Croce. This building was one of the gems of the world, nor can any chasing of Cellini surpass the elegant portal. The general style of the edifice is the transition from florid Gothic to the classical and renaissance. There are also a Casa-de-Caridad, an Hospital-de-Misericordia, and several other charitable foundations. Among

also greatly decayed, in consequence of the diminution of the cathedral revenues. The other manufactures consist of silk lace and ribbons, serges, taffeta and silk handkerchiefs, stockings and caps, frieze, leather, hats, earthenware, bricks and tiles; besides numerous oil and flour mills, nine chocolate-mills, three fulling-mills, and seven silk dye-works.

When Toledo was taken by Marius Fulvius, 193 B.C., it was, according to Livy, 'a small town, built on a strong position.' Leovigildo, under whom the Gothic monarchy was consolidated, removed his court from Seville, and made Toledo the capital of Spain. The Goths, who have been unjustly stigmatized as destructive barbarians, repaired and improved the city, bridges, and Roman walls. Toledo opened its gates in 1808 to the French, who signalized their entry by the burning of the sumptuous Franciscan convent, with its important archives and library; and on evacuating the city in 1813, they set on fire the *alcázar*. Pop. 13,580.

TOLEDO, a town, U. States, Ohio, on the Maumee, near its mouth in Maumee Bay, 134 m. N.N.W. Columbus. It extends for nearly 1 m. along the river; and has Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches. Insignificant manufactures; but an important trade in course of rapid development. Pop. (1850), 3819.

TOLENTINO [anc. *Picenum*], a town, Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. S.W. Macerata, I. bank Tienti. It is entered by a Gothic gateway, which presents one of the most interesting and best-preserved specimens of the castellated architecture

of the middle ages; and has a cathedral, originally a Gothic edifice, but very much altered. Tolentino has acquired some celebrity from the humiliating treaty which was dictated to Pope Pius VI. in 1797, by the French, headed by Bonaparte. In 1815, a sanguinary battle, fought in the neighbourhood, sealed the fate of Murat, who, at the head of the Neapolitans, was defeated by the Austrians under Bianchi. Pop. 9437.

TOLFA, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 11 m. E.N.E. Civita-Vecchia. A rich alum mine, belonging to the government, is extensively worked here, and furnishes the material of a considerable export. The alum-works are on a very large scale. Pop. 1060.

TOLKEMIT, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. E. Danzig, S. shore, Frische-Haff; with a R. Catholic church, an extensive fishery, and a mill. Pop. 2308.

TOLLAND, par. Eng. Somerset; 824 ac. Pop. 147.

TOLLAND, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, on the Willimantic, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railway, 18 m. N.E. by E. Hartford. It stands on an elevated plain; and has three churches, a courthouse, and jail. Pop. 1410.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, par. Eng. Wilts; 2807 ac. P. 574.

TOLLESE, a river, Germany, rises in Meklenburg-Strelitz; flows circuitously N.N.W. to Neu-Brandenburg, where it forms a lake of same name; then almost due N. past Treptow, forming the boundary between Meklenburg-Strelitz and the Prussian prov. Pomerania; then N.W. to Demmin, where it joins the Peene, after a course of about 50 m.

TOLLER, two pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (*Eratrum*); 500 ac. Pop. 54.—2, (*Porcorum*); 3143 ac. Pop. 527.

TOLLERTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1240 ac. Pop. 157.

TOLLESBURY, par. Eng. Essex; 10,638 ac. P. 1193.

TOLLESHUNT, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*D'Arcy*); 3371 ac. Pop. 792.—2, (*Knights*); 2079 ac. Pop. 371.—3, (*Major*); 2344 ac. Pop. 479.

TOLLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 7 m. E. Chieti, on a hill. It has two churches. Pop. 2100.

TOLMEZZO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 25 m. N.N.W. Udine. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, both in a dilapidated state; has several courts and public offices, three parish churches, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2000.

TOLNA, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by Veszprim and Stuhlweissenburg, E. Pesth, S. Baranya, and W. and N.W. Sümegh; area, 1398 sq. m. With the exception of some hills, particularly in the S., it is generally flat, and in the E. is traversed throughout its whole length by the Danube, which, notwithstanding of the numerous strong dykes built along its banks, often inundates extensive tracts, and has formed several morasses and islands. The chief river of the interior is the Sarvitz. The soil is generally remarkable for its fertility, and grows large crops of corn, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leave a considerable surplus for exportation. Wine also, both red and white, of good quality, and tobacco, are extensively produced; and fruit abounds. Numerous fine cattle are fattened in the meadows, and the rivers are amply supplied with fish. Tolna is divided into four districts—Simontornya (the capital), Földvár, Volgyseg, and Dombóvár. Pop. 183,886.

TOLNA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of same name, r. bank Danube, 35 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen; with a handsome chateau, a potash-refinery, and an important fishery in the Danube. Pop. 5771.

TOLQAR, or **TULOROK**. See **SOLIBABOO**.

TOLOCZYN, or **TOLUTCHIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.W. Mohilev, l. bank Druetz; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a synagogue, a monastery, and a Jewish school.

TOLOMETA [anc. *Ptolemais*], a tn. regency Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N.E. Bengazi; with a small roadstead, and a magnificent reservoir of water, the remains of a temple, theatres, an amphitheatre, a barrack, and other interesting antiquities.

TOLON-NOOR, Mongolia. See **CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME**.

TOLOSA, a city, Spain, Bascay, cap. prov. Guipuzcoa, 35 m. S.W. Bayonne, on the Oria, across which it is approached by two magnificent bridges. It consists of six parallel and three transverse streets, well paved, and provided with lamps; and the houses, which are built according to a regular

plan, are all of stone, and have iron-balconies. There are several squares, one appropriated to public diversions, and another used as a market. Tolosa abounds in *casas-solares*, the family-houses of men of ancient pedigree. Among the public buildings and institutions are a spacious shambles, a flesh-market, storehouse, custom-house, parish church, a sumptuous temple, with three naves; nunnery, with a church, used for public worship; suppressed convent, converted into a barrack; public chapel, two townhouses, various schools for primary and advanced education, a college, in which there are 11 professors, &c.; an academy of design and mathematics, and a benevolent institution, with separate departments for paupers, the sick poor, indigent children and orphans, and foundlings. The inhabitants of the suburbs are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the town the principal branches of industry are the handicrafts of masons, bricklayers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, smiths, who used, before the establishment of the manufactory of arms in the Asturias, to make bayonets and swords for the army, but are now engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements for America, as well as the home market; balconies, kitchen-ranges, locks, &c. There are also two cast-iron works, two machine-shops, three paper-mills, and a large and handsome factory of fine cloths, besides various flour-mills. Tolosa was held by the French from 1808 to 1813, when the allied army, under General Graham, compelled the garrison to evacuate. P. 8000.

TOLOTLAN, or **TOLOLATLAN**, river, Mexico (*which see*).

TOLOX, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. W. Malaga; with a townhouse, two endowed schools, a church, and hermitage; four flour-mills, and three for oil. Pop. (agricultural), 1999.

TOLPUDDLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 2039 ac. Pop. 354.

TOLTES, or **CSASZAR**, a vil. Hungary, co. Pesth, about 9 m. from Kalocza; with a trade in wine. Pop. 1207.

TOLU, a seaport tn. New Granada, prov. and 65 m. S. Cartagena, at the head of the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbour; and the adjoining country is fertile in corn, producing also dye-woods, and the aromatic balsam of Tolu.

TOLUCA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 20 m. S.W. Mexico, beautifully situated in a valley of same name, 8606 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built, handsome place; and is celebrated for its hams and sausages, its soap and candles. The lofty volcanic mountain called Nevada-de-Toluca is within the district.

TOLVE, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 12 m. E.N.E. Potenza; with two convents, and three almshouses. Pop. 3380.

TOI-WUISK, or **TOLVYSKOI**, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, not far from Lake Onega, and 90 m. from Petrozavodsk. It has mines of copper, and slate-quarries. Pop. 1300.

TÖLZ, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., r. bank Isar, 25 m. S. Munich. It is well built; has four churches, three chapels, a Latin school, Franciscan hospitium and infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a wax-refinery, saltpetre-works, numerous breweries, three iron and many other mills; and a trade in wood, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3092.

TOM, a river, Siberia, rises in the mountains on the frontiers of govts. Yeniseisk and Tomsk; flows circuitously N.N.W., and about 26 m. below the town of Tomsk, joins r. bank Ob, after a course of about 280 m. Its chief affluents are the Mrassa and Kondoma, which join it in the early part of its course on the left.

TOM-HO, a river, China, descends from the mountains near the S. frontiers of prov. Shense, enters prov. Sechuen; flows S.S.W., and joins l. bank Kialing a little below Paoning, after a course of about 100 m.

TOMANTOUL, a vil. Scotland, co. and 42 m. S.W. Banff, on a tract of table-land overlooking the Avon; with a spacious square, and a neat substantial church. Pop. 641.

TOMASZOW, two places, Russian Poland:—1, A tn., 70 m. S.E. Lublin; with important manufactures of porcelain and stone ware, and a considerable trade in two beverages, called *wiaznik* and *matimik*, prepared from honey and fruit. Pop. 2980.—2, A tn., 62 m. S.W. Warsaw, on an elevated and healthy site, in the neighbourhood of immense forests, l. bank Pilica, which is here navigable, and receives the Wolborka. It was founded in 1822; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has extensive manufactures of

fine woollen cloth, and plain and printed cottons; dye-works, two worsted-mills, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works; and being admirably situated, carries on an extensive trade. Near it are extensive iron-mines. Pop. 5000.

TOMBARO, volcano. See **SUMBAWA**.

TOMBIGBEE, a river, U. States, rises in Mississippi; flows S. by E. through the N.E. of that state, and the S.W. of Alabama, and after a course of about 500 m., joins the Alabama in forming the Mobile river. It is navigable for large vessels for nine months in the year, and for steam-boats to Columbus in Mississippi. It has several affluents, of which the Black Warrior is the largest.

TOMBS (GREAT AND LITTLE), two isls. near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 20 m. S.S.W. isl. Kishim. The one is 4 m. to 5 m., the other 2 m. to 3 m. in circuit. They are both low and flat, uncultivated, and uninhabited. The larger, at which Nearchus anchored during his celebrated voyage, is partly covered with grass, and abounds with antelopes.

TOMBUCTOO, a city, Africa. See **TIMBUCTOO**.

TOMDELY, par. Irel. Limerick; 1324 ac. Pop. 281.

TOMELOSO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, prison, granaries, three schools, a church, and a hermitage; some linen-weaving, and esparto-manufactures. Pop. (agricultural), 4705.

TOMFINLOUGH, par. Irel. Clare; 6736 ac. P. 3181.

TOMGRANEY, par. Irel. Clare; 14,159 ac. P. 6673.

TOMHAGGARD, par. Irel. Wexford; 2180 ac. P. 826.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a vil., U. States, New York, 6 m. S. New York city, on the N.E. part of Staten Island, overlooking the Bay of New York. It is the quarantine station of New York, and has an extensive lazaretto and several commodious hospitals.

TOMREGAN, par. Irel. Cavan and Fermanagh; 10,678 ac. Pop. 3405.

TOMSK, a gov. of W. Siberia; lat. 49° to 61° N.; lon. 75° to 90° E.; bounded N. and N.W. by gov. Tobolsk, W. Omsk, S. the Chinese Empire, and E. and N.E. gov. Yeniseisk; greatest length, N. to S., about 750 m.; greatest breadth, about 600 m. Its S. frontier is covered by the Altai Mountains, which occupy a considerable width in that direction, but descending rapidly, give the whole government the form of a vast inclined plain descending towards the N., and giving the same direction to the numerous streams by which it is watered. These belong entirely to the basin of the Ob, which, rising in the S. of the government, traverses it circuitously, but centrally, and receives from it numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Bia, Tchumish, Tom, Tchuim, and Ket. There are also several large lakes, a chain of which, consisting chiefly of the Tchany and Soumy, covers a large expanse in the W. The N. part of the government is generally wild and desolate, and is roamed over by nomadic tribes. Towards the S. the country improves in appearance, the climate becomes milder, good crops are raised, and in some parts even melons grow in the open air. The pastures also become luxuriant, and the cattle fed on them constitute the chief riches of the inhabitants. The mountains in the S. have a nucleus of granite, generally overlain by clay and other schists, in which a great number of valuable minerals, including gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron, have been found, and are worked to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are composed of Russians, Cossacks, Tartars, and Ostiaks. For administrative purposes the government is divided into six districts—Toms (the capital), Barnaul, Kainsk, Kuznezk, Kolyvan, and Tcharysk. Pop. 350,000.

TOMSK, a tn., W. Siberia, cap. of above gov., principally between r. bank Tom and the ridge of hills which accompanies its bed. It consists partly of an upper town, built upon hilly ground, which has received the name of Voskresenskaya-Gora or Hill of Resurrection, and occupied by the Russians and better classes; and a lower town or suburb, inhabited by Tartars and Bokharians. The great road leading to the frontiers of China passes through this part of the town. The lower town consists of low but regular wooden houses, from amid which the slender towers of several mosques are seen to rise; the houses of the upper town are larger and of more imposing appearance. The public buildings include nine churches, two of which are large and handsome structures; two monasteries, several mosques, a bazaar, a college and military school, two hospitals, and a workhouse for exiles.

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The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, leather, and soap; the trade, both general and transit, is extensive. It is carried on chiefly by barter, and consists in furs, fish, and cattle, obtained in exchange for articles of European, Chinese, and Bokharian manufacture. Pop. (1850), 13,349.

TONA (SAN ANDRES-DE-), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 35 m. from Barcelona; with a church, primary school, ancient castle; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1554.

TONAGHTY, par. Irel. Mayo; 3067 ac. Pop. 884.

TONARA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 35 m. E.N.E. Oristano; with a trade in corn. Pop. 2240.

TONAWANDA, a vil., U. States, New York, 12 m. N. Buffalo, r. bank Niagara, at the junction of Tonawanda Creek with the Erie canal. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1000.

TONCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. W.N.W. Alessandria; with a court of justice, and a handsome church. Pop. 1852.

TONDANO, a tn. Indian Archipelago, off N.E. point of isl. Celebes, prov. Menado; with a district of its name.

TONDELLA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, about 12 m. S.W. Viseu. Pop. 1380.

TONDERIN [Danish, *Tonder*], a tn. Denmark, duchy and 42 m. N.W. Schleswig, cap. bail., on the Wid-aae. It was once famous for its lace, still manufactured to some extent; and has a normal school, and the remains of an old castle, the wing of which is now used as a prison. Pop. (agricultural), 2850. About 2 m. W. is a vil. and par. called Møgel-Tonder [Great Tonder]. It is still the central locality of the lace manufacture, in which from 8000 to 10,000 persons of the surrounding districts are engaged. In the immediate vicinity is the old castle of Schackenborg. Pop. 1500.

TONDI, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, S. Carnatic, near the entrance of Palk's Strait, 70 m. S. by W. Tanjore. It was once a place of some importance, and the capital of Tondiman's country, a large zemindary, bounded on the N. by prov. Tanjore, still governed by its native prince, under British protection.

TONDJA, or **TOUNDJIA**, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises on the S. slope of the Balkan, on the frontiers of Bulgaria; flows E., passing a little to the S. of Kezanlik, then S.S.E., traversing Adrianople, and joins l. bank Maritza, after a course of about 150 m.

TONDO, a tn., Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. of same name, on the Pasig, nearly opposite to Manila. It consists chiefly of cane, bamboo, and nipa houses; but has several good stone-buildings, a governor's house, a handsome church; manufactures of silk and cotton goods, a valuable fishery, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of *Metics* and Chinese. Pop. 17,490.—The **PROVINCE**, though one of the smallest in the island, having only a circuit of about 80 m., is one of the richest, most industrious, and best peopled. It is bounded, N. by provs. Bulacan and Nueva-Ecija, E. Nueva-Ecija, S. Laguna and Lake Bay, and W. Cavite and the Bay of Manila; is surrounded, except towards the sea, by well-wooded mountains, furnishing excellent timber, and raises considerable quantities of rice, a small quantity of sugar, and numerous varieties of excellent fruit, including mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, and oranges; and carries on a considerable trade, for which both the port of Manila and its principal stream, the Binondo or Tondo, navigable by canoes, afford great facilities. Pop. 215,640.

TONE, a river, England, co. Somerset, rises 6 m. N. Wiveliscombe, passes by Taunton, and joins the Parret between Langford and Bridgewater.

TONG, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, on a hilly but well-wooded district, 6 m. W.S.W. Leeds. It is neatly built; and has a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, a school; and manufactures of rope and twine. Many of the inhabitants are employed in wool-combing. Pop. 2797.

TONG, two pars. Eng. i.—1, Kent; 1883 ac. Pop. 242.—2, Salop; 3464 ac. Pop. 511.

TONGA ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See **FRIENDLY**.

TONGATABOO, or **TONGA-TABU**, one of the most S. of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean; lat. (W. point) 21° 4' S.; lon. 175° 28' W. (R.) It is of coral-formation, very level (highest point 60 ft.); in the form of an irregular crescent, deeply indented by a lagoon 5 m. broad, and enter-

ing the land 3 m. Immense reefs of coral extend 6 m. or 8 m. off the island on all its N. part, and form different channels. The soil is extremely fertile, but is indifferently cultivated. The principal productions are yams, sweet-potatoes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, sugar-cane, shaddock, and limes. A species of nutmeg grows here in abundance.

TONGE, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, near Bolton, on a kind of table-land between two valleys; with a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, a school; a paper-mill, extensive bleachworks, and collieries. Samuel Crompton, while residing at Hall-i-th'-Wood, in this township, completed his invention of the spinning-mill. Pop. 3831.

TONGERLOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 23 m. E. Antwerp, on the Wimpe and Steenloop, near a large forest of same name, and entered by a magnificent avenue of lime-trees, some of which are 20 ft. in circumference. It has manufactures of tobacco, a distillery, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and timber. Near it is the abbey of Tongerlo, founded in the 12th, and suppressed in the 18th century, but recently again established. Pop. 1599.

TONGLAND, par. Scot. Kirkcud., 8 m. by 4 m. P. 924.

TONGRES [anc. *Atuaticus*; Flemish, *Tongeren*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Geer, 12 m. S.W. Maestricht. It is a place of very great antiquity, and appears at one time to have been of great extent. It contains a church in the Ogival style, supposed to be the first on this side of the Alps which was dedicated to the Virgin; five chapels, a townhall, *palais-de-justice*, a municipal college, a school of design, and several primary, communal, and private schools, an hospital, and several convents. It has breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, tanneries, bleachfields; and manufactures of hats, chicory, and candles; dye-works, brick and tile works, and several mills. Tongres was devastated by Attila in 451; the Normans in 881; Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in 1468; and the French on two different occasions—first in 1675, when they dismantled its fortifications; and in 1677, when they gave it up to the flames. Pop. 6063.

TONGSAN, or TUNG-SHAN HARBOUR, S.E. coast, China, prov. Fokien; about lat. 23° 40' N.; lon. 117° 30' E.; one of the best harbours in China. Water is readily obtained here even during the dry season.

TONGUE, par. Scot. Sutherland; 20 m. by 9 m. P. 2041.

TONNA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg. See GRAFENTONNA.

TONNAY-CHARENTE [anc. *Tanniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 5 m. E. Rochfort, r. bank Charente, where it has a safe and commodious harbour, which admits vessels of 600 tons. It has a considerable trade in brandy, wine, corn, flax, and cream-of-tartar; being an entrepot for depts. Hante-Vienne, Charente, and Charente-Inferieure. P. 1416.

TONNEINS [anc. *Tonnesium*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, l. bank Garonne, here crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 21 m. N.N.W. Agen. It is a handsome, cheerful-looking place, consisting for the most part of modern houses, which, though irregularly placed, are well built of a white hewn stone. It contains a handsome townhouse, theatre, and public baths; but the most conspicuous pile of buildings is a government tobacco-factory, which employs more than 600 hands. The other manufactures are cordage and leather; and there is a considerable trade in these articles, and also in hemp, dried prunes, corn, brandy, &c. Pop. 4468.

TONNERRE [anc. *Tornodorum*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and on the side of a hill above the Armançon, 20 m. E.N.E. Auxerre. It is well built; has regular streets, a magnificent hospital, founded by Margaret of Burgundy, sister-in-law of St. Louis; a church built upon a rock, surmounted by a Gothic tower; and manufactures of stone and earthen ware, nails, and leather; and a trade in these articles, and in corn and wine. Pop. 3878.

TÖNNING, a tn. Denmark, duchy and 29 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, r. bank Eider, near its embouchure. It was once strongly fortified, but is now only an open town, though still regarded as an important military station. Among the schools is an important one for navigation. Its harbour, though erected at great expense, admits only vessels drawing 10 ft. water. It has, however, an important trade, facilitated both by the river and the Schleswig-Holstein canal; and a steamer plies regularly between the port and London for the transport of cattle. There is here a ferry across the Eider to the Ditmarshes. Pop. 2700.

TONQUIN, a country, S.E. Asia. See ANAM.

TONQUIN, or TONKING (GULF OF), that part of the China Sea comprised between the S. coast of China, prov. Quangtung, on the N.; the peninsula of Loui-tchou and the island of Hainan on the E.; and the province of Tonquin in Anam on the W.; and extending from lat. 18° to 21° 40' N.; with a tolerably uniform width of 150 m. Along the coasts of Anam and China are many small islands. The Tonquin, or Koa-gou River, one of the branches of the Song-ca, falls into the N.W. part of the gulf.

TONS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Valencia, l. bank Jucar; with a church, two endowed schools, a court-house and prison; a flour mill, and a trade in charcoal and esparto. Pop. 1235.

TONSBERG, a seaport tn. Norway, bail. Jarlsberg, on Tonsberg Bay, at the S.E. entrance of the bay, and 45 m. S.S.W. the town of Christiania. It is an old and poorly-built place; but has two churches, tile-works, and a good harbour, at which a considerable trade in timber is carried on.

TONSE, or TANSÁ, a river, Hindoostan, rises among the Mountains of Rewah, in the Bundelcund, and after being precipitated over a cataract 200 ft. high, flows first E., and then N.E., and after a course of about 100 m., joins r. bank Ganges about 20 m. below Allahabad.

TONTOLI, a tn. Indian Archipelago, N.W. coast, isl. Celebes, on a bay, cap. state of its name. Near it are gold-mines.

TONY-STRAITFORD, or STRATFORD-ST-ANTHONY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1173 ac. Pop. 165.

TONYN ISLANDS, a small group, Indian Archipelago, Macassar Strait, W. Celebes, the most S.W.; in about lat. 5° 31' S.; lon. 118° 36' E. They are low and woody.

TOOLA, or TOLA, isl. and river, coast of Zanguebar, E. Africa. The ISLAND, lat. (huts) 1° 0' S.; lon. 42° 3' 30" E. (n.), belongs to the Juba group, is long and narrow, and has on its shores ruins of chapels, castellated buildings, and factorial residences, connected with the early Portuguese settlements. The Soalless who inhabit it feed their cattle and sheep on its low bushes and stunted grass.—The RIVER, lying immediately inside of the island, is shallow at the entrance, but deep within.

TOOMBUDRA, or TUNGHA-BHADRA, a river, Hindoostan, formed by the junction of the Tungha and Bhadra, from the W. Ghauts, at Holla-Honour, prov. Mysore; flows first N., then E.N.E. to Kurnool, and about 18 m. below, joins r. bank Kistna, after a very winding course of nearly 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Hindery or Hugry and Hundry on the right, and the Warda on the left.

TOOME, par. Irel. Wexford; 5980 ac. Pop. 1768.

TOOMORE, par. Irel. Mayo; 6787 ac. Pop. 2498.

TOOMOUR, par. Irel. Sligo; 10,835 ac. Pop. 2351.

TOORAL, a river, India-beyond-the-Ganges. See IMPAL.

TOOTING-GRAVENY, par. Eng. Surrey; 561 ac. P. 2122.

TOPANFALVA, TOPESDORF, or KIMPENY, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, l. bank Aranyos, 30 m. N.W. Karlsburg; with R. Catholic and Greek churches. Pop. 1870.

TOPCLIFFE, par. Eng. York; 15,565 ac. Pop. 473.

TOPCROFT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1875 ac. Pop. 477.

TOPDAL, a river, Norway, issues from S. extremity of the Heste-fjord, bail. Nedenæs, län Christiansand; flows first S.E., forming the Lossevand and the Heyrefosvand, then S.S.W., and falls into the Topdals-fjord a little to the E. of Christiansand; total course, 80 m.

TOPHANA, or TOPHANE ['an arsenal'], a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden-Horn, and immediately N. Galata. It is the smallest of the suburbs, forming a continuation of Galata along the N. shore, and thence sweeping round the E. point of the peninsula to the Bosphorus. Its fine quay is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari. The artillery-barracks, an extensive building, with low domes, are situated here, at a short distance from the sea. There are also a cannon-foundry, and extensive caïque or ship-building yards. The public fountain, a square edifice of white marble, standing in the centre of the market-place, is a singularly beautiful specimen of Arabesque architecture.

TOPLITZA, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in a mountain-range, about 10 m. N.E. Pristina, in Servia; flows N.E. past the small town of Toplitza, to the E. Morara; total course, about 35 m.

TOPLITZA, or TÖPLITZ, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, in a mountainous district, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Maros, about 40 m. from Szasz-Regen. It has a Greek united and a Greek non-united church. Near it are mines of antimony. Pop. 1250.

TOPOLIAS, a lake, Greece. See COPAIS.

TOPOLOVECZ, a vil. Croatia, generalship Warasdin, on several hills, about 12 m. from Belovar. It is the headquarters of a frontier regiment, and has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 932.

TOPOLOVECZ (Nagy-), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, Banat, co. Temesvar, near the canal of Bega, about 4 m. from Kiszeto; with a Greek church. Pop. 1062.

TOPOLY, or TOPLE, a river, Hungary, descends from the Carpathians, co. Saros; flows S.E. past Bartfeld and Varano, and joins r. bank Ondava; total course, about 60 m.

TOPOLYA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 40 m. N.W. Peterwardein; with a R. Catholic church, a chateau, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 5615.

TOPONAR, a market tn. Hungary, co. Sümegh, 4 m. N.E. Kaposvar; with a church, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1360.

TOPOVEZ, or TOPPERZ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 10 m. from Kismark. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, two castles, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1177.

TOPOZERO, a lake, Russia, W. part of gov. Archangel; lat. 65° 50' N.; lon. 31° 50' E. It is very irregular in shape, but gradually widens out towards the N., till attaining its greatest breadth, it has some resemblance to a triangle; length, N.W. to S.E., about 50 m.; mean breadth, about 9 m. It contains several islands, and discharges itself in the N.W. by a short channel into Lake Pija.

TOPPEFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 3320 ac. Pop. 1051.

TOPSCHAU, a market tn. Hungary. See DOBSCHAU.

TOPSHAM, a market tn., river-port, and par. England, co. Devon. The town is situated on the r. bank Exe, at its confluence with the Clyst, a few miles inland from the estuary into which the former expands, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Exeter, the upper part occupying rather elevated ground, the lower part being on a level with the river. It has an Established church, and several Dissenting meeting-houses; and a national, an infant, and some other schools. The manufactures comprise ropemaking, anchor and chain cables, carried on at Weir, near the town; some paper-making and ship-building. The shipping trade is chiefly in timber and hemp, with a coasting trade in coals. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Area of par., 1740 ac. Pop. 3377.—(Local Correspondent.)

TOPSHAM, a vil. and township, U. States, Maine, on the Androscoggin, here crossed by a handsome bridge connecting it with Brunswick, 28 m. S.S.W. Augusta. It has several churches, and a courthouse, numerous saw-mills, and a large export of lumber. Pop. 2010.

TOR, or TOUR, a seaport tn. Arabia, Gulf of Suez, opposite to the N. part of the highland of Zeitze; lat. 28° 16' N.; lon. 33° 41' E. The town is situated at the N.E. part of the harbour, and is inhabited principally by Greeks and Bedouin Arabs. The harbour is formed by a reef that projects from its N. extremity to the S., having a great surf on it at times. During the violent N.W. winds, ships bound to Suez are often obliged to take shelter in this port, where the water is better than in any other place on the Red Sea, but provisions or other articles of refreshment are not to be obtained.

TOR-ORSAJA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 15 m. E.S.E. Il-Vallo, in an unhealthy situation. It contains a palace of the bishops of Policastro, two churches, and a seminary. Pop. 2500.

TORA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, N.E. Gaeta, on a hill; with a collegiate church and a convent. Pop. 1200.

TORAK (Kis- and Nagy-), two contiguous vils. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, on the Bega canal, near Nagy-Becserek; with a Greek non-united church, and a trade in cattle and cane. Pop. (Kis-Torak), 2995; (Nagy-Torak), 3316.

TORAL-DE-LA-VEGA, or TORAL-DE-LOS-GUZMANES, a tn. Spain, prov. and 22 m. S. Leon, r. bank Esla. It has two parish churches, primary school, palace of the Duke de Frias, courthouse, and prison; manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2128.

TORANO, or TURANO, two places, Naples—1. A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., N.N.E. Teramo, in a low damp situation. Pop. 1136.—2. A tn., prov. Calabria-Citra, N.N.E. Cosenza; with a convent, hospital, and almshouse.

TORBAGY (Kis-), or TORKWALD, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and about 8 m. from Pesth; with a trade in good wine. Pop. 1212.

TORBAY—1. A spacious bay, S. coast, England, co. Devon, formed by two capes about 4 m. apart, which leave a secure recess between, forming an arch approaching to a semicircle, where there is a perfect shelter from W. winds. The Prince of Orange, King William III., landed in this bay in 1688.—2. A harbour, W. Australia, co. Plantagenet; lat. 35° 5' S.—3. A small bay, Newfoundland, 7 m. N. St. John.

TORBISCON [anc. *Turaniana*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada. It has two squares, a courthouse and prison, a granary, primary school, parish church, a hermitage, and two cemeteries; six brandy-distilleries, five oil and three flour mills. Pop. 2303.

TORBRIAN, par. Eng. Devon; 2010 ac. Pop. 229.

TORCELO, or TORZELLO, a tn. Austrian Italy, on an isl. of same name, in the lagoons N.E. Venice. It was once a place of great importance, but now has only a few splendid and singular fabrics rising out of green and marshy fields, with a few fishing-huts on the site on which the greater part of the ancient city stood.

TORDEHUMOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 29 m. N.W. Valladolid; with three churches, a nunnery, a handsome courthouse, two primary schools, and the remains of an old castle; manufactures of serge, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1200.

TORDERA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Barcelona, l. bank Tordera; with a townhouse, parish church, primary school, and three flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1856.

TORDESILLAS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Valladolid, r. bank Douro, here spanned by a handsome and solid old bridge of 10 arches. It has a townhouse, two primary schools, six churches, two suppressed convents, two nunneries, and three hospitals. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry, and there are various fulling and other mills, tanneries, and manufactures of woollen fabrics. Much red wine, strong and heady as port, is grown in these districts. Juana la Loca [crazy Jane], mother of Charles V., lived for many years in one of the convents of Tordesillas, watching the coffin of her handsome but ruthless husband. Pop. 3500.

TORDINEZE, a vil. Slavonia, co. Syrmia, on the Vuka; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1272.

TORELLA, two places, Naples—1. A tn., Principato-Ultra, N.W. San Angelo-de-Lombardi; with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 3300.—2. A tn., prov. Sannio, 8 m. N.W. Campobasso; with three churches, and an almshouse. Pop. 1200.

TORELLO (SAN FELIU-DE-), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 48 m. N.E. Barcelona, l. bank Ter; with a primary school, a theatre, and a parish church; flour-mills, manufactures of cotton twist and fabrics, coarse woollens, and paper, and of articles of turnery and combs, both of box-wood and horn, with which Torello supplies, through Barcelona, all the markets in the peninsula as well as the island of Cuba. Pop. 1734.

TORENO, a tn. Spain, prov. Leon, on both sides of the Sil, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.E. Villafranca; with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1341.

TORGAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 45 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circle, l. bank Elbe, here crossed by a wooden bridge nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and otherwise fortified, so as to be a place of considerable strength; has a court of law, and several public offices, four churches, a courthouse, lyceum, two burgher-schools, a poorhouse, orphan and ordinary hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, some shipping, a fishery, and a trade in yarn, corn, and wood. In 1760 Frederick the Great here defeated the Austrians, and in 1814 the town was besieged by the Prussians, and taken. P. 8961.

TORGELOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and N.W. Stettin, in a well-wooded country, l. bank Ucker. It has a church; a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. P. 1085.

TORGET, a small isl. Norway, off S.W. coast, Nordland; about lat. 65° 30' N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torghattan, which seems to rise almost perpendicularly from the water to a height estimated by Von Buch at more than 2000 ft., terminates in a deep cleft forming the basin of a small lake, and is completely perforated, not far from its centre, by an immense cavern 6000 ft. long, and 600 ft. high. It appears to have been formed by a series of convulsions,



TORGHATTAN MOUNTAIN AND CAVERN.
From Voyages de la Commission-Scientifique du Nord.

evidence of which is furnished by numerous fissures which have shattered the mountain, and cleft it in one place almost from top to bottom. According to a tradition common in the North, the ancient kings of Norway when crowned used to visit this cavern, and prove the vigour of their arm by hurling a javelin through it. Torghattan owes its name to the resemblance which it bears at a distance to a three-cornered hat.

TORIGNY [anc. *Torigneium*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.E. St. Lô, agreeably situated, and tolerably well built; with an old chateau, now used for the meetings of the commune; and a trade in horses, sheep, swine, and grain. P. 2051.

TORINO, or **TURINO**, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 10 m. N.W. Il-Vasto; with three churches. P. 2180.

TORITTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Bari, 14 m. N.N.E. Altamura; with an almshouse. P. 2550.

TORJOK, or **TORSCHOK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Tver, cap. circle, r. bank Tvertza, which here receives the Zdorovetz. It is built with considerable regularity, the private houses of wood, and the public edifices of stone; and the streets are generally spacious, though unpaved. It has 23 churches, one of them a cathedral; a monastery, a nunnery, a normal school, orphan hospital, and large stone-bazaar. The staple manufacture is embroidery of silk, and gold and silver thread on leather, chiefly *saffian* or morocco. The principal articles are reticules, slippers, boots and shoes, belts, and caps. The situation of the town, on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and on a navigable river, gives it great facilities for trade, which is carried on to a large extent in the above articles of manufacture, and in hemp, flax, corn, tallow, horse-hair, linen, &c. P. 15,000.

TORKSEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8170 ac. P. 438.

TORMARTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2645 ac. P. 463.

TORMES, a river, Spain, which rises in the sierras which divide Estremadura from Old Castile; flows N.W. past Salamanca, and falls into the Douro between Villariano and Fermoselle; total course, 107 m. Its principal tributaries are the Aravalle, Corneja, Margañan, Valmuza, and Peña.

TORMOHAM WITH-TORQUAY, par. Eng. Devon; 1560 ac. P. 11,474.

TORNA, or **TURNYA**, a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, in a plain near the Tornavicza, 19 m. S.W. Kaschau. It contains handsome county-buildings, an elegant chateau, an old castle, and a bathing-establishment; and has a trade in wood, corn, and wine. P. 2190.—The county, the smallest in Hungary, bounded N. by Zips, E. Abaujvar, S. Borsod, and W. Gömör; area, 172 geo. sq. m., is traversed by mountain-ridges, between which lie fertile valleys, yielding

good crops of corn and much flax, wine, and tobacco. The pastures are excellent, and rear great numbers of cattle. The rearing of bees forms an important branch of rural economy; and the forests, which are large, abound with game. The minerals include iron, which is worked and smelted to some extent. P. 31,900.

TORNACO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novaro. It has a handsome church. P. 1339.

TORNARECCIO, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, W.S.W. Il-Vasto; with a church and three chapels. P. 1240.

TORNAVACAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Cáceres; with a beautiful parish church, a handsome town-house, primary school, and hospital; several flour-mills, and a considerable transit trade between Estremadura and the Castiles. P. 1424.

TORNEÅ, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, head of the Gulf of Bothnia, gov. and 64 m. N.W. Uleåborg, cap. circle, r. bank Torneå, by which it is separated from the Swedish town of Haparanda, on the peninsula of Svensar, formed by the mouth of the river. It is built with considerable regularity, but the streets being unpaved, are almost inaccessible to carriages; the houses are all of wood, covered with thatch; and the whole place has a lifeless appearance. It contains two churches, one of wood and the other of stone; and has a considerable trade in deals, salted salmon and other fish, reindeer-skins, butter, tar, &c. Steamers ply between Torneå and Stockholm. P. 666.

TORNEÅ, a river, which issues from the lake of Torneå-Trask, in Swedish Lappmark; flows S.E. across the län of W. Bothnia, then S., forming the boundary between Sweden and Russia, and falls into the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia at the town of its own name, after a course of about 250 m. Its principal affluents are the Lainio and Muonio, which both join it on the left. Its current is very rapid, and being much obstructed by rocks, forms both cataracts and cascades.

TORNIMPARTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 7 m. W. by S. Aquila; with four churches, and two almshouses. P. 1545.

TORNOLÒ, a vil. and com. duchy and 48 m. S.W. Parma, r. bank Taro; with a primary school, and a trade in cattle. P. 3246.

TORNÿA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, on the Szaraz-Er, an arm of the Maros, 13 m. N.W. Arad. It has two churches, a chateau, national school; and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 2650.

TORO [anc. *Arbucala*], a city, Spain, Leon, prov. and 21 m. E. Zamora, on an eminence overlooking a beautiful and fertile plain watered by the Douro, over which there is here a fine bridge. This ancient and decaying city is surrounded with walls of earth, and is entered by six principal gates, besides various smaller entrances. It is a dull and backward place, with dirty and ill-repaired streets. It has a handsome but unfinished townhouse, begun in 1778, in one of the principal squares; and in another, called the market-square, a fine clock-tower; also a theatre, bull-ring, barracks, numerous fountains, a founding hospital, and two hospitals for the sick; various schools, 16 parish churches, six nunneries, and eight suppressed monasteries, almost all more or less ruinous; brandy-distilleries, flour-mills, brick and tile kilns; and a trade in almonds, grain, and mill-stones. Toro was once a place of great importance, and its plains were the granary of the Goths. Near it was fought, in 1476, the battle between Alonzo V. of Portugal, and Ferdinand the Catholic, which gave the crown of Castile to Isabella. Here again was held, in January, 1506, the celebrated Cortes by which, after her death, Ferdinand's authority was recognized. P. 6995.

TORO [anc. *Boaria*], an islet off S.W. coast, isl. Sardinia; lat. 38° 51' 58" N.; lon. 8° 22' 44" E.; about 6 m. S. of the isl. of St. Antiocho; consisting of a bold rock, 500 ft. to 600 ft. in height.

TORO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 6 m. E.N.E. Campobasso; with three churches, a convent, hospital, and five almshouses. P. 2360.

TOROCZKO, or **THURCZKO**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. and 14 m. S.W. Thorenburg, near the Aranyos; with a church, and important iron-works. Pop. 1900.

TÖRÖK-BECSE, or **UJ-BECSE**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Torontal, 1. bank Theiss, 25 m. N.N.E. Peterwardein, in a somewhat marshy but fertile district; with a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 4920.

TORONTAL, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. by Csograd and Csanad, E. Temesvar, S. Deutsch Banat regimental district, and W. Bacs; area, 2808 sq. m. It is flat throughout, consisting of extensive plains, interspersed with morasses, and intersected by large rivers, of which the most important are the Theiss, Maros, Temes, and Bega. The climate is hot, and far from healthy; but the soil is generally fertile, and produces much corn, maize, rice, flax, hemp, melons, fruit, and tobacco. The mulberry also thrives well, and a good deal of silk is obtained. Great numbers of horses and cattle are fed on the rich pastures, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. Torontal is divided into four districts—Gross-Beeskerek, Gross-Szent-Miklos, Ujpets, and Torok-Kanisa. The capital is Nagy-Beeskerek. Pop. 343,600.

TORONTO [formerly called York], the cap. city of Canada West, co. York, about 315 m. W.S.W. Montreal. It occupies a rather low site on a beautiful and nearly circular bay on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, with which the bay communicates by a narrow entrance, and from which it is separated by a low sandy belt nearly 5 m. long; lat. 43° 39' N.; lon. 79° 21' W. The town, which is in the form of a parallelogram, is built with great regularity; the streets intersect at right angles, and are generally spacious, well-paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are for the most part substantial, and in the principal thoroughfares have often an elegant appearance. The public buildings are numerous, and many of them are very handsome; the principal, in an architectural point of view, are the Episcopal cathedral, an excellent specimen of pointed architecture; the R. Catholic cathedral, also in the pointed style; Trinity college, a highly ornate building, somewhat after the model of Trinity college, Cambridge; St. Lawrence-hall, a stately pile, and the city-hall, occupied as the city-buildings; Osgoode or Lawyer's-hall, where the law-courts are accommodated; the normal school, the lunatic asylum,

the provincial, normal, and model schools, Toronto academy, and a county grammar-school. The principal scientific or literary institutions are the observatory, the Canadian institute, the atheneum and newsroom, and the mechanics' institute. The benevolent institutions are the Lunatic asylum, a general and various other hospitals, a general and an eye dispensary, a female emigration society, &c. The principal market is a handsome structure, situated in the E. section of the town; the markets are well supplied, the surrounding district being one of the most populous, most fertile, and best cultivated in Canada. The principal industrial establishments are foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, furniture, starch, glue, soap, and candle factories, rope-walks, and paper and flour mills. The harbour, which admits vessels of the largest size navigating the lakes, is remarkably well sheltered, and affords great facilities for its extensive trade; consisting chiefly in flour, wheat, oats, wool, furs, and skins, planks, boards, and shingles. The total exports from the port of Toronto, for the year ending January 5, 1854, amounted to £221,490, 5s. 9d.; and the imports to £1,165,356, 15s. 6d. No town in Canada has advanced so rapidly as Toronto. It was founded in 1794, and at first made little progress, its population in 1839 being 2860; but in 1842 it had increased to 15,336, and in 1852 to 30,763. Moderately estimated, it is now (1854) understood to be not less than 45,000.

TOROPA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake among the Valdai Hills, in N.E. of gov. Pskov; flows S.S.W., forming several lakes by its expansion, and joins r. bank Dvina on the frontiers of gov. Vitebsk; total course, 70 m., the greater part navigable by barges.

TOROPETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 148 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circle, on N. shore of Lake Solomina, where the Toropa issues from it. It is a well-built stirring place; with a cathedral, 13 other churches, and two monasteries; extensive tanneries, and other manufactures, and a very important trade supplying all the surrounding districts with manufactured goods and colonial produce, and receiving in return corn, hemp, flax, and other products, which are sent by the Toropa into the Dvina, and by it to Riga. Pop. (1849), 5248.

TOROSAY, par. Scot. Argyle; 20 m. by 12 m. P. 1361.

TORPENHOW, par. Eng. Cumberland; 9670 ac. P. 1175.

TORPHICHEN, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 9 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1356.

TORQUAY, a seaport tn. and watering-place, England, co. Devon, pleasantly situated on a series of heights and depressions on the N. side of Torbay, and on a branch of the South Devon railway, 21 m. S. Exeter. It consists principally of two streets, one of them about 1 m. long, stretching through the vale towards Tor; of several commanding terraces, and of a great number of isolated cottages and villas, with gardens attached; is substantially built of limestone, well lighted, well kept, and tolerably well supplied with water; and has two parochial churches, one of them a handsome structure with a lofty nave; two

chapels of ease, a Wesleyan, Baptist, R. Catholic, two Independent, and some other Dissenting chapels, national, infant, and other schools, a mechanics' institute, assembly-rooms, subscription and reading rooms, a townhall with a square tower, a dispensary, museum, public gardens and baths, a long pier forming an excellent promenade, a harbour in which spring-tides rise 18 ft.; and a little trade, consisting chiefly of imports of timber and coals, and exports of earthenware, cider, yellow ochre, and fish. The progress of Torquay has been and continues to be rapid, owing to its attractions as a watering-place. For invalids, its climate in winter is among the mildest and best in England. Pop. 7903.

TORQUEMADA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Palencia, r. bank Pisuerga; with a primary school and church. Near it is a fine bridge of 25 arches over the Pisuerga. Pop. (agricultural), 2762.

TORRALBA-DE-CALATRAVA, a tn. New Castile, Spain, prov and 10 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, prison,



THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

about 1 m. from the city; and several of the churches. Besides the cathedrals already named, there are 21 other churches, including five church of England, four Wesleyan, two R. Catholic, two Scotch Free church, one church of Scotland, and various others one each. Other important buildings and establishments are the university, the buildings of which are erected on a block of land of about 150 ac., and approached by well-planted avenues; the Parliament-house, in which the provincial parliament meets for four successive years, alternately with Quebec; the Upper Canada college, in connection with the church of England; the Government-house, the lunatic asylum, and the jail. Besides the university, which has 10 professors, Trinity college, which has six professors of law and arts and seven of medicine, and Upper Canada college, which has a principal and 13 masters, there are various other educational establishments, among which may be mentioned St. Michael's college (R. Catholic), Knox's college, the Congregational institute, the United Presbyterian divinity-hall,

several primary schools, a parish church, and a hermitage; a flour and 15 oil mills, and 1500 women employed in the manufacture of lace, in connection with the factory at Almagro. Pop. 3980.

TORRÃO, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and par., prov. Alentejo, 31 m. S.W. Évora. Pop. 817.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Douro, 20 m. E.N.E. Oporto. Pop. 1180.

TORRAZZA-Coste, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Voghera; with a small square, two parish churches, and three oratories. Pop. 1369.

TORRE, numerous places, Naples, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Calabria Ultra II, S.S.W. Catanzaro, near l. bank Acinale. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1600.—2, (*del-Greco*), A tn., prov. and 8 m. S.E. Naples, E. shore, Gulf of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It is surrounded with fine villas and gardens; and contains a handsome collegiate and a parish church, three convents, and a large hospital. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and go as far as the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia to fish coral; about 200 vessels of 7 to 14 tons, and each carrying 8 to 12 hands, are engaged in this trade. The town suffered much by a terrible eruption of Vesuvius, in 1794. The soil of the district, formed of decomposed lava, is remarkable for its fertility, and produces exquisite fruit and wine. Pop. 13,000.—3, (*dell'Annunziata*), A tn., prov. and 13 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Naples, in a plain at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. It ranks as a fortress of the fourth class, being surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong tower, which is admirably situated on a commanding height, and gives the town its name. It contains two churches and a convent; and has manufactures of gunpowder, firearms, and paper. Pastry of all kinds is made here. The fishing in the bay is productive, and there is a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 4000.—4, (*della Padula*), A vil., prov. Otranto, E.S.E. Gallipoli; with a convent. Pop. 570.—5, (*delle Noelle*), A tn., prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. Avellino; with a convent and almshouse. Pop. 1275.—6, (*de' Passeri*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, 13 m. S. Civitadi-Penne, l. bank, Pescara; with three churches, manufactures of earthenware, and a dye-work. Pop. 1150.—7, (*di Annibale*), A small port on the E. coast, Calabria-Citra, the place at which Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.—8, (*di-Mare*), A vil., prov. Basilicata, dist. and 24 m. S.S.E. Matera, near the mouth of the Basento in the Gulf of Taranto. It is supposed to be near the site of the ancient Metopontus, which was founded many centuries before the Christian era, and in which Pythagoras taught and died.—9, (*Maggiore*), A tn., prov. Capitanata, 5 m. W. San Severo; with a fine ducal palace, two churches, and two convents. Pop. 4350.—10, (*Santa-Susanna*), A tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 17 m. S.W. Brindisi; with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

TORRE, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de-Don-Miguel*), A vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. from Cáceres; with a townhouse, prison, school, and a church; wine-presses, flour-mills, and a soap-manufactory. Pop. 1972.—2, (*de-Estaban-Ambran*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Toledo; with a handsome church, a courthouse with a fine colonnade, a palace, prison, primary school; flour-mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1121.—3, (*de-Juan-Abad*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real; with a handsome church; a courthouse, primary school, and bull-circus; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous distilleries and mills, and a trade in corn, wool, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1140.—4, (*de-Miguel-Seamero*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. and about 20 m. from Badajoz; with a church, which originally belonged to the Templars; a courthouse, endowed school; manufactures of soap, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 970.—5, (*de-Santa-Maria*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and about 20 m. from Cáceres; with a church, school, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in beef and hides. Pop. 1095.—6, (*del-Campo*), A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4 m. W. Jaen. It has broad and paved streets, a square, in which stand a strong old castle and a fountain; a townhouse and prison, several primary schools, and a parish church. Near it are two hermitages, the ruins of an ancient castle, several old watch-towers, and abundant quarries of gypsum. Pop. 3742.—7, (*de-Perogil*), A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Jaen; with rather well-built houses, and paved

streets; a square, a good townhouse, a prison, two schools, two fountains, an hospital for the sick poor, and a parish church; 17 oil-mills, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 3443.—8, (*Don-Jimeno*), A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. W. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir; tolerably regularly built, with paved and generally broad streets, and several squares; a townhouse and prison, an ancient dilapidated castle, five primary schools, a fountain in the chief square, besides several outside the town; two hermitages, two convents, and two parish churches; seven flour and 20 oil mills, an excellent and productive salt-work, five manufactures of soft soap, and more than 500 handlooms for fine linens worked by women. Pop. 5787.

TORRE-DE-BUSI, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 2 m. N.E. Caprino, in a well-cultivated district; with two parish and five auxiliary churches. Pop. 1336.

TORRE-DE-MONCORVO. See MONCORVO.

TORRE-DI-LUSERNA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Pinerolo, on a lofty conical hill, at the confluence of the Angrogna with the Pellice. It has six small squares, one of which forms a planted public walk; a court of justice, a Waldensian Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a superior and an elementary school, an hospital, a charitable endowment; and manufactures of silk and prepared chamois-skins. Pop. 2891.

TORRE-DI-MONDOVI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. E.S.E. Mondovì, a poorly built place; with a parish church, a charitable endowment, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1675.

TORRE-PALLAVICINA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, 7 m. E.S.E. Romano, near r. bank Olzio; with a church, tile-works, lime-kilns, and spinning mills. P. 1334.

TORREBLANCA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana; with primary schools, a church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 1791.

TORRECAMPO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Cordova, at the meeting of four dales near the Guadalmez. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, church, and five hermitages; several flour-mills, and small soap-manufactories, two potteries, 14 looms for linen and baize, and a chair-manufactory. Pop. 2108.

TORRECIILLA, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de-Alcaniz*), A tn. Aragón, prov. Teruel, r. bank Mezquim, 70 m. from Saragossa. It is well built; has straight and well-paved streets, a massive and richly-decorated church, a courthouse, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1034.—2, (*de-la-Orden*), A tn. Leon, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Valladolid; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woollen, linen, and hempen cloth, tile-works, and a trade in the articles of manufacture, and in corn and cattle. Pop. 1327.—3, (*de-Cameros*), A vil. Old Castile, prov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Logroño; with a townhouse, prison, a poorhouse, four beautiful fountains, two schools, and three churches united, and a mine of bole, considered by some superior to that of Armenia; manufactures of cloths and paper, dye-works, a chocolate and several flour-mills. Pop. 1943.

TORRECUSO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 25 m. N.N.W. Avellino; with two churches, an hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 1700.

TORREDEMBARRA, a small seaport, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, in the Mediterranean; lat. 41° 11' N.; lon. 1° 34' E. It has an ancient castle, two primary schools, a townhouse, an hospital with a public oratory, a parish church, and a chapel; and manufactures of salt, soap, brandy, hempen fabrics, and fishing-tackle. Pop. 1860.

TORREJON-DE-ARDOZ, a vil. Spain, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, two primary schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2016.

TORREJON-DE-VELASCO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Madrid; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and old castle; an oil-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1640.

TORREJONCILLO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 21 m. from Cáceres. The houses are ill built, and the streets irregular, inconvenient, and ill-paved. It has a square with arcades, in which stand the prison and townhouse; and it also has two endowed primary schools, a parish church, and several hermitages; manufactures of brown cloths, hats,

leather, earthen jars, flour, oil, and fulling mills, and a trade in cloths and wool. Pop. 6573.

TORREJONCILLO-DEL-REY, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Cuenca, r. bank Giguela. It has a prison and townhouse, in one handsome edifice; a good fountain, a public and a private primary school, church, and hermitage; domestic manufactures of coarse linens and grom, two dye-works, a chocolate, two oil, and five flour mills. This is the birthplace of Alphonso-de-Ojeda, who was the first to follow in the track of Columbus, and who, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, discovered a portion of the continent of S. America. Pop. (agricultural), 2034.

TORRELAGUNA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, prison, three primary schools, and a church; a flour-mill, and manufactures of gypsum, bricks, and lime. Pop. (agricultural), 3029.

TORREMANZANAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 30 m. from Alicante, 1 bank Torre; with irregular streets; manufactures of earthenware, tile-works, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1106.

TORREMILANO, now called Dos Torres, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Cordova; with a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a church, and several hermitages; domestic manufactures of woollen fabrics, and three flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3008.

TORREMOCHA, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Caceres; with a townhouse, primary school, and church; fulling and several flour mills, and some handlooms for brown cloth, also some traffic in that article, as well as in sheep and swine. Pop. 2903.

TORRENS (LAKE), S. Australia. See AUSTRALIA.

TORRENTE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Valencia, situated on a small eminence beside a mountain-torrent. The houses are large, and in general two stories, and are laid out into broad and comfortable streets and regular squares, in one of which stands a large tower, apparently of Saracenic construction. There are three primary endowed schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and on a hill near the town a suppressed convent. In the vicinity are some country-houses, also quarries of yellow marble, which a moderate heat changes into red, adorned with beautiful clouds. Industry:—agriculture, two flour-mills, 70 oil-mills, almost every proprietor who has proper convenience being provided with one of these machines. The natives of Torrente are remarkably thrifty and laborious, and besides supplying Valencia with bread and other articles, many of them visit the principal towns in Spain, selling oil, lace, and various fabrics. Some are also employed in preparing emulsions of almonds, &c. Pop. 5022.

TORRENEVA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, pleasantly situated among gardens, olive-yards, and vineyards, nearly encircled by the Jabalon. It has a parish church, two primary schools, a courthouse, and prison; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brick and tile works, lime-kilns, and a trade in corn and oil. P. 1390.

TORREQUEMADA, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 12 m. from Caceres; with a church, courthouse, prison, endowed school, and very ancient tower; several flour-mills, and an important annual cattle-fair. Pop. 4040.

TORRES, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. E. Jaen, consisting of ill-built houses; with a square, townhouse, and prison, two primary endowed schools, and parish church, 11 oil and six flour mills. Pop. 2292.

TORRES, two places, Portugal, prov. Estremadura:—1, (-Nova), A tn., 13 m. N. by E. Santarem, on a flat watered by a small affluent of r. bank Tagus. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle; contains four parish churches, a Latin school, and almshouse; and has manufactures of cotton. Pop. 4260.—2, (-Vedras), A tn., 1. bank Sizandro, which is here crossed by several bridges, 25 m. N. by W. Lisbon. It is partly surrounded by old walls, and defended by a castle, but is not capable of much resistance. It contains four parish churches, two hospitals, and a Latin school; carries on a considerable trade in wine, and has an

annual fair. In the neighbourhood are an aqueduct with Gothic arches, and the celebrated convent of Varratjo. Torres-Vedras has been rendered familiar to British ears by the famous lines of defence which Wellington erected on the



TORRES-VEDRAS.—From Vivian's Scenery of Portugal and Spain.

neighbouring heights in 1810, and behind which his army lay encamped till the decisive moment arrived, when it descended and compelled the enemy to a hasty and most disastrous retreat. Pop. 3326.

TORRES STRAIT, the strait which separates Australia from Papua, its distance across, from Cape York, the most N. point of Australia, to New Guinea, being about 80 m. It is crowded with islands, shoals, and reefs, rendering its navigation difficult.

TORRETTA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, near Levenzo; with two small squares, a church, an hospital, a free school, and the remains of an old castle. P. 1286.

TORREVIEJA, a seaport, Spain, Valencia, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, W. from Cape Cervera; lat. 37° 58' N.; lon. 0° 40' W. It has straight broad streets, and three squares, but the clusters of hovels at the skirts of the town detract much from its beauty and symmetry. It has a townhouse, several primary schools, a parish church, and a cemetery; several flour-mills, and some looms for linen, hempen, and cotton fabrics. The anchorage is good, but much exposed. There is an extensive and very productive salt-lake in the neighbourhood, the produce of which constitutes the chief export of the port. About 386 vessels, of 27,622 tons, annually clear outwards. Pop. 3876.

TORRICE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and E.S.E. Frosinone, on a hill. Pop. 1040.

TORRICELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 16 m. S.W. Lanciano, on a lofty eminence; with manufactures of coarse woollens, and a fair of two days. Pop. 2500.

TORRICELLA-DEL-PIZZO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and S.E. Cremona, near l. bank Po. It contains a parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1528.

TORRIDGE, a river, England, co. Devon, which passes Torrington, and falls into Bideford Bay. Course, about 40 m.

TORRIDON (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, Scotland, W. coast, co. Ross, 11 m. or 12 m. long; consisting of three compartments, connected by narrow straits, the innermost basin being of considerable size.

TORRIGLIA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and N.E. Genoa, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills among the Apennines. It has a handsome church, with a lofty spire; a small convent, and an ancient tower, forming the only remains of a very strong castle which it once possessed. P. 4672.

TORRIJO, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above the Manubles, here crossed by a stone-bridge of three arches. It contains a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and flour and fulling mills. P. 1275.

TORRIJOS, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Toledo, in a damp valley between the Tagus and a small range of hills. This much-decayed place was once a walled town, and is still entered by two ancient gates, and surrounded by portions of earthen ramparts. It has a spa-

cious and ancient palace of Count Altamira, a townhouse, three primary schools, a small hospital for the sick poor, a large public chapel, a nunnery, and parish church; manufactures of soap, hats, and chocolate, and 17 oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1824.

TORRILE, a vil. and com. duchy and 9 m. N. Parma; with a primary school, and a trade in corn, rice, wine, silk, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3246.

TORRINGTON, several par. Eng.:—1, (*East*), Lincoln; 1498 ac. Pop. 113.—2, (*West*), Lincoln; 1109 ac. Pop. 133.—3, (*Black*), Devon; 7200 ac. Pop. 1115.—4, (*Little*), Devon; 2880 ac. Pop. 623.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon, on the slopes and summit of a fine eminence rising steeply from the r. bank Torridge, 32 m. N.W. Exeter; houses chiefly of stone, irregularly built. It has an ancient church and three Dissenting chapels, a neat modern market-hall, two charity schools and one or two commercial schools, and two small public reading-rooms. Glove-making is the principal business of the place, giving employment to many hundred females. There are also fell-mongers, curriers, and tanners. General Monk was born in a hamlet in the vicinity, and hence the title of Earl or Viscount Torrington, bestowed on him by Charles II. at the Restoration. Area of par., 3456 ac. Pop. 3308.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TORRISI, a vil. Sicily, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Catania, on an acclivity above the plain of Catania. Fluor-spar is found here.

TORRITA-SOTTO-MONTE-FOLONICO, a tn. and com. Tuscan, 22 m. from Arezzo, built in the form of an oval, and surrounded with turretted walls. It has a handsome parish and two other churches, a school, hospital, theatre; manufactures of woollens and hats, dye-works, a silk and several oil mills. Pop. 3939.

TORROELLA-DE-MONTGRI, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Girona, on the Ter, 4 m. from the Mediterranean, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It has a townhouse, several primary schools, a church, connected with which are two chapels; and manufactures of soap and brandy. Some fish are salted and exported. Pop. 3500.

TORROX, a seaport, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. E. Malaga; lat. 36° 48' N.; lon. 3° 3' W.; houses two and three stories, not well built, and with crooked and steep streets; two squares, a townhouse, several schools, a church, hermitage, and two fountains; three flour and two oil mills, two potteries, a brandy-distillery, a sugar-mill, and fishery. Pop. (agricultural), 4174.

TORRUBIA-DEL-CAMPO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, and 50 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, two primary endowed schools, a parish church, two oil and two gypsum mills. Pop. 1750.

TORRY, two villages, Scotland:—1, Co. Fife, 4 m. W. by S. Dunfermline, formerly in a flourishing state, but greatly declined since the discontinuance of its extensive salt-works. Some coal is still exported from it.—2, Co. Kincardine, 1 m. S. by E. Aberdeen, on the S. shore of the Dee and harbour of Aberdeen. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries. The fish taken consists of salmon, cod, haddocks, ling, turbot, &c. There is a school in the village.

TORRY ISLAND, a rocky isl. Ireland, S. coast, co. Donegal; lat. (lighthouse, N.W. end) 55° 17' N.; lon. 8° 15' W. It is about 2½ m. long, and 1 m. broad. The N. side presents a range of cliffs 100 ft. to 300 ft. high; the land slopes down to the S. shore, which is flat. The inhabitants, consisting of about 70 families, support themselves by fishing and tillage. On the N. point of the island is a lighthouse, the lantern of which is 122 ft. above sea-level.

TORRYBURN, par. Scot. Fife; 5 m. by 2 m. P. 1341.

TORSA, a small isl., W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, between the land and the island of Luing; lat. 56° 17' N.; lon. 5° 40' W. It has a quarry of excellent slate.

TORTEVAL, par. Guernsey, P. 355.

TORTHORWALD, par. Scot. Dumfr.; 5600 ac. P. 1313.

TORTINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1131 ac. Pop. 104.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin Islands, W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain; lat. 18° 24' 6" N.; lon. 64° 32' W. (n.); about 12 m. long E. to W., and 3 m. to 4 m. broad at its widest part; consisting of a mass of rugged and precipitous mountains running E. to W., from one extremity of

the island to another. The shores are indented with bays, harbours, and creeks, and, together with the adjacent cays, afford shelter and anchorage for a great extent of shipping.

TORTOLI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Lanusei, near the gulf of same name, on the E. coast. It is the see of a bishop, and has a large cathedral, an Augustine convent, and a considerable trade in wine and cheese, chiefly with Genoa. Pop. 1498.

TORTONA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 12 m. E. Alessandria, cap. prov., at the foot of a bare and uncultivated hill, r. bank Scrivia. It is an ancient place, and was once of great strength, but its fortifications were completely destroyed by the French after the battle of Marengo, so that now only some vestiges of the citadel and a single gate remain. It is not well built, the houses being generally arranged in narrow and ill-formed streets. In the only handsome square stands the cathedral, which has nothing remarkable except some paintings, and a finely-sculptured sarcophagus, containing among its figures a Phæton, and a Castor and Pollux. The other principal edifices are four parish churches, three convents, a royal college, a Latin and several other schools, a diocesan seminary, a civic hospital, a theatre, barracks, and a handsome cattle and corn market. The manufactures consist of silk goods, bombazine, and other stuffs, and there is a considerable trade in corn and wine. Tortona is the see of a bishop, the residence of a commandant, and the seat of a superior law-court, and several public offices. It is the ancient Dertona, supposed to have been founded by the Gauls who invaded Italy under Brennus, and is mentioned by Pliny among the distinguished Ligurian cities situated between the Apennines and the Po. It has repeatedly suffered much from war. Pop. 10,821.

TORTORA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, 45 m. N.N.W. Paola, on the flat summit of a lofty hill near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1580.

TORTORELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, E.S.E. Il-Vallo, on a rugged hill near l. bank Bucento; with a collegiate church. Pop. 1060.

TORTORICI, a vil. Sicily, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Messina. Pop. 2800.

TORTOSA [anc. *Dertosa*], a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Tarragona, on a hill-side, l. bank Ebro, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is fortified on all sides, and some portions of the walls are of great antiquity. The town, which is entered by three gates, consists of irregular, ill-paved, narrow, and on the N. and S. steep streets; several small squares, and houses generally well built of granite, and three or four stories high. It has a townhouse, prison, custom-house, bull-ring, shambles, barracks, baths, episcopal palace, Gothic cathedral, with Ionic façade; numerous other churches and chapels, three nunneries, six convents converted to secular purposes, an hospital for the sick, a founding hospital, a theological school, a school for the higher branches of education, besides numerous primary schools, and a lyceum; oil and flour mills, manufactures of soap, fine delft, cottons, leather, brandy, common earthenware, cordage, linens, wax-chandlery, plain glass, starch, and baskets, ropes, &c., of palm and esparto; and an important trade, through its two ports, El Fangar and Los Alfaques, at the mouth of the Ebro, as well as directly—the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons—in the wheat of Aragon, timber from the Pyrenees, Aragon, and Catalonia; wine from Godall, Galera, and other places, as well as that of the country; oil, wool, alum, silk, barilla, soda, charcoal, liquorice, tares, pitch, tar, firewood, Jasper, fruits, &c. This city was wrested from the Moors by Louis-le-Debonnaire, in 811, but was soon recovered by them, and became a nest of pirates, and a thorn to Italian commerce. Eugenius III. therefore proclaimed a crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148. In 1149 the Moors made a desperate effort to regain possession of the city, but were defeated, partly through the bravery of the women, who mounted the battlements, while the men sallied forth and routed the Moors. Tortosa was taken in 1798 by the French, under the Duke of Orleans. This bulwark of Valencia and Catalonia was shamefully surrendered in 1811, by General Lilli, who was afterwards tried for cowardice and condemned to death, but received pardon from Ferdinand VII. Pop. 20,573.

TORTOSA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 30 m. N. Tripoli, on the Levant, opposite the isl. of Ruad. It occu-

pies the site of the ancient Orthosia; and was formerly a place of importance, but now presents little more than the remains of its wall, and a large ruinous castle.

TORTSVAR, or **TÖRNUNG**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 14 m. S.W. Kronstadt, on a hill above the Törtz; with a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, a castle, and a custom-house. Pop. 6690.

TORTUGAS.—1, A group of islets or cays at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 m. W.S.W. Cape Tancha, the S. extremity of Florida; about lat. 24° 37' N.; and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. On one of them, called Bush or Garden Cay, a lighthouse has been erected.—2, An island, W. Indies, N.E. coast of Cuba, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel called El-Savirral; length, N.W. to S.E., 26 m.; breadth, about 6 m. It forms the entrance to the harbour of Las-Nuevas-del-Principe.

TORTWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1551 ac. P. 237. **TOSCANA**, the Italian name of Tuscany (*whicsh see*).

TOSCANEIJA [anc. *Tuscania*], a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 23 m. N. Civita-Vecchia, on a hill washed by the Marta. It is surrounded with battlemented walls and towers, and having been one of the strongholds of Francesco Sforza, has stood numerous sieges. After one of these, by Charles VIII. of France, it was made a heap of ruins, and all its old buildings were destroyed, except two churches, one of which is adorned with pillars, mosaics, and antique sculptures. Sulphur is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4000.

TOSCOLANO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Brescia, on a height above the W. shore of Lake Garda. It is an ancient place, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Benaco; and in the 16th century was celebrated for its Paganini press, at which many valuable, but now extremely rare editions of the classics were printed. It has a parish and two auxiliary churches, extensive manufactures of paper; several oil-mills, and a trade in wine, oil, silk, iron, and fruit. Pop. 2484.

TOSELAND, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1320 ac. P. 230. **TOSIA**, or **TOSIA** [anc. *Doece*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 90 m. S.W. Sinope, in a fertile valley on the Derrek or Doros, an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak; consisting of about 1000 houses, generally well built; with five mosques.

TOSNA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. of gov. Novgorod, enters gov. Petersburg; flows N.N.W., and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Neva. It is much used for floating timber to the capital.

TÖSS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N.E. Zürich, on the Töss, here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains the remains of a celebrated Dominican convent, now used as a corn and salt magazine. The Zürichers were defeated here in 1292 by Duke Albrecht of Austria. P. 1446.

TOSSA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. S. Gerona, near a cape of same name in the Mediterranean, at the foot of steep, lofty, and almost inaccessible heights. It has a church, hospital, and primary school; manufactures of cotton goods and corks, a fishery, and some coasting-trade. Pop. 1683.

TOST, or **TOSZEK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 28 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circle. It has a court of law, two churches, and a synagogue; manufactures of linen and shoes, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1598.

TOSTAK, a river, Siberia, rises in gov. Yakutsk, near lat. 65° N.; flows N.N.W., and joins r. bank Jana, after a course of about 400 m. Its chief affluent is the Adiga, which joins it on the left.

TOSTOCK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 945 ac. Pop. 348.

TOTALAN, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Malaga, on a hill; with a church and a primary school. It sends provisions to Malaga. Pop. 1068.

TOTANA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Murcia, intersected by a ravine. It has been reduced to half the size it had at no very distant date by wars and epidemic diseases. It consists of ill-built and irregular houses, and dirty and ill-paved streets; and has a substantial townhouse, various schools, a solid Tuscan parish church, besides several other churches, and two fountains; eight potteries, which produce much esteemed earthenware; and a few looms for linens and a stuff made of wool and ferret-silk, called *tocas*. Pop. 8664.

TOTHAM, two pars. Eng. Essex;—1, (*Great*); 5363 ac. Pop. 840.—2, (*Little*); 1283 ac. Pop. 388.

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TOTHFALU, several places, Hungary;—1, A vil., co. Pesth, about 2 m. from Waitzen, on an island in the Danube; with a Protestant church, a fishery, a mill, and some shipping trade. Pop. 2540.—2, A vil., co. Zips, about 9 m. from Kásmark; with several handsome villas, a R. Catholic church, a mill, and mineral-springs. Pop. 1275.

TOTHILL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 854 ac. Pop. 59.

TOTMA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 111 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Totma with the Suchona. It consists chiefly of three large streets; contains 17 churches and three monasteries; and has extensive salt-works, and a considerable trade, carried on both with Archangel and Siberia. Pop. (1849), 3203.

TOTNESS, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Devon, 24 m. S.S.W. Exeter, on the Dart, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches. It is well built; has a church in the later English style, and two Dissenting chapels; two libraries, a small theatre, an assembly-room, and two endowed schools. Some serge-weaving is carried on, but this branch of manufacture has fallen greatly off of late. There is a considerable shipping-trade, vessels of 100 tons burden being now able to come up to the town at all times of the tide. The principal articles of export are cider, coal, grain, and culm. Great quantities of salmon are taken in the Dart. Totness sends two members to Parliament. Area of par., combined with manor of Bridgeton, 1043 ac. Pop. 3828.

TOTONICAPAN, a tn. corregimiento of its name, Central America, Guatemala, 85 m. N.W. Guatemala city. It has manufactures of some earthenware, wooden utensils, woolen cloths, and a few other articles. Near it is a medicinal spring, and also a brine-spring, from which a good deal of salt is extracted. P. 12,000.—The **CORREGIMIENTO** is bounded, N.E. by Vera-Paz, S.E. Solola, S.W. Quesaltenango, N.W. Chiapa, and N. the lands of the Maya Indians; area, 9600 sq. m. The valleys here are well watered, and the land fertile, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, various fruits, vegetables, and some sugar; the pastures also rear large numbers of cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, speaking the Quiche language.

TOTOUA, or **TOTOIA**, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat. 18° 56' S.; lon. 179° 57' W.; high and rugged, of volcanic formation, covered with luxuriant foliage, and fertile, particularly in its valleys.

TOTTENHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, near the Lea and the Eastern Counties railway, 4 m. N.N.E. London. It consists of a long street of handsome but irregularly-arranged houses, and numerous detached villas; and has an ancient church, with a square embattled tower grown over with ivy, and several interesting monuments; a district church, with turrets at its angles; Baptist, Independent, Friends', Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels; a grammar-school, several almshouses, manufactures of various articles of earthenware and earthenware, a brewery, and large flour and oil mills. Area of par., 8403 ac. Pop. 9120.

TOTTENHILL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1590 ac. P. 412.

TOTTERIDGE, par. Eng. Herts; 1597 ac. Pop. 595.

TOTTERHOE, par. Eng. Bedford; 2394 ac. P. 753.

TOTTINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3213 ac. P. 370.

TOTTINGTON-LOWER-END, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, on the East Lancashire railway, 3 m. W.N.W. Bury; with a neat district church, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, extensive manufactures of cotton goods, calico print-works, several collieries, and freestone-quarries. Pop. 10,691.

TOUAT, **TUAT**, or **TWAT**, a territory or oasis of the Sahara, Africa; about lat. 26° to 29° N.; intersected by the meridian of 1° E.; estimated at nearly 200 m. in length N. to S. It contains a great number of villages, generally built of sun-dried bricks, and surrounded by date and other fruit trees; and is divided into five districts or independent chiefdoms, which, beginning at the N., are Maharza, cap. Tabalkousa; Gourara, cap. Timimoun; D' A'ouguerout, cap. Kasbah-el-Hamera; Touat proper, cap. Sha; and Tidikelt, cap. Insalah. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races. The one are Hall Touat, properly so called, who live in the towns and villages, call themselves Zenata, speak the language of that name, profess Mahometanism, and though as black as negroes, are essentially distinguished from them by their aquiline nose, thin lips, and other features. The other

race consists of Arabs, who live in tents and speak Arabic, but use the Zenata tongue in trading. The principal food of both races is mutton, camels' flesh, butter, koukoucou dates, and corn. The last is imported from the Tell of Algeria by nomadic tribes. Among the principal articles of trade are gunpowder and antimony—the former manufactured at Sba, and the other obtained from the mines of Toutat—henna from Tidikelt, slaves, dates, butter, cheese, &c.

TOUBOUAI, or **AUSTRAL**, a group of isls., S. Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago; lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$ to $23^{\circ} 42'$ S.; lon. 155° to $147^{\circ} 11'$ W. The principal islands of the group are Vavata, the largest; Toubouai proper, which is not more than 5 m. in extent; and Ohetoroa or Rouroutoua, which rises to the height of 1300 ft., and has a numerous and inoffensive population.

TOUCQUE (La) [anc. *Tolca*], a river, France, rises in dep. Orne; flows almost due N. across dep. Calvados, and falls into the English Channel at the village of its name; total course, about 60 m., of which 24 m., when favoured by the tide, are navigable.

TOUCY [anc. *Tusiocum*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Auxerre; with an ancient church, manufactures of coarse woollens and leather, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1641.

TOUGH, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 891.

TOUL [anc. *Tullo*], a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, in a fertile plain on the Moselle, here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, 12 m. W. Nancy. It is a place of some strength, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions; but the houses are indifferently built, and the streets are irregular and badly paved with flints. It has a Gothic cathedral, founded in the 10th century, with a fine façade 227 ft. high, and much-admired portal; the old collegiate church of St. Genoul, a townhouse, formerly the episcopal palace; college, barracks, corn-market, civil hospital, and hospital or Maison-Dieu; manufactures of stoneware, leather, and embroidery, the latter of which employs more than 1000 hands; and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 6992.

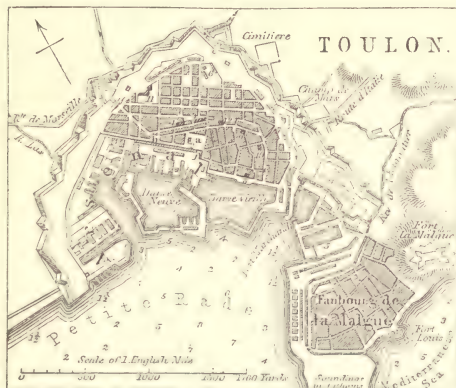
TOULON-SUR-ANNOUX [anc. *Tullonium-ad-Arosium*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Arroux, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 40 m. N.N.W. Mâcon. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1556.

TOULON-SUR-MER [anc. *Telo-Martius*], a seaport tn. and, after Brest, the most important naval arsenal of France, dep. Var, admirably situated at the bottom of a deep double bay of the Mediterranean, 30 m. S.E. Marseilles; lat. (observatory) $43^{\circ} 7' 30''$ N.; lon. $5^{\circ} 56'$ E. (n.). It stands on a slope which ascends gradually from the sea, and terminates towards the

modious, and with the exception of the S. and E., which are somewhat exposed, perfectly safe anchorage. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which stretches across so as nearly to close its entrance, and along which, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts and redoubts have been erected, making a successful attack by sea all but impossible. In like manner, on the land side the fortifications are of the most complete description. In addition to the fortifications which surround the town, strong forts and outworks occupy all the important heights, and complete the defences. In the town itself, if we except the arsenal and other marine establishments, which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, there is not much to excite interest. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small compared with the extent of the population, and hence they are much crowded together, without regularity, in narrow streets or small insignificant squares. The only edifices, unconnected with the marine, which deserve notice are the cathedral, possessed of little architectural merit, and badly situated; the church of Notre-Dame, with a fine façade; the church of St. Louis, adorned with an elegant colonnade; and the *hôtel de-ville*, a handsome structure facing the harbour. The port, which is separated from the roadstead by moles, which are hollow and bomb-proof, and lined by batteries *à fleur-d'eau*, consists of two divisions—the Port-Marchand or Darse-Vieille on the E., appropriated to merchant vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices; and the Port Militaire or Darse-Neuve on the W., surrounded by the dockyard, slip, arsenal, storehouses, cannon-foundry, park of artillery, &c. Neither the manufactures nor trade are of much importance. The former consist of woollen-cloths, hosiery, soap, candles, and chocolate. Ship-building, also, is carried on to some extent; and there are several dye-works, tanneries, and iron-foundries. The trade has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers; and is chiefly in corn, flour, salt-provisions, wine, brandy, oil, capers, and fruit. There are two annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture, and a court of first resort and commerce; and possesses a second-class school of hydrography, a medical naval school, academy, communal college, botanical garden, museum of natural history, marine museum, and *bagne* or hulks, in which on an average 3500 convicts are detained. Though a place of considerable antiquity, there is nothing in its early history deserving of notice. It owes its importance as a naval station to Louis XIV., who expended vast sums on it under the superintendence of Vauban. The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793, when the British, to whom the royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire, after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the republicans revenged themselves by giving up the town to pillage and the inhabitants to almost indiscriminate massacre. Pop. 39,243.

TOULOUSAIN, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to the prov. of Languedoc, and is now included in depts. Haute-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne. Toulouse was its capital.

TOULOUSE [anc. *Tolosa Volcarum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute-Garonne, finely situated on the Garonne, where it is joined by the canals du Midi and Brienne, and on the trunk-line of railway which connects the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay, 132 m. S.E. Bordeaux, and 200 m. N.W. Marseilles. It is built chiefly on the r. bank of the river, but partly also on an island in its channel; a handsome bridge across the river communicates with the large suburb of St. Cyprien. It is of an irregularly oval form, and was surrounded with old walls flanked with towers, which have almost entirely disappeared to make way for extensive modern improvements. The appearance of the town by no means corresponds to the beauty of its site. It is almost entirely composed of clumsy antiquated houses of red brick, badly cemented with clay, and of a very gloomy appearance; and the streets are narrow, winding, ill paved, and dirty. Several parts of the town, however, are gradually assuming a modern and handsome appearance. Among others may be mentioned the Place-du-Capitole, a large and well-built square, adorned with four



1. Porte de l'Arsenal.
2. Hôtel de la Préfecture Maritime.
3. Hôtel de la Marine.
4. Hôpital Militaire.
5. Arsenal du Mourillon.

6. Parc de l'Altière.
7. Barmes.
8. Hôtel de Ville.
9. Pointe de Justice.
10. Cathédral.

11. Hôpital de la Charité.
12. École de l'Artillerie Navale.
13. Place d'Armes.
14. Place St. Louis.
15. Place St. Jean.

N. in a range of lofty hills. These, stretching their arms round, encompass the bay, and nearly landlock it, forming a roadstead and harbour where the largest fleet can find com-

modious, and with the exception of the S. and E., which are somewhat exposed, perfectly safe anchorage. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which stretches across so as nearly to close its entrance, and along which, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts and redoubts have been erected, making a successful attack by sea all but impossible. In like manner, on the land side the fortifications are of the most complete description. In addition to the fortifications which surround the town, strong forts and outworks occupy all the important heights, and complete the defences. In the town itself, if we except the arsenal and other marine establishments, which are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence, there is not much to excite interest. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small compared with the extent of the population, and hence they are much crowded together, without regularity, in narrow streets or small insignificant squares. The only edifices, unconnected with the marine, which deserve notice are the cathedral, possessed of little architectural merit, and badly situated; the church of Notre-Dame, with a fine façade; the church of St. Louis, adorned with an elegant colonnade; and the *hôtel de-ville*, a handsome structure facing the harbour. The port, which is separated from the roadstead by moles, which are hollow and bomb-proof, and lined by batteries *à fleur-d'eau*, consists of two divisions—the Port-Marchand or Darse-Vieille on the E., appropriated to merchant vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices; and the Port Militaire or Darse-Neuve on the W., surrounded by the dockyard, slip, arsenal, storehouses, cannon-foundry, park of artillery, &c. Neither the manufactures nor trade are of much importance. The former consist of woollen-cloths, hosiery, soap, candles, and chocolate. Ship-building, also, is carried on to some extent; and there are several dye-works, tanneries, and iron-foundries. The trade has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers; and is chiefly in corn, flour, salt-provisions, wine, brandy, oil, capers, and fruit. There are two annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture, and a court of first resort and commerce; and possesses a second-class school of hydrography, a medical naval school, academy, communal college, botanical garden, museum of natural history, marine museum, and *bagne* or hulks, in which on an average 3500 convicts are detained. Though a place of considerable antiquity, there is nothing in its early history deserving of notice. It owes its importance as a naval station to Louis XIV., who expended vast sums on it under the superintendence of Vauban. The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793, when the British, to whom the royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire, after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the republicans revenged themselves by giving up the town to pillage and the inhabitants to almost indiscriminate massacre. Pop. 39,243.

fountains, one at each angle, and the chief place of bustle and traffic; and the Place-la-Fayette, a circus lined with regular mansions, and opening on the E. into a fine promenade, composed of three parallel alleys. The principal edifices are the *hôtel-de-ville* or capitol, near the centre of the town, in the square to which it gives its name, a large structure, adorned in front with eight columns of red marble, and including, in addition to the municipal buildings, a theatre in the left wing; the cathedral, built about the beginning of the 13th century, but subsequently repaired and altered, so as to present a very incongruous appearance; the church of St. Sernin, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices, built of brick and stone, in the Romanesque style, and rendered conspicuous by a lofty octagonal tower, formed by five tiers of arches; the church of St. Taur, with a remarkable belfry; the church of the Jacobins, surmounted by a lofty brick-tower, and now converted into a barrack; the picture-gallery, with many bad and two or three good paintings; the museum, with a good collection of Gallic, Roman, and Gothic antiquities; the Convent del-Inquisition, an obscure edifice, remarkable only for the atrocities which the tribunal to which it owes its name perpetrated within its precincts; and the *palais-de-justice*, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, but now so completely modernized as to have lost all its ancient features. The manufactures consist of coarse woollen cloth and woollen covers, silk and printed cotton goods, vermicelli, *pâtés-de-foies-de-canards* (duck-liver pies), starch, wax-candles, cutlery, stoneware, and porcelain. There are also numerous tanneries, both for common and morocco leather; a cannon-foundry, gunpowder and tobacco factories, dye-works, distilleries, and cotton-mills. The trade, general and transit, is important, being greatly favoured by the situation of the town, and facilitated both by water and railway communication. The chief articles are corn and flour, wine, brandy, colonial produce, iron and ironware, oil, soap, and feathers. Toulouse is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an appeal court for depts. Haute-Garonne, Ariège, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a university-academy, a Protestant divinity-hall, a diocesan seminary, faculties of law, science, and literature, a secondary school of medicine, veterinary school, and school of artillery, an excellent botanical garden, agricultural society, antiquarian society, and academy of science, inscriptions, and *belles-lettres*. It is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who embellished it with a capitol, amphitheatre, and other edifices, of which vestiges still remain. In the beginning of the 5th century the Visigoths became its masters, and made it the capital of their kingdom, which it continued to be till 508, when Clovis gained possession of it. Subsequently under Charlemagne it became the capital of Aquitaine. It was afterwards governed by independent counts, and in the 11th century fell a prey to the cruel bigots of the Inquisition, who here established their infamous tribunal, and consigned multitudes of Albigenses and Vaudois to the flames. The most memorable event in the modern history of Toulouse, is the defeat of the French by the British, under its walls in 1814, while ignorant that, by the abdication of Bonaparte, hostilities had ceased. Pop. (1852), 71,254.

TOUMEN, a river, Corea, forming a part of the boundary between it and Manchooia. It flows N.E., then S.E., and falls into the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30' N., after a course of about 180 m.

TOUNG-KIANG, a river, China, which rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontiers of prov. Kiangse, enters prov. Quantong; flows S.W. to Hoi-tchou, then nearly W., and dividing into several branches, falls into the bay, 21 m. E.S.E. of the town of Canton, after a course of about 250 m.

TOUR-D'AIGUES (LA), a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. S.S.E. Apt, named from a Roman tower which once stood hard by. Pop. 1463.

TOUR-DU-PIN (LA), a tn. France, dep. Isère, l. bank Bourbre, 41 m. N.N.W. Grenoble; with manufactures of beet-root sugar. Pop. 2214.

TOURNAINE, an ancient prov. France, which consisted of an upper and a lower division, and had Tours for its capital. It is now included in dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, or TUNCOING, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.N.E. Lille, on the railway from Lille to Courtrai.

It is a tolerably regular and well-built manufacturing town, which has more than doubled its inhabitants since the commencement of the present century. It contains two churches, a townhall, and the remains of an old feudal castle; and possesses a communal college, *conseil-de-prud'-hommes*, and chamber of manufactures. Its great staples are ordinary and table linens, moleskins, camlet, and coarse cotton goods. It has also manufactures of carpets, numerous cotton and worsted mills, sugar-refineries, soap-works, dye-works, and distilleries. Pop. 15,885.

TOURFAN, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, near the Thian-chan Mountains, 180 m. W. Khamil. It is the residence of a prince invested with power over Tourfan and five other towns.

TOURINNES, two places, Belgium:—1, (*les-Ouvrons-St.-Lambert-Libersart*), A vil. and com., prov. S. Brabant, on the Nil, 24 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1702.—2, (*la-Grosse*), A vil. and com., not far from the former, on the Nethen, 21 m. E. Brussels. It has several breweries, but agriculture is the chief employment. Pop. 1174.

TOURLAVILLE [anc. *Tortlavilla*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 2 m. S.E. Cherbourg; with the remains of an ancient castle, and a slate-quarry. Near it are several Druidical monuments. Pop. 1845.

TOURNAI, or TOURNAY [Flemish, *Doornik*; Latin, *Tornacum*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 28 m. W.N.W. Mons, on the railway thence to Brussels, and on both sides of the Scheldt, which is here crossed by several handsome bridges, and inclosed by superb quays, finely planted, so as to form excellent promenades. It possesses strong fortifications, including an admirably-constructed citadel by Vauban; is entered by seven gates; and consists in general of spacious streets and squares, lined by well-built houses. The principal edifices and establishments are the cathedral, a very ancient structure, of Romanesque and Ogival architecture, with five pointed towers, a majestic interior, of which the choir is particularly



THE MARKET-PLACE, TOURNAI, WITH THE CATHEDRAL AND BELFREY.—From Prout's Sketches in France and Germany.

admired, many interesting remains of antiquity, and some good paintings, among which is one of the Souls in Purgatory by Rubens; seven other churches, of which that of St. Brice, with the tomb of King Childeric adjoining, is the most deserving of notice; the ancient convent of St. Martin, and its Gothic church, now used partly as a townhouse and partly as a museum, with a park and botanic garden adjoining; the belfry, a lofty tower in the market-place, of unknown date, but supposed to have formed, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the donjon of a castle; a large and imposing building in the Renaissance style, originally a cloth-hall, and now converted into the principal guard-

house; a concert-room, with a columnar façade supporting a dome; courts of first resort and commerce, superior primary and other schools, a school of arts, an academy of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture; an episcopal seminary, a picture-gallery, a public library, an atheneum, a theatre, a deaf and dumb asylum, literary and musical societies, and several hospitals and similar benevolent institutions. The manufactures, which are extensive, employing about three-fourths of the inhabitants, consist principally of woollen and cotton hosiery, carpets, which have long been celebrated; porcelain, on a very large scale; linen and cotton tissues, leather, and liquors. The trade, favoured both by the railway and the navigation of the Scheldt, includes, in addition to the manufactures, a large export of lime from quarries in the vicinity; and besides a daily market for provisions, a weekly market for corn, flax, and linen thread, and three weekly markets for cattle, there are a number of important cattle and linen annual fairs, two of which last 10 days.

Tournai, formerly the capital of the Tournaisis, is one of the oldest towns of Belgium. It is supposed to be the *Civitas Nerviorum* mentioned by Julius Caesar; became in 443 the residence of Merovée, third king of the Franks; and was often occupied by his successor, Childeric, who founded its cathedral, and died in it in 481. It was fortified by Philip the Fair in 1295, and afterwards figures much in history. Of its many sieges, that in which it was heroically defended by Marie-de-Lalaing, Princess of Epinoy, against the Duke of Parma, is the most famous. Pop. 33,000.

TOURNAISIS, an ancient dist. Belgium, which had Tournai for its capital. With the exception of a part belonging to W. Flanders, it is now included in prov. Hainaut.

TOURNEPPE (Flemish, *D'Worp*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Senne, 9 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of paper, a brewery, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2746.

TOURNON [anc. *Tournoium*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 25 m. N. Privas, at the foot of a steep precipice, r. bank Rhone, opposite to Tain, with which it communicates by a handsome suspension-bridge. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a college, an old castle of the counts of Tournon, now used as a prison; and a trade in wine, chestnuts, silk thread and silk goods, wool and woollen cloth, wood, &c. Pop. 3518.

TOURNUS [anc. *Tinurcium*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, r. bank Saône, here lined by a handsome quay, and crossed by a wooden bridge of five arches, 19 m. N.E. Macon. It contains an ancient church in the Romanesque style, two hospitals, a townhouse, and house of correction. In the public square there is a granite pillar, supposed to have belonged to a Roman temple. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton covers, moleskin-hats, tiles, potash, and beet-root sugar; and the trade is in corn, wine, and building-stone. The painter Greuze, who died at Paris in 1805, was born here. Pop. 4216.

TOURPES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the little Dendre, 18 m. N.W. Mons; with manufactures of hosiery, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1325.

TOURS [anc. *Turonos* or *Cæsarodunum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Indre-et-Loire, l. bank Loire, on a flat tongue of land lying between this river and its tributary Cher, 120 m. S.S.W. Paris. The principal entrance to it is by a magnificent bridge across the Loire, consisting of 15 arches, and 1423 ft. long; and continued by a fine street, which traverses the town throughout its whole length, and constitutes its principal thoroughfare. The banks of the river are inclosed by a quay, lined with handsome houses and finely-planted promenades. Great part of the town is new, and many of the streets are spacious and elegant; but the older quarters are very indifferently built, and generally consist of streets which are narrow, irregular, dull, and dirty. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Its W. front consists of three lofty portals covered over with floral ornaments, surmounted by a window of astonishing dimensions, and flanked by two domed towers, 205 ft. high. The interior, which is of the purest Gothic, and lighted by beautifully-stained glass, is 256 ft. in length, and 85 ft. in height; and, among other objects of interest, contains a fine marble monument of the two only children of Charles VIII. and Anne of Bretagne, by whose early deaths

the succession to the crown was changed. The other buildings chiefly deserving of notice are two towers, forming conspicuous objects from every part of the town, the one called the tower of St. Martin or Horloge, from containing the principal clock; the other the tower of Charlemagne, because his queen Luitgarde was buried below it; and both remarkable as the only relics which the revolutions of 1793 have left of the vast cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, after it had flourished for 12 centuries; the church of St. Julian, degraded into a coach-house, but still a fine pointed edifice of the 13th century; two circular and machicolated towers, inclosed within the cavalry-barracks, forming part of the castle built by Henry II. of England; the church of St. Clement, a chaste and beautiful structure, with a fine portal, but now used as a corn-market; the archiepiscopal palace, regarded as one of the most handsome in the kingdom; the prefecture, with a public library of 40,000 vols. and several remarkable MSS.; picture-gallery and museum of natural history, the townhouse, courthouse, general hospital, and an elegant fountain of white marble, occupying the centre of the market-place. The manufactures consist of silk stuffs, ribbons, broad-cloth, serge, rugs, starch, and wax-candles; and the trade is in corn, wine, brandy, dried fruits, wax, hemp, wool, &c. Tours is the seat of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*; a diocesan seminary, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and a communal college. It early acquired considerable importance, and under the Romans became the capital of Lugdunensis III. In more modern times it had become famous for its silk manufactures, and had so extended as to have a population of 80,000, when the revocation of the edict of Nantes deprived it of nearly half its inhabitants, and almost all its industry, and inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it has never recovered. Tours has become a favourite residence of the English, whose numbers within it have been estimated at 3000. In the neighbourhood, about 1 m. W. of the town, is the castellated den of Plessis-les-Tours, of which an admirable description is given by Scott in his *Quentin Durward*. Pop. 25,822.

TOURVES, a tn. France, dep. Var, 8 m. W. Brignoles. It is generally well built; contains the ruins of an ancient castle, picturesquely seated on a conical hill which overlooks the town; and has manufactures of soap, a paper-mill, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 2223.

TOVARISSOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 9 m. from Illok; with a Greek church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and silk. Pop. 1392.

TOVARNIK, a market tn. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, near Vukovar; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church. Pop. 2889.

TOWCESTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 8½ m. S.S.W. Northampton, on the Tove; with a handsome church, chiefly in the later English style; several Dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, three almshouses, and some minor charities. The manufactures are bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes. Area of par., 2790 ac. Pop. 2625.

TOWEDNACK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2794 ac. P. 1057.

TOWERSEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1200 ac. P. 448.

TOWIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4 m. by 2 m. P. 756.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in the vale of the Bowmont, here crossed by a good bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Kelso. It has two annual fairs, one for lambs and wool, and another for cattle. A considerable number of gipsies reside in it. Pop. 618.

TOWNSTALL, par. Eng. Devon; 1758 ac. P. 1303.

TOWTON, a township, England, co. York, 3 m. S. Tadcaster, and memorable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict in 1461, during the wars of the Roses. It is said that 110,000 men were engaged, and 36,776 slain. Pop. 122.

TOWY (TIE), the largest river of S. Wales, next to the Wye. It rises in Cardiganshire; flows S. to Llandovery in Caermarthenshire, thence W. to the town of Caermarthen, whence it flows S.W. to Caermarthen Bay, into which it discharges itself by a wide estuary; total course, about 45 m. Vessels of 300 tons ascend to Caermarthen.

TOWYN, par. Wales, Merioneth; 26,372 ac. P. 2769.

TOYNTON, four pars. Eng. Lincoln.—1, (*All-Saints*); 3120 ac. Pop. 515.—2, (*High*); 1210 ac. Pop. 212.—3, (*Low*); 950 ac. Pop. 133.—4, (*St. Peter*); 2530 ac. P. 486.

TOZER, or **TOUZER**, a tn. regency and 250 m. S.S.W. Tunis; houses mostly well built, generally of one floor, and chiefly of the ruins of a Roman town. In the centre is a large square, used as a market-place; and there are two mosques, two baths, and a bazaar; and many of the inhabitants are occupied as smiths, armourers, joiners, and merchants. The Jews are dyers and goldsmiths, and the women card, spin, and weave wool.

TRABEJ, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Czernigov, enters gov. Poltava; flows first S.S.E. to Perezavla, where it receives the Alta, then S.W., and joins I. bank Dnieper, after a course of about 90 m.

TRABEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 39 m. S.W. Coblenz, at the foot of the Trabenberg, l. bank Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, opposite to Trarbach. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1226.

TRABOLGAN, par. Irel. Cork; 830 ac. Pop. 390.

TRACHENBERG, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Bartsch. It has a court of law and several public offices, a castle, in which the Prince of Hatzfeld-Schönstein resides; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a townhouse, industrial and other schools, an hospital, orphan asylum; manufactures of fustian, a fishery, some transit trade by barges, and a trade in cattle. P. 2459.

TRACHSELWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. It consists of well-built houses; and has a handsome church, a new school-house, and an old castle, with a tower and walls of immense thickness. P. 1628.

TRACTON, par. Irel. Cork; 5862 ac. Pop. 1796.

TRACUNHAEM, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 40 m. W. Goyanna. It contains a parish church, and raises a good deal of cotton. Pop. 4000.

TRADATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Como, near l. bank Olona. It is a cheerful-looking, well-built place; contains several handsome churches and private mansions; and has some trade in an excellent red wine produced in the district. Pop. 2146.

TRADE-TOWN, a maritime tn., W. Africa, Liberia, near the S.E. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR, a cape, S.W. coast, Spain, at the N.W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar; lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 6° 1' W. (a). It is low and sandy, and terminates in two headlands, on the E. of which is a round-tower. The famous naval battle in which Nelson lost his life, after defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets, under the command of Villeneuve and Gravina, was fought off this cape, October 21, 1805.

TRAHIGUERA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 19 m. S.W. Tortosa; with a townhouse, several well-attended primary schools, a granary, an hospital, parish church, and two chapels; and manufactures hempen-shoes and earthenware, with which Trahiguera supplies all the towns round about. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 1916.

TRAHIRAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 210 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, l. bank Trahiras river, an affluent of the Maranhão. It has a healthy site, and a cheerful look; and contains a church, and a school of mutual instruction. A good deal of gold is found in the stream after heavy falls of rain, and there are also mines of tale, which is obtained in large laminæ, and much used for sea-lanterns. Pop. (dist.), 2000.

TRAINA, a little known tn. Sicily, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Catania, on a mountain. Its inhabitants are said to be in wretched circumstances. Pop. 7000.

TRAIKIRCHEN, or **TRASKIRCHEN**, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a plain on the Mühlbach, on the railway to Grätz, 14 m. S.S.W. Vienna. It is irregularly built; and has two churches, one of them with a tall tapering spire; a poorhouse, and manufactures of gauze. Pop. 1115.

TRAITOR'S or **VERRADER'S ISLAND**, one of the Navigator's group, S. Pacific; lat. 15° 57' S.; lon. 173° 58' W. It has an elevated surface, but a fertile soil; and appears to be densely peopled.

TRAJANAPOLI. See ORIKHOVA.

TRAJETTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 10 m. E.N.E. Gaeta, on a hill near r. bank Anseito. It contains a collegiate and four other churches, and a convent. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ, among the marshes of which Marius sought an asylum from the pursuit of Sylla. P. 5160.

TRALEE, a bor., market tn., seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Kerry, near the head of Tralee Bay; lat. 52° 17' N.; lon.

9° 45' W. It consists principally of a main street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, stretching in a tolerably straight line E. to W.; and of several other streets running at right angles with it, all of which are very indifferently kept; houses mostly of limestone. It has an Episcopal and a Scotch church, a R. Catholic and two Dissenting chapels, a very handsome county-court-house, barracks, jail, workhouse, infirmary, and fever hospital, seven public schools, with nearly as many private ones; a Protestant orphan society, and a set of almshouses. The export trade in corn and provisions was at one time very considerable, but it has now all but entirely disappeared, the corn-stores having been converted into branch-workhouses. The only trade carried on now to any extent is in butter. Pop. (tn.), 13,750. Area of par., 4605 ac. Pop. 12,649.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TRALLONG, par. Wales, Brecon; 3384 ac. Pop. 319.

TRAMELAN, or **TRÉMLINGEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 25 m. N.W. Bern, near the source of the Birse. It is well built, consists of Upper and Lower Tramelan; and has manufactures of clocks, and particularly of a kind of horse-hair plait much used by the female peasantry of the canton in their head-dress. Pop. 2317.

TRAMONTI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 7 m. W. Salerno. It consists of several scattered hamlets; and contains 14 parish churches, a monastery and nunnery, and several charitable establishments. A great deal of charcoal is prepared here for the supply of Naples. Pop. 3300.

TRAMORE, a maritime tn. Ireland, co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Waterford, on the side of a hill, in the N.N.W. corner of Tramore Bay. It has a very handsome church, a R. Catholic and a Methodist chapel, several schools, including some respectable boarding and other schools; and two charitable institutions, one of which is a Doreas society. There are numerous fine walks in the vicinity, and one of the most beautiful beaches that may anywhere be seen. On these accounts, and the salubrity of its air, Tramore is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1882.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TRAMUTOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S. Potenza; with a church, three chapels, convent, and almshouse. Pop. 4000.

TRANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Susa, l. bank Sangone. It is indifferently built. Pop. 1528.

TRANCOSO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, 10 m. S. Porto-Seguro, on the shore of a small bay of same name. It has a church and a primary school. Inhabitants mostly Indians, employed in fishing and cultivating cotton. Pop. 1500.

TRANCOSO, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, in a beautiful plain, 17 m. N.N.W. La Guarda. It is surrounded by ancient walls flanked with 15 towers, and defended by a castle; contains six parish churches, a Latin school, hospital, and almshouse; and has an annual fair of three days. Pop. 1269.

TRANEKJÄR, a vil. and par. Denmark, isl. Langeland; with the ruins of an old castle, once a strong fortress, on an isolated height.

TRANENT, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. and 7 m. W. by S. Haddington. It has a substantial Established church, and Free and U. Presbyterian churches. The inhabitants are mostly colliers. Area of par., 5464 ac. Pop. 4158.

TRANI, or **TRAJANOPOLI**, a tn. and seaport, Naples, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 26 m. N.W. Bari. It is surrounded by a fosse and a wall flanked with bastions, and is entered by three gates. The houses are tolerably well built, but the streets, with some exceptions, are narrow, winding, and badly paved. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the castle. The former is ancient and spacious, but its style of architecture is indifferent, and many of its decorations are preposterous. In addition to it there are 20 parish churches, six monasteries, two nunneries, a large diocesan seminary, a theatre, and female orphan asylum. The harbour, which is almost encircled by the town, once contained great depth of water, but has so much silted up that small vessels only can enter. The trade, however, is considerable, and consists chiefly in oil, silk, wine, and fruit. Trani suffers much from excessive summer-heats, and a great want of spring-water. The only alternative is the collection of rain-water by cisterns, almost every house being provided with one, and roofed so as to collect it most effectually. Cotton is grown in the district, and partly manufactured into coarse goods. Pop. 14,000.

TRANMERE, a vil. and township, England, co. Chester, in the Mersey, a little S. of Birkenhead. It contains a great number of handsome villas and other residences, occupied chiefly by Liverpool merchants; and has a plain church, three Dissenting chapels, a school, and several charities. The Bay of Tranmere, owing to the great depth of water in the Sloin, and the shelter of surrounding hills, affords excellent anchorage. Pop. 6519.

TRANQUE, an isl., S. America, forming the entrance to a bay on E. coast, isl. Chiloe. A range of hills, nowhere exceeding 300 ft. in height, runs through it N.W. to S.E. The inhabitants appear to be few in number.

TRANQUEBAR, a tn. Hindoostan, on E. or Coromandel coast, 18 m. N. Negapatam, in the presidency of Madras, and district of Tanjore; lat. $11^{\circ} 1' 30''$ N.; lon. $79^{\circ} 55'$ E. It stands between two arms of the river Cavery, and is surrounded by ramparts faced with masonry, and having, at the S.E. angle, the castle of Dansborg, containing a lighthouse and the government offices. The town is neatly built; and there are two Protestant churches, a Portuguese chapel, and Danish, English, and Portuguese schools. The territory—area, 15 sq. m.—is sandy or marshy, and partly under cultivation for rice, dry grains, and fruit-trees, including vines. The bay at the mouth of the Cavery is always safe for small vessels, and the surf is less violent than at Madras or Pondicherry. Some manufactures of coarse cottons and handkerchiefs, oil, soap, leather, and salt are carried on; and these goods, with rice, paddy, and skins, are shipped for Madras, Ceylon, and occasionally the Mauritius and Bourbon. Tranquebar was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845. Pop. (1844), town and territory, 23,426.

TRANSCAUCASIA, or RUSSIA-BEYOND-THE-CAUCASUS, a new division of that part of the Russian Empire constituted by an ukase in 1846; bounded, N. by the Caucasus, W. the Black Sea and Asiatic Turkey, S. Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and E. the Caspian; and consisting of the four govts.—Kutais, in the N.W.; Teflis, in the W. and centre; Shamachi, in the S.E. and E.; and Derbend, in the N.E. The area, 60,924 geo. sq. m., is apportioned among the four governments as follows:—Kutais, 6186.24; Teflis, 24,484.80; Shamachi, 16,895; and Derbend, 13,357.6. Aggregate pop. 2,648,000.

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC, an independent state, S. Africa, established by the Boers in 1848; lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$ to $28^{\circ} 20'$ S., lon. $26^{\circ} 20'$ to 32° E. It is bounded N. and N.W. by the Limpopo; E. by the Quathlamba Mountains and Natal; and S. by the Ky Garipe, or Vaal river, from which it takes its name, and the Orange River republic. It is well adapted for sheep and cattle rearing. Area, 60,480 geo. sq. m. Chief tp. Potchefstroom. White pop. (1852), 40,000.

TRANSYLVANIA [German, *Siebenbürgen*; French, *Transylvanie*; Hungarian, *Erdely*], a grand princip. [*Grossfürstenthum*] forming the S.E. prov. of the Austrian Empire; lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$ to $47^{\circ} 43'$ N.; lon. $22^{\circ} 15'$ to $26^{\circ} 20'$ E.; and bounded, N. and W. by Hungary; S. and E. the Danubian Turkish principalities of Walachia and Moldavia, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains; and N.E. the Bukovina. It is of a very compact and tolerably regular square shape; greatest length, E. to W., 194 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 165 m.; area, 17,800 geo. sq. m. The surface is very much diversified, but certainly deserves to be characterized as mountainous, the Carpathian chain not only covering its S. and E. frontier, but sending out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, proceeding E. to W., give more or less of that direction to its principal streams. The culminating points of the mountains are situated near the S. frontier, where Negoi, not far from Hermannstadt, has a height exceeding 8000 ft.; and Butschetch, near Kronstadt, is scarcely 100 ft. lower. Many of the inland summits, also, are elevated, and often present scenery remarkable for its grandeur. The mountains in the S., along the whole of the frontier E. to the Bureza, a little W. of Kronstadt, are entirely composed of primitive rocks, of which granite usually forms the basis. These rocks are succeeded by graywacke, which stretches almost without interruption across the country, and N. to the sources of the Theiss. Still farther E., a great trachytic chain extends from the banks of the Aluta, at the point where it flows S.W., and thence upward to the frontiers of Bukovina. To the W. of the primitive and trachytic rocks now mentioned, the sandstones of the carboniferous

system make their appearance, and are so largely developed as to occupy a considerable proportion of the whole province.

The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives a great part of its waters by a very circuitous process. A little to the N. of the centre of the province a branch of the Carpathians stretches across it E. to W., and forms a secondary water-shed. All the country S. of it is drained by rivers which have a S.W. or W.S.W. direction, and thus reach the Danube without being obliged to make many windings. The chief of these rivers are the Aluta and the Maros, with its tributaries the Great and Little Kokel. But to the N. of the above water-shed the rivers, being barred in by it, take first a W. and then a N. direction towards the Theiss; and hence the waters of the N. part of Transylvania do not reach the Danube before they have made the circuit of a great part of Hungary. The principal rivers by which the drainage is thus effected are the Szamos, by far the largest; the Krasna, and the Körös.

The climate is very much modified by the diversity of surface; the higher districts having a severe winter, which not only covers the rivers with ice, but often extends itself far into the spring, so as to cause serious injury to vegetation; while, on the other hand, the summer-heat of the lower grounds is at times extreme. On the whole, however, the air is healthy, the sky clear, and the temperature well adapted to bring all the more valuable plants of Central Europe to maturity.

In some of the loftier districts, almost bordering on the limits of perpetual snow, vegetation is necessarily confined within very narrow limits, but at lower altitudes magnificent forests begin to appear, and not only furnish valuable timber, but add greatly to the productiveness of the lower grounds by the shelter they afford. Among the trees are several of economical value for the food obtained from them, and both the almond and chestnut are found thriving in the vicinity of Kronstadt, at the height of 1900 ft. above sea-level. In all quarters exquisite fruits, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, and peaches, are to be had in abundance, and the culture of the vine is general over the country. The mulberry would thrive well, but little attention appears to be paid to it. Notwithstanding the general ruggedness of the surface, there are many wide valleys and extensive plains, admirably adapted to the ordinary operations of agriculture, and on these, though much more in consequence of their natural fertility than the skill displayed in managing them, rich harvests are reaped. The crops include, in addition to the ordinary cereals and pulse, maize, hemp, flax, tobacco, saffron, and madder. Domestic animals also are very numerous, and fine breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The mast of the forests feeds large herds of swine. Game also, both large and small, is abundant, and the rivers are remarkably well supplied with fish. Bees do not receive much attention, but are so very numerous, in a wild state, that large quantities of honey and wax are obtained.

The minerals are very important. Almost all the streams contain gold in greater or less quantity in their sands, and no fewer than 22 gold-mines, said to be very productive, are in actual operation. Silver also is worked with success in three mines, and there is one mine of quicksilver. The other minerals of value are copper, lead, iron, antimony, arsenic, tin, coal, alum, bitumen, saltpetre, and salt. The last occupies immense tracts, and is evidently inexhaustible. Crystals and fine pebbles, including garnets, chrysolites, amethysts, chalcodones, agates, carnelians, and jaspers, are found in many quarters.

Manufactures have made little progress, and are chiefly in the hands of the German portion of the inhabitants. They consist chiefly of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, particularly the last, which is made to some extent, though scarcely in sufficient quantities to meet the home consumption. Other manufactures, besides those connected with the working of the various metals and minerals, are paper, gunpowder, leather, porcelain and earthen ware, glass, iron and copper ware, furniture, and a great variety of articles in wood. The trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. The most important exports are salt, to the amount of 70,000 tons annually; corn, horned cattle, horses, wax, honey, tobacco, wood, wool, swine, hides, skins, iron, and antimony. The imports, introduced chiefly by native merchants,

who make their purchases at Vienna and Leipzig, consist of all kinds of manufactured tissues, millinery, colonial produce, hats, glass, &c. The transit and commission trade is very limited in extent, and is entirely carried on by Armenians and Greeks.

The population of Transylvania, which amounts in all to about 2,000,000 souls, is very much divided, and consists of 255,000 Magyars or Hungarians, 262,000 Szeklers, 237,000 Saxons, 1,169,000 Walachians, 60,000 Zigeuners or gipsies, 9000 Armenians, 7000 Jews, and 200 Bulgarians. Arranged according to the forms of religion which they profess, there are 262,000 Calvinists, 235,000 Lutherans, 552,000 united Greek, 677,000 non-united Greek, and 76,000 Unitarians. The chief territorial division is into the land of the Hungarians, the land of the Szeklers, and the land of the Saxons. Another division is into eight counties, three districts, 17 stuhls, five filial stuhls, and 115 minor districts [*Besirken*]. The inhabitants along the E. and S. frontiers are subject to a kind of military feudalism, holding their land under the tenure of providing for the defence of the country against foreign aggression. With this view the land occupied by them has been divided into frontier regimental districts, defended by four regiments of infantry, two of them Szekler and two Walachian, and one regiment of Szekler hussars. The constitution of Transylvania is somewhat complicated. It sends deputies to the Hungarian diet, but has states peculiar to itself, which possess large powers and privileges, defined by a decree or charter issued by the Emperor Leopold I., in 1691. According to this charter, Transylvania is a Grand Principality. The sovereign of Austria, as grand prince, possesses all the usual powers of the executive, as to confer titles, honours, and privileges, levy troops, declare peace and war, call and dissolve diets, coin money, &c. To the states or diet [*Dietata*] belongs the right of making and repealing laws relating to internal management, voting sums of money and taxes, &c. They form two chambers [*Tafeln*], and hold their sittings in Klausenburg, which accordingly is considered to be the capital. Besides the general rights belonging to the diet, composed of all the three nations, each nation has its peculiar territory, privileges, and municipal constitution. In these respects the Hungarians and Szeklers, though differing in some points, are nearly identical. They are both subdivided into the three classes of nobles, burghers, and peasants, the last being, with few exceptions, mere serfs. The Saxons, on the contrary, have no political distinction of classes. In the eye of the law there are no nobles, no peasants, but all individuals are possessed of equal rights and equal freedom. This at least is the theory, but as there is nothing to prevent Saxons from rising to the rank of Hungarian nobles, and many of them do so rise, the practice is somewhat different.

Transylvania was known to the Romans under the name of *Dacia Consularis Mediterranea*, and was conquered by Trajan, who established a colony in it. Its name of Transylvania is said to be derived from the Latin words *trans sylvas*, and is said to have been given it by the people who lived beyond its W. frontiers, and to whom it was rendered almost inaccessible by a border of dense forests. Its German name of Siebenburgen or Seven Castles, is derived from its seven walled towns, which are supposed to have been originally built, and are still chiefly occupied by Saxons. The Hungarian name Erdely is a derivative of Erdő (wood), and is equivalent to Woodland. After the fall of the Roman Empire the country was occupied successively by Goths, Huns, Alans, Slavians, Avars, and Hungarians. The last long retained possession of it, and governed it by princes or vovods. It has formed part of the Austrian dominions since 1699, and though, from its proximity to Turkey and internal dissensions, its tranquillity has been repeatedly disturbed, it has made considerable advances in population, civilization, and general prosperity.

TRAONA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, 15 m. W. Sondrio, near r. bank Adda; with a parish church, and several district courts and offices. Pop. 1109.

TRAPANI [anc. *Drepanum*], a seaport tn. Sicily, cap. prov. of its name, 46 m. W.S.W. Palermo; on a peninsula shaped like a scythe, and hence its ancient name of Drepanum, or *Δρεπανον*. It ranks as a fortress of the second class, being surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and defended by several outworks. It has regular but badly-paved streets;

generally well-built houses; and numerous public edifices, including about 40 churches, of which none but the cathedral and church of San Lorenzo possess much architectural merit. The palace in which the provincial assemblies meet is a handsome edifice. The harbour is good, and is defended by two forts, which cross their fire—one on the mainland, and another on the island of Columbara, on which also a lighthouse has been erected. The chief manufactures are shell-work, and articles in coral, ivory, and alabaster. The trade is considerable, particularly in soda and salt, the latter being extensively made in the neighbourhood. The fishing, particularly of the tunny, is actively carried on. Trapani being the capital of the province, is the residence of its chief authorities, and the seat of a high criminal and civil court. It also possesses a college, two seminaries, and two hospitals. At a short distance E.N.E. of the town is Mount San Giuliano, the ancient Eryx, one of the loftiest in Sicily, much celebrated by the poets, particularly Virgil, who makes Anchises, the father of his hero, die here. Pop. (1850), 24,928.—The province, forming the W. portion of the island, and surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E., is 50 m. long N. to S., and 42 m. broad; area, 1360 sq. m. The surface consists of an elevated ridge or plateau, which slopes down on three sides towards the shore, and on the land or E. side is connected with the final ramifications of the Madonia Mountains. The coast-line is very much indented, and exhibits throughout its whole extent a continued succession of bays and promontories. Of the latter the most conspicuous are Cape San Vito, terminating a long peninsula in the N.; and Cape Boeo, which forms the most W. point in the island. Off the W. coast are a number of smaller islands which belong administratively to the province. The smallest of these skirt the shore, but the three largest—Favignana, Levanzo, and Maritimo—lie at considerable distances from it. The soil of the province is generally fertile, and well adapted to the growth of grain, particularly wheat. Pop. (1850), 182,809.

TRAPANO, or DRAPANO, two capes, Turkey, in Europe. The one, on N. coast of isl. Candia, forms a broad and elevated promontory, projecting into the sea between the gulfs of Sude and Armyro; the other, terminating the long peninsula of Macedonia which stretches between the gulfs of Cassandra and Monte Santo, is in lat. 39° 56' 30" N.; lon. 23° 57' 15" E. (r.); and has a height of 880 ft.

TRAQUAIR, par. Scot. Peebles; 8 m. by 5 m. P. 646.

TRARBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Coblenz, on a height above r. bank Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is ill built, and has narrow dirty streets; a neat townhall of modern Gothic, a church, and a gymnasium; several mills, and a trade in wine, chalk, bark, wood, wool, and cattle. Near it are copper and lead mines, and slate-quarries. The red wine grown here ranks as the best of the Moselle. On a height overhanging the town, and commanding the river, is the old castle of Gräfenburg, once deemed one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz. Pop. 1494.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, the most N.E. prov. of Portugal, bounded N. and E. by Spain, from which, in the latter direction, it is separated by the Douro; S. by Beira-Alta, from which it is also separated by the Douro; and W. by prov. Douro and Minho; length, E. to W., 80 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 3133 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and owing to deficiency of water, some districts are parched. The streams, however, are numerous, flow from N. to S., and belong, with a very limited exception in the N.W., to the basin of the Douro, which forming the boundary of the province both on the S. and E., receives a considerable portion of its drainage directly. The more important streams besides the Douro, are the Tamega, Corgo, Pinhão, Tua, and Sabor. The valleys and well-watered plains between the mountain-ridges are fertile, and produce in abundance all kinds of cereals, and a great variety of excellent fruits, particularly grapes, figs, peaches, oranges, almonds, and chestnuts. The greater part of the sunny slopes are covered with vineyards, from which much of perhaps the best wine in the world is produced. In the higher grounds the pastures feed numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, while the mast of the forests is consumed by swine, for which the province has long been celebrated. In sheltered spots both the olive and mulberry thrive well, and a great deal of silk is obtained. The

rearing of bees is much attended to, and several districts bear a high name for the excellence of their dairy produce, particularly cheese. The exports derived from these sources is considerable, that of wine occupying by far the first place. For administrative purposes Tras-os-Montes is divided into four comarcas—Villa-Real (the capital), Braganza, Chaves, and Moncorvo. Pop. (1841), 300,840.

TRASEN, a river, Lower Austria, which descends from the N. slope of the Trasenberg, near the frontiers of Styria; flows N.N.E., and joins r. bank Danube, after a very circuitous course of nearly 55 m.

TRASENHOEFEN, a vil. Austria. See DRASENHOEFEN.

TRASIMENO (LAGO). See PERUGIA (LAKE OF).

TRASSILICO [Latin, *Trans Silicium*], a tn. and com. duchy of Modena, near Massa-Ducale; with a court of justice, a parish church, and a chapel. Pop. 2165.

TRAU, or TRAGRU [Latin, *Traguria*], a tn. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 30 m. N.W. Spalatro, on an island of the same name, communicating by two long wooden bridges, with the mainland on the N., and the island of Bua on the S. It is surrounded by ancient walls and other fortifications, in a very dilapidated state; and consists of old houses arranged in dark and narrow streets, but often rendered venerable by their antiquity, and adorned in the Venetian style with balconies. It is the see of a bishop, and has three churches, three monasteries, a gymnasium, and hospital; a trade in wine, oil, and fruit, and a good harbour, much frequented by shipping. Pop. 3800.

TRAUN [Latin, *Truna*], a river, Austria, rises in the N.W. of Styria; flows first W. into Upper Austria, then N.N.E., expanding into several lakes, of which that of Traun is the most celebrated, passes the towns of Hallstatt, Ischel, Gmünd, and Wells, and joins r. bank Danube about 3 m. below Linz, after a course of 100 m. Its principal affluents are the Alben and Krems on the right, and the Ager on the left. It is navigable by small barges up to Hallstatt, and by vessels of 60 to 70 tons to Lambach, about 10 m. above Wells; but the navigation is difficult and dangerous, owing partly to the rapidity of the current and partly to the number of rocks and shoals. A fall of about 40 ft. occurs near the village of Fierth, but the obstruction which it offered to the navigation has been removed by cutting a canal. The chief traffic is in the salt brought down from the mines of Salzburg.

TRAUNSTEIN, a walled tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., l. bank Traun, 50 m. E.S.E. Munich. It has a court of justice, and other public offices, three churches, a castle, and townhouse; salt-works, stone-quarries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and flax. Pop. 2236.

TRAUTENAU, NEU-TRAUTENAU, or TEUTNOW [Latin, *Trutnovum*], a tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. N. by E. Königgrätz, r. bank Aupa; with a deanery church, townhouse, poorhouse, and hospital. It is the centre of the linen manufacture in the Riesengebirge, and has numerous mills, and an important weekly market for linen and yarn. Pop. 2405.

TRAVAGLIATO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and W.S.W. Brescia; with a large and beautiful church, and manufactures of linen and ribbons. Pop. 3174.

TRAVANCORE, a native state, Hindoostan, subsidiary to the presidency of Madras, and occupying that portion of the S. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 8° 5' and 10° N.; and lon. 76° 20' and 77° 30' E.; bounded E. by the Ghauts, separating it from the British districts Tinnevely and Madura; N. the Cochin territory; W. and S. the Indian Ocean, its frontier terminating in the S.E. at Cape Comorin; length, N. to S., about 140 m.; breadth decreases gradually from 60 m. in its N. part; area, 4722 sq. m.—(*Trigon. Survey of India*). The mountains on the E. rise generally to between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft. in height (the Angastier peak, to 7000 ft. in elevation); they are chiefly covered with forests of the best teak and other large trees, bamboo-jungles, &c., but in some places afford pasture-lands of tall grass, or abound with cardamom-plantations. Most part of the territory is abruptly hilly, descending toward the sea, where the surface is flat, and presents extensive backwaters, as in Cochin. Rivers are plentiful; the principal are the Pereaur and Pullayaur; canals and tanks for artificial irrigation are numerous in the S. The climate is generally considered healthy; during the S.W. monsoon, from June to September, a great quantity of rain falls; from March to May,

however, the heat is great, and the forest tracts are very pestiferous. The soil is much more fertile than in the country E. of the Ghauts, though unimproved lands occupy fully one-third of the territory; rice, of which two crops are obtained yearly, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa and area nuts, and oil-plants are the chief vegetable products; cinnamon and nutmegs are raised near the hills; pine-apples and plantains abound; grapes seldom come to perfection. The mulberry, coffee, and tobacco thrive well, and the Travancore government has lately made great efforts to extend their culture, and that of silk. Some sugar and salt are manufactured. Cattle and sheep do not thrive, and are mostly brought from Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Goats are numerous, as are the tiger, cheetah, panther, elephant, and wild buffaloes in the remoter parts. The population includes also upwards of 60,000 Moplays or Mahometans of Arab descent, and 170,000 R. Catholics and Syrian Christians. The lands are assessed on the ryotwary system, a fresh survey being made every 10 or 12 years. The dwellings are better than in many parts of India, and the middle classes of the population are usually able to read and write. The ruling family is Hindoo: the sovereignty and inheritance of property pass in the female line, as elsewhere on the Malabar coast. The country is in 32 districts, under the divisions of Trevandrum (the capital) and Quilon, besides which Kotar, Anjenga, and Alleppey, are the principal towns. The high court of appeal at the capital consists of four judges—three Hindoo and one Christian, assisted by Mahometan and Hindoo officers; subordinate to it are five district courts, each having one Hindoo and one Christian judge. Travancore, the former capital, is small, and now in decay. Pop. of state, 1,011,824.

TRAVE, a river, Denmark, duchy Holstein. It rises near the village of Sarau, a few miles S.E. of the Lake Plön; and flows S.W., traversing Lake Warden, and near Oldesloe turns round and proceeds E., till it reaches the territory of Lübeck. Here it takes a N.E. direction, traverses the town of Lübeck, and shortly after turns suddenly E., and forms a large embouchure into the Gulf of Lübeck; total course, about 60 m. At the town of Lübeck, it is from 40 to 50 yards broad, and is navigable by small craft. Below the town it has an average depth of 10 ft. to 12 ft.

TRAVEMÜNDE [‘Mouth of the Trave’], a tn. belonging to the free-town Lübeck, and forming its port; lat. (light-house) 53° 57' 39" N.; lon. 10° 52' 52" E. (l.). It is situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave; and is a place of strength, being not only surrounded by walls, but defended by a citadel. It is a cheerful, well-built place, and is very much frequented for sea-bathing. The harbour, the entrance to which is shown by a light, has been formed at great expense, and is good, though somewhat encumbered by a sand-bank. Pop. 1470.

TRAVERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, on the Reuse. It is well built. The inhabitants are mostly clock and watch makers. Pop. 1331.

TRAVERSE, a lake, U. States, in the territory of Minnesota, about 18 m. long, by 2 m. broad. It occupies a depression about 100 ft. beneath the extensive prairies which surround it, and forms one of the most elevated plateaus of N. America. It contains several islands, and supplies the waters of a head-branch of the N. Red River. A narrow strip of land, in floods passable by boats, separates it from Bigstone Lake, whose waters flow by St. Peter's River to the Mississippi.

TRAVERSELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea; with a handsome modern church, and a large townhouse. The dist. is rich in mines of iron. P. 1447.

TRAVERSETOLO, a vil. and com. duchy and 12 m. S.S.E. Parma, l. bank Termina; with a primary school; manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn, silk, cattle, and cheese. Pop. 3428.

TRAVI, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 18 m. S.S.W. Piacenza, l. bank Trebia. It has a parish church, a primary school, the remains of an old castle, a quarry, which produces good whetstones; and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 5343.

TRAVNIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, cap. Bosnia, in a narrow valley inclosed by mountains, r. bank Laschva; 615 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It is very poorly built, consisting of narrow, winding, and dirty streets, lined by very indifferently houses; and has a pasha's palace, the remains of

an old castle flanked with towers, and now converted into a prison; several mosques, khans, and bazaars; manufactures of sword-blades, and several articles of primary necessity, and a considerable trade, favoured by the situation of the town at the junction of several thoroughfares. The vicinity is covered with vineyards and orchards. P. estimated at 10,000.

TRAWSFYNYDD, par. Wales, Merioneth; 21,950 ac. Pop. 1498.

TRAZEGNIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19½ m. E. by N. Mons. It has a church, a well-attended school; manufactures of woollen fabrics and nails, a distillery, brewery, and some corn-mills. The castle of Trazegnies, in the vicinity, is a noble structure of the 9th century. P. 1521.

TRE CASALI (I), a vil. and com. duchy and 12 m. N.N.W. Parma, r. bank Tara. It has a church, with a good painting by Gaetano Callani; a primary school; manufactures of hempen cloth, and a trade in corn, cattle, and excellent cheese. P. 3182.

TREADINGSTONE, par. Irel. Kilkeny; 702 ac. P. 423.

TREBIN (NEU).—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Ruthe. It has a parish church, and manufactures of lead-pencil. Pop. 1722.—2, A vil. same prov. and gov., circle Ober-Barnim; with a parish church. Pop. 1179.

TREBIA, or TREBBIA, a river, Italy, rises in the N. slope of the Apennines, Sardinian States, div. Genoa; flows N.N.E. past the town of Bobbio, enters the duchy of Parma; and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Po, 3 m. E. Piacenza. It is not navigable, but is much used for irrigation.

TREBIGNE [anc. *Trebunium*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Herzegovina, cap. dist., 15 m. N.E. Ragusa. It is defended by a square fort flanked by four towers. Pop. 1000.

TREBISACCIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, dist. and 17 m. E.N.E. Castrovillari, near the W. shore of the Gulf of Taranto. It has three churches. Pop. 1200.

TREBITSCH, or DREWITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 20 m. S.E. Igau, in a deep and narrow valley on the Igla. It is generally well built; contains a demery and two other churches, castle, synagogue, school, and Capuchin monastery; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and important corn-markets. P. 5000.

TREBIZOND, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, extending along the coast of the Black Sea; lat. 40° 20' to 41° 30' N.; lon. 33° 10' to 41° 30' E.; bounded N.E. by the dist. Gurriel and pash. Akhalzik, S. Erzeroom, W. Sivas, and N. the Black Sea. The picturesque beauty of the coast is particularly striking. The mountains rise immediately from the sea, from 4000 ft. to 5000 ft., clothed with dense forests, composed principally of chestnut, beech, walnut, alder, poplar, willow, and occasionally small oak, elm, ash, maple, and box, the higher parts being covered with fir. The country generally is so wooded and mountainous, that it does not produce grain sufficient for the consumption of the population, yet not a spot capable of cultivation appears to be left untilled. The climate of Trebizond is backward, and liable to constant changes; chiefly owing to the cold winds, with rain and fog, which are brought across the Black Sea. Figs and grapes do not ripen before October or November. The vines are trained to large trees, the branches of which prevent the fruit from receiving the benefit of the sun's rays. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of the country, it contains many fertile and well-cultivated tracts. Indian corn is the grain usually grown, and it is seldom that any other is used for bread by the people; what the country does not supply is procured from Gurriel and Mingrelia. Hemp, linseed, wheat, and barley are also cultivated. The inhabitants are a hardy, laborious, and bold race; they are skilled in the use of a short rifle, which every man carries slung at his back. Principal towns—Trebizond, Keresoon, Tireboli, Rizeh, and Batoum, all on the coast.

TREBIZOND, or TARABOZAN [anc. *Trapesus*; French, *Trebizone*; German, *Trapezunt*; Dutch, *Trabesun*], an important fortified seaport city, Asiatic Turkey, cap. of above pash., S.E. coast of the Black Sea; lat. 41° 1' N.; lon. 39° 46' E. (n.) It lies at the foot of a high range of undulating hills,

sloping gently to the beach, and everywhere well wooded. The houses outside the town are interspersed amongst trees and gardens, and shown off by the dark green hills immediately behind. To the E. of the town, on a small projecting rock, are the ruins of a castle, apparently Byzantine. Trebizond is divided into two quarters, the Greek and Turkish. The houses in the former are surrounded with gardens; streets extremely narrow even for an Eastern town. The houses in the Turkish quarter, which is within the walls, are generally larger and better built than those without, but have not the agreeable appendage of a garden. This part of the town is connected with the suburbs by a high and narrow bridge on each side, and is defended by strongly fortified gateways. The houses in both quarters are mostly of one story, built of stone and lime, and roofed with red tiles. The town has neither inns nor lodging-houses, but it has 18 mosques and 10 Greek churches. The principal articles of trade in the bazaar are alum and copper, brought from the mines in the interior, but the shops are well supplied with English cottons



TREBIZOND.—From a Sketch by Dr. C. F. Moore.

and printed goods. The copper comes in a rough state, and is here manufactured into different articles for domestic or culinary purposes. The commerce of Trebizond has much increased in recent years, and especially since the establishment of steamers, by which this town has a direct communication with Constantinople, Odessa, and the Danube; and it still continues to be the chief route of the Persian trade, the goods being sent on by Erzeroom. In 1852, there entered the port 88 steamers and 130 sailing vessels; of the former 17, and of the latter 3, were British; and of the former 20, and of the latter 1, were Austrian; the remainder of the steamers, 51, and 120 of the sailing vessels, being Ottoman. The total imports amounted to £2,241,790. In the same year, 219 steamers and vessels sailed; the total exports amounting to £1,050,526. The exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs, honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asiatic Turkey; and silk fabrics, Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, and camel-skins from Persia. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, salt, wheat, &c. Pop. 40,000.

TREBNITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Breslau, cap. circle, at the source of the Schützka. It is entirely surrounded by lofty hills; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several chapels, a courthouse, infirmary, and three hospitals, has a court of law, and several public offices; manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted, tile-works, bark and other mills; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4143.

TREBOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1798 ac. P. 142.

TREBUJENA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, surrounded by small streams. It has three squares, a primary school, church, two hermitages, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 2888.

TREBUR (Latin, *Triburium*), a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 11 m. W.N.W. Darmstadt; with a church. A council met here in 822, and several kings of Germany held their court in it. Pop. 1397.

TRECASTAGNE, a tn. Sicily, prov. and N.N.E. Catania, on the S. slope of Etna. Pop. 2405.

TRECEATE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. E.S.E. Novara, in a beautiful plain between the Ticino and Terdoppia. It has a court of justice, a handsome parish and four other churches, a convent of the Sisters of Charity, and a public school. Pop. of com., 5071.

TRECCINA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, S. Lago-negro, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1850.

TRECENTA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, 16 m. W.S.W. Rovigo; with a church and several oratories; manu-factures of hats, and a trade in silk, fish, and cattle. Pop. 2157.

TREDEGAR, a market tn. England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. W. by S. Abergavenny, on the Sirhowy. It consists of five principal streets, four of them diverging from a square; several smaller streets, and some detached houses; has a hand-some townhall and market-house, a church, English and Welsh Baptist, Independent, English and Welsh Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels; a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Near it are valuable mines of coal and ironstone, with extensive iron-works. In 1800 it consisted of three houses only. Pop. 8305.

TREDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 870 ac. Pop. 143.—2, Worcester; 5285 ac. Pop. 1117.

TREDOZIO [Latin, *Tredacium*], a vil. and com. Tus-cany, comp. Florence, in a valley, r. bank Tremazzo, about 6 m. from Modigliana; with a court of justice, church, castle; and a trade in corn, maize, chestnuts, and cattle. Pop. 2502.

TREDUNNOCK, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1393 ac. P. 157.

TRENE, a river, Denmark, rises in Schleswig, in the marshes 3 m. S. of Flensburg; flows S.S.W., then W., and joins r. bank Eider at Frederickstadt; total course, about 40 m.

TREETON, par. Eng. York; 3513 ac. Pop. 663.

TREF-DRAETH, par. Eng. Anglesey; 3135 ac. P. 994.

TREF-EGLWYS, par. Wales, Montgomery; 18,166 ac. Pop. 1793.

TREF-Llys, par. Wales, Caernarvon; 999 ac. P. 103.

TREFFGARNE, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1205 ac. P. 99.

TREFFURT, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 38 m. W.N.W. Erfurt, r. bank Unstrut, which here be-comes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge. It has three churches; and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. Pop. 2061.

TREFILAN, par. Wales, Cardigan; 2201 ac. P. 308.

TREFRIW, par. Wales, Caernarvon. Pop. 428.

TREGARE, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2387 ac. P. 325.

TREGARON (CARON-XS-CLAWD), par. Wales, Cardigan; 30,138 ac. Pop. 2593.

TREGONY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Corn-wall, 11 m. N.E. Falmouth, l. bank Fal; with places of wor-ship for Independents and Wesleyans, and an hospital for decayed house-keepers. Area of par., 69 ac. Pop. 846.

TREGUIER [anc. *Scorbis Nova Osismorum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Côtes du-Nord, 12 m. E.N.E. Lannion. It con-tains a handsome Gothic church, formerly a cathedral, with a cloister of great extent and beauty adjoining it; and an hos-pital. The harbour is excellent, having a depth of 20 ft. to 25 ft. at ebb, and 32 ft. to 35 ft. at the highest spring. The largest vessels find good anchorage in the roads. The chief manufacture is linseed-oil. The trade is in clover-seed, oats, hemp, tallow, salt-fish, butter, flax, thread, &c. Several ves-sels are engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries. P. 3302.

TREGYON, par. Wales, Montgomery; 6760 ac. P. 718.

TREIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 16 m. N. Tulle, l. bank Vézère, here crossed by a bridge remarkable alike for the boldness and beauty of its construction. On a steep rock adjoining are the imposing ruins of an ancient castle, sur-rounded on three sides by the river. The manufactures con-sist of hats and knitted stockings; and the trade is in wax, wool, and sheep. Pop. 2010.

TREIS, two places, Germany:—1, (*an-der-Lumbde*), A tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, on a peninsula formed by the Lumbde. It contains the ruins of an old castle, and has two mills. Pop. 1187.—2, (*or Treisse*), A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle. It contains a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1348.

TREISHNISH ISLANDS, a cluster of small islets, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyre, between the N.W. part of isl. Mull and the isl. of Coll; about lat. 56° 34' N.; lon. 6° 24' W.

TRELAWNY, or LOOE, a river, England, co. Cornwall; flows S., and enters the English Channel, after a course of about 16 m. (*See LOOE*.)

TRELEACH-AR-DETTWS, par. Wales, Montgomery; 11,492 ac. Pop. 1532.

TRELLECK, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. S. Monmouth. It has a parish church, an endowed school on the national system, chalybeate-springs, and a large tumulus surrounded by a deep fosse. From the heaps of cinders in dif-ferent parts, iron-ore appears to have been worked and smelted here from a very early period. Area, 7061 ac. Pop. 1136.

TREMADOC, a small market tn. and seaport, Wales, co. and 14 m. S. by E. Caernarvon, on a tract of ground re-covered from the sea. It is of recent origin; and consists of a number of handsome houses lining the sides of a large quadrangle, with a lofty stone-pillar in its centre. The har-bour, called Port Madoc, is about 1 m. from the town, has a number of good houses in its vicinity, admits vessels of 300 tons, and has a considerable trade, consisting chiefly in ex-ports of slates and copper-ore, and coal, lime, and timber.

TREMAIN, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1658 ac. P. 276.

TREMAINE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1045 ac. Pop. 95.

TREMLADE (La), a tn. France, dep. Charente-Infé-rieure, l. bank and near the mouth of the Sendre, 28 m. S. La Rochelle. It has a small, well-frequented harbour; manu-factures of brandy, vinegar, and glass; and a trade in wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, and oysters. Pop. 2499.

TREMBLEUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Liège, on the Bolland; with manufactures of tinware, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1861.

TREMBOWLA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 18 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, on the Sereth. It was once the capital of a principality of same name. Pop. 3030.

TREMEICHION, or DYMEIRCHION, par. Wales, Flint; 3873 ac. Pop. 707.

TREMELLO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. (agricultural), 1658.

TREMENTINES, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 25 m. S.S.W. Angers. It has manufactures of cotton goods, linen, and napkins. Pop. 1098.

TREMISTIERI, a vil. Sicily, prov. and N. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 1142.

TREMITI ISLES [anc. *Diomedæ Insulæ*], a group in the Adriatic, about 12 m. off N.E. coast of prov. Capita-nata, Naples. It consists of the five islands of San Domenico (the largest, though only 4 m. in circuit), San Nicola, Caprara, Cretaccio, and La Vecchia. They are generally rugged and mountainous, but partly under cultivation, and produce both grain, oil, and fruit. Caprara has a capacious harbour, and on San Nicola, which contains the principal town, there are both a castle and a fine monastery. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

TREMELS, TREMLITZ, or SERIMLOW, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 29 m. S.E. Tabor; with a church finely situated in the highest part of the town, a townhouse; and important manufactures of linen and cotton goods, an oil, saw, and several other mills. Pop. 2955.

TREMOSINE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.E. Brescia, on the top of the crags which flank the W. side of Lake Garda. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches; and has a blast-furnace, and other iron-works, and manu-factures of needles and other articles of hardware. Pop. 2080.

TREMP, a fortified tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Lerida, r. bank Noguera-Pallaresa. It has a townhouse, primary schools, prison, hospital, and a parish church; manu-factures of leather, brandy, coarse cloths and linens, and cotton fabrics; and a flour-mill. Pop. 1600.

TRENEGLOS, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2730 ac. P. 193.

TRENT, a river, England, rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, 4 m. N. Burslem; flows first S.E. till it reaches the S.E. frontiers of Stafford, when it turns suddenly N.E., proceeds across the S. corner of Derbyshire, then N.N.E. past the town and through the county of Nottingham, then almost due N., forming part of the boundary between that county and Lincoln, enters the latter county, and falls into the Humber at Trent Falls, after a course of 144 m., of which 117 m., reaching as far as Burton-on-Trent, are navigable by barges, and 25 m., as far as Gainsborough, by vessels of 200 tons. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Sow, Tame,

Soar, and Devon; and on the left, the Blyth, Dove, and Derwent. Its navigable importance is much increased by a series of canals. Its basin has an area of about 4000 sq. m.

TRENT, par. Eng. Somerset; 1590 ac. Pop. 530.

TRENT [German, *Trient*; Italian, *Trento*; Latin, *Trientum*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle, beautifully and picturesquely situated in a large valley surrounded by hills, I. bank Etzsch or Adige, which is here navigable and crossed by a wooden bridge, 75 m. N.W. Venice. It is surrounded by embattled walls, which, with its church-towers, palaces, and ruined castle, give it, when seen from a distance, a very imposing appearance. Internally, also, it is regularly and well built.

The houses are all in the Italian style, and the streets are for the most part wide and commodious, with good side as well as centre pavement; and with canals in which streams of pure water constantly circulate, and contribute both to health and cleanliness. It contains a handsome square, its centre ornamented by a beautiful marble-fountain; an old Gothic castle of vast extent and picturesque appearance, but almost in ruins; a cathedral, a noble structure entirely of marble, finished in 1212, in the round or Byzantine style; three other churches, one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, a modernized building of red marble, is historically interesting as the place where the celebrated council of Trent held its sittings; two episcopal palaces, a fine courthouse, a large town-house, a capacious theatre, a number of elegant private palaces, three convents, and a nunnery, an ecclesiastical seminary, a high school, and school of design, a gymnasium, an orphan and a foundling hospital, an ordinary hospital richly endowed, a poorhouse, and a house of correction. There are scarcely any manufactures properly so called, but the number of silk-mills and distilleries is considerable, and an active trade is carried on, particularly in silk, wine, and brandy. Trent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said by Pliny to have been founded by the Rhoetians of Etruria. It afterwards became a Roman colony, and on the decline of the empire, was successively seized by the Cenomanni, Goths, Lombards, and dukes of Bavaria. In the middle ages its bishops made themselves independent, and sat in the Germanic diet as princes of the empire. The only memorable event in its history is the council, assembled A.D. 1545, concluded A.D. 1563, which was held in it, and bears its name. Pop. 13,195.

TRENT-PORT, a vil. Canada West, partly in a cedar-swamp on the Trent, which is here crossed by a swing-bridge, and falls into the Bay of Quinté, about 50 m. W.S.W. Kingston. It has an Episcopal and a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a distillery, and a large trade in lumber, immense quantities of which are floated down the river. Pop. about 950.

TRENTISHOE, par. Eng. Devon; 1571 ac. P. 129.

TRENTOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, S.W. Caserta, in a fertile plain; with a church and a chapel. Pop. 2400.

TRENTON, a tn., U. States, cap. of New Jersey, I. bank Delaware, opposite the lower falls, at the confluence of Assunpink Creek, on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and on the Philadelphia and Trenton railway, which here crosses the Delaware on a handsome covered bridge, 50 m. S.W. New York. It consists of the city proper, and the districts of Mill Hill, Bloomsbury, and Lumberton, which, though included in the separate borough of S. Trenton, are properly its suburbs. It is laid out with great regularity; and has Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Friends', Methodist, and African Methodist churches, a state-house finely situated on a commanding height near the Delaware, a courthouse, the governor's house, a plain but commodious edifice; the state-prison, built on the panopticon system, within an area of 4 ac., inclosed by walls 2 ft. high and 3 ft. thick; a lyceum, four academies, and various schools. The possession of extensive water-power, created by artificial means from the falls on the Delaware and the waters of Assunpink Creek, has led to the erection of numerous mills and other manufacturing establishments; and the trade enjoying the advantage both of railway, river, and canal communication—the last afforded at an immense outlay, the stone-aqueduct on which it here crosses Assunpink Creek having alone cost £500,000 sterling—is very extensive. The most memorable event in the history of the place is what is called the battle of Trenton, which took place in 1776, when Washington, by suddenly crossing

the Delaware, surprised a body of 1000 Hessians, and made them prisoners. Pop. (1850), 6766.

TRENTON, an incorporated tn. Canada West, co. Northumberland, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinté, 62 m. W. Kingston. It has two Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church, a grammar-school, and three private schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, several flour and saw mills, and a distillery; and a considerable trade in exporting square and sawed lumber to the U. States and Great Britain. Pop. 1500.

TRENTSCHIN, or TRECHONCHY (Latin, *Trencsonium*), a walled tn. Hungary, cap. co. of its name, 66 m. N.E. Pressburg, on a rugged eminence crowned by a castle of great strength both by nature and art. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, townhouse, county-buildings, and gymnasium; and has manufactures of woollens, breweries, in which a famous beer is made; distilleries of plum-brandy, and some general trade. Trentschin is of early origin, and in the castle are a massive tower and a deep well, both supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 2898.—The county, bounded, N. and W. by Moravia, and E. Galicia; area, 1861 sq. m., is traversed by two branches of the Carpathians, between which there is a valley of considerable extent, through which the Waag, the principal river of the county, flows. With exception of the more mountainous districts, which are generally covered with fine forests or good pasture, the greater part of the surface is fertile and well cultivated, yielding corn sufficient for home consumption, much fruit and garden-produce, hemp, and flax. Among the minerals, coal is included, and there are several thermal-springs of some celebrity. Woollen and linen manufactures have made considerable progress, and employ a great number of the inhabitants, who are almost all of Slavonian extraction, and very industrious. Pop. 312,000.

TREZZANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, 8 m. S.W. Ospiateleto, on the Seriola-Trenzano canal; with two churches. Pop. 1287.

TREPORT (Le) [anc. *Uterior Portus*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Bresle, in an extensive bay, 44 m. N.N.E. Rouen. It contains an old church, with a fine portal; and has a good harbour, which has recently been connected with Eu by a canal; manufactures of lace and fishing-nets, and a considerable fishery. P. 2914.

TREPPIO-DI-CANTAGALLO, a vil. and par. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 6 m. from Cantagallo; with a parish church. P. 1190.

TREPTOW, two places, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin.—1, (*Alt*), a walled tn., on both sides of the Tollense, 25 m. N.N.E. Neu-Strelitz; with a church, two hospitals, and a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 3852.—2, (*Neu*), A walled tn., 50 m. N.E. Stettin, I. bank Rega. It has a castle, two churches, and three hospitals, a court of justice, and several public offices; manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, and hosiery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 5899.

TREPUZZI, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, N.W. Lecce, in a flat and fertile district. It contains a convent. P. 2068.

TREQUANDA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, 25 m. from Siena; with a church, several oratories, a convent, and a trade in oil, wine, chestnuts, and timber. Pop. 2989.

TRES-MARIAS, three isls., N. Pacific. See MARIAS.

TRES-MONTES, a bold and remarkable headland, W. coast, Patagonia, rising from the sea to the height of 2000 ft., and terminating a peninsula of same name, which stretches between the archipelago of Los-Chonos on the N., and the Gulf of Penas on the S.; lat. 46° 58' 57" S.; lon. 75° 28' W.

TRES-NURAGES, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cagliari; with a trade in corn. Pop. 1324.

TRES-PONTES, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 40 m. E. Lavras-de-Funil. It has a parish church; inhabitants are mostly agricultural.

TRESANA, or TREGJANA, a vil. and com. duchy of Modena, r. bank Magna; with a church and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 2373.

TRESCOE, one of the Scilly Islands, England, off S.W. extremity, Cornwall; the largest of the group after St. Mary; area, 800 ac.; pop. 430. It has the remains of a monastery, a castle, and a fort called Oliver's Battery, from having been built by the Parliamentarians in the time of Cromwell; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing, and in gathering samphire.

TRESORE, or **TRESCORRE** [Latin, *Transcherium*], a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. E. Bergamo, near r. bank Chero. It has several ancient massive towers, in good preservation; a handsome church, and several oratories, a suppressed convent, used partly as a prison, and partly as barracks; several elementary schools, an hospital; manufactures of bombazine, iron-works, limekilns, oil, flour, and silk mills, and much-frequented mineral-springs. Pop. 2063.

TRESKOWITZ, or **TROSKOWICE**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brünn, near Dürnholz; with a church. Pop. 1155.

TRESMEER, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1344 ac. Pop. 175.

TRESWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 1561 ac. Pop. 254.

TRETIRE-WITH-MICHAEL-CHURCH, par. Eng. Hereford; 1356 ac. Pop. 138.

TRETS [anc. *Trittis*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. slope of Mount Olympe, 20 m. N.N.E. Marseilles. It has narrow and irregular streets, lined by houses which are very indifferently built; an ancient baronial castle, a large townhouse, and elegant hospital; manufactures of brandy, refined-wax, and tiles. Pop. 2552.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 34 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg, near r. bank Altmühl; with a parish church, a synagogue, and two castles, one of them in ruins; and manufactures of lace, ribbons, and earthenware, and numerous mills. Pop. 1583.

TREUEN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on an affluent of the Elster, 5 m. N.E. Plauen; with a church; manufactures of muslin lawn, cotton, and tinware, quarries of building-stone and slates, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4443.

TREUBENBRIETZEN, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 21 m. S.W. Potsdam, on the Nieplitz; with a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and paper, and several mills. Pop. 4796.

TREVALGA, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1299 ac. Pop. 126.

TREVANDRUM, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of the state Travancore, in its S. part, 2 m. from the Indian Ocean, and 32 m. S.E. Quilon; lat. (new observatory) 8° 30' N.; lon. 77° 12' E. It consists of a quadrangular fort, with walls partly of granite and partly of earth, 1000 yards in length, by 800 in breadth; outside of which on all sides, but chiefly on the N., is an extensive collection of buildings. The fort has five gates, and contains a celebrated pagoda, at which numerous festivals are held, one attended annually by about 60,000 people; a large reservoir, a new palace, and the residences of the chief state-officers, and high court of law: into this citadel, which has a pop. of about 5000, none but Brahmins or persons of high caste are permitted to enter. In the town outside, many of the dwellings are surrounded by gardens, and the inhabitants comprise many descendants of Dutch and Portuguese families, and numerous native R. Catholics; here are the rajah's stables, barracks for two battalions of sepoys, European cantonments, and a new Protestant church. About 2 m. E. of the fort, on elevated ground, is the British residency, and near it are the observatory, an excellent establishment under British superintendence; an hospital for all castes, and a good public seminary. Pop. (tn.), about 12,000; of immediate district of Trevandrum (1836), 57,012.—(*Madras Almanac*, 1840; *Rep. on Med. Topog. of Madras Presid.*, i. 72, &c.)

TREVIANION, or **GUERTA**, an isl. S. Pacific, Queen Charlotte's Archipelago; lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 165° 45' 30' E.; in a lagoon of same name in the N.W. part of the island of Nitendi or Santa-Cruz. It is nearly 10 m. in circuit.

TREVELEZ, or **ENTREVELEZ**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 35 m. from Granada, S. side, Nevada, and not far from its culminating peak Mulhacen. It has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1590.

TREVES [German, *Trier*], a gov. Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. by gov. Aix-la-Chapelle; E. Coblenz and detached portions of the duchies of Oldenburg and Coburg, and the palatinate of Bavaria; S. France; and W. grand duchy of Luxemburg; area, 2098 geo. sq. m. The surface belongs for the most part to the valley of the Moselle, which traverses it circuitously in a W.S.W. direction, and divides it into two distinct portions. Both of these become elevated as they recede from the river, and terminate in lofty ridges, that on the left bank being partly covered by the Eifel and the high Venn, and that on the right bank by the Hundsrückén and the Vosges.

Many of the mountains are basaltic. Their culminating point is the Erbsenkope, 2500 ft. The principal tributaries of the Moselle, within the government, are the Saar, Sauer, and Nahe. The climate in the lower valleys is mild, but elsewhere bleak and cold. Much of the surface is covered with wood, which supplies abundance of fuel both for domestic use and a number of blast-furnaces. Much of the higher ground is either waste or occupied as extensive sheep-walks. The extent of arable land is thus limited. The most fertile portions are on the lower slopes of the Eifel, where the subsoil is chalk. The principal crops are rye, barley, spelt, and potatoes. Flax is grown to some extent in favourable situations. In such situations the vine also thrives, and yields a considerable quantity of wine, part of which bears a good name. The minerals include iron, coal, limestone, gypsum, and roofing-slate. Manufactures have not made much progress. The most important is leather; after it are iron, glass, porcelain, and stone ware. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 13 circles, of which Treves is the capital. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. Pop. (1849), 492,182.

TREVES [anc. *Augusta Trevirorum*; German, *Trier*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, cap. above gov., in a luxuriant valley surrounded by low vine-clad hills, r. bank Moselle, here crossed by an ancient Roman bridge, nearly 600 ft. long, 57 m. S.W. Coblenz. It is considered the oldest city in Germany, and is by far the richest of its cities in Roman remains, though these are more remarkable for vastness than beauty, and are far outstripped by the remains both of Italy and France. Modern Treves consists of the town proper and of nine suburbs. It is surrounded by walls with eight gates, and is indifferently built, having few good public squares, and a great number of irregular and narrow streets. The buildings most deserving



THE MARKET-PLACE, TREVES.—From Haghe's Sketches.

of notice are the cathedral, an irregular structure in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to be partly of Roman construction under the orders of the Empress Helena, who, moreover, is the reputed depositor of the Holy Coat, the exhibition of which, in 1844, attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims, and brought large sums into the treasury of the cathedral; adjoining the cathedral, and far superior to it in architectural merit, the Liebfrauenkirche [church of our Lady], one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of pure pointed Gothic; the palace of the electors and bishops, a handsome and extensive edifice, now converted into a barrack, and partly occupying the site of a vast Roman structure, of which a colossal fragment still exists, under the name of the Heidenthurm [Heathen's Tower]; at the extremity of an open space in front of this structure, the ancient remains of the Roman baths in a very shattered state; to the E. of the baths, and outside the walls, the Roman

amphitheatre, scooped out of the hill of the Marsberg, where the solidity of the rock has preserved entire the form of the arena, but no buildings remain except two vaulted passages, and the Schwarzes-Thor or Porta Nigra [Black Gate], one of the most interesting monuments of the town, decorated in front with rows of Tuscan columns, and presenting the massive simplicity of Roman structure, but thought to be of more recent origin. Other buildings and establishments worthy of notice are the town-library of 60,000 vols., the museum, gymnasium, theatre, two nunneries, episcopal seminary, provincial, industrial, and numerous other schools, the school of design, savings-banks, burgher-hospital, poorhouse, house of correction, &c. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, worsted, carpets, hats, porcelain, soap, glue, leather, tobacco, and refined-wax; and the trade, for which the Moselle affords great facilities, is chiefly in the above articles of manufacture, and in fruit and wine. Treves, when Julius Cæsar led his armies into the district, was the capital of a powerful people, whom he calls the Treviri. It afterwards, under Augustus, was made a Roman colony, under the name of Augusta Trevirorum, and became the capital of Gallia Belgica. Several of the Roman emperors often resided in it, and it attained to such magnificence that the poet Ausonius calls it the second metropolis of the empire. During the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it was almost annihilated, but revived and rose to great splendour under the archbishop-electors, who possessed extensive domains, often maintained large armies, and managed, by their union of temporal and ecclesiastical sovereignty, to exercise great political influence in Germany. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the Church, was born, and St. Jerome, another of its fathers, studied here. Pop. (1846), 19,639.

TREVET, par. Irel. Meath; 4169 ac. Pop. 416.

TREVETHIN-WITH-PONTYPOOL, par. Eng. Monmouth; 11,329 ac. Pop. 16,864.

TREVI, two places, Papal States;—1, (anc. *Trebia*), A. tn., deleg. and 9 m. N. Spoleto, rising in the form of an amphitheatre on the W. slope of Mount Sereno. It has some trade in corn. Pop. 3020.—2, [anc. *Trebania*], A. tn., com. and 40 m. E.S.E. Rome, near r. bank Tevere. Pop. 1025.

TREVIANA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Logroño; with a church, an ancient hermitage, a courthouse, prison, primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1224.

TREVICO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, and 11 m. S.E. Ariano, in the heart of the Apennines. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a cathedral, and two other churches. Pop. 2000.

TREVIGLIO, or TREVILLO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 13 m. S. by W. Bergamo, cap. dist., near the railway from Milan to Venice. It has a very cheerful appearance, consisting of spacious and well-cleaned streets, and containing many elegant mansions; is the seat of a court of justice, has a large and handsome parish church, in the Gothic style; another handsome church, which belonged to a suppressed Augustine monastery; a large ordinary and a founding hospital, several tanneries, numerous silk-mills, in which the greater part of the inhabitants are employed; and manufactures of candles, vinegar, and mustard. Pop. 8998.

TREVIGNO, a seaport tn. Austria. See ROVIGO.

TREVISO [Latin, *Trevisium*; French, *Trevise*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Venice, cap. prov., on the Sile. It is surrounded by strong walls and bastions, and inclosed by a wet-ditch, supplied with water from the Sile, and is entered by three gates. It is an ancient place, and though not regularly built, has spacious streets and large squares, and a great number of handsome houses, generally lined by arcades, and often possessed of small but well-planted gardens, which give the town a very pleasing appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a fine but unfinished structure of the Lombards; the church of St. Nicolò, a large Gothic edifice; the courthouses and new prison, townhouse, register-office, hospital, library of 30,000 volumes, a *monte-de-pieta*, two theatres, both handsome buildings; and the civil hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, and cutlery; the trade is in corn, cattle, and fruit, and there is an important annual fair of 15 days. Treviso is the see of a bishop, the seat of provincial and city courts and offices; and possesses a botanical garden, agricul-

tural society, and atheneum of science and literature. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a municipal free-town under the Romans. On the decline of the empire, it was taken possession of by the Huns, then by the Ostigoths, and afterwards by the Lombards, who made it the capital of their two margraviates, under the name of Marca Trevigniana. During the feuds between the Guelphs and Ghibellines it formed part of the Lombardic league, and became independent. In 1344 it voluntarily placed itself under the government of Venice, whose fortunes it has since followed. Totila, king of the Goths, and Pope Benedict XI., were born in Treviso. Pop. (1846), 19,484.—THE PROVINCE, area, 702 geo. sq. m., is hilly and almost mountainous in the N., but in all other directions consists of an extensive undulating plain, watered by the Piave, Sile, and Livenza. It is one of the richest provinces of Lombardy, abounding alike in corn, wine, and cattle. Hemp and flax are extensively grown, and chestnuts are particularly abundant. The dairy attracts much attention, and the cheese bears a high name. There are several large forests, yielding fine timber; and copper is wrought. The only manufactures of any consequence are silk goods, woollens, paper, and various articles in copper, bronze, iron, and steel. Pop. 286,199.

TREVOES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 13 m. S.S.E. Lamego, near r. bank Tavora. Pop. 812.

TREVOUX, a tn. France, dep. Ain, 30 m. S.S.W. Bourg. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill washed by the Saône, and crowned by the ruins of an old castle; and has manufactures of turnery, jewellery, and gold and silver leaf. The Jesuits published here an encyclopedia called *Dictionnaire-de-Trevoux*. Pop. 1855.

TREWEN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 988 ac. Pop. 188.

TREYFORD, par. Eng. Sussex; 1260 ac. Pop. 174.

TREYSA, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, l. bank Schwalm, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. E.N.E. Marburg. It has manufactures of linen and paper, a tannery, and numerous mills. Pop. 2549.

TREZZANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 2 m. S.W. Corsico, on both sides the Naviglio-Grande, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church. P. 1057.

TREZZO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Milan, r. bank Adda. It contains three churches; has manufactures of silk, and a considerable trade in corn and wine, greatly aided by the Martezana canal, which commences here. Pop. 3285.

TRIBAU, or TREBOWA, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 29 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, a station on the railway to Prague. It contains a castle, four churches, hospital, townhouse, Piarist college, and Franciscan monastery; and has manufactures of woollens, and several dye-works. Pop. 3751.

TRIBAU (Böhmisch), a market tn. Bohemia; circle and 30 m. E.S.E. Chrudim, on the Bohemian railway; with a church, a townhouse, a bathing-establishment, and walk, leather, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 2600.

TRIBITZ, or TREBOWICE, a vil. Bohemia, on the Trebowka, and on the Bohemian railway, 6 m. from Leitomischl; with a very ancient church, a school, and two mills. P. 1069.

TRIBOLI, seaport, Asiatic Turkey. See TREBOL.

TRIEBES, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 22 m. S.W. Stralsund, r. bank Trebel; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2703.

TRICALA, a tn. European Turkey. See TRIKALA.

TRICALOOR, a tn. S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, r. bank Panar, 43 m. W. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 15' N.; lon. 79° 15' E.

TRICARICO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 27 m. W.S.W. Matera. It is surrounded with ancient walls flanked with towers; is the see of a bishop, and contains a handsome cathedral, and three other churches, a diocesan seminary, four monasteries, and a nunnery. Pop. 4800.

TRICASE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 22 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli, in a fertile plain near the Ionian Sea; with three convents, and manufactures of morocco-leather, and of cotton goods made chiefly from cotton grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2789.

TRICERRO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Vercelli; with a church and two oratories. P. 1227.

TRICHINOPOLY, a dist. and tn. British India, presid. Madras. The district, between lat. 10° 40' and 11° 25' N.; and lon. 78° 10' and 79° 30' E., is surrounded on the N. and W.

by the dists. S. Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore; S. and E., by Madura and Tanjore. Area, 3000 sq. m. The surface is mostly level, but interspersed in the S. with several abrupt granite-heights, on one of which the fort of Trichinopoly is seated. The river Cavery flows through the district W. to E., and along it are many rice-grounds. The soil, except near the rivers, is generally arid and sandy, and from March to May the climate is oppressively hot. Little rain falls annually, yet the country is about May lain under water drained from the Mysore Mountains, which is carefully preserved during the rest of the year in artificial cuts and sluices; by which means two and sometimes three crops of rice are raised yearly. Tobacco, betel-leaf, cocoa-nuts, plantains, and dry grains are cultivated; and around the capital are good fruit-gardens. The hardware, cutlery, and jewellery of Trichinopoly are famous in India; cheroots in large quantities, indigo, nitre, cotton, and calico are also exports of consequence. Pop. 634,400.—The town, r. bank Cavery, lat. $10^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} 44' E.$, is 30 m. W. Tanjore,



TRICHINOPOLY, from the S.E. —from Daniel's Views in India

and 207 m. (by road) S.S.W. Madras. The fort, about 1 m. in length N. to S., by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, contains a granite-peak 500 ft. in height, which commands all the surrounding country, and its appearance from the W. 'is not unlike that of Edinburgh castle in miniature.' On the rock are the citadel, a large and massive pagoda, and a square-pillared Hindoo edifice; and in its S. face is a sculptured cave-temple. The fort has strong walls, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. in height; and incloses a closely-built native town, with the pay-office, arsenal, garrison-hospital, ordnance-stores, jail, and a large missionary chapel. Beyond the walls, on the S. and W., are the various barracks, several hospitals, handsome residences for military officers, an extensive parade-ground, a race course, public rooms, St. John's church, with the tomb of Bishop Heber, who was interred there in 1826; a R. Catholic chapel, and various cemeteries. The country around is highly fertile, and abounds with populous villages; and the island of Seringham adjacent, is renowned in India for the number, size, and wealth of its pagodas. Trichinopoly is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army; it is usually garrisoned by four regiments of native infantry, and one of cavalry, a regiment of royal infantry, and a company of artillery, the whole comprising between 4000 and 5000 men. Trichinopoly chains and jewellery are famous; and here are manufactures of cotton cloths, linens, harness, and saddlery, and well-supplied bazaars. Good roads connect the town with Madura, Dindigul, Tanjore, and Madras. Pop. of the fort, and exclusive of troops, 30,000.

TRICHOOR (native, *Trichowayayroor*), a tn. Hindoostan, Cochín dominions under presid. Madras, 50 m. N. by W. Cochín. It consists of a walled inclosure $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit; its ramparts, raised in 1794, surround an area over which several separate villages are scattered, the most compact being one around a Romo-Syrian church, and

inhabited by Christians. The space also contains a citadel and palace, a college for 100 Brahmans, numerous pagodas, one of which has four turrets, erected by as many Indian princes; good barracks, an hospital, magazine, and storehouses. It is celebrated throughout Malabar for its sanctity, and is the place of a large annual festival; it is also the most important trading emporium in Cochín, and the station of a collector, zillah court, and a regimental company of the Anglo-Indian army.

TRIEBEL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; with three churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and earthenware, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1506.

TRIEBS, a vil. Germany, Reuss-Schleitz; with a church, two schools, and saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1254.

TRIEBSWETTER, or NAGY-UTZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, about 6 m. from Komlos; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1978.

TRIEGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. N.W. Luzern; with a handsome church, manufactures of cotton goods, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2624.

TRIEN, a tn. Austria. See TRENT.

TRIER, a gov. and tn. Rhenish Prussia. See TREVES.

TRIESTE (Latin, *Tergeste*; German, *Triest*), a tn. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, duchy Carniola, circle Adelsberg, 214 m. S.W. Vienna, with which it is connected by railway, on a gulf of same name, N.E. extremity of the Adriatic; lat. (castle) $45^{\circ} 38' 36'' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 46' 30'' E.$ (n.) It stands partly on sloping and partly on level ground, in the form of a semicircle inclosed by hills; and consists of the old town, the new town or Theresienstadt, the Josephstadt, and the Franzens-Vorstadt. The old town, situated on the slope surmounted by the castle, and surrounded by old black walls, has narrow streets, many of them so steep as to be inaccessible to carriages. The new town, occupying a level space near the harbour, partly gained from the sea and from salt-marshes, is regularly built of handsome white houses, either lining broad, commodious, well-paved streets, or forming spacious elegant squares. A broad canal, deep enough to float vessels of large burden, runs up from the harbour through this part of the town, and enables the merchants to receive or deliver cargoes at their doors.



1. St. Giusto, Cathedral.
2. St. Antonio Nuovo.
3. Governor's House.
4. Theatre.
5. New G. naval Hospital.
6. Military Hospital.
7. Dogana (Custom-house).

8. Borsa (Exchange).
- a. Campo del Esercizio Militare.
- b. Giardino Botanico (Botanic Garden).
- c. Piazza della Legna.
- d. Piazza Grande.
- e. Piazza del Ponte Rosso.

The principal public buildings are the exchange, the finest edifice in Trieste, situated in a square, in the centre of which

are a fountain and a statue of the Emperor Leopold I., and adorned with a Doric colonnade, and a fine spacious portal leading to a noble merchants' hall, while the story immediately above is employed as a casino; the Dom or cathedral, of great

Though Trieste is more a commercial than a manufacturing town, the manufactures are numerous and in some branches extensive. The principal articles are white-lead, wax-candles, soap, rosoglio, spirits, earthenware, and morocco-leather. A great number of vessels also are built, and an active shipping is carried on in the bay. Trieste is the see of a bishop, the seat of civil, mercantile, and marine courts, and of a number of important public offices, and possesses various endowments and establishments, benevolent, educational, literary, and scientific. It existed under the Romans, but never rose to much importance till about the middle of the last century, when it attracted the attention and shared largely in the enlightened policy of the Empress Maria Theresa, who laid the foundation of a prosperity which has ever since continued to advance, and converted a comparatively insignificant town into the first port of the Austrian Empire. Pop. (1850), 63,901.

TRIGIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and 5 m. S.E.E. Bari; with a church and a convent. Pop. 2950.

TRIGNO [anc. *Trinum Portuosum*], a river, Naples, rises near Vasto-Gerardo, prov. Sannio; flows S.E.E., then suddenly turns S.E. Vasto-d'Ammone; total course, 60 m.

TRIGOLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Cremona, 6 m. S. Soncino; with a church and two chapels. Pop. 2087.

TRIGUEROS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Huelva; with irregular, but clean and well-paved streets; three squares, a church, suppressed Carmelite convent, and townhouse; a poorhouse, schools, two hermitages; and numerous potteries, and flour and oil mills. P. (agricultural), 3534.

TRIKALA or TRICALA [anc. *Tricca*], a tn. European Turkey, Thessaly, 390 m. W.S.W. Constantinople; lat. 39° 31' N.; lon. 21° 48' E. It is large, and has extensive and bustling bazaars; but is greatly neglected, and partly in ruins. Pop. 12,000.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Myrta*.)

TRIKERI:—1, A tn. Turkey in Europe, Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula forming the E. entrance of the Gulf of Volo, 30 m. E.N.E. Zeitoun. It has one of the best-frequented harbours in this part of the archipelago, and building-yards, at which a great number of vessels are fitted out. Pop. about 5000.—2, A small isl. in the Gulf of Volo, immediately off the peninsula.—3, A channel, leading off from the archipelago; it communicates with the Gulf of Volo on the N., and the channel of Talanda on the S.W.

TRILLFINGEN, a vil. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on a very bleak and elevated site; with a parish church. P. 1049.

TRILLO, a vil. Spain, prov. Guadalajara, 60 m. E.N.E. Madrid. It has a conthouse, primary school, parish church, and excellent mineral-baths, much frequented during the season, from June 15 to September 15. Pop. 670.

TRIM, a tn. and par. Ireland, cap. of co. Meath, 1 bank Boyne, 26 m. N.W.W. Dublin. It contains a new county-prison, county-courthouse, hospitals, schools, a church, and chapel, but none of them remarkable; and has no trade. Pop. (tn.), 1905. Area of par., 13,426 ac. Pop. 6226.

TRIMDON, par. Eng. Durham; 2280 ac. Pop. 1598.

TRIMMINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 680 ac. Pop. 243.

TRIMLEY, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*St. Martin*); 2338 ac. Pop. 574.—2, (*St. Mary*); 2208 ac. Pop. 304.

TRIMMIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 3 m. from Coire; with two churches. Pop. 1105.

TRINCOMALEE, a maritime tn. Ceylon, E. coast; lat. 8° 33' 7" N.; lon. 81° 14' 7" E. It stands on the N. side of the entrance to a noble harbour, at the foot of a height crowned by the fort, and defended by fortifications which extend for 1 m. along the shore. The native town was, a few years ago, a confused assemblage of 300 or 400 huts of palm-leaves, separated by lofty trees; near the harbour is, however, a bazaar, consisting of two long and wide streets, lined with all kinds of shops; and here is also a 'rest-house,' a large and good hotel. A small pagoda with a very curious portal, and a large tank are the only other remarkable structures. Fort



TRIESTE.—1 rom l'usage, Voyage Pittoresque de l'Italie et de la Dalmatie.

antiquity, in the Byzantine style, somewhat resembling St. Mark's at Venice, and surmounted by a tower which is said to stand on a temple of Jupiter; the church of St. Peter, the Jesuit church, with a fine Corinthian colonnade; the Protestant church, synagogue, custom-house, post-office, and old and new theatres. Outside the town, on the sea-shore, is the new lazaretto, one of the largest and best-arranged in Europe. The harbour is of easy access, and completely sheltered except to the N.W., from which, though accidents seldom occur, a heavy sea is sometimes thrown in. It is deep enough to admit vessels of 300 tons to its quays, and vessels of any size to anchor safely at a short distance off in the roads. It is in the form of a crescent, one side of which is formed by the Theresian mole, which projects N.W. into the sea, and terminates in a broad platform, occupied partly by a fort and partly by an intermittent light, 106 ft. above the sea. Close to the harbour are extensive building-docks. The trade, which began rapidly to increase about the middle of the last century, when the Empress Maria Theresa made great improvements on the harbour, and declared it a free-port, is very extensive, including much of the raw and manufactured produce of the neighbouring countries. The principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, wax, flax, hemp, tobacco, silk, wood, hides, marble, iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, alum, vitriol, silk stuffs, printed cottons, coarse and fine linens, soap, leather, glass, and liquors. The principal imports are colonial produce, raw and spun cotton, cotton goods, dried fruits, hides, salt-fish, camel's-hair, &c. Trieste is the head-quarters of the Austrian Lloyd's steam-packet company, which possesses 40 to 50 steamers trading to Venice, Alexandria, Varna, Constantinople, &c. The following tables give a good idea of the extent of the trade of this rising port:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRIESTE, 1819-1852.

| YEAR. | ARRIVED. | | DEPARTED. | |
|-------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | VESSELS. | TONS. | VESSELS. | TONS. |
| 1840 | 1,993 | 436,090 | 1,951 | 436,043 |
| 1850 | 2,057 | 454,261 | 2,061 | 451,210 |
| 1851 | 2,697 | 589,372 | 2,297 | 502,861 |
| 1852 | 2,858 | 445,048 | 3,111 | 530,930 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1816-1851.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS. | | | EXPORTS. | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | By sea. | By land. | Total. | By sea. | By land. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1846 | 6,789,500 | 1,879,100 | 8,668,600 | 4,846,800 | 2,395,600 | 7,242,400 |
| 1847 | 7,134,500 | 1,880,500 | 9,015,000 | 4,890,700 | 2,399,800 | 7,290,500 |
| 1848 | 5,168,720 | 1,472,280 | 6,641,000 | 3,437,400 | 2,003,700 | 5,441,100 |
| 1849 | 7,283,000 | 2,040,000 | 9,323,000 | 4,983,000 | 2,810,000 | 7,793,000 |
| 1850 | 7,388,000 | 2,129,700 | 9,517,700 | 5,087,800 | 3,456,200 | 8,544,000 |
| 1851 | 9,700,000 | 2,600,000 | 12,300,000 | 6,860,000 | 3,740,000 | 10,600,000 |

Frederick, above the town, is garrisoned by several companies of European infantry, engineers, artillery, and rifle-men; Fort Ostenberg, at the opposite entrance of the harbour,

is a considerable export. The minerals consist chiefly of gold and tin, particularly the latter, which is worked to some extent. Though considered tributary to Siam, Trincomalee is one of the most genuine of the modern Malay states, and nowhere is the Malayan dialect spoken in greater purity. P. estimated at about 33,000.

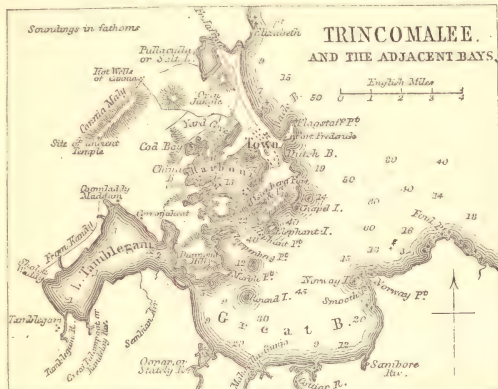
TRINIDAD, an isl., S. Atlantic Ocean; lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 30''$ S.; lon. $29^{\circ} 10'$ W. It is about 6 m. in circumference, high and uneven, rocky, difficult of access, and in general barren, but in some parts covered with small trees. On the W. side, almost detached from the island, there is a rock of cylindrical form about 850 ft. high, with trees on it. There is also a bluff rock, about 800 ft. high, through which there is a stupendous arched passage, 40 ft. in breadth, nearly 50 ft. in height, and 420 ft. in length; the sea breaks through this arch with great noise. At the S.E. end of the island there is a rock of a conical form, about 1160 ft. high, called the Sugar-loaf, with trees on its summit; and whenever it rains much, a beautiful water-fall of above 700 ft. is projected from it.

TRINIDAD, a river, U. States, rises in the N. of Texas; flows first E.S.E., then S.S.E., and after a very winding course of above 250 m., falls into Galveston Bay, in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico.

TRINIDAD [French, *La Trinité*], one of the British W. India isls., and, excepting Jamaica, the largest and most valuable. It is the most S. of the Windward group, lies immediately off the N.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouths of the Orinoco; and is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E.

Length, N. to S., 50 m.; average breadth, about 30 m., exclusive of its projections; area, about 1,536,000 ac. Point Galera, the N.E. extremity of the island, is in lat. $10^{\circ} 50'$ N.; lon. $60^{\circ} 54'$ W. (R.) Approached from the N., Trinidad appears like an immense ridge of rocks; its E. and S. shores are also rocky and high; but on the S., or side next the Gulf of Paria, it presents one of the most beautiful and magnificent panoramas imaginable, hills, valleys, and plains being covered with a verdure that knows no decay. The mountain-chains run W. to E. In the N., near the sea, they attain an elevation of about 3000 ft. and are broken and rugged. In the centre of the island is a less elevated group of mountains, and in the S. a series of beautiful hills and knolls, among which numerous delightful valleys occur. In the intervals between the ranges of mountains above described are several extensive plains, stretching across nearly the entire island E. to W.; they contain some natural meadows or savannas,

and are plentifully watered by numerous streams, but generally terminate towards the Gulf of Paria in great swamps. Some of them, also, still continue in their natural state, covered with trees. The principal rivers are the Caroni, the Orupuche, and the Ortoire; the first two navigable to a considerable distance inland by small craft. The nucleus of the mountains is a very dense argillaceous schistus, becoming laminated and friable when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing to a micaceous schistus in the inferior layers and near the beds of rivers; in the interstices of which latter, particularly to the N., are found great quantities of sulphureous pyrites in cubic crystals. There is no granite on the island; but blocks of milky quartz of different sizes are found in every valley. Gypsum and limestone are rare. Near Point Icaque, forming the S.W. extremity of the island, are several mud-volcanoes, the largest, about 150 ft. in diameter, has boiling mud constantly bubbling, but never overflows. Some of these volcanoes throw out salt-water, heavily laded with argillaceous earth. During the hottest months of the dry season, cold mud is thrown to the height of 30 ft., and the volcano is unapproachable to within 50 paces. Submarine volcanoes also occur on both sides of the island; one on the W. coast, near Cape Bren, occasionally boils up, and discharges a quantity



is also a strong and garrisoned fortress, and protects a dock-yard at its foot. The harbour is a spacious inlet, nearly landlocked, and has deep water in many places close to the shore; it forms the principal harbour of refuge for shipping in the Bay of Bengal and along the Coromandel coast, during



THE NAVAL YARD, TRINCOMALEE.—From a Sketch by Lieut. Bellairs, R.N.

the N.E. monsoon. The inhabitants of Trincomalee are mostly descendants of Malabar Christians or Mussulmans. The place has little trade, and affords but indifferent supplies of provisions. Amongst the population are many dealers in shells and precious stones or mock-gems. The town successively belonged to the Portuguese and the Dutch, and was taken by the British from the latter in 1795.—(Haußmann, *Voyage en Chine*, &c.)

TRING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford, 31 m. N.W. by W. London, a station on the London and North-Western railway; houses mostly modern and well built, and the general appearance of the town exceedingly neat. It has a handsome church in the ancient English style, with a large tower surmounted by a low spire; two Dissenting chapels; manufactures of canvas and straw-plait, and a silk-mill which employs upwards of 300 persons. Area of par., 7390 ac. P. 4746.

TRINGANO, or TRINGANU, a rajahship, E. coast of the Malacca peninsula; lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$ to $6^{\circ} 30'$ N.; bounded, N. by Calantan, from which it is separated by the river of that name; E. the China Sea; S. Pahang; and W. a mountain-range separating it from Perak. The surface consists of a succession of low hills rising from the shore towards the interior, and well adapted for the cultivation of coffee, of which there

of petroleum; the other, on the W. coast, near Cape Mayero, gives, in March and June, several detonations resembling thunder, succeeded by flames and smoke, afterwards ejecting pieces of bitumen as black and brilliant as jet. But the most remarkable phenomenon of this kind in the island

S. coasts, particularly on the former; but few, and those indifferently, on its E. and N. shores. Pop. (1851), 68,645; thus classified—R. Catholics, 43,605; Episcopalians, 16,246; Wesleyans, 2508; Presbyterians, 1017; Independents, 133; Baptists, 448; Mahometans, Gentoos, heathens, &c., 4688.

TRINIDADE, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a handsome church, numerous sugarworks and distilleries, and a considerable trade in timber. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

TRINITA, a vil. Naples, prov. Naples, near Sorrento; with two churches and an abbey. Pop. 1250.

TRINITA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Mondovì, on the road to Turin; with a court of justice, two churches, and a well-endowed hospital. Pop. 2893.

TRINITA-VITTORIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 5 m. N.E. Nice, on the Pagnia; with a church and a sanctuary. Pop. 1393.

TRINITE (LA), a tn., W. Indies, isl. Martinique, W. shore of a creek of same name, 16 m. N. Port-Royal. It was formerly a large and well-built town, but having been almost destroyed by fire in 1794, and by hurricanes in 1813 and 1817, has only been partially rebuilt. It has a handsome church, barracks, and prison; a harbour, difficult of access, and exposed to the E.; and a considerable export of sugar and rum, chiefly to the U. States.

TRINITY, two pars. Irel. in city of Waterford:—1, (*Within*); 15 ac. Pop. 1380.—2, (*Without*); 1068 ac. Pop. 12,177.

TRINITY-GASK, par. Scot. Perth; 18½ sq. m. P. 597.

TRINITY (HOLY), par. Eng. Chester; 1385 ac. P. 3490.

TRINKSEIFEN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, 14 m. from Karlsbad; with a church and school. Pop. 1511.

TRINO, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Verelli, l. bank Po. It is traversed by a large principal street lined with porticoes; and has a court of justice and a handsome church; a Dominican convent, a college, and an hospital. Pop. 8217.

TRINOMALEE, a tn., S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 52 m. W.N.W. Pondicherry; lat. 12° 11' N.; lon. 79° 7' E. It is extensive and populous, and the great street leading to the temple is lined with choultries. Trinomalee sustained many sieges during the Carnatic wars of last century.

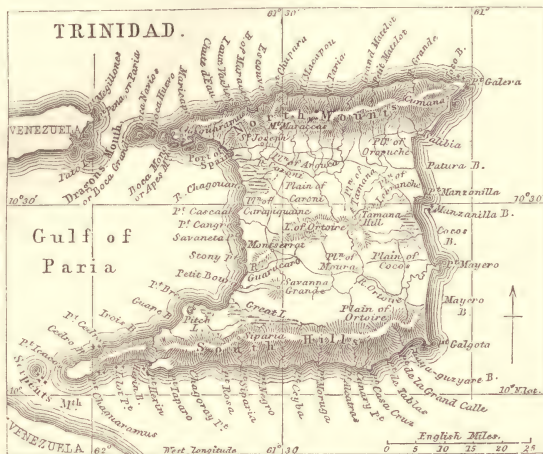
TRINS (HOHEN), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 4 m. W. Reichenau, near l. bank Vorder-Rhein. It is well built; and has a parish church, the ruins of two old castles, and a trade in fruit. The Trimssee, in the vicinity, contains good pike. Pop. 1072.

TRINTINHALL, par. Eng. Somerset; 1828 ac. P. 529.

TRIORA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, prov. and 13 m. N. by W. San Remo, on a mountain summit bathed on the E. by the Capirollo, and on the W. by the Verdeggia, which unite their streams a little below. It was anciently surrounded by walls, and defended by two castles, of which portions still remain; and has an ancient collegiate church, with some good paintings; an Augustine monastery, a public school, an hospital, and several other charitable endowments. Pop. 4846.

TRIPATOOR, several places in Hindoostan:—1, A large open village, 120 m. S.W. Madras, lat. 12° 29' N.; lon. 78° 39' E.; well sheltered with fruit-trees, and having a comfortable appearance.—2, A tn. Carnatic, 52 m. S.S.W. Tanjore; lat. 10° 7' N.; lon. 78° 40' E.; with a ruined fort.—3, A small but well-built tn. Carnatic, 27 m. S. by W. Madras; with a Hindoo temple of considerable note.

TRIPOLI, a country in the N. of Africa, forming one of the Barbary States, and, in name at least, a dependency of the Turkish Empire. It is often understood in an enlarged sense to include both Barca and Fezzan, but as these are described under their own heads, the present article is confined to Tripoli proper, which lies between lat. 28° and 33° 30' N.; and



is the Asphaltum or Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island, on a small peninsula jutting into the sea, a little to the N.E. of Guapo Bay. It is about 1½ m. in circumference, and elevated 80 ft. above the level of the sea. The headland on which it is situated consists of bituminous scoria, vitrified sand, and earth cemented together. In some places beds of cinders are found; and a strong sulphureous smell pervades the ground to the distance of 8 m. or 10 m. from the lake. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the depth of the lake, but no bottom has ever been found. The climate is apparently less unhealthy than that of many of the other W. India islands, and is not subject to droughts. The beneficial and abundant dews, arising from the numerous rivers of the island, and surrounding ocean, cool and invigorate the atmosphere, and give an unusual luxuriance to its vegetation. The soil is in general extremely fertile, and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests, which contain the finest wood for ship-building and for ornamental purposes, amongst which the red cedar and a great variety of palms are conspicuous. The principal animals inhabiting the island are a species of small deer, the mangrove-stag, the paca or lapo, about the size of a hare; opossums, armadillos, porcupines, lizards, ant-bears, sloths, tiger-cats, peccaries, water-dogs, monkeys in great variety, land tortoises, &c. Birds—partridges, water-hens, flamingoes, white wood-cocks, wild ducks, pelicans, vultures, bats or vampires, parrots, paroquets, and humming-birds.

The chief crop of Trinidad is cacao; the other exportable products are sugar, molasses, rum, and coffee, a small quantity of cotton and ginger, and asphaltum from the pitch-lake. The exports in 1849 amounted to £381,393, and the imports to £481,562; the revenue produced £35,384, and the expenditure was £70,518.

Trinidad is a crown-colony, the public affairs being administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative committee. It was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by the British in 1797. Port of Spain, on the N.W. side of the island, is the capital, and one of the finest towns in the W. Indies. Trinidad has numerous good harbours on its W. and

lon. 10° and 20° E.; and is bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, W. Tunis, S. Fezzan and the Libyan Desert, and E. the Libyan Desert and Barca; length, W. to E., about 700 m.; breadth, varying from 100 m. near the centre, to 200 m. near the extremities; area, roughly estimated at about 105,000 sq. m. The coast-line, the E. half of which forms the very remarkable indentation anciently known as the Greater Syrtis, and now called the Gulf of Sidra, stretches in an irregular but almost unbroken course for about 800 m., and presents so few bays and protecting headlands as not to furnish more than one good harbour—that of the capital. One-half of the coast, from the Gulf of Cabes or Lesser Syrtis E. to Mesurata Point, is low and sandy; the other half is more diversified, and interrupts the monotony of its sandy beaches by numerous rocky points, which were the terror of ancient mariners, though modern survey has proved that their imaginations had greatly exaggerated the real danger. The interior is very imperfectly known. The E. part, being mostly a continuation of the desert, partakes of its inhospitable character, and contains large tracts of almost barren sands. In the S., however, it is partly traversed by the Black Mountains, an E. offset of Atlas, which, descending in successive terraces, enclose many valleys and plains of considerable fertility. Farther to the W. the surface becomes still more diversified, and presents scenery which is not deficient either in beauty or grandeur. Two mountain-ranges stretch from W. to E., in directions nearly parallel to the coast—the one in the S. called the Suara, and the other in the N. called the Gharian Mountains. The latter range, which has a width of 12 m. to 15 m., and attains a height of about 4000 ft., is not more than 20 m. from the coast, and becomes visible at sea. It is composed for the most part of volcanic rocks, and many of its summits assume the form of isolated conical peaks. The space between these is often occupied by a kind of plateau. The soil upon them, produced by the decomposition of lava and basalt, is very fertile, and being often under careful cultivation, produces heavy crops of grain, more especially where the natural deficiency of moisture is supplied by irrigation from large tanks, in which, in the absence of running streams, the rain-water is collected for that purpose. On the sides of hills too steep to be arable, vines, olives, almonds, figs, and other fruits, are often seen growing in profusion. In these hilly tracts much of the surface is left in natural pastures, which, more especially after the heavy rains have saturated them with moisture, become extremely luxuriant, and rear cattle in such numbers as to become an important article of export. But by far the richest and most fertile tract of Tripoli is that of the Mesheea, which stretches about 15 m. along the coast, with a width not exceeding 5 m., and has the capital nearly in its centre. The whole of this favoured district is economically occupied with fertile fields, on which rich crops of wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown; plantations of productive palm-trees, arranged in regular rows, olive-yards, vineyards, orchards, and gardens yielding in abundance, among other fruits, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, apricots, plums, and water-melons. Though, from the porous nature of the soil, there are no proper rivers in the country, the supply of moisture under careful husbandry is sufficient both for domestic and for agricultural purposes. Abundant rains fall from November to March, and are collected in numerous tanks and cisterns, to provide against the succeeding droughts which prevail throughout the remainder of the year, more especially from May to September, when sometimes for months not a single shower falls. At this time the heat is intense, the sirocco often blows, and the thermometer rises from 90° to 92°. During the rainy season the fluctuations of temperature are often very great, the thermometer frequently falling during the night to 40°, or to the freezing point, and rising during the day to above 70°. The prevailing winds of summer are E., those of winter W. and N.W. The rural population consists chiefly of Arabs, the town population chiefly of Moors, both with a considerable intermixture of Jews. Neither Turks, Mamelukes, nor Christians are numerous. The government is an unmitigated and barbarous despotism. The pasha, generally chosen from among the Turkish officers resident in the capital, and confirmed by a firman of the sultan, sets an example of tyranny and extortion which is naturally and eagerly imitated by his subordinates. A large portion of the revenues was at one time derived

from piracy, since the extirpation of which, the deficiency has been in a great measure supplied, not by developing the resources of the country, but by establishing monopolies, tampering with the currency, and imposing grinding taxes. The more regular and legitimate sources of income are direct tribute from the Arabs and district-governors, a land-tax, a tax on Jews and merchants, and export and import duties. Pop. about 1,500,000.

TRIPOLI [anc. *Zeā*], a seaport tn., N. coast, Africa, cap. of above state, 300 m. S. of the coast of Sicily, and 600 m. S.E. Algiers; lat. (pasha's castle) 32° 53' 54" N.; lon. 13° 11' E. (n.). It stands on a rocky promontory washed by the sea on the N. and E., and connected with the mainland on the S. and W. by a sandy plain, partly under cultivation; is inclosed on the land-side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and defended on the sea-front by a formidable line of batteries, terminating at the S.E. angle in a strong castle, in which the pasha resides. The town is entered by two gates, incloses an area about 1300 yards long, by 1000 yards broad; and consists of a great number of narrow and uneven lanes, lined for the most part with mean houses huddled together without any order, and from the absence of front-windows, looking more like dead walls than inhabited dwellings. The pasha's castle, already mentioned, consists of an ancient pile of vast extent, built at different times, and so irregularly, that all appearance of symmetry is lost. The other principal buildings are six principal, and many smaller mosques. The great mosque, situated in the main street, is a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by 16 Doric marble-columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The other objects most deserving of notice are two or more Christian churches, a Franciscan convent, three synagogues, a number of public baths, each crowned with a dome; extensive bazaars and caravansaries; and several ancient remains, among which the most remarkable is a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 164, to the Roman emperors Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus, consisting of huge blocks of marble, beautifully sculptured on the sides and ceiling, and now used as a storehouse. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated; mantles and other woollen stuffs, ordinary and morocco leather, and potash. The trade has the advantage of the only good harbour for several hundred miles along the coast. It is formed by the E. side of the promontory on which the town stands, and two long lines of reefs on the E. and N.E., furnishing tolerably good shelter. Where deepest it has not more than five or six fathoms, but has capacity sufficient to admit whole fleets of merchant-vessels; ships-of-war anchor in the outer roads, which have good holding-ground in 16 to 18 fathoms, with indifferent shelter. A great part of the trade of the state, and even of the more distant interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornou, has its emporium at Tripoli, to which the goods are conveyed across the desert in caravans. The exports consist chiefly of woollen goods, hides, senna, saffron, oil, cattle, goat and sheep skins, wool, fruit, chiefly dates; madder, wax, &c.; the imports, grain, European tissues of all kinds, chiefly cottons; hardware, cutlery, including sword-blades, firearms; wines, coffee, sugar, &c. Pop. about 20,000.

TRIPOLI, TARABOLUS, or TRIPOLIS, a seaport tn. Syria, cap. pash. of same name, on the Mediterranean, 48 m. N. by E. Beyrout; lat. 34° 26' 24" N.; lon. 35° 49' E. (n.). It stands on a small triangular plain, washed by the sea on the N. and S., with a hill crowned by a Saracenic castle on the E., and some low sandhills on the S.W.; and is divided into two portions by the Nahr-Kadesha, which runs by the castle, the part to the N., styled El Mina or Marina, being the port. The houses are chiefly of stone. Most of the mosques have been evidently Christian churches, and are handsome edifices; the bazaars and khans also are the ancient monasteries and nunneries; and several of the streets have on each side arcades of rude Gothic architecture. The luxuriant groves of orange, lemon, and mulberry, and other fruit-trees, cultivated with the utmost care, which meet the eye in every direction, and the noble poplars and plane-trees, besides various odorous shrubs which abound, give a very pleasing aspect to Tripoli. But it has numerous disadvantages. Its situation is extremely unhealthy, and its harbour small and unsafe. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Tripoli continues to be a place

of considerable trade, especially in silk and sponge. Some wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap are also exported. Pop. 16,000.

TRIPOLIZZA, or **TARABOLUSA**, a tn. Greece, Morea, cap. Arcadia, on a bleak and elevated plain more than 3000 ft. above sea-level, 37 m. S.W. Corinth. Under the Turks it was the capital of the Morea, and rose to be a flourishing town of 20,000 inhabitants, but suffered severely during the war of independence, and when finally abandoned by the Egyptians under Ibrahim-Pasha, was left a heap of ruins, in alleged retaliation of cruelties of which the Greeks had on a previous occasion been guilty. It has been rebuilt, and has a respectable appearance, presenting fewer ruins of modern buildings than are met with in most Greek towns. It is said to derive its name from the three towns of Tegea, Mantinea, and Pallantium, which were all situated on the plain on which it stands. Pop. 2500.

TRIPSTADT, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 18 m. E.N.E. Zweibrücken; with a church, a castle, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 1576.

TRIPŦIS, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, bail. Neustadt; with two churches, an old castle, and two mills. Pop. 1480.

TRISOBBIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alesandria, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Aequi; with several churches, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1324.

TRISTAN-D'ACUNHA, a group of three isls., S. Atlantic Ocean, the largest and most N., named after the Portuguese discoverer, Tristan-d'Acunha, is about 20 m. in circuit; in lat. 37° 6' S.; lon. 12° 2' W. (r.). It is apparently a solid mass of rock, in the form of a truncated cone, rising abruptly from the sea, and ascending at an angle of 45° to the height of 3000 ft. This mass is surmounted by a dome 5000 ft. high, on the summit of which is the crater of an old extinguished volcano, nearly 1 m. in circumference. The face of the mountain, as far as the base of the dome, is mostly covered with brushwood, intermixed with ferns and long grass, which veil its native ruggedness. In many places, however, it is completely bare, and presents to view the edges of a vast number of strata, arranged horizontally, or at slight degrees of elevation. The climate of the island is mild, but moist. Wild celery is abundant, and the ground is covered with a gigantic species of *Spartina* (*S. arundinacea*). Two species of seals are the only quadrupeds on the island that can be considered as strictly indigenous, the wild goats and hogs having been introduced since its discovery by the Europeans. The only land-birds are a species of thrush, bunting, and common moor-hen. Of aquatic birds there is a great abundance, including the albatross. There are no reptiles, and very few insects.

TRISTE—1, A gulf, S. America, N. coast, Venezuela, in the Carribean Sea, formed by the point of Tucacas on the N.N.W., and the mouth of the Chaves on the S.E.E. It is about 24 m. across, and penetrates about 9 m. inland.—2, A barren, uninhabited isl. in the lagoon of Terminos, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 16 m. in circuit.

TRIUGGIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, 1. bank Lambro, 7 m. from Carate; with a parish church, a charitable endowment, a mill, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1100.

TRIUMPIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 1. bank Taquari, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre. It is the head-station of several electoral colleges; has a parish church and a primary school, and a harbour which admits only small craft. Pop. (dist.), 3462.

TRIVALOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, S. Carnatic, dist. and 34 m. E. Tanjore, pleasantly situated on the Nagore, here crossed by two narrow stone-bridges. It is a cheerful and populous place, with a handsome square of native houses, inclosing a magnificent tank, one side of which is occupied by a lofty pagoda, while a choultry occupies a projecting peninsula on the opposite bank.

TRIVANDRUM, a tn. Hindoostan. See **THEVANDRUM**.

TRIVENTO, a walled tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 15 m. N.N.W. Campobasso, r. bank Trigno. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a handsome cathedral, episcopal palace, four parish churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and seminary. Pop. 3500.

TRIVERO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Biella, on an affluent of the Sessera. It has a parish church and a sanctuary. Pop. 4015.

TRIVIGNO, a vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, S.E. Matera, between lofty hills near r. bank Basento; with a church and four chapels. Pop. 2500.

TROBRIAND, a group of isls. Lonsiadie Archipelago, S. Pacific; lat. 6° 47' 45" to 8° 52' 30" S.; lon. 147° 24' to 151° 10' E. The islands are generally low and of considerable extent, apparently fertile, producing, in particular, abundance of the finest yams, and maintaining a dense population. The more important islands of the group are Lagrândière, Juriën, and Joveney.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a tn. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Sekach. It contains an old massive tower, forming the only remains of the strong castle of Trochteľfingen. P. 1136.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Resenheim; with a church. Pop. 1020.

TROEDYRAUR, par. Wales, Cardigan; 4666 ac. Pop. 1020.

TROENSE, a vil. Denmark, isl. Taasinge, on the Thoröesund, and possessing excellent building-yards. Pop. 700.

TROFA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 9 m. E.N.E. Aveiro, near l. bank Vouga. Pop. 860.

TROGEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzel, cap. of Outer-Rhoden. It stands on a narrow ridge between the arms of the Goldach; and contains a well-built square, and a handsome parish church. It has also an important educational establishment, a museum and library, an orphan asylum, and a parsonage. The manufactures consist of linen and muslin. Pop. (1850), 2611.

TROIS-RIVIERES, or **ST. SAUVEUR**, a tn., W. Indies, on the S.E. of Guadeloupe, cap. dist., and at the mouth of a stream of same name, 7 m. E.S.E. Basse-Terre. Pop. 2978.

TROITSK, two tns. Russia:—1, Gov. Orenburg, cap. circle, 1. bank Oul, 220 m. E.S.E. Ufa. It is built in the form of a square, inclosed by a fosse and wooden walls, flanked with towers and defended by outworks, so as to be a place of some strength. It has spacious and regular streets; three churches, one of them a handsome stone-building; two mosques, and an hospital; large iron-works, manufactures of firearms, and an extensive trade. Near it are gold-mines. P. 1570.—2, Gov. Penza, circle Krasnoslobodsk. P. 4230.

TROITSKOI-MONASTYR, or **TROIZKOI-SERGIEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. N.N.E. Moscow, on the Koutchura, at the foot of a lofty hill which rises up in its centre, and is crowned by one of the largest and most remarkable convents in Russia. This monastery, said to have been founded in 1328, by St. Sergiev, is inclosed by a lofty wall nearly 20 ft. in thickness, more than 1000 yards in circuit, and flanked by eight large towers. The principal church, in which the saint is buried, has a gilded roof, and numerous costly ornaments and vessels. Another church is surmounted by a modern tower 250 ft. in height, and contains 34 bells, one of which weighs about 60 tons, another 30 tons, and a third 25 tons. In addition to these two, there are other seven churches within the walls, an imperial palace, the residence of the archimandrite, a seminary where nearly 300 students are maintained and educated, and a large establishment of monks. Pop. (tn.), nearly 6000.

TROJA, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. N.N.W. Bovino. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a Gothic cathedral, four parish churches, five monasteries, two nunneries, and a handsome seminary. Pop. 4400.

TROJA [anc. *Vernaria*], an isl. Tyrrhenian Sea, off coast of Tuscany, about 13 m. E. isl. Elba. It is only about 1½ m. each way, and has a conical summit crowned with a tower.

TROKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Wilna, cap. circle, on S.W. shore of Lake Bressale, in which is an island with a castle upon it. Troki is built of wood; contains three churches, a castle, and a monastery. It was once the residence of the grand dukes of Lithuania. P. (1849), 4656.

TROLLHÄTTA, a vil. Sweden, län Wenersborg, in a beautiful and romantic district, 1. bank Götha, about 7 m. below its outlet from Lake Wener, and 41 m. N. by E. Gottenburg. It has extensive saw-mills situated on the celebrated falls of its name, and attracts many visitors by its wonders both of nature and art; the former, the falls already mentioned, over which the whole flood of the Götha, after rushing down a series of foaming cataracts, is precipitated a height of about 100 ft., forming one of the most magnificent cascades in the N. of Europe; and the latter, the immense

excavations in the solid rocks, and the other great engineering works, by which, notwithstanding the falls, a continuous navigation has been secured from the Kattegat through the Götha, into Lake Wener. Pop. (vil.), about 1000.

TROMBETAS, or **OPIXIMINA**, a river, Brazilian Guiana, rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, in the Serra Tumucucuraque; flows S., passes the town of Obidos, and falls into the Amazon by two unequal mouths at a short distance from each other. It is the largest of all the affluents which the Amazon receives on the left between the Negro and the sea.

TROMØE, an isl. off S. coast, Norway, prov. Christiansand, opposite to Arendal, and only separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. It forms a narrow belt about 7 m. long N.E. to S.W., and is partly covered with wood and partly under cultivation.

TROMSØE, a seaport tn. Norway, cap. prov. Tromsøe, pleasantly situated on an island off the W. coast, about 1 m. long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, which lies between Isl. Hvaløen and the mainland; lat. (observatory) $69^{\circ}39'12''$ N.; lon. $18^{\circ}57' E.$ (n.). It consists of a long street, built entirely of wood; and though of recent origin, has rapidly acquired prosperity, chiefly in consequence of the important fisheries carried on in its vicinity; and it has an important trade. It is the see of a bishop, residence of the governor, and several subordinate authorities; and has a church, a superior and an elementary school, and an hospital, chiefly for the cure of leprosy and elephantiasis, which here prevail to a great extent. Pop. 901. — The province is the most N. of the kingdom. It is bounded, S. by prov. Trondhjem, E. Sweden and Russia, and N. and W. the Frozen and the Atlantic Oceans. It is divided into the two bailiwicks of Nordland (area, 11,003 geo. sq. m., pop. 65,512), and Finmark (area, 20,560 geo. sq. m., pop. 43,938).

TRONCHIENNES, or **DRONGEN**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 2 m. W. Ghent, l. bank Lys; with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, prison, and several schools; two distilleries, a brewery, a madder and three corn mills. Pop. 4634.

TROND (Str.) [Flemish, *Sint-Truyden*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 10 m. S.W. Hasselt. It has a townhouse with a lofty quadrangular tower, three churches, a college, a small seminary, an episcopal, normal, and several primary schools, an hospital, orphan asylum, and almshouse for old men. About one-sixth of the inhabitants are employed in making lace, and there are breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, mills for oil and beating hemp, a soap-work, a tobacco and a beet-root sugar factory. It owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded in 655; and was surrounded with walls in 1058, which were demolished in the 15th century. Pop. 9111.

TRONDHJEM [anc. *Nidaros*; Latin, *Nitrosia*; German, *Drontheim*], a seaport tn. Norway, cap. of S. Trondhjem, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Nid, in the S. side of the Trondhjem-fjord; lat. (cathedral) $63^{\circ}25'48'' N.$; lon. $10^{\circ}23'45'' E.$ (n.). On the land-side it is commanded by a series of heights which make it incapable of defence in that direction, but towards the sea it possesses strong fortifications, both on the mainland and more especially on the small rocky island of Munkholm. It has spacious, regularly-formed, and remarkably clean streets, with water-cisterns at their intersections; and was once built almost entirely of wood, but now, in consequence of the ravages of repeated fires, consists chiefly of stone or brick houses, which, though more substantial, want the picturesque appearance for which those of wood were celebrated. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, the great object of interest, much dilapidated by the ravages of early barbarians, and defaced by the bad taste displayed in more modern renovations, but still venerable from the antiquity of some of its parts, which are as old as 1033, and entitled to rank, as a whole, as the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure in the kingdom; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of whom Trondhjem was the capital, now converted into a military and naval arsenal; a museum, including a picture-gallery and a library with some rare MSS.; a superior and several other schools, a courthouse, custom-house, handsome theatre, &c. The manufactures are not of much

importance, but include excellent capes, hat-covers, &c., of goat-skin; trinkets, and rifles, said to have the double advantage of being cheap and the best in Norway. The breweries also are famous for a beer which is largely exported; and the building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for



TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL. — From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

their sailing properties. The harbour is indifferent, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 ft. or 12 ft., and the roadstead is exposed to a heavy swell from the N. and E. The trade consists chiefly in exports of timber, dried and salted fish, tar, and copper. The beauty of the women of Trondhjem is much celebrated, and the elegance of its society gives it much more the appearance of a capital than Christiania, which supplanted it in this respect on the union of Norway to Denmark. Pop. (1845), 13,818. — The province of Trondhjem is bounded, N. by prov. Tromsøe, E. Sweden, S. prov. Bergen, and W. the N. Sea; and is divided into two bailiwicks — N. Trondhjem (area, 6624 geo. sq. m., pop. 66,570), and S. Trondhjem (area, 5408 geo. sq. m., pop. 89,329).

TRONTANO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, 2 m. E.N.E. Domo-d'Ossola; with three squares, each of which contains a parish church. P. 1195.

TRONTO, a river, Naples, rises in the Apennines, in the N. of prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II.; flows circuitously N. till it reaches Arquata in the Papal States, when it turns E.N.E., passes the town of Ascoli, forms part of the boundary between the Papal States and Naples, and falls into the Adriatic, after a course of 60 m., of which scarcely 3 m. are navigable.

TROON, a small seaport tn. Scotland, W. coast, co. and between 5 m. and 6 m. N. Ayr, a station on the Scottish South-Western railway. It is pleasantly situated on a promontory projecting into the sea; and is neatly built, containing many substantial houses and handsome summer-cottages. It has an elegant parish church, and Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a large school, and a public library. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of coal and pig-iron, and the importation of timber. The harbour is of easy access, and affords safe anchorage for vessels requiring 16 ft. depth at low-water. At the pier is a depth of 19 ft. at low-water. There are a building-yard, a spacious wet-dock, two dry-docks, and a lighthouse. Pop. 2404.

TROPÆA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 12 m. W.S.W. Montelione. It occupies the crest of a conical rock overhanging the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Euphemia, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and entered by three gates; and has a handsome cathedral, five parish churches, a seminary, several free schools, a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Some fine cotton goods are manufactured here, and the fishing is productive. Pop. 4300.

TROPEZ (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Var, S. side of the Gulf of Grimaud, 38 m. E.N.E. Toulon. It is an ancient place, occupying the site of the Roman Heraclea Caccabaria, of which many vestiges have been traced; and has some handsome modern houses, a court of commerce, a hydrographical

school, manufactures of corks and weavers' reeds, distilleries, a well-sheltered harbour, a very large building-yard, tunny and other fisheries, and a considerable trade in raw and manufactured cork, wine, oil, wood for fuel, sardines, anchovies, and chestnuts. Pop. 3327.

TROPPEAU, a walled tn. Austria, Moravia, formerly cap. of Austrian Silesia, cap. circle, r. bank Oppa, 37 m. N.E. Olmütz. It is well built, many of the houses being handsome, and the streets generally being wide and well paved; and has four churches, a townhouse, castle, theatre, gymnasium, military and other schools, an infirmary, orphan asylum, four monasteries, and eight hospitals; and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, soap, and rosoglio. Troppau is the seat of a court of first resort, and of several other courts and public offices. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and suffered severely both in the Thirty and the Seven Years' war. Pop. (1846), 12,837.

TROQUEER, par. Sect. Kirkcudbright; 8 m. by 5 m. Pop. 4925.

TROY, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 4237 ac. P. 1186.

TROSA, a tn. Sweden, län Nyköping, near the mouth of a river of same name, in a small bay of the Baltic, 33 m. S.S.W. Stockholm. Though one of the smallest it is also one of the oldest towns of the kingdom. It is poorly built; but has a good harbour and a fishery. Pop. 501.

TROSLLEY, or TROTTERSCLIFFE, par. Eng. Kent; 1160 ac. Pop. 283.

TROSSINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Tuttlingen; with a law-court, and a parish church. P. 2367.

TROSTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1764 ac. Pop. 427.

TROSTREY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1255 ac. P. 176.

TROTTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 3877 ac. Pop. 484.

TROUVILLE, or TROUVILLE-SUR-MER, a small seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, on the Touques, where it falls into the English Channel, 7 m. N.E. Pont-l'Évêque. It has a small harbour, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 2118.

TROWBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, 25 m. N.W. Salisbury, on a rocky eminence in the valley of the river Biss, across which there is a stone-bridge. It consists mostly of one principal street, winding and irregular, but tolerably well-kept. The houses are generally well built, many of them excellent, and the greater part of stone; those of the wealthier classes are large and handsome, with extensive gardens attached. There are two churches; one—the parish church—a fine ancient building in the Perpendicular style; the other a modern structure, in the early English style; and eight Dissenting places of worship, only two of which, however, have any pretension to architectural elegance. There are two national, one British, and several less important schools; some charitable societies, and a mechanics' institute. The principal manufactures are of woollen-cloths and kerseymeres, of which from 20,000 to 30,000 yards are produced weekly. Pop. (tn.), 10,157. Area of par., 2442 ac. Pop. 11,148.—(Local Correspondent.)

TROWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 1570 ac. Pop. 392.

TROWSE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1000 ac. Pop. 1363.

TROY, TROJA, or ILIUM, one of the most famous cities of antiquity, the siege of which forms the subject of Homer's *Iliad*. No vestiges of it remain, and even its site has given rise to much discussion, though it is generally believed to have been on a slope or spur of Mount Ida in Asia Minor, about 8 m. S. of the W. extremity of the Strait of the Dardanelles, and overlooking an alluvial plain still known as the Plain of Troy. This plain, about 10 m. long, by 3 m. broad, is washed on the N. by the Dardanelles, and bounded on its other sides by mountains, from which descend three streams—the Mendere, the Bunarbashi, and the Asmak. It is not easy to identify these with Homer's Simois, Xanthus, and Scamander.

TROY, a tn., U. States, New York, l. bank Hudson, 6 m. N. Albany, on the Champlain and Hudson canal, and on railways connecting it with Boston on the E., New York on the S., the ports of Lake Erie on the W., and Vermont and Canada on the N. It consists of the town proper—occupying a somewhat elevated plain, terminated by a range of hills, in which the two most conspicuous eminences bear the classical names of Mount Ida and Mount Olympus—and of an extensive suburb, which, from being situated on the opposite bank of the river, is called West Troy, and communicates with it

both by a bridge and three regular ferries. The great seat of business is River Street, which, following the curve of the stream for about 3 m., is deficient in regularity of form, but is lined on both sides with splendid and spacious shops and warehouses. The other streets, either parallel or at right angles to River Street, are generally straight and shaded by trees, which give them a retired and rural appearance; and there are also several public squares, adorned with fountains, which, as well as the town itself, are amply supplied with water from a reservoir in the neighbouring hills. The public buildings include about 12 churches, among which one of the four belonging to the Presbyterians, and the Episcopal church of St. Paul, are distinguished by the elegance and costliness of their structure, the one in the Grecian and the other in the Gothic style; the courthouse, a splendid building, constructed after a Grecian model, of Sing-Sing marble; a female seminary of great celebrity, and on a very extensive scale, occupying a beautiful and central situation, with ornamented grounds, and partly supported by the state; the Rensselaer institute, chiefly for the education of engineers; a lyceum of natural history, with a valuable library and museum; two excellent market-houses, a jail, a county-poorhouse, to which a farm of 200 acres is attached; and a U. States arsenal. The last, situated in West Troy, occupies an extensive range of buildings of stone and brick, and contains a large and well-kept armoury. A dam which has been thrown across the Hudson, immediately above the town, has made its waters extensively available for manufacturing purposes, and furnishes moving-power to various furnaces and forges, and to paper, saw, cotton, and flour mills. Other manufactures are leather, woolen-cloth, cordage, earthenware, and more especially hardware and cutlery. The trade, favoured partly by the Hudson, which admits steam-boats to the town, but much more by the various artificial means of communication, is extensive and increasing. Pop. (1850), 28,785; West Troy, 7564.

TROYES [anc. *Augustibona*, *Tricassium*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Aube, 90 m. E.S.E. Paris, with which it is connected by railway, l. bank Seine, which partly surrounds the town, and, being drawn off by numerous channels, both supplies it with water-power and contributes to its cleanliness. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, and lined with antiquated houses, composed of timber and plaster; but these



RUE MOYENNE, TROYES.—From *Voyages dans l'ancienne France*.

buildings are gradually giving way to others of modern construction, and some quarters have already assumed a handsome appearance. The old ramparts have been almost completely thrown down, and their site is now occupied by fine

promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic, 374 ft. long and 96 ft. high, with a nave composed of five aisles, and beautiful patterns of the richest stained glass; the church of St. Urbain, somewhat dilapidated, but still regarded as a model of light, airy Gothic; the church of St. John, of some historical interest as the place where the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France was celebrated; the church of St. Madeleine, with a stone roof-loft, richly decorated, and of great beauty; the *hôtel-de-ville*, with an elegant façade; the prefecture, occupying part of the buildings of an ancient abbey; the hospital, museum, *palais-de-justice*, and public library, containing 55,000 printed volumes and nearly 5000 MSS. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, *conseil-de-prud'hommes*, diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, communal college, and society of agriculture, science, art, and *belles-lettres*. The manufactures consist of cotton hosiery, cotton cloth, bombazine, moleskin, calico, ticks, woollen cloth, woollen covers, prints, lace, strings, soap, bone-combs, starch, &c. There are also numerous worsted and cotton mills, oil-works, breweries, tanneries, wax-refineries, bleachfields, tan, fulling, and paper mills. It carries on an important trade, chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, colonial produce, famous sausages, hemp, wax, wool, wood, iron, lead, zinc, &c. In 889 Troyes was burned down by the Normans; and in 1415 it was seized by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1420 the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catharine of France, by which the former was ultimately to have united both crowns in his own person, was celebrated here. Nine years after, the English were finally expelled from it, by the heroism of Joan of Arc. In 1814, during the last struggles of Napoleon previous to his abdication, it was his head-quarters, and suffered severely, having been twice taken by the allies, and once retaken by the French. Pope Urbain IV. was the son of a tailor in Troyes. Our Troy weight takes its name from this town. Pop. (1852), 25,656.

TRSZTENNA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arva, 52 m. S.S.W. Cracow; with a church, Franciscan monastery, and gymnasium; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3050.

TRUB, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 21 m. E. Bern, in a valley, and on the Trub. It contains a church and the remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery. Pop. 2697.

TRUBAU (MÄHRISCHE), a well-built, walled tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 29 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, on the Trzebowa. It has a church, a Piarist and a Franciscan monastery, and the remains of a fine old castle. Near it coloured quartz, jasper, and lignite are found. Pop. 3100.

TRUBLEY, par. Irel. Meath; 855 ac. Pop. 83.

TRUBSCHEWSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. W.S.W. Orel, cap. dist., r. bank Desna. It is built chiefly of wood; contains eight churches, and has manufactures of verdigris, and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. P. (1851), 8485.

TRUCCAZZANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. from Milan; with two churches, two chapels, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1526.

TRUCHAS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 45 m. from Leon; with a church and a primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a fulling and several flour mills; and a trade in the articles of manufacture, and in young mules. P. 1368.

TRUEYRE, or **TRUYERE**, a river, France, rises in W. slope of Mount Margeride, in the Cevennes, dep. Lozère; flows S.W., then N.N.W., enters dep. Cantal, flows W.S.W. across that dep. and part of dep. Aveyron, and joins r. bank Lot at Entraigues; total course, 81 m.

TRULL, par. Eng. Somerset; 2233 ac. Pop. 716.

TRÜLLIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and N.N.E. Zürich, at the foot of a hill, in a district covered with vineyards. In 1799 the French were here defeated by the Austrians. Pop. 1253.

TRUMELLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, d.v. Novara, prov. Lomellina, on the Terdoppio; with a church, an oratory, a *mont-de-piété*, and a small hospital. Pop. 3675.

TRUMPINGTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2200 ac. P. 771.

TRUNCH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1353 ac. Pop. 451.

TRUNS, or **TRONS**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, dist. and 6 m. N.E. Disentis, near l. bank Vorder-Rhein, in a fertile valley. It is well built; and has a parish

church, and important iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Truns holds a distinguished place in Swiss history, as the cradle of liberty in the Rhetian Alps; and has at its entrance a decayed swamore, under which the Graue-Bund or Gray-League was sworn in 1424. Pop. 1048.

TRURO, a bor., port, market tn., and par. England, co. Cornwall, at the confluence of the Kenwyn and St. Allen, 43 m. S.W. by W. Launceston. It is well built; has two parish churches, several Dissenting chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar-school, a set of almshouses, and an infirmary. The Royal Institution of Cornwall, with its valuable museum, is established here; and in the same building is the county-library, the Truro Institution lecture-room, and the museum and library of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall. There is also a handsome assembly-room in the town, with billiard-room attached. A Doric column of granite has been erected to commemorate the discoveries of the well-known African travellers, John and Richard Lander, natives of Truro. There are here a large carpet and woollen manufactory, an iron-foundry, two tanneries, and two small potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware. The smelting of tin is carried on to a great extent, both within the town and in the vicinity. Tin and copper ore are exported; and iron, coal, timber, &c., imported. Truro sends two members to the House of Commons. Samuel Foote, the actor, was born here in 1720. Area of par., 190 ac. P. 3169.

TRUSHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 749 ac. Pop. 205.

TRUSLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 1078 ac. Pop. 90.

TRUSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1455 ac. P. 289.

TRUXILLO [anc. *Turris Julia*], a city, Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 130 m. S.W. Madrid. It is a dull, misery-stricken place. The streets are narrow and ill paved, yet some of the dilapidated houses mark the former opulence of those adventurers who returned here laden with the spoil of Peruvian conquest. The city is divided into two portions; the *Villa*—the acropolis—is the upper and more ancient, where the streets are cut out of the granite, once the seat of the aristocracy and the garrison; it is now abandoned and used as a burying-place, the people of Truxillo preferring the lower and more convenient site of the under town or Ciudad. The *Villa* is bounded by a wall which crests the ridge; at the N. end stands a fortress, originally Roman, with flanking towers of granite; this castle has been much added to in modern times. Truxillo possesses a townhouse, archives, granary, hospital, a small theatre, a bull-ring, several schools, and five parish churches, the most remarkable of which is St. Mary's, a solid Gothic edifice with three naves, which contains the tomb of the brave Garcia-de-Paredes, the Spanish Samson. Almost all the conventual establishments of Truxillo are totally or partially ruinous. In the neighbourhood is a mine of argentiferous lead, which does not, however, repay the expense of working. Agriculture is the chief occupation; the manufactures being confined to rather numerous potteries of glazed and unglazed delft, chocolate-making, and flour-mills. Fairs are held yearly, June 2 and December 8. At the former, one of the most frequented in the kingdom, the usual number of animals is about 50,000 head of sheep, 30,000 swine, and 10,000 horned cattle, besides horses and mules. Truxillo was wrested in 1233 from the Saracens, by whom it was greatly prized. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here in 1480. Pop. 6026.

TRUXILLO, a tn. Peru, cap. dep., in the midst of the valley of Chimu, about 1½ m. E. of the Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 7' 30" S.; lon. 79° 9' W. It occupies the S.W. side of a granitic mountain; is surrounded by a kind of mud-wall flanked with bastions; consists of regular streets, containing a number of good houses built of brick, but generally low; is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral and several other large churches, a college, hospital, and theatre. At Huanacho, which, though 8 m. or 9 m. N.W. of the port of Truxillo, a considerable export takes place, chiefly of rice and spice. In the vicinity of the town a vast space is covered by tumuli and other ancient Peruvian remains. Truxillo was founded by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. about 8000. — **THE DEPARTMENT**, bounded, N. by Ecuador, E. by the pampas of Sacramento, S. dep. Tarma, and W. the Pacific, is about 600 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 300 m. broad. It is very mountainous, being both traversed by the principal chain and covered by numerous ramifications

of the Andes. On the E. of the chain, and nearly parallel to it, flows the Marañon, the principal branch of the Amazon; and to the W. of it numerous torrents descend with impetuosity to the Pacific. The principal cultivated product is rice. Much of the surface is occupied by interminable forests, though other parts are bleak and almost desert. The mines, which were long celebrated for productiveness, are supposed not to be exhausted, though few are now worked.

TRUXILLO, a tn. Venezuela, cap. prov., 150 m. S.E. Maracaibo. It consists principally of two parallel streets and a public square, is poorly built, houses seldom of more than one story, and of mean appearance; and has four churches, two convents, a college, and other schools; and some trade in cacao, indigo, coffee, &c., carried on chiefly by means of the Lake of Maracaibo. Before it was pillaged by the buccaneers in 1678, Truxillo is said to have been one of the finest and wealthiest cities in this part of America. Pop. about 8000.

TRUXILLO, a seaport tn. Central America, Honduras, cap. dep. Yoro, on a height above the bay of same name; lat. (fort) 15° 55' 42" N.; lon. 85° 59' 30" W. It has a harbour, defended by three forts; and some exports, among which live cattle is one of the most important items.

TRYBERG, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail., N.E. Freiburg; with a church, and manufactures of wooden clocks and straw-hats. Pop. 1114.

TRYSULL, par. Eng. Stafford; 3110 ac. Pop. 559.
TRZEBOCHOWICE, tn. Bohemia. See HOHENBRUCK.
TRZEMESZNO, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 39 m. E.N.E. Posen, between two lakes. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, an Augustine monastery with library, a progymnasium, seminary, and hospital; and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 3182.

TSA-YUEN, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, S.W. Hangchow. It is a large and important place; and has opposite to it a curiously-shaped hill, composed chiefly of granite of a beautiful green colour, which, being much prized by the Chinese, is extensively quarried and largely exported. It is employed for various ornamental purposes, and more especially for building tombs.

TSAKTORNYA, a tn. Hungary. See CSAKATHURM.
TSAMPAYNAGO, a tn. Burmah, at the confluence of a small stream with the Irawadi, 76 m. N. Ava. It has a custom-house, and is the limit N., beyond which even native Burmese cannot pass without special permission from government.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837.)

TSAN, **TSANG**, and **TSAO**, numerous cities and tns. China, none of which are of particular importance.

TSANA, a lake, Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

TSANTA, a fortified tn. China, prov. Yunnan, on an affluent of the Pinlung, near the frontier of Burmah, 80 m. E.N.E. Bhamo.

TSANY, a vil. Hungary. See CSANY.

TSCHADRIN, or **JADRIN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 113 m. W.S.W. Kasan, cap. circle, l. bank Sura; with a trade in corn. Pop. 1000.

TSCHAGRA, a river, Russia, rises on S. frontier of gov. Simbirsk; flows W.S.W., forming part of the boundary between that gov. and that of Saratov, and after a course of about 80 m., joins l. bank Volga, 6 m. S.E. Khavalinsk.

TSCHAPRING, a market tn. Hungary. See CSREPGH.

TSCHARTORISK, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, l. bank Sty, 70 m. S.S.W. Pinsk. It is the capital of a principality belonging to the family of Radziwil, and contains a castle. Pop. 1600.

TSCHEBEN, a vil. Hungary. See CZEBE.

TSCHEBOKSARY, a tn. Russia. See TSCHEBOKSARI.
TSCHELJABINSK, a tn. Russia. See TSCHELJABINSK.
TSCHELLAKOWITZ, or **CELAKOWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaarzim, l. bank Elbe, about 4 m. from Brandeis; with a church, townhouse, and brewery. Pop. (agricultural), 1253.

TSCHENKOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle and E. Chrudim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and school. A good deal of flax is hand-spun. Pop. (agricultural), 1456.

TSCHEREMCHANE, a river, Russia, rises in N.W. of gov. Orenburg; flows N.E. into Kasan, then S.W., across a corner of that gov. and part of Simbirsk, and after a course of about 140 m., joins l. bank Volga, 8 m. S.S.E. Singiljew.

TSCHEREPOWETZ, tn. Russia. See CHEREPOVETZ.
TSCHERIKOW, a tn. European Russia. See CHERIKOV.

TSCHERKASSY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 102 m. S.E. Kiev, cap. circle, r. bank Dnieper. It was once the capital of the Cossacks, who founded it in the end of the 13th century. It contains several churches. Pop. (1842), 8684.

TSCHERMNA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, near Arnau; with a church, a castle, and a mill. Pop. 1016.

TSCHERNIGOFF, gov. and tn. Russia. See CZERNIGOV.

TSCHERNOWITZ, Austrian Galicia. See CZERNOWITZ.
TSCHETSCHERSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 76 m. S.S.F. Mohilev, on a stream of same name; with a castle, four Greek churches, a synagogue, and three annual fairs. P. (1851), 1566.

TSCHIKLOWA, tn. Hungary. See CSIKLOVA-NEMET.

TSCHIRIKOFF, one of the Aleutian isls., W. of the peninsula of Alaska; lat. (N.E. point) 55° 56' N.; lon. 155° W. It is about 30 m. in circuit, low, and flat on its W., but on its E. side presents steep and lofty cliffs. Its general aspect is dreary and inhospitable, being, to all appearance, destitute of trees and shrubs; its coasts are much frequented by small whales.

TSCHIRNAU (GROSS and NIEDER), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and N.N.W. Breslau. They contain two churches, a chapel, and two schools; and have manufactures of woollen cloth, a spinning and several other mills. Pop. 1319.

TSCHIRNE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Bunzlau; with a church. Pop. 1049.

TSCHISTA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, cap. dist.; with a church, a courthouse, manufactures of linen, a bleach-field, and two mills. Pop. 1388.

TSCHISTAY, or **SISTAY**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and near Rakonitz; with a church, and manufactures of potash. Pop. 1428.

TSCHOW, a populous walled tn., W. Africa, Yarriba, 40 m. N.W. Katunga; lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 5° 50' E.

TSCHUKTCH. See TSCHUKTCH.

TSCHUSOVSKOI-GORODOK, two places, Russia, gov. Perm.—1, (*Nijnet*), A market tn., l. bank Tschussowaia, 38 m. E.N.E. Perm. It formerly had extensive salt-works, which are no longer in operation. Pop. 2950.—2, (*Verknet*). A market tn., opposite to the former, on the r. bank of the river. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. P. 3200.

TSEPEL, a river-sl. Hungary. See CSEPEL.

TSI-NAI, a city, China, cap. prov. Shantung, r. bank Taiten-ho, 225 m. S. by E. Pekin. It has manufactures of coarse fabrics made of wild silk, and ornaments of a kind of vitreous composition, made to resemble serpentine, and various other substances.

TSIAMDO, a tn. Tibet, cap. prov. Kham, 350 m. E.N.E. Lassa; lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 96° 45' E. It lies in a valley surrounded by high mountains, between two rivers, which unite to form the Ya-long-kiang. Two great wooden bridges, thrown over these rivers on the right and left of the town, lead to two parallel roads, called respectively the road of Secluen and the road of Yunnan. The couriers who act as posts between Lassa and Pekin, and all the civil and military servants of the Chinese government, are obliged to pass by the former of these roads; the other one, with the exception of a few Chinese merchants, who may be occasionally seen hastening along it into Tibet, is almost deserted. The town has an old and decayed appearance; its old houses, irregularly constructed, are scattered in confusion over a great extent of ground, leaving on all sides large spaces either altogether empty or covered with ruins. Tsiampo contains a garrison of 300 Chinese soldiers, and a monastery, occupied by about 2000 lamas, in which is one of the finest and richest temples in Tibet; but the numerous population of the town have an appearance of great wretchedness.—(Huc, *Souvenirs*, &c.)

TSIAMPA, or **CHAMPA**, a prov. Anam (*which see*).

TSIEN, a prefix to the name of numerous Chinese towns.
TSIKUGO-GAWA, a river, Japan, the largest in the isl. of Kiusiu. It rises in the mountains on the W. of Bungo; flows through prov. Tsiukugo, and after receiving the waters of a great number of rivulets, forms two mouths as it falls into the Gulf of Simabara, between the towns of Saga and Iana-gawa, in lat. 33° 10' N.; having traversed the most extensive and most fertile valley in the island.

TSIKUZEN, a prov. Japan, occupying the N.E. portion of isl. Kiusiu, and comprising about 56 islands and islets. It is bounded, N. by the entrance of the Straits of Van-der-Capellen, E. Buzen and Bungo, S. Tsiukugo and Fizen, and W. and

N. W. the Corea Channel. On the S. frontier rise some lofty granitic mountains, which extend to the shore, where they form the promontories of Kanasaki and Tsujasaki.

TSIN-CHOU, two cities, China:—1, Prov. Shantung, cap. dep., 80 m. E. Tsin-nan.—2, Prov. Quangsee, cap. dep., on an affluent of the Long-kiang, 65 m. W. Ou-tchou.

TSING-seu, an isl. China, Amoy harbour, rising precipitously from the sea to a height of 250 ft. On the summit are three forts, having embrasures for 12, 6, and 8 guns; on the N. W. is a jetty, with stone-steps leading to the summit.

TSITSIKAR, a tn. Chinese Empire, Manchouria, l. bank Naoni, near the frontier of Mongolia; lat. 47° 25' N.; lon. 123° 30' E. It is inclosed by a double wall.

TSKIHINVALI, a walled tn. Transcaucasian Russia, on the Liakhvi, at the foot of a steep and wooded height, 55 m. N. W. Tefis; with four churches. Pop. about 2000.

TSNA, or TZNA, a river, Russia, rises in the S. of gov. Tambov; flows N. through that gov., past the towns of Tambov and Morshansk, and after a course of about 220 m., joins l. bank Moksha.

TSONG-GAN-HIEN, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, on an affluent of the Min, encircled by hills in the midst of the black-tea country; lat. 27° 47' 38" N.; lon. 118° 15' E. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ramparts, partly ruinous and overgrown with weeds; and of very extensive suburbs, which extend a long way on both sides of the river. Its staple trade is black-tea. Throughout the town are large tea-hongs, where the teas are sorted and packed for foreign markets; and numerous tea-merchants from Canton and all parts of China come here to make their purchases. Tea is extensively cultivated both on the lowlands and on all the fertile slopes of the district. Pop. about 10,000.

TSONG-MING, or TSUNG-MING, an isl. China, off S. E. coast, prov. Kiansoo, from which it is separated by a channel about 4 m. wide, and on the S. side of the estuary of the Yang-tse-kiang; lat. (E. point) 31° 28' N.; lon. 121° 51' E.; greatest length, E. S. E. to W. N. W., 30 m.; breadth, about 10 m. It has a flat surface, intersected by small streams; a salubrious climate; a soil partly sterile, on which there is scarcely any vegetation, and partly fertile, producing rice, grain, cotton, and fruit; large numbers of wild fowl, rich mines of salt, extensively worked for exportation; a considerable trade with the neighbouring districts, and a dense population. On its S. side is a town of same name.

TSUKASAKI, a small tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, near Uresino, from which it is separated by three high mountains, called San-saka. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot-baths, of the temperature of 121° Fah. In the neighbourhood are numerous potteries and large tea-plantations.

TSUMURERI, a lake, Ladak. See CHAMORERI.

TSUN-HOA, a tn. China, prov. Chihle, 87 m. E. N. E. Pekin, cap. dist., famed for the tobacco cultivated in its vicinity.

TSUNG-MING, an isl. China. See TSONG-MING.

TSUS-SIMA, a group of isls. Strait of Corea, between the Japanese isl. of Firando and the Korean Peninsula; lat. 34° 35' 55" N.; lon. 129° 43' 15" E. Tsus, the largest of the islands, is 35 m. long, and has an estimated but not well ascertained breadth of 10 m. or 12 m. The surface presents a chain of pretty high hills divided by deep valleys.

TUA, a river, Spanish peninsula, rises on the S. slope of the Sierra Segundera, on the confines of Galicia and Leon; flows first S. S. E., enters the Portuguese prov. Tras-os-Montes; flows S. S. W. past the town of Mirandella, and after a course of about 60 m., joins r. bank Douro.

TUAM, a tn. Ireland, Connaught, co. and 19 m. N. N. E. Galway, on both sides of the Harrow, an affluent of the Clare, in a low and marshy district. It has of late been much improved, and consists chiefly of a central market-place and five main streets diverging from it. One of these is continued by a bridge across the river, and many of the houses are substantial, large, and handsome. The principal edifices are the Protestant cathedral, in a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic styles, with a richly decorated Saxon portal, and windows of stained glass; the R. Catholic cathedral, a modern cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower, a number of turrets terminating in richly crocketed minarets, an altar of variegated marble, a beautiful stained window, and many internal decorations obtained partly from Rome; the Protestant and R. Catholic episcopal palaces, the latter adjoin-

ing the cathedral, and the former in a finely wooded domain on the N. E. side of the town; the R. Catholic ecclesiastical seminary or college of St. Jarlath, several schools, including three national and a free model-school of the Tuam Diocesan Education Society; a monastery, a nunnery, a neat courthouse, a market-house, with a reading-room over it; a bridewell, and a dispensary, which annually affords relief to about 5000 applicants. The manufactures are confined to canvas, and a few coarse linens; but the trade in grain is considerable, and there are several tanneries and flour-mills, a large brewery, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Tuam is of very ancient date, and had a cathedral founded by St. Jarlath in the 6th century. Its see in the 12th century became archiepiscopal, and continued so till 1839, when it was reduced to a bishopric. It is, however, the largest in Ireland, the sees of Killala and Achonry having been annexed to it in 1835. Pop. 7819.

TUAT, an oasis, Sahara. See TOUAT.

TUBAL, a river, Chili, which has its mouth in the Pacific, close to the Bay of Arauco; lat. 37° 14' 25" S.; lon. 73° 27' 30" W. It once had depth of water sufficient to allow vessels of 200 tons to pass up nearly 1 m., but an earthquake in 1835 so raised the bar that it is now accessible only to boats. The coast on each side of the river is steep and cliffy, but the neighbouring country is beautiful and fertile.

TUBARÃO, or LAGUNA, a river, Brazil, rises in the E. slope of the cordillera which separates prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande from that of Santa-Catherina, and flows S. E. to the Atlantic; navigable in its lower course.

TUBBERCERRY, or TOBERCERRY, a small tn. Ireland, co. and 19 m. S. S. W. Sligo, in a low situation; houses of limestone, some of them well built and slated, but most of them of a very inferior description. There are a parish church and R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary. Frieze and coarse linen are manufactured, but merely for local consumption. There is some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 755.—(Local Correspondent.)

TUBBRID, two pars. Ireland:—1, Kilkenny; 1004 ac. Pop. 216.—2, Tipperary; 12,573 ac. Pop. 2928.

TUBBRIDBRITAIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4140 ac. Pop. 929.

TÜBINGEN [French, *Tubingue*], a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail, l. bank Neckar, at the confluence of the Ammer. It is situated on the side of a hill, is surrounded with walls and ditches, and consists of an upper and a lower town. It is the seat of a royal court of law, and of several important public offices; contains an old castle with three towers, a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a townhouse, museum, an hospital, a lyceum, a Protestant and R. Catholic seminary, a botanical garden, and a university, founded in 1477, possessed of a library of 200,000 vols., and attended by about 860 students; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, copper-ware, gunpowder, dye-works, and saw and other mills. Pop. 7500.

TUBIZE, or TUBISE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 14 m. S. Brussels, on the railway to Mons. It has breweries, distilleries, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2362.

TUBNEY, par. Eng. Berks; 1144 ac. Pop. 233.

TUCANO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, 8 m. from the river of Itapicuru; with a church and a primary school. P. 1200.

TUCAPEL, a river, Chili. See LAXA.

TUCHEL, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and W. S. W. Marienwerder, on the Braa; with three churches and a chapel, manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1801.

TUCKERS ISLAND, a low coral-island, covered with cocoa-nut trees, N. Pacific; lat. 7° 22' N.; lon. 146° 48' E. Pop. 350.

TUCKERTON, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, at the head of Tuckerton Mill Creek, which falls into the Bay of Little Egg Harbour, in the Atlantic. It is well laid out in streets crossing at right angles, and lined with trees; and has manufactures of salt, exports of wood and lumber, and a considerable coasting trade. It is much resorted to for bathing.

TUCOPIA, or TICOPIA, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 21' 10" S.; lon. 168° 43' 30" E.; of a somewhat triangular shape, about 7 m. in circuit, and, when viewed from the N., presents the appearance of a saddle. Near its N. E. end it

attains the height of 3000 ft., and becomes visible in clear weather at the distance of 40 m. It produces yams, coconuts, &c.; and has from 400 to 500 inhabitants. It was on this island that the sword-hilt and other remains of the expedition of La Perouse were found, and led to the discovery of the exact site of the wreck.

TUCUMAN, a prov. La Plata, with cap. of same name; lat. 25° to 27° 30' S.; lon. 62° to 66° W.; bounded, E. by El Gran Chaco, N. prov. Salta, W. Catamarca, and S. Santiago. Towards the W. the surface is mountainous, but the base and slopes of the ranges are covered with a great variety of fine trees and shrubs. The plains are uncommonly fertile, yielding, in the greatest abundance, wheat, rice, maize, and tobacco. The sugar-cane is also a natural product of the soil, and orange and other fruit trees attain to great perfection. Mules and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The region abounds in ores of gold, silver, copper, and lead; but mining operations are conducted on a very limited scale. The climate, though hot, is dry and healthy. Pop. about 40,000.

—The town is situated on an elevated plain, in lat. 27° 10' S. It carries on some trade in oxen and mules. Here in 1816 a congress of deputies from the several provinces of the Confederation proclaimed their independence, and separation from Spain. Pop. about 8000.

TUDDENHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*East*); 2065 ac. Pop. 589.—2, (*North*); 2270 ac. Pop. 430.

TUDELA, a city, Spain, prov. Navarre, 156 m. N.E. Madrid, in a plain, r. bank Ebro, at the junction of the Queiles. It is tidy, but dull; streets narrow, and houses solidly built and lofty. In one of the squares, which is crossed by the Queiles, are held the bull-fights; and another, where the markets are held, is entered by two gates, and surrounded by arcades. There are four public fountains, a small theatre, a primary school, an institute for the higher branches of education, a college of medicine and surgery, an hospital, an orphan asylum and founding hospital, the last two in the Dominican convent; a cathedral, consecrated in 1188, but only raised to that dignity in 1783; four parish churches, four nunneries, several convents now turned to secular uses, two promenades, and, in the neighbourhood, three hermitages. Husbandry is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; but there are, besides, six manufactories of soap, one of liquorice, 30 oil-mills, four potteries, a dye-work for common black-cloths, and two flour-mills. Agricultural produce and a considerable quantity of wool are exported. In 1808 Tudela was sacked by the French, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battle named after this city. Tudela was the birthplace of the learned Jew, Benjamin, who flourished in the 12th century. Pop. 7323.

TUDELEY, par. Eng. Kent; 1605 ac. Pop. 642.

TUDY (Sr.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3257 ac. Pop. 652.

TUEJAR, a tn. Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.W. Valencia, on a slope above l. bank Chelva; with a church, townhouse, primary school, and several mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1346.

TUFARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, E.S.E. Campobasso, l. bank Fortore. Pop. 2360.

TUFINO, a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, N.E. Nola; with a church and two chapels. Pop. 1000.

TUFTON, par. Eng. Hants; 1552 ac. Pop. 163.

TUGBY, par. Eng. Leicestershire; 1830 ac. Pop. 365.

TUGFORD, par. Eng. Salop; 1320 ac. Pop. 157.

TUGGURT, Dugout, or Tougourt (supposed anc. *Tura-phyllum*), a tn. Algerian Sahara, cap. of a territory called the Rouara; lat. 33° 24' N.; lon. 5° 30' 23' E. It consists of 500 to 600 mostly mean-looking brick-houses of one story, surrounded with loosely-built walls and a fosse, entered by two gates with drawbridges. The *kashah* or citadel, the residence of the scheik, and containing his harem and treasures, is a strong and well-guarded fastness. Tuggurt has several mosques, a public area, used as a market, &c.; and numerous public fountains raised over Artesian wells. The inhabitants are industrious, and traffic with all parts of the Sahara, 44 tribes being enumerated as frequenting its market, thus giving it 'the aspect of a daily fair.' Most of the manufactured wares sold here are brought from Tunis, but a good many articles are made in the place by Jewish artisans. The people around Tuggurt, like all those of the Rouara, are gardeners rather than agriculturists; having little arable land, they grow almost no grain. The environs abound in date, fig, pome-

granate, apricot, and peach trees; a great quantity of madder is grown; and the vegetable-grounds yield water-melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, onions, &c. A favourite plant here is the *háchick*, which has intoxicating qualities akin to those of opium.—(Daumas, *Sahara Algérien*.)

TUGHLICKABAD, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, with a strong citadel, presid. Bengal, 19 m. S. Delhi. A few miserable huts contain all the present inhabitants of this town; but the rude, massive, and stupendous ruins of its walls, palaces, and subterranean apartments, still attract the traveller.

TUGLIE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1000.

TUINEJA, a tn. Canaries, isl. Fuerteventura, on a mountain-slope; with a well-built parish church, and a primary school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce, and in barilla and cochineal. Pop. 1377.

TUKUM, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, cap. circle, 37 m. W. Riga, on the Szloek. It has a church, a castle, and a school, and some general trade. Pop. (1852), 2710.

TULA, a river, Chinese Empire, Kalkas country; flows S.W., then N.W., and enters the Orkhon, in lat. 48° 28' N.; lon. 105° 20' E.; total course, 200 m.

TULA, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Moscow, W. Kaluga, S.W. and S. Orel, and E. Riazan; lat. 52° 43' to 54° 45' N.; lon. 36° to 38° 40' E.; greatest length, N. to S., 150 m.; central breadth, 110 m.; area, 8906 geo. sq. m. The surface is so generally flat as to have somewhat of a monotonous appearance. The principal rivers are the Oka, which waters the government in the N.W., and also forms its N. boundary; the Upa, which traverses it centrally; and the Don, which rises here, but within the government is an unimportant stream. It has, however, been turned to good account, and the water-communication of the government has been almost indefinitely extended by means of the Ivanovska canal, which, uniting the Don and the Upa, forms part of the grand system which connects the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. The soil is generally of remarkable fertility, and produces grain far beyond the home consumption. About two-thirds of the whole surface are under the plough. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats; wheat is grown only in particular districts. Hemp and flax are generally cultivated. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and vast numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Nearly one-sixth of the surface is under wood. The mineral of most importance is iron, which is both smelted and manufactured to a large extent. There are also numerous tanneries and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in corn, flax, and hemp. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 12 circles. Tula is the capital. Pop. (1850), 1,251,500.

TULA, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Upa, 107 m. S. Moscow. Most of the houses are wood, but great improvements have been made in recent years; the more unsightly streets have disappeared, and the whole town, with its numerous towers, domes, and spires, presents a very striking appearance, entitling it to be regarded as one of the handsomest provincial towns in Russia. It is the residence both of a civil and a military governor, the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices; contains 28 churches, one of which is a very handsome structure, adorned with marble columns; two monasteries, a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, military school, handsome courthouses, theatre, founding and other hospitals; and has manufactures of firearms and hardware, so extensive as to have procured for it the name of the Russian Birmingham. The firearms of the government are manufactured in an extensive establishment, which the skill of an Englishman has made one of the first in Europe. The other manufactures of importance here are cutlery of indifferent quality; ornamental steel-work, inferior to that of Prussia; platina snuff-boxes, surpassed by those of Moscow; silks, hats, soap, candles, cordage, and leather. Some of the iron used in making these articles is obtained from mines in the vicinity, but the far greater part of it is imported in bars, chiefly from Siberia. P. (1850), 54,626.

TULA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, 40 m. N.N.W. Mexico, cap. dist. and l. bank river of same name, about 6000 ft. above sea-level. It was the capital of the Toltecs or Tultecs, the earliest inhabitants of Mexico known to history, but has ceased to be a place of any importance. The district unites the most splendid mountain-scenery with great fertility.

The river, sometimes called also Montezuma, is formed in the N. of dep. Mexico; flows N.N.E., receiving the Quantitan, separating dep. Mexico from dep. Queretaro, and near the frontiers of the latter and of Vera-Paz, after a course of about 200 m., unites with the Panuco in forming the Rio-de-Tampico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

TULE [a bulrush], a lake, U. States, California, in the upper part of the valley of the San Joaquin, to which it sends its waters; 30 m. to 40 m. long, and about 22 m. broad.

TULKA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, dist. and 4 m. from Szalonta; with a Greek church, and some trade in agricultural produce and timber. Pop. 1613.

TULLA, or **TULLOH**, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Clare, 9½ m. N.E. Ennis; with a church, several public and three private schools; and some transit and country trade. Area of par., 24,384 ac. Pop. 6760.

TULLABRACKY, par. Irel. Limerick; 3209 ac. P. 836.

TULLAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 5349 ac. Pop. 2374.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 8488 ac. Pop. 750.

TULLAGHANOGUE, par. Irel. Meath; 1415 ac. P. 165.

TULLAGHORE, par. Irel. Antrim; 433 ac. P. 82.

TULLAGHMELAN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2696 ac. Pop. 730.

TULLAGHOBEGLY, par. Irel. Donegal; 68,516 ac. Pop. 9892.

TULLAGHORTON, par. Irel. Tipperary; 6889 ac. Pop. 1504.

TULLAHERIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5052 ac. P. 847.

TULLAHOUGHT, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 4602 ac. Pop. 1364.

TULLAMAINE, two pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 1172 ac. Pop. 181.—2, Tipperary; 2217 ac. Pop. 473.

TULLAMORE, a market tn. Ireland, King's co., 48 m. W. by S. Dublin, on an acclivity; with two market-squares, a large and handsome church, at a short distance from the town; a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house; a court-house, jail, poorhouse, county-infirmary, barracks, nunnery, and market-house; a classical, a national, and several other schools; a Protestant orphan society, a lending library, two breweries, and one distillery; a tobacco and snuff manufactory, and a brick-work. Pop. 4630.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TULLAROAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 12,360 ac. P. 2373.

TULLE [anc. *Tulela*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Corrèze, on an acclivity at the confluence of the Corrèze and Solane, 115 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. It is an ancient place, and is generally composed of houses which are old and ugly, but some of which possess considerable interest from their antiquities. It has a parish church in a kind of bastard Gothic style, surmounted by a lofty spire; courthouse, hospital, departmental prison, barracks, theatre, public library, a cemetery, on a circular hill which overlooks the town; and manufactures of firearms, made in a government-factory, to the number of about 36,000 muskets annually; wax-candles, nut-oil, playing cards, and leather; and a trade in brandy, liqueurs, paper, wool, horses, and the above articles of manufacture. Horse-races of some celebrity are held here. Tulle is the see of a bishop, the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, and possesses a diocesan seminary, communal college, and agricultural society. Pop. (1852), 7633.

TULLIALLAN, par. Scot. Perth; 4 m. by 4 m. P. 3043.

TULLIANS, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 12 m. N.W. Grenoble; with manufactures of cherry-brandy; and a trade in hemp, thread, and cattle. Near it are numerous iron-works. Pop. 2365.

TULLN, or **TULN** [Latin, *Comagena*], a tn. Lower Austria, r. bank Danube, at the junction of the Tula, 14 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded with old walls, and very irregularly built; with narrow, dirty streets, and houses generally of mean appearance. It contains four churches, an hospital, a swimming and several other schools; and has a beet-root sugar-factory; and some trade in provisions. Pop. 1788.

TULLOMOY, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 6008 ac. P. 1015.

TULLOW, a market tn. Ireland, co. and 7½ m. from Carlow, r. bank Slaney; with a market-square, a large handsome church, and R. Catholic chapel, with a fine steeple and spire; courthouse and police-barracks, two schools, and the principal corn-market of the county. Pop. (agricultural), 2963.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TULLOWCREEN, par. Irel. Carlow; 5899 ac. P. 1110.

TULLOWMAGIMNA, par. Irel. Carlow; 4064 ac. Pop. 984.

TULLOWPHELIM, par. Irel. Carlow; 7990 ac. P. 3497.

TULLY, two pars. Irel.:—1, Dublin; 3286 ac. P. 1087.—2, Kildare; 5165 ac. Pop. 983.

TULLYALEN, par. Irel. Louth and Meath; 8184 ac. Pop. 4142.

TULLYCORBET, par. Irel. Monaghan; 7913 ac. P. 3293.

TULLYFEREN, par. Irel. Donegal; 16,612 ac. P. 5116.

TULLYLEASE, par. Irel. Cork; 8292 ac. Pop. 1600.

TULLYLISH, par. Irel. Down; 11,707 ac. P. 13,400.

TULLYNAKILL, par. Irel. Down; 2923 ac. P. 1221.

TULLYNESSLE and **FORBES**, par. Scot. Aberdeen. 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 930.

TULLYNISKAN, par. Irel. Tyrone; 4461 ac. P. 3474.

TULLYRUSK, par. Irel. Antrim; 4780 ac. Pop. 1049.

TULMARO, a tn. Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas. It is well built; and has an active trade in tobacco, large quantities of which are raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 8000.

TULOLA, a small isl., Russia, Finland, near N. shore of Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Laskila, which here forms a fine cascade. It is about 5 m. in circumference, and contains fine granite-quarries, the stone of which is much used for building in the capital.

TULOS, a lake, Russia, in N.W. of gov. Olonetz, about 24 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 6 m. broad. Its banks are very steep, and it contains several islands. It has no apparent outlet, though several small lakes send their waters into it.

TULOUR ISLANDS, N. Pacific. See **SALIBABO**.

TULTSHA, **TULTCHA**, or **TULDSCHA** [anc. *Ægissa*], a fortified tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, in the Dobruzscha, r. bank Danube, immediately above the formation of the Sulina and St. George's arms, 108 m. N.E. Silistria. Its fortifications and immediate proximity to the Russian frontier, make it a place of great importance. Darius crossed the Danube near Tultsha, on his expedition against the Scythians.

TULUMBA, or **TOOLUMBA**, a large, populous, walled tn. Punjab, l. bank Ravee; lat. 30° 28' N.; lon. 72° 9' E. Close by are the ruins of an ancient mud-fortress, of great height and strength.

TUMACO, a small seaport and isl., off the coast of Ecuador; lat. 1° 49' S.; lon. 78° 50' W. Tumaco was declared a free-port in 1844.

TUMAT, or **MAËC**, a river, Africa, rises in the S.W. of Abyssinia, enters Nubia, and joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, N.W. Fazokl, total course, about 300 m.

TUMBELAN ISLS. Indian Archipelago. See **TAMBELAN**.

TUMBEZ, or **SARAGUERA**, a river, S. America, rises in Ecuador, on W. slope, Andes, about 36 m. N.E. Loxa; flows W., past the towns of Saragura and Saruma, then N.W., forming the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, and passing the town of Tumbez, divides into several branches, and falls into the S. shore of the Bay of Guayaquil, after a course of about 100 m. Its chief affluent is the Jubones. At its mouth, which is very near Malpelo Point, there is a bar with a violent and dangerous surf, across which even boats cannot pass without the utmost caution. Pizarro landed here with his army destined for the conquest of Peru.—The towns, situated about 7 m. up the river, scarcely deserves the name, as it is only composed of a few miserable huts, though it is said to have once been a place of importance, with a temple of the sun, an Inca's palace, and other edifices.

TUMEL, or **TUMMEL**, a river, Scotland, issues from Loch Rannoch in N.W. of Perthshire; flows W., expanding into a lake of the same name, and near the Pass of Killierankie joins the Garry. The united stream flowing S.E. joins l. bank Tay at Logierait.

TUMNA, par. Irel. Roscommon; 8295 ac. P. 2849.

TUNA, a vil. and par. Sweden, län and 13 m. S.S.W. Falun, near r. bank Dal-Elf; with a parish church, a castle, and cinnabar-works.

TUNAMA, a river, Brazil. See **ITUNAMA**.

TUNBRIDGE, or **TONBRIDGE**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent, on an acclivity above the Medway, here crossed by several bridges, within 1 m. of the South-Eastern railway, and 11 m. S.W. Maidstone. It consists chiefly of a long and tolerably well-built street; and has a handsome

church with a square embattled tower, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a well-endowed free grammar-school, national and infant schools, a good townhall and market-house, a mechanics' institute, a literary and scientific institution, several almshouses; manufactures of gunpowder and fancy wooden wares, a trade in coal and timber, a market every fortnight, and an annual fair. In the time of William the Conqueror a strong castle was built here. It makes some figure in English history, and its site is still marked by some ruins. Area of par., 15,235 ac. Pop. 16,545; of tn., 4539.

TUNBRIDGE or TONBRIDGE WELLS, a market tn. and watering-place, England, co. Kent, pleasantly situated amid picturesque scenery, on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway, 15 m. S.W. Maidstone. It consists chiefly of clusters of houses, many of them handsomely built on detached eminences; and of a spacious parade, finely planted on one side, and occupied by assembly-rooms, libraries, and elegant shops on the other; and has two district churches, one of them Norman and the other in the later English style, with a finely painted window; a chapel of ease with a much admired ornamented ceiling, Independent, Huntingdon and Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, church of England proprietary, national, British, and infant schools, a commodious townhall, a literary and scientific institute, an infirmary, and dispensary; extensive manufactures of toys and other fancy articles, known by the name of Tunbridge ware; and a weekly corn and general market. The spring to which the place owes its origin and prosperity is chalybeate, nearly equal in strength to that of the German Spa, and is considered very efficacious in cases of weak digestion. The wells are situated in the centre of the town, and the accommodation provided for the numerous patients and fashionable visitors who annually resort to it, is both ample and elegant. Pop. 10,587.

TUNCHE, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, about 20 m. from Hwuy-chow-foo, to which it forms a kind of port; lat. 29° 48' N.; lon. 118° 30' E. It is a large, busy, and thriving place, and carries on a very extensive trade, especially in green-tea, the greater part of which is sent down the river, and thence onward to Shanghai, being shipped here. Pop. about 150,000.

TUNDERGARTH, par. Scot. Dumfries; 12 m. by 2 m. Pop. 577.

TUNDOLSKIRCHEN, or **FEJOR-EGYHAZI**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Oedenburg; with a trade in wine. P. 1554.

TUNG-CHANG, a city, China, prov. Shantung, on the Taiten-ho, 61 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.

TUNGARAGUA, a name given to the Amazon in the upper part of its course.

TUNGUSKA, three rivers, Siberia:—1, (*Upper, or Verkhnet*). A river, which in the upper part of its course takes the name of Angara (*which see*). It issues from the S.W. extremity of Lake Baikal, and proceeds circuitously N.W. for about 750 m., till it reaches lat. 57° 30' N., where it first becomes known as the Tunguska. From this point it flows W. for about 320 m., and joins r. bank Yenisei about 80 m. above Yeniseisk. It is the largest of all the affluents of the Yenisei. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Mura and Teladobetz; and on the left, the Irkut, the Oka, and Tchuina.

—2, (*Middle, or Podkamenai*). A river, which rises in the N.W. of gov. Irkutsk; flows first N.N.W., then W., and joins r. bank Yenisei, where it expands into a lake of its own name, after a course of about 600 m.—3, (*Lower, or Nijnei*). A river, which rises in the N.W. of gov. Irkutsk, not far from the source of the former; flows very circuitously, first W., then N.N.W., and finally W., and joins r. bank Yenisei, after a course of about 100 m.

TUNIS, one of the Barbary States of N. Africa, and nominally dependent on Turkey, is situated between lat. 31° and 37° N.; and lon. 8° and 11° E.; and is bounded, N. and N.E. by the Mediterranean, S.E. Tripoli, S. and S.W. the Great Desert or Sahara, and W. Algeria; greatest length, N. to S., about 440 m.; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 35°, 160 m.; area, roughly estimated at 70,000 sq. m. The coast-line, which is very irregular and much broken, presents three remarkable indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and those of Hammamet and Gabes on the Lesser Syrtis on the E. On the N.W., as far as the Cape of Farina, it is bold and rocky, and presents in Cape Blanco the most N.

point of the African continent. The shores of the Bay of Tunis are low and generally swampy, but rise towards its extremity, and terminate in Cape Bon. Beyond this cape and S., the shore is generally low, but is occasionally diversified by rocky headlands of moderate elevation. The interior of Tunis, owing partly to its lying out of the direct line of route between other countries, is very imperfectly known. The N.W. portion, lying between the frontiers of Algeria on the W., and the valley of Mejdah on the S. and E., is traversed by a range of mountains which, entering from the W., spread over the whole district. These mountains, estimated at 4000 ft. to 5000 ft. high, are well covered with fine timber, and on their lower slopes have many fertile tracts, partly under culture, and partly under olive-plantations. Among the mountains rich veins of lead are said to exist. Between these mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E., stretches the extensive plain or plateau of Kairwan, which is about 100 m. long, by 30 m. wide; and though elevated, is almost an unbroken flat, nearly destitute of trees, and except in the vicinity of the town of Kairwan, uncultivated. Over this plain the Arabs roam, pasturing their horses and camels. Little is known of the country to the S. of this plain. Its fertility was celebrated by the ancients, but it is understood to be at present little better than a desert. The only river of any consequence is the Mejdah already mentioned; both at its mouth and considerably to the W. of it, near the Gulf of Biserta, are numerous large lagoons abounding with several kinds of fish. The only other remarkable expanse of water is the great Lake of Al-Sibbah, situated far to the S., on the borders of the Sahara. It is about 70 m. long, by 25 m. broad; but with the exception of its S. part, becomes dry in summer, when a layer of salt is found deposited on its bed. The climate is one of the best in the Barbary States, the atmosphere being generally pure and wholesome, and the excessive summer-heats moderated by sea-breezes. In the town of Tunis the thermometer, on an average of three years, showed a mean of 55°-9 in winter, 71° in spring, 83°-9 in summer, and 64° in autumn; the mean of the whole year being 69°-2. Rains fall at intervals from November to April, but long-continued and almost uninterrupted droughts prevail during the rest of the year. Owing to the extortions of the government, and the uncertain tenure by which property is held, agriculture is very much neglected, and large tracts, capable of yielding productive returns, remain in a state of nature. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize; olives also are extensively grown, and date-plantations are so numerous as to furnish the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. Tobacco is largely, and cotton, indigo, saffron, and opium are partially grown. Almost all the fruits of S. Europe abound, and in various quarters drugs and dyes form special objects of culture. The principal domestic animals are mules, oxen, and camels; on several parts of the coast the fisheries, including that of coral, are valuable. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, more especially the *beretti* or red cape, known all over the Mediterranean; soap, both soft and hard, made on an extensive scale at Susa; dyed skins, and ordinary and morocco leather; the trade, both with the interior and with different parts of Europe, is of considerable extent. The inhabitants, consisting of a mixture of Moors, Arabs, Turks, and Jews, the two first principally, with a few Christians, rank as the most civilized in Barbary, though, as compared with the least advanced of European nations, they are lamentably deficient in everything that constitutes true civilization; their government is a rude and revolting despotism, in which a pasha, nominally sanctioned by the sultan, but virtually independent of him, makes his will his only law, and secures obedience to it by maintaining a large standing force. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

TUNIS, a seaport tn., N. Africa, cap of above state, at the mouth of the Mejdah, on the W. side of an oval lagoon connected by a narrow strait with the bay of same name, and on a large and beautiful plain, bounded in the distance by lofty mountains, 400 m. E. by N. Algiers; lat. (Fondoue) 36° 48' N.; lon. 10° 24' 15" E. (R.) It is surrounded by a double wall—an exterior about 5 m. in circuit, inclosing the suburbs and pierced by four gates, and an interior still more lofty, inclosing the city proper and pierced by six gates. It is also defended by a strong castle completely commanding the Goletta or narrow strait already mentioned, and by several

detached forts in other directions. When approached, whether by land or sea, it becomes visible at a considerable distance, and rising in long ranges of buildings of dazzling whiteness, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance. The impression thus made is not confirmed by a nearer inspection,

lead, and iron, raw and manufactured; coffee, sugar, spices, &c. In carrying on this trade, notwithstanding the admirable situation of the town, considerable disadvantages are experienced. The depth of water within the lagoon is not more than 6 ft. or 7 ft., and hence even merchant vessels are obliged to lie outside the Goletta, and can only load or unload by means of lighters. The place of anchorage, however, formed by an inner bay off that of Tunis, has in its centre a depth of from 10 to 20 fathoms, and is so capacious, that the largest fleet may ride in it with perfect shelter from all winds except the N.E.

Tunis is situated about 3 m. to the S.W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage, and thus derives much additional interest from its proximity to that celebrated seat of empire. At the same time, it is itself a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of many important historical events. During the Punic wars it was repeatedly taken and retaken. In 439 it fell into the hands of the Vandals, but having been wrested from them about a century thereafter by Belisarius, it continued to be subject to the Greek Empire till the end of the 7th century, when Northern Africa was overrun by the victorious arms, and became a dependency of the caliphs of Bagdad.



The streets are narrow, uneven, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme; and the houses of stone or brick, generally of very mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. The interior, however, in the form of a court, with the apartments ranged round it, has a much more attractive appearance, and is often fitted up with Oriental magnificence. Water is abundantly supplied, partly from cisterns placed on the flat roof of each to collect the rain, and partly by an aqueduct carried from a neighbouring spring. The public buildings include a great number of mosques, several of them handsome, and one of them a magnificent structure, adorned with columns and marbles brought at an immense expense from ruins in the interior of the country; the bey's palace, a handsome modern building in the Sarr-

eny of the caliphs of Bagdad. The distance of this capital soon enabled the governors appointed by the caliphs to become virtually independent, and at last, in 1206, Tunis became an absolute sovereignty under Abu-Ferez, who soon added to it the greater part of Algiers and Tripoli. It now became notorious for its piracies, and in 1270, Louis IX. of France, in a chivalrous attempt to suppress them, lost both his army and his life. The last of the Tunisian kings, Muley-Hassem, having been deprived of his throne by the celebrated pirate chief, called Barbarossa II., in 1531, had recourse to the Emperor Charles V., who restored him, but made his kingdom tributary to Spain. It so continued till 1574, when it was subjugated by the Turks, who at first governed it by a Turkish pasha and divan, with a body of Janissaries sent from Constantinople, but were ultimately obliged to allow the Moors to elect their own bey, only reserving to themselves the power of confirming the election and exacting a tribute. The piracies of the Tunisians subjected them to severe chastisement, first from the British under Admiral Blake, and afterwards from France and Holland. In 1816, under threat of the same punishment which had just been inflicted by Lord Exmouth on the Algerines, they engaged for ever to renounce piracy and Christian slavery. Pop. variously estimated at 130,000 to 200,000; of whom about 25,000 are Jews, and 5000 Christians, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes.



THE BARDU, PALACE OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—From L' Illustration.

cenic style, badly situated in a narrow street, but adorned with courts and galleries of marble; several large and well-arranged barracks, one of them fitted to accommodate 4000 men; a Moorish college for theology and jurisprudence, several other superior and elementary schools, several synagogues, a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a R. Catholic convent, a theatre, several elegant public baths, and extensive and well-furnished bazaars. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, in such extensive demand, that 50,000 persons are said to have been at one time employed on them; embroidery, ordinary and morocco leather, and various celebrated essences both of musk, rose, and jasmine. The trade is very extensive, and includes among its principal exports oil, beretti or Tunis caps, soap, grain and pulse, wool, hides, cattle, tunny-fish, sponges, senna, wax, gold-dust, and elephants'-teeth, &c.; and among the principal imports, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, tin,

by mountains and partly by morasses, near the source of the Galinazo or Sogamozo, 65 m. N.N.E. Bogota. On the invasion of the Spaniards it was one of the greatest cities in the country, and governed by its own king, but is now fallen into great decay, and has almost nothing to recommend it, having neither a good climate nor an adequate supply of water, and possessing very few inhabitants. Among its buildings are several churches and convents, a college, and an hospital. The manufactures consist of some coarse woollen and cotton stuffs; and the trade is chiefly in these, and in grain and tobacco. The inhabitants suffer much from goitre. The battle of Boyaca, fought a little S.W. Tunja, in 1819, by Bolivar against the Spaniards, decided the independence of S. America.

TUNSTALL, or TUNSTALL-COURT, a tn. England, Staffordshire, on an acclivity, 2½ m. N. by E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has rapidly risen up from a hamlet to a considerable

town; and has a spacious market-place, with a townhall in its centre; a church in the early English style, with a tower and spire; Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels; national schools; and, both within the town and in its vicinity, extensive manufactures of china and earthen ware, bricks and tiles, &c. The surrounding district is rich in coal and ironstone, for which the Grand Trunk canal affords great facility of transport. Pop. of township, 9566.

TUNSTALL, several pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1196 ac. P. 165.—2, Norfolk; 1612 ac. P. 139.—3, Suffolk; 2863 ac. P. 676.—4, York; 1607 ac. P. 159.—5, Lancaster; 9224 ac. P. 814.

TUNSTEAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2291 ac. Pop. 449.

TUNWORTH, par. Eng. Hants; 1104 ac. Pop. 133.

TUNYAN, a river, La Plata. See MENDOZA.

TUOGH, par. Irel. Limerick; 6519 ac. Pop. 2272.

TUOGHCLUGGIN, par. Irel. Limerick; 2094 ac. P. 426.

TUOSIST, par. Irel. Kerry; 39,341 ac. Pop. 4034.

TUPARRO, a river, New Granada, issues from several small lakes, about lat. 5° N., and lon. 71° W.; flows E., and joins l. bank Orinoco at Maypures, a little above its cataracts; total course, about 220 m.

TUPHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln, 1795 ac. Pop. 73.

TUPIZA, a tn. Bolivia, on a plateau 9000 ft. above sea-level, near the N. frontiers of La Plata, 140 m. S.S.E. Potosi. The Chirimo silver-mine is in its vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

TUPPAU, a tn. Bohemia. See DUPPA.

TUPTEE, a river, India. See THAPTEE.

TUPUNGATO, a mountain, Chilean Andes, 100 m. E.S.E. Valparaiso, between the Pass of Cumbre on the N., and that of Portillo on the S. It appears to be the culminating point of the Andes, between lat. 33° and 35° S.; having an elevation of 15,500 ft.

TURKEVI, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, dist. Great Kumania, on the Beretyo, 15 m. S.W. Kardszag. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 9400.

TUR (Mezo), a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, r. bank Beretyo, 24 m. S.E. Szolnok; with a Protestant, a Greek, and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of pottery, and a considerable trade in wine and cattle. P. 15,800.

TURA, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 4 m. from Hatvan; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2469.—2, (Or-, or Stara-), A market tn. Hither Danube, co. and 39 m. N.N.W. Neutra; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; extensive potteries, and a considerable trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 6488.

TURA, a river, Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm; flows S.E., enters gov. Tobolsk, passes Turinsk and Tiumen, and after a course of nearly 300 m., joins l. bank Tobol a little below Jevlevo. Its chief affluent is the Nitza, which joins it on the right.

TURATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Como, 6 m. S. Appiano; with a church, a courthouse, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 2261.

TURBACO, a tn. New Granada, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Cartagena, on a height, in a healthy locality. Its delightful climate makes it a desirable resort for the citizens of Cartagena, and the strangers frequenting that port; but the most of the inhabitants are Indians, who live in houses of bamboo, thatched with palm-leaves.

TURBENTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. E.N.E. Zürich, in a valley of the same name, watered by the Töss. It has an old church, and a well-preserved castle, finely situated on a height. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving cotton and spinning silk. Pop. 2249.

TURBIGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, 5 m. from Cuggiono, l. bank Ticino; with two churches, a courthouse, custom-house, school, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1236.

TURCKHEIM, or THURINGHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Fecht, at the entrance of the valley Munster, 4 m. W. Colmar. Turenne here defeated the Imperialists in 1675. Pop. 2843.

TURCKEK (ALSO and FELSO), two nearly-contiguous vils. Hungary, co. and on the river Thurocz, about 20 m. from Rudno; with a R. Catholic church, and some mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1127.

TURCEGA, a vil. Hungary. See TUEZ.

TUREGANO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 18 m.

N.N.E. Segovia, in a valley watered by the Valseco and Mulas. It has two churches, one of them situated in the centre of an old castle, finely situated on a height; a townhouse, so massive as to look almost like a fortress; a primary school, and a palace which belonged to the Bishop of Segovia; manufactures of linen, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1140.

TURENNE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Corrèze, near the source of the Tourmente, on a steep and rugged height crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle, 20 m. S.W. Tulle. It has a trade in nut-oil, grain, lime, &c. Near it are mines of iron, copper, and lead. The castle, which figures much in the early history of France, was the cradle of the family of Turenne, to which the celebrated marshal of the name belonged. Pop. 1876.

TURFAN, a tn. Chinese Turkestan. See TOURFAN.

TURI, a tn. Naples, prov. and 18 m. S.S.E. Bari; with a collegiate church and several chapels, a monastery, nunnery, and college. Pop. 3560.

TURI, or TURI-AÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the mouth of a river in the bay of same name; lat. 1° 20' S.; lon. 45° 20' W.; with a parish church in a very dilapidated state. Pop. (dist.), 5000.—THE RIVER rises in the forests which stretch to the N. of the confluence of the Araguaia with the Tocantins; flows N.N.E., and falls into the Atlantic at above town; total course, 80 m., partly navigable.

TURIA, a river, Spain. See GUADALAVIAR.

TURIJA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Volhynia; flows N.N.E. through extensive morasses, and joins r. bank Pripet, after a course of about 100 m.

TURIN [Italian, *Torino*], a large and magnificent city, cap. of the Sardinian States, beautifully situated in an extensive and fertile plain surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora-Susina with the Po, each of which rivers is crossed by a magnificent stone-bridge, the former of five elliptic arches, and the latter of a single arch with a span of 150 ft. The approach from the W. is by a noble avenue, which, commencing at the town of Rivoli, is one of the longest in Europe; and the general appearance of the city and its environs is scarcely surpassed in grandeur. Turin was at one time surrounded by walls and bastions, and ranked as a place of considerable strength. Its large and imposing citadel still remains, but all the other fortifications have been removed, and the site occupied by them covered partly with finely-planted walks and partly with magnificent houses; which, extending around in all directions, have both united the suburbs with the former town and nearly doubled its extent. The older quarters are closely built, and the streets are somewhat narrow and irregular; but all the modern portions have been built on a uniform plan, in wide streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and thus form a series of square blocks and piles of building, the effect of which would be displeasing were not the monotony relieved by the loftiness of the houses, their endless variety of sculptured fronts and rich decorations, and the fine bursts of scenery which are ever opening on the view. Several of the principal streets are lined with arcades. The finest squares are the Piazza-del-Castello, which is of great extent, and surrounded by splendid and lofty palaces; the Piazza-di-San-Carlo, almost entirely surrounded by arcades, and adorned with a fine statue of Emmanuel Filiberto by Marochetti; the Piazza-di-San-Giovanni, and the Piazza-dell'Erbe.

Few cities in Italy are so poor in ancient buildings and historical recollections as Turin, but its modern edifices are numerous, and several of them magnificent. The ecclesiastical edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral or *duomo*, completed in the beginning of the 16th century, of small dimensions, with an exterior remarkable only for some beautiful arabesques in the pilasters of the façade, and an interior which has recently been richly and elaborately decorated with frescoes, and contains some good paintings, and a remarkable chapel of marble called Santo Sudario, regarded as the masterpiece of Guarini; the church of San Maurizio, surmounted by a fine dome; San Domenico, possessed of a fine Virgin and Child by Guercino; San Filippo Neri, one of the finest edifices of the city, though with an unfinished façade; San Tommaso, a small church of little architectural merit, but possessed of some fine paintings; Santa Christina, with a striking façade, considered to be one of the best productions of Juvara; Corpus Christi, remarkable for the richness of its marbles, gilding, and other decorations; La Consolata, formed of a com-

bination of three contiguous churches, and remarkable for the number, variety, and richness of its furnishings; San Andrea, of an oval form, with numerous frescoes, sculptures in bronze and marble, and some fine wood-carvings; San



SANTO GIOVANNI, TURIN - From Chmup, Moyen age Pittoresque.

Rocco, in the form of an octagon, with a concave façade and a well-constructed dome; and La Gran-Madre-di-Dio, a new unfinished church, on which vast sums have been expended, erected in commemoration of the restoration of the royal family, but merely a servile and meagre imitation of the Pantheon. In addition to these, a remarkably handsome church in the old Lombard style, for the accommodation of the Waldenses, and forming one of the chief ornaments of Turin, was consecrated on December 15, 1853. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical the most conspicuous is the royal palace, built, like most of the other structures of Turin, of brick, and remarkable only for its magnitude. Under the roof of the palace are the king's private library, with some curious MSS. and letters; and the royal armoury, a large and curious collection, considered one of the principal sights in Turin. The palace of Carignano, originally inhabited by the princes, and situated in the square of same name, is a large and rather imposing structure in an extravagant style. It has recently been converted into government-offices. Other conspicuous buildings are the register-office or Palazzo-degli-Archivi-Reale, a vast edifice by Juvara; and adjoining it the custom-house or Palazzo-delle-Dogane; the townhouse or Palazzo-di-Citta, with a lofty but unfinished tower; the courthouses or Palazzo-di-Giustizia; the university or Università-Reale, a large and magnificent building by a Genoese architect; the large library, now attached to the university, and originally formed by the ancient dukes of Savoy, containing 110,000 vols.; the picture-gallery, with a large and valuable collection; the Palazzo-dell'Accademia-Reale, under the roof of which are several museums—an Egyptian, with many curious antiquities, a museum of natural history, particularly rich in minerals, and a cabinet of 15,000 coins and medals; and several theatres, one of them among the largest and most splendid in Italy.

Among the educational establishments, in addition to the university already mentioned, are the episcopal seminary, occupying an elegant structure; the royal military academy, two colleges, and various superior and inferior schools. The charitable establishments include numerous rich endowments, of which the most interesting and important are the Retiro-delle-Rosine, a kind of religious community, in which 400 girls are maintained chiefly by their own labour; the general hospital or infirmary (Spedal-Maggiore); the Ospizio-di-Carita, which receives about 1500 inmates; the Reale-Albergo-di-Virtù, a kind of industrial school; the Regio-Manicomio or lunatic asylum; the Spedale-di-San-Luigi, a large and well-

managed establishment, supported chiefly by voluntary contribution, and giving relief not only to numerous inmates, but to an annual average of 120,000 out-patients; and the Compagnia-di-San-Paolo, embracing a great number of objects—education, marriage-portions, and relief to the *poneri-vergognosi* or bashful poor suffering in secret. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods; wax-cloth, stained paper, ironmongery, leather, glass, carriages, printing-types, philosophical and musical instruments; and there are numerous dye-works, and silk and other mills, distilleries, &c. The staple trade is in silk, which has here its chief entrepot, employs a vast number of hands, and forms the principal source of wealth. Other articles of trade, in addition to silk and the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, fruit, and liqueurs.

Turin, as the residence of the court and seat of government, concentrates all the principal offices of the state, is the see of an archbishop, and has numerous societies—economical, literary, scientific, and artistic. Of the original foundation of Turin very little is known. It is generally attributed to a colony of Transalpine origin, called Taurini or Taurisci. Shortly after Hannibal crossed the Alps he made himself master of the territory in which it is situated; but after his expulsion from Italy the Romans resumed possession, and converted Turin into a Roman colony, which took the name of Colonia Julia. This name was afterwards changed, in honour of Augustus, into that of Augusta Taurinorum. It was taken and sacked by the Goths under Alaric. To ward off similar disasters it was shortly after surrounded by walls, but did not escape the ravages of the Longobards. Charlemagne, into whose hands it subsequently passed, bestowed it as a feudal tenure on its bishops, several of whom ruled it with tyrannical sway. It was afterwards governed by the marquises of Susa, with whom it remained till the heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the counts of Savoy. In 1418 it was declared by Amedeo V. the capital of the states of Savoy, and, following the fates of his family, ultimately rose to be the capital of the whole Sardinian States. The environs of Turin are very beautiful, and present many objects of interest, among which the church of Superga, on the top of the lofty Mount Collina, immediately overlooking the city, is conspicuous. The terrace in its front commands one of the best views of the plains of Lombardy, girded by the Alps on the N., and the Apennines on the S. The vicinity of the Alps, which adds so much to the magnificence of the scenery, has, however, an injurious effect on the climate, making its winters cold, and often, when the year is far advanced, sending down devastating storms of hail. P. (1852), 143, 157.

TURIS, a vil. Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Valencia, on the Magro; with a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, a church, and chapel; several brandy-distilleries, and two flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2697.

TÜRJE [formerly THIRLE], a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Szalad, 2 m. from Sümezh; with a church, a Premonstratensian abbey, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1268.

TURKA, a tn. Austrian Galicia, 28 m. S.S.W. Sambor; with a Greek and two R. Catholic churches, several mills, and a trade in tobacco, which is largely grown in the district.

TURKDEAN, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1890 ac. P. 278.

TURKESTAN, a wide region of Central Asia, partly included in the Chinese Empire, and partly subdivided among several independent states and hordes; its two portions being separated chiefly by the table-land of Pamir, the Bolor-tagh, and the Muz-tagh. In maps it is sometimes called Bucharia—Great Bucharia being a name applied to Independent or W., and Little Bucharia to Chinese or E. Turkestan.

CHINESE TURKESTAN [Thian-ch'an-nanlo, or 'the country S. of the Thian-ch'an'], is between lat. 35° and 43° N.; and lon. 72° and 96° E.; bounded, N. by the Thian-ch'an Mountains, which separate it from Soongaria or Thian-ch'an-peloo; W. the table-land of Pamir; S. the Kouenlun Mountains, dividing it from W. Tibet; S.E. and S. the desert of Gobi, of which it includes a portion; length, W. to E., estimated at 1250 m.; breadth, from 300 m. to 550 m.; area, 500,000 sq. m. Enclosed on three sides by lofty mountain-ranges, and on the E. by a less abruptly elevated plateau, the centre of the country is the basin of the Lop-nor, a lake 70 m. in length, fed from the W. by the Tarim and its five great tributaries—the Karakul, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khoten, and Aksu rivers. The

Tarim, traced from the head of the Yarkand river, its furthest source, has a total length of 1500 m.; and at its influx into the Lop-nor, is supposed to be no more than 1280 ft. above the level of the sea.—(Humboldt, *Aspects of Nature*, i. 84.) Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste: it is in fact estimated that three-fourths of Chinese Turkestan are covered with deserts, and the very small proportion of the surface adapted for culture is entirely situated around the declivities and bases of the mountains in the N., W., and S. The lands there, are, however, in some districts, very fertile; and from the conformation of the country, its climate and products approximate to those of much lower latitudes. The heat in summer is great; in winter, frost and snow, though common in the W., are rare at Hami, near the E. border. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is carefully preserved in reservoirs. In the desert violent storms of wind are common, and very destructive to caravans, which, accordingly, in their transit from China, traverse only its narrowest part on the route from Kansoo across to Hami.

On the declivities and borders of the mountains rice, wheat, millet, pulses, and grains common in S. Europe, with sesamum and other oil-seeds, cotton, &c., are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of S. climates, come to singular perfection; mulberry-plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The rearing live-stock is, however, the chief branch of rural industry. Most of the surface, where it is rendered verdant by sufficient irrigation, is employed in pasturing horses, yak, and other cattle, camels, and sheep; the horses of this region are in high repute, and are sent in large numbers to China, Tibet, and several adjacent countries. Wild horses, camels, and asses abound in herds on the stony steppes of the Lop desert: the argal or wild sheep, some antelopes, the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox are amongst the other wild animals; the ranges of the Thian-chan are the native country of the two-humped or Bactrian camel. Two large species of eagles are conspicuous amongst native birds, the number of which is not great. Gold is found in the Thian-chan, and in the affluents of the Khoten river; copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and agate are also met with; sal-ammoniac and sulphur in great quantities in the volcanic districts of Bogdo-oola and around Tourfan. The most remarkable mineral product is the *yu* or jasper, in which there is an imperial monopoly: it is raised from the bed of the Khoten river, also in the streams named Yurungkash and Karakash, in the Yarkand province; and about 70 m. S.E. Yarkand is a rock stated to be wholly composed of this stone. At all these localities Chinese soldiers are stationed to supervise the operations for procuring the jasper, and prevent, so far as they can, any of it from passing into private hands; the whole of the produce being officially sent to Pekin, where it is employed in the manufacture of vases and other articles of furniture for the imperial palace.—(Ritter, *Asien Erdkunde*, vii. 380–389.) Chinese Turkestan has an extensive trade, chiefly with Cashmere, Independent Turkestan, the Russian Empire, China, and Tibet. The caravans from Pekin to Yarkand employ from three to six months on their route, and bring tea, silver, porcelain, and numerous other manufactured goods, taking back silk, horses, cattle, and dyes. From Cashmere, by way of Yarkand, are brought shawls, kinebobs, and white cloth, in return for Russian goods, tanned leather, gold and silver, embroidery, rice, China wares, and Tibet shawl-wool; from Fyzabad, in Budukshan, slaves and gems, in return for silver and tea. From Andejan, in Kokan, woollens and other manufactured goods are brought on horses, mules, and camels to Kashgar, where they are exchanged for Chinese produce; the routes from the two latter countries respectively traverse the two main passes across the lofty table-land of Pamir. Many merchants of Chinese Turkestan go to Tobolsk with cotton stuffs, tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac, and return with broad-cloth, brocades, bullion, gold coin, copper, iron, steel, and furs; and the same kinds of merchandise come, by way of Ili, to Aksu, the exports from which town are chiefly cotton, silk, cotton fabrics, leather, pottery, and fruit. Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade, and is a large mart for Chinese goods. Other principal cities and towns are Hami or Khamil, Pidiyan, Tourfan, Karachar, Kutche, Aksu, and Ush, along the N. route, below the Thian-chan; Kashgar, the city

second in importance, toward the W. frontier; and Karakash, Khoten, Kiria, and Peim, in the S.

The great bulk of the inhabitants are of the Turkish race, or Uzbeks; they are superior in civilization to the Uzbeks of Bokhara, and speak the purest of Turkish dialects. Tadjiks or Persians, Eleuths, Cashmerians, Tungani, &c., all Mahometans, are amongst the population; the Tadjiks carry on most of the foreign trade. In the N.W. are some Kirghiz settlers; at Hami many Eleuth Calmucks; and on the banks of the Lop-nor are a few people who, although they speak Turkish, are not Mahometans; they are occupied in fishing, trading in furs and swans'-down, and weaving flax and wild hemp. Chinese merchants in the towns, a few Hindoos, Jews, and Christians; Mongols in the E., and Manchoes in the Chinese army, make up nearly the rest of the inhabitants. The civil government is vested in the hakim-beys of the districts, whose appointment rests with the court of Pekin; and the Mahometans maintain, with much astuteness, their freedom from interference by the Chinese in their internal affairs. The Chinese troops which garrison the principal cities amount in all to between 20,000 and 30,000 men, under Manchoo officers. At all the custom-house stations the officials are half Manchoes and half Uzbeks. Europeans are interdicted from entering the country.

This region formed anciently a part of the territory of the Hiong-nu; it was subjected by the Chinese in the 1st century A.D., and from the 5th to the 17th centuries, it was successively under the dominion of Tibet, Tangut, Genghiz-Khan, Timor, the Eleuths, and the Soongarians. It was conquered by the Chinese emperor, Kien-long, in 1756–8. In 1826–7, a great insurrection took place under Jehangire, one of its khodjas or princes, who, with aid from Kokan, defeated an army of 60,000 Chinese in three battles, but the latter finally prevailed, and the chief authorities of the province were transferred from Kashgar to Yarkand.—(Ritter, *Asien Erdkunde*, vii. 320–531, &c.)

INDEPENDENT TURKESTAN is between lat. 35° and 51° N.; and lon. 51° and 77° E.; bounded, E. by the Pamir table-land, W. by the Caspian Sea, N. by the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and S. by the Huzareh Mountains and the Hindoo-Koosh, separating it respectively from E. Persia and Afghanistan. In it are the Sea of Aral, several other considerable lakes, and the entire courses of the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes. It is composed of the khanates of Bokhara, Khiva, Koondooz, Budukshan, and Kokan, with the steppes of the Kirghiz (see those articles). Balkh, in its S. part until possessed by Bokhara, now belongs to the Afghans.

TURKEY, or the OTTOMAN EMPIRE [Turkish, *Islam*; Latin, *Turcicum Imperium*; French, *Turquie*; German, *Türkei*; Dutch, *Turkije*; Italian, *Turchia*; Greek, *Tyennia*]. This empire, comprehending all the countries in which Turkish supremacy is directly or indirectly recognized, includes some of the fairest portions of the world, and several of its earliest and most celebrated seats of civilization; but labours under the serious disadvantage of being not so much a continuous dominion, as a mere aggregate of governments, often widely separated, both by position and interest; and only accidentally united by having been the subjects of a common conquest. Its vast territories, consisting partly of mainland, and partly of islands scattered over the bosom or along the shores of inland seas, are situated in three different quarters of the globe, in the S.E. of Europe, the W. of Asia, and the N.E. of Africa; extend over 37° of lat. (11° to 48° N.), and 41° of lon. (8° to 49° E.), and, though scarcely admitting of being geographically defined as a common whole, may be considered as bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Russia, and Austria; W. Austria, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, Algeria, and the African desert; S. the desert, Soudan, Abyssinia, and the Gulf of Babelmandeb; E. Independent Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Persia; and N.E. Transcaucasian Russia. The total area of the empire is estimated at 1,377,358 geo. sq. m., and the population at 35,350,000. The administrative division is into *eyalets* or governments, and *sanjaks* or provinces, but their names and areas have been so often arbitrarily and even capriciously changed, that it is difficult to speak with certainty of those actually subsisting. The following table, extracted from Dieterici's *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Bureau in Berlin* (1853, No. 18, pp. 276–279), is believed to be the most accurate and authoritative which has recently appeared:—

NAMES AND AREAS OF THE EYALETs AND SANJAKS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

| TURKEY IN EUROPE. | | | TURKEY IN EUROPE—(Continued). | | | TURKEY IN ASIA—(Continued). | | | TURKEY IN AFRICA—(Continued). | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| I. IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS. | | | | | | II. ARMENIA AND KURDISTAN. | | | | | |
| Name. | Area in geo. sq. m. | | Name. | Area in geo. sq. m. | | Name. | Area in geo. sq. m. | | Name. | Area in geo. sq. m. | |
| 1. Eyalet Rumelia: | | | 4. Eyalet Dachesnir: | | | 1. Eyalet Ezeroum..... | 11,463.96 | | Brought forward..... | 133,954 | |
| a. Sanjak Sofia..... | 9,173.43 | | a. Sanjak Gallipoli..... | 6,951.68 | | 2. " Kars..... | 6,212.80 | | 2. Nubia, or Dongola, | | |
| b. " Janina..... | 5,369.13 | | b. The island of Candia, | | | 3. " Van..... | 9,616 | | with the Oases Se- | | |
| c. " Salonik..... | 5,316.43 | | with Goro Standis | | | 4. " Bayazid..... | 4,633 | | lime and Leher..... | 191,510 | |
| d. " Trikala..... | 8,948.32 | | & the other small is- | | | 5. " Musch..... | 4,897.60 | | 3. Eyalet Senaar, with | | |
| e. " Akutara, Scutari | | | lands in the vicinity | 2,449.60 | | | | | Merce..... | 188,880 | |
| f. " or Escadery..... | 1,539.51 | | c. The island Thasos..... | 126.24 | | Total area of Armenia | | | Total area of Egypt..... | 434,672 | |
| g. " Montenegro..... | 1,164 | | " Samothraki..... | 56.61 | | and Kurdistan..... | 36,821.76 | | | | |
| h. " Olorida..... | 1,663.68 | | " Imbro..... | 87.36 | | | | | II. TRIPOLI..... | 95,200 | |
| i. " Auton, or Val- | | | " Lerinos..... | 147.84 | | | | | with | | |
| lona..... | 5,045.60 | | " Satala..... | 10.56 | | | | | 1. Barca..... | 55,616 | |
| j. " Kastendil..... | 5,906.24 | | Total area of Eyalet | | | | | | 2. Fezzan..... | 74,480 | |
| k. " Uskup..... | 1,903.68 | | Dachesnir..... | 9,829.02 | | | | | Total area of Tripoli..... | 225,290 | |
| l. " Weltscheterin..... | 597.60 | | | | | | | | III. TUNIS..... | 59,360 | |
| m. " Vitoglia or Mo- | | | MEDIATE POSSESSIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| nustri..... | 4,438.92 | | 1. Walachia: | | | III. SYRIA OR SCHAM. | | | | | |
| o. " Perserin, or Pris- | | | Great Walachia..... | 14,725.52 | | 1. Eyalet Haleib Aleppo..... | 8,451.20 | | | | |
| rend..... | 1,008.88 | | Little Walachia..... | 6,560 | | 2. " Damascus..... | 20,020.80 | | | | |
| p. " Akhissar or Croja | | | Total area of Wa- | | | 3. " Akka with Bay- | | | | | |
| libessan or El- | | | lachia..... | 21,283.52 | | roul..... | 1,356 | | | | |
| bessap..... | 1,032 | | | | | 4. " Tripoli..... | 1,629.26 | | | | |
| Total area of Eyalet | | | | | | 5. " Jerusalem..... | 4,821.60 | | | | |
| Rumelia..... | 46,119.04 | | | | | 6. The territory of the | | | | | |
| 2. Eyalet Bosnia: | | | 3. Servia: | | | Druses & Maronites | 1,769 | | | | |
| a. Sanjak Banjaluka..... | 3,681.60 | | a. Sanjak Semendria..... | 9,001.60 | | Total area of Syria..... | 39,918.88 | | | | |
| b. " Travnik..... | 6,924.80 | | b. " Novibazar..... | 1,945.60 | | | | | | | |
| c. " Zvornik..... | 2,504 | | c. " Krusciwatsch..... | 4,140.16 | | IV. IRAK AND MESOPOTAMIA. | | | | | |
| d. " Srebrenik..... | 2,136.32 | | d. " Pristina..... | 880 | | 1. Eyalet Urfa..... | 24,067.52 | | | | |
| e. " Hersek, or Herz- | | | Total area of Servia..... | 15,967.36 | | 2. " Diarbekir..... | 50,332 | | | | |
| egovina..... | 4,884.73 | | 3. Moldavia..... | 11,770.88 | | 3. " Bagdad & Sche- | | | | | |
| Total area of Eyalet | | | | | | risu, or Tur- | | | | | |
| Bosnia..... | 20,281.41 | | | | | comania..... | 63,208 | | | | |
| 3. Eyalet Nildria: | | | | | | 4. " Bassora..... | 9,573 | | | | |
| a. Sanjak Widdia..... | 3,315.94 | | | | | 5. " Mosul..... | 7,582 | | | | |
| b. " Nikopolis..... | 7,817.60 | | | | | Total area of Irak and | | | | | |
| c. " Silistria..... | 9,117.60 | | | | | Mesopotamia..... | 134,311.62 | | | | |
| d. " Tschirmen..... | 2,452.61 | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. " Kirkless..... | 2,406.72 | | | | | | | | | | |
| f. " Wisa..... | 2,316.88 | | | | | | | | | | |
| g. Territory of Constanti- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nople..... | 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total area of Silistria..... | 27,469.28 | | | | | | | | | | |

As the leading names in the above table form the subjects of separate articles, in which the more important details are given, the geographical sketch introduced here will be of the most general description.

To prevent confusion, it will be proper to keep the territories of each continent distinct, and present them under the separate heads of Turkey in Africa, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in Europe.

I. TURKEY, IN AFRICA, may be considered as an immense triangle, one side of which, facing the N., is formed by the S. shore of the Mediterranean, and another, facing the E., by the W. shore of the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, while the base or third side is represented by an indefinite line drawn across the desert in a S.E. direction, from the frontiers of Algeria to those of Abyssinia. It originally included Algeria, which, though now a French colony, has never been formally disavowed from it, and still includes the three separate governments of Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt, the last comprising not only Egypt proper, but also Nubia or Dongola, and Senaar. The aggregate area, estimated at 719,328 geo. sq. m., amounts to more than one half, but the population, only 3,800,000, falls short of one-ninth of that of the whole empire. This great disproportion indicates the nature of the territory, a large part of which is composed of sandy deserts in the partial occupation of wandering Arabs, though there are not wanting other regions which strikingly contrast with the general barrenness. Tunis, belonging principally to the plateau of the Atlas, is intersected by many fertile valleys, and, owing partly to its natural resources and its maritime advantages, became the seat of an empire which long continued for mastery with that of Rome; and Egypt, enriched by the periodical overflowings of the Nile, continues, in spite of all that barbarism has done to mar its fertility, to be one of the principal granaries of the world. The remoteness from the seat of government makes it difficult for the Turkish

authorities to maintain a firm hold of their possessions in Africa, and hence, at one period, it seemed as if they were not only about to establish their independence, but as if the Ottoman rule, both in Asia and Africa, were about to be transferred from Constantinople to Cairo. More recently, however, the Porte has unexpectedly regained her ascendancy. Tunis, indeed, is ruled by a dey, who holds his appointment for life, and has even been expressly relieved from the payment of tribute; but Tripoli, which had long possessed its own hereditary chief of the Caranmani family, has been compelled, by a violent stretch of power, to accept of a pasha arbitrarily nominated by the sultan, and maintained in his position by Turkish troops; and Egypt, after maintaining open and successful war against the Porte, has been made by the direct interference of the great European powers so completely to succumb, that instead of being the most arrogant, it is now, at least in profession, the humblest and most submissive of vassals. The hereditary sovereignty is in the family of the late Mahomet Ali, but the Porte claims the right, as each vacancy occurs, of selecting the particular member of the family who is to fill it, draws a fourth of the gross revenue in the name of tribute, and has the uncontrolled nomination of all the higher offices of the government. The connection of the Turkish empire with Africa is, therefore, by no means so nominal as it is often represented to be. Its possessions on this continent not only exceed all the others in area, but in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of Mahometanism, have a stronger bond of union with the central government than many other territories, which, from their greater proximity, might seem to be more closely connected with it. See EGYPT, NUBIA, SENAAR, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, FEZZAN, and BARCA.

2. TURKEY, IN ASIA, taken in its widest sense, includes within its geographical limits the long belt of Arabia, which lines the E. shore of the Red Sea, and consisting of the two

provinces of Hejaz and Yemen, now forms the eyalet of Jeddah, which has an area of 145,800 geo. sq. m. This eyalet, however, being politically attached to Egypt, is seldom considered as forming part of Turkey in Asia, which is usually confined to that part of the Asiatic continent which lies between lat. 31° and 42° N.; and lon. 26° and 48° E.; and is bounded, N. by the Black Sea, the Bosphorus or Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont or the Straits of the Dardanelles; W. the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, S. Arabia, and E. the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Transcaucasian Russia. The space defined by these boundaries has an area of 359,508 geo. sq. m., and a population of 15,150,000; and viewed in regard either to its physical features or to the wonderful events of which several of its regions have at different periods been the theatre, possesses an almost unrivalled interest. According to the most general idea which can be formed of it, it consists of two plateaus and of an extensive plain. The larger and more elevated of these plateaus occupies the whole of its N. portion, stretching across it from the shores of the Archipelago to the frontiers of Persia and Transcaucasia, and comprising within its limits the peninsula of Asia Minor, and the high lands of Armenia and Koordistan. This plateau, which has an average elevation of 4000 ft. to 5000 ft., forms the base of two parallel mountain-chains, the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, which increase in elevation as they proceed towards the E., and present many remarkable cones and peaks, several of which rise beyond the line of perpetual snow. The other plateau, that of Syria and Palestine, is also traversed by two parallel ranges, which, breaking off nearly at right angles to the Taurus, proceed S. at no great distance from the shores of the Mediterranean, and are continued almost without interruption across Arabia Petrea and the peninsula of Sinai to the Red Sea. This plateau is less remarkable for its height than for the depression of one of its valleys, which, in the line of the Jordan, is more than 1300 ft. beneath the level of the sea. The extensive plain, that of Irak and Mesopotamia, forming the lower basin of the Euphrates and Tigris, is bounded on the N. by the Armenian, and on the W. by the Syrian plateau, and, though now little better than a steppe, oftener covered with sand than verdure, originally possessed attractions which marked it out for the cradle of the human race, and made it the earliest seat of empire. The drainage of this vast territory, divided into numerous basins by the mountains which traverse it, is carried to four different seas, of which the Persian Gulf receives the largest share, by means of the Euphrates and Tigris already mentioned. The Black Sea receives its portion chiefly by the Jekil and Kizil-Irmak, and the Sakaria, while the streams which flow into the Archipelago and the Mediterranean are, for the most part, only mountain-torrents. The only lake deserving of notice for its magnitude is that of Van, in the E. of Koordistan, though, for other reasons, a far greater interest attaches to those of Tiberias and the Dead Sea in Palestine. See ANATOLIA, ARMENIA, SYRIA, PALESTINE, BAGDAD, DIARBESIR, &c.

3. TURKEY, IN EUROPE, the remaining portion of the Turkish Empire, is of very limited extent, in comparison with its African and Asiatic possessions; but, from containing the seat of government, and standing in closer relation to great European interests, is the most important of the whole. It still occupies the far greater part, and before the kingdom of Greece was dismembered from it, occupied nearly the whole of the S.E. extremity of the continent, consisting of an extensive peninsula in the form of an irregular triangle, with Cape Matapan for its apex; the E. shores of the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic for one side, the W. shores of the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea for the other side; and the Save, the Danube, and the E. Carpathian mountains for its base. The only part of European Turkey not contained within this triangle is Moldavia, which forms an almost isolated projection, stretching N. between the Austrian territories of Transylvania and Bukovina, from which it is separated by the Carpathians on the W., and the Russian government of Bessarabia, from which it is separated by the Pruth on the E. Thus defined, European Turkey lies between lat. 39° and 48° N., and lon. 16° and 29° 30' E.; is washed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas on the W., the Archipelago on the S.E., the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea on the E., and borders N.W. and N. on Aus-

tria, N.E. on Russia, and S. on Greece. Its greatest length, E. to W., measured nearly on the parallel of 45° is 670 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., from the Pruth, on the Moldavian frontier, to the vicinity of Gallipoli, 540 m.; area, 152,721 geo. sq. m.; pop. 15,500,000. In the table given above, the territories of which European Turkey consists, are classified as *immediate* and *mediate*, the former term denoting those in which all the rights of sovereignty are exercised directly by the sultan, and the latter those in which the sovereign rights are not only modified and restricted by others legally secured to the local governments, but are also shared to a large and not well-defined extent by Russia, under the name of a Protectorate. These mediate territories, comprising the three principalities of Moldavia, Walachia, and Servia, have an aggregate area of 40,021 geo. sq. m., or very nearly a third of the whole. The immediate territories exhibited in the table, in conformity with the subsisting division, are arranged under the four eyalets of Rumelia, Bosnia, Silistria, and Deschairs; but another division, though no longer recognized by the government, still retains its place in most of our maps and geographical works. In this division, the mediate possessions are given as already mentioned, but the immediate are represented as consisting of the provinces of Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovina, in the N.W., Montenegro and Albania in the W., Thessaly in the S., Bulgaria and Rumelia or Thrace in the E., and Macedonia towards the centre. To facilitate comparison, it may be necessary to mention that in the Table the eyalet of Rumelia is nearly identical with Montenegro, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the N.W. of Rumelia; that of Bosnia with Bosnia Proper, Croatia, and Herzegovina; that of Silistria with Bulgaria, and the N.E. and E. of Rumelia; and that of Deschairs with the S.W. of Rumelia, and the adjacent islands in the N. of the Archipelago.

In respect of physical configuration, European Turkey has been not inaptly compared to a truncated triangular pyramid, which, rising with more or less rapidly from a very extensive base, forms at its termination the lofty plateau of Moesia. This central plateau, forming a kind of common nucleus for the high lands of Bosnia, Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, is of a quadrilateral shape, and sends off several mountain-ranges in different directions. One of these, proceeding N.W. between Bosnia and Herzegovina, becomes linked with a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and thus connects the mountains of Turkey with the Alpine system. Another range, branching off nearly due S., attains, near its commencement in Tchar Dag, the culminating height of 10,000 ft., traverses the frontiers of Macedonia and Albania, and under the name of Pindus, is continued through Thessaly into Greece. A third range proceeding E., forks on reaching the common junction of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Rumelia, and forms two distinct branches, one of which, under the name of Balkan, Haemus or Eminch-Dagh, proceeds E.N.E. towards the Black Sea, while the other proceeds S.E., under the name of Rhodope, or Despot-Dagh. Besides these principal chains, which form the great watersheds and furnish the sources of the most important rivers of the country, there are numerous minor ramifications which often, maintaining a parallelism to the central axis, form a series of descending terraces with intervening valleys, while in other directions the mountainous districts are succeeded first by hills, and then by wide and open plains. Of these plains by far the largest is that of the lower basin of the Danube, embracing the greater part of Walachia, and considerable portions of Moldavia and Bulgaria, and finally sinking down in the latter into the lagoons and pestilential swamps of the Dobrudscha, the tract comprised within the last great bend of the Danube, and stretching S. from that river to Trajan's Wall, which strikes the shore of the Black Sea at Kustendji. Other plains, far less extensive than the former, though equalling it in fertility, and surpassing it in beauty, occur in the S. of Macedonia, the S.E. of Thessaly, and the S.W. of Albania.

The number and irregularity of the greater and minor mountain-ranges render the system of drainage very complicated, and divide it into four principal, together with a great number of subordinate basins. By far the most important is that of the Black Sea, into which the Danube, augmented on its right bank by the Save, with its tributaries Unna, Verbas, and Drin; by the Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, and Osma; and on its left bank by the Schyl, Aluta, Argish,

Jalomsnitsa, Sereeth, and Pruth, pours the accumulated waters of more than half of the whole country. Next in importance is the basin of the Archipelago, which receives the Sclembria from Thessaly, the Indje Kara-su, Vardar, and Struma from Macedonia, and the Maritza from Rumelia. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas, properly regarded as only one basin, bathe a large extent of the Turkish coast, but owing to the proximity of the mountain-chains, receive from it no rivers deserving of notice, except the comparatively insignificant Albanian Drin, Scombi, and Vogatza. The fourth basin, the Sea of Marmora, receives only a few mountain-torrents. Considering the mountainous character of the country, and its numerous perennial streams fed from snowy heights, it is remarkable that it does not possess a single lake worthy of the name, with the exception perhaps of those of Ochrida in the E., and of Scutari in the N.W. of Albania. Owing partly to the elevation of the surface, and partly to its exposure to the N.E. blasts from the interior of Russia, the climate is not so mild as its latitude might seem to indicate, and is, moreover, subject to sudden and violent fluctuations. The Danube regularly freezes, and snow several feet deep remains nearly half the year on the loftier mountains of the Danubian provinces. The olive will not grow in the latitudes which in Spain and Italy are found to be most congenial to it, and much harder plants are often nipped by keen frosts after the season has considerably advanced. On the other hand, the summer heat is excessive, especially in Albania, and other districts which possess a N. shelter, and even in the more exposed districts the vintage becomes general before the end of July. For the production of the ordinary cereals, no part of the world is more admirably adapted; and the grain produced at present very fully indicates the immense quantities which, under better circumstances, might easily be raised for the maintenance of a vast population, either on the spot or in other countries. The only great exceptions to the general salubrity of the climate are produced by the miasmata of some low swampy tracts of no great extent, and by occasional visitations of the plague. The latter, however, are attributable not so much to the climate as to the complete neglect of sanitary arrangements.

The geology of the country has not been fully or accurately explored, but so far as yet known, it does not appear to be much distinguished either by the variety or the value of its mineral products. Primary fossiliferous strata occur only in isolated spots, and that part of the secondary formation where the coal measures ought to be found, is believed to be altogether wanting. On the contrary, the upper part of the secondary formation, including the cretaceous system, is very largely developed; the limestones, sandstones, and other rocks belonging to it compose almost the entire stratification of extensive tracts, particularly in the W. Tertiary formations also prevail both in the E. and in the basin of the Danube, and along almost all the larger rivers, and at the mouths alluvial deposits of more or less thickness are usually found. Crystalline schists, composed of gneiss and mica, and chlorite slates are, if not the most largely, the most conspicuously developed of all the rocks, inasmuch as they form the great bulk of the loftiest mountain-chains. In connection with the schists, granite also is of frequent occurrence, and is sometimes seen piercing the gneiss at high elevations. No evidence of active volcanic agency anywhere appears, but the important part which it must have performed in giving the country its final configuration is indicated, both by the existence of thermal springs, and by the masses of trachyte and other volcanic products, which cap some of the summits both of the Despot and the Tchar-Dagh. Many of the veins which traverse the crystalline schists have been ascertained to be highly metalliferous; and lead, yielding a considerable percentage of silver, has at different periods been actually worked. Iron also, of the best quality, is very abundant; but neither government nor people seem as yet inclined to turn their mineral treasures to good account.

Having thus cursorily surveyed the different territories, more or less subject to Turkish sway, on the three great continents of the Old World, it seems practicable, and will save time to arrange our observations in such a manner as to make them applicable to the empire considered as a whole.

Products.—These are partly natural and partly artificial, some of them being yielded spontaneously, without human

effort, while others are not to be obtained without a greater or less amount of skill and labour. Without attempting to specify the natural products of the Turkish Empire, we may mention, among others, the date groves of Tripoli and Tunis, from which the inhabitants derive a chief part of their subsistence; the oases, steppes, and plains on which the Arabs and other nomade tribes, both in Africa and Asia, feed their flocks and herds; the dyes and drugs often scattered in profusion on arid tracts where scarcely anything else would grow, and the noble forests, which, in spite of the havoc to which they have been subjected, still majestically crown many mountain-chains both in Asiatic and in European Turkey. In an empire where the number of the inhabitants bears no proportion to the extent of the countries nominally occupied by them, such natural products form, both in amount and value, no inconsiderable part of the returns yielded by the soil. The two great classes of artificial products are furnished by agriculture and manufactures. Both of these, owing to the insecurity of every kind of property, the natural indolence of the Orientals, their pertinacious adherence to antiquated customs, the absence of means of communication, and various other causes, are in a very neglected condition, and yield a mere fraction of the profitable returns which, under more favourable circumstances, might easily be obtained from them. In many districts, however, the natural capabilities of the soil, and the excellence of the climate, seem to surmount all obstacles, and cotton, tobacco, olives, sesame, rice, maize, wheat, and other crops are raised in immense quantities. The vine, cultivated extensively, especially by Christians, produces the finest wines; both the common and finer kinds of fruit are grown in almost every quarter, the poppy is raised on a large scale for the manufacture of opium, immense numbers of silk-worms are reared on the leaves of the mulberry, and whole gardens are employed in producing flowers for the preparation of the celebrated attar of roses. In connection with agricultural products, may also be mentioned the rearing of oxen on the lower plains of the Danube, of goats, particularly in the country of Angora, and of camels, horses, and sheep, by the various nomade tribes. *Manufactures*—the other great class of artificial products, now occupy a very secondary place in the Turkish Empire, and are not entitled to more than a passing notice. Cotton, at one time the staple branch of industry, carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet, has nearly ceased to exist, from its inability to compete with the products of the power-looms of Great Britain, and shows symptoms of revival only at Beyrout, where British capital has been employed with some success in introducing the factory system. Of the cutlery of Damascus, the refined sugar of Cyprus, the porcelain of Nice or Isnik, and the red dye, all formerly important industrial branches, scarcely a vestige now remains, and the only articles in which some degree of superiority may still be claimed, are various preparations of leather, carpets, and tapestry, the latter chiefly at Ushak, in Asia Minor, and, above all, the silks of Damascus, Aleppo, Brusa, and Diarbekir, which, in point of beauty and durability, still vie with the best products of the looms of Lyons and Milan. To these may be added, though the place they occupy is very subordinate, the soap of Crete, and the firearms and weapons of Mostar and Travnik.

Trade, Commerce, &c.—In regard to these, the most enlightened states have only recently begun to furnish full and correct statistics, and hence, in Turkey, as might be expected, it is impossible to make even a distant approximation to accuracy. A mere glance at the map, however, must convince us that countries possessed of so many valuable products, and in consequence both of their position and the extent of their coasts and inland seas, accessible at so many points both from the W. and E., must, under any circumstances, command a very extensive traffic, both direct and transit. It is observable, moreover, that by means of the commercial policy which the Turks have adopted, this traffic has been allowed to develop itself with greater freedom than it could have enjoyed in most European states. In the heavy duty of 12 per cent. rigidly exacted on all exports, with the important exception of wheat, which by a firm, in 1837, was declared free, we see a genuine result of Turkish barbarism, but in the opening up of the coasting trade to the competition of all nations, and the unlimited admission of all imports on the

payment of a duty never exceeding 5 per cent., Turkey may claim the merit of having taken a lead in reforming the commercial system of the world. The full working of this system is necessarily cramped by the impolitic restriction on exports, but in every quarter of the empire we behold ports and commercial emporiums, in which a vast amount both of home and foreign trade is concentrated. Among the most important of these are Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica, in Europe; Smyrna, Aleppo, Beyrout, Bassora, Trebizond, Samsoon, Bagdad, Bursa, and Damascus in Asia; and Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, and Tunis in Africa. The exports of 1852, consisting chiefly of olive oil, atar of roses, silk and silk goods, cotton, sheeps' and goats' wool, grain, tobacco, drugs, opium, leeches, &c., were, estimated at £10,467,750; and the imports, consisting chiefly of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, metals, iron, steel, and glassware, colonial produce, coals, cordage, Indian and Chinese goods, fancy goods, &c., at £11,823,300. The following tables exhibit the share which Great Britain and other countries have in the trade of Turkey:

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1852.

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Great Britain, Malta, & the Ionian Islands..... | £2,523,000 | £1,305,000 |
| Transit to Persia..... | 2,175,000 | 2,175,000 |
| France..... | 1,087,021 | 2,329,714 |
| Austria..... | 1,187,655 | 1,853,100 |
| Russia..... | 972,660 | 742,632 |
| Holland..... | 264,949 | 90,175 |
| Belgium..... | 46,561 | 207,783 |
| Sardinia..... | 36,583 | 194,269 |
| Greece..... | 17,400 | 187,350 |
| Persia (direct trade)..... | 1,087,500 | 65,250 |
| Switzerland, United States, &c..... | 918,328 | 696,615 |
| Egypt..... | 915,560 | 801,750 |
| Wallachia..... | 375,450 | 232,300 |
| Moldavia..... | 189,235 | 126,150 |
| Servia..... | 76,125 | 21,750 |
| Total..... | £11,823,300 | £10,644,450 |

DECLARED VALUE OF THE principal articles of BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO TURKEY—EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC—including WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA, SYRIA AND PALESTINE; in each year from 1831 to 1850.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1831..... | £ 888,654 | 1841..... | £1,647,351 |
| 1832..... | 915,319 | 1842..... | 1,847,839 |
| 1833..... | 1,019,604 | 1843..... | 2,301,856 |
| 1834..... | 1,207,941 | 1844..... | 2,869,232 |
| 1835..... | 1,351,669 | 1845..... | 2,842,909 |
| 1836..... | 1,796,091 | 1846..... | 2,911,697 |
| 1837..... | 1,161,926 | 1847..... | 2,992,281 |
| 1838..... | 1,955,550 | 1848..... | 3,116,365 |
| 1839..... | 1,430,221 | 1849..... | 2,930,612 |
| 1840..... | 1,361,569 | 1850..... | 3,113,679 |

Accounts are usually kept in piastres, each of which is equal to 2½d. sterling, making very nearly 108 in the pound sterling. The piastre or *grush* is divided into 40 *paras*, and the para into 3 *aspers*; 500 piastres make a *purse*, and 100,000 (about £1000) make a *yuk*. The unit of weight is the *okke*, equal to about 2½ lbs. avoirdupois; it is divided into 400 *drem*. For larger weights the *cantar* of 44 okkes, and the *batman* of 6 okkes are used. Liquids are sold by weight, but the principal dry measures is the *kilo*, which is different in almost every district. At Constantinople, 100 kilos are equal to 12½ imperial quarters. The usual linear measure is the *arschine*, equal to 2 imperial feet. In travelling, the distance is commonly estimated by the hour, which affords a very uncertain criterion, but may on average contain about 3 m. This mode of estimating distance makes it almost unnecessary to observe, that in regard to means of internal transport, Turkey is still in the rudest state possible, and only a few of the principal roads are constructed so as to admit of wheel-carriages. The different races of the population are thus kept aloof from each other, cooped up within their natural barriers, and the products of one district are often perishing from want of consumers, while the inhabitants of another district may be suffering severely from inability to obtain them. Nothing seems better calculated to develop the internal resources of Turkey, and even further the cause of good government, by favouring the amalgamation of its hostile races, than the establishment of a system of good roads.

People.—These, consisting of various races accidentally brought into juxtaposition or political relationship by immigration and conquest, present none of the kindred features which combine to form a national character. First in order are the Osmanli Turks, who, as the dominant race, are diffused over the empire, though most numerously in Asia Minor, Armenia, and the S.E. of European Turkey. By right of conquest they are proprietors of the greater part of the soil, and fill all the civil and military offices. They live generally in towns employed in various trades, and are never found as agriculturists, except in districts where they have settled in great numbers. Accustomed to obtain their wives and supply their harems from other races, they now constitute a very heterogeneous mixture, retaining few of the leading features of their ancient national character, though the masses are still distinguished by fanaticism, ferocity, and Asiatic indolence, as well as by a certain degree of good nature, frankness, and hospitality. Their temper is essentially phlegmatic, and hence, except on very extraordinary occasions, they never give way to violent bursts of passion. Their highest enjoyment is to allow the time to pass indolently and luxuriously away, and their great places of resort are baths and coffee-rooms. The former, usually handsome, and often mag-



A CAFE ON THE BOSPHORUS.—After M. A. Bida.

nificent structures, are used universally by both sexes, and all classes; the latter, placed often in the vicinity of natural or artificial fountains, shaded by trees, and open to the sky, may be seen crowded at all times by visitors, in all forms of listless attitudes, apparently enjoying the highest happiness of which their nature seems capable, from such simple indulgences as a cup of coffee or a tobacco or opium pipe. The only striking contrast to such phlegmatic manifestations is presented by the general fondness for children, and the strong attachment of children to their parents, particularly to their mothers. Both of these affections are exemplified in numerous ways, but nowhere more affectingly than in the deep grief produced by family bereavements, the care bestowed on their cemeteries, and the numerous mourners who are constantly resorting to their cypress shades to bewail their loss. The number of the Turks proper is nearly 12,000,000, or about a third of the whole population. To the Turkish stock belong also the Turcomans, who lead a nomadic life in Armenia and the centre of Asia Minor.

Among Semitic races the first place is due to the Arabs, who, not confined to their native Arabia, form a considerable element in the population of Syria, Palestine, and the lower

basin of the Euphrates, and constitute a great majority in Egypt. More or less allied to them are the Maronites and Druses in Lebanon, and the Jebel-Hauran, the Mutualis in Cele-Syria, the Ansarieh or Nossairi in N. Syria, the Nestorians or Chaldeans in the highlands of Koordistan and



TURKISH WOMEN IN A CEMETERY.—After M. A. Bida.

Mesopotamia, and the Jews who are scattered over all parts of the empire, but have their favourite seats in Syria and Palestine.

To the Caucasian stock belong the Armenians, who, besides forming at least a third of the population in their native Armenia, are diffused as traders throughout all the larger towns; the Mahometan Koords, apparently Persian, though their language bespeaks a very mixed origin; the Yezidis, chiefly inhabiting the Sindjar mountains in the N. of Mesopotamia; the Greeks forming the bulk of the population in Asia Minor, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands, and constituting, to a very considerable extent, the mercantile and trading community of Turkey, more especially in the seaports; the Arnauts in the S. and towards the coasts of Albania; the Walachians or Roumans computed at about 4,000,000, who not only occupy Walachia and Moldavia, but are found under different names in most provinces of European Turkey; and lastly, the races of Slavonic origin confined exclusively to the European part of the empire, but so numerous as to form almost the entire population of the territories between the Balkan and the Danube, amounting, under the name of Bulgarian Selaves, to about 4,000,000 in Bulgaria and the N. of Macedonia and Thrace, and under the name of Serbs, to upwards of 3,000,000, principally in Servia, but partly also in Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and the adjacent parts of Albania. To complete this long list of races, it is necessary to add the gipsies, widely diffused, and especially numerous in Moldavia and Walachia, where their condition is one of complete slavery; the Berbers abounding in Tripoli, Tunis, and part of Nubia, and the negro tribes of Kordofan, Senaar, and Darfur. The three following tables exhibit a summary of the population of the Ottoman Empire, classified in the first according to religion, in the second according to race, and in the third according to provinces:—

POPULATION according to RELIGIONS.

| Creeds. | In Europe. | In Asia. | In Africa. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Mahometan | 3,800,000 | 12,950,000 | 3,800,000 | 20,550,000 |
| Greeks and Armenians | 11,370,000 | 2,360,000 | ... | 13,730,000 |
| Roman Catholics | 260,000 | 640,000 | ... | 900,000 |
| Jews | 70,000 | 100,000 | ... | 170,000 |
| | 15,500,000 | 16,050,000 | 3,800,000 | 35,350,000 |

POPULATION according to RACES.

| Races or Tribes. | In Europe. | In Asia. | In Africa. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Osamans | 1,100,000 | 10,700,000 | ... | 11,800,000 |
| Slavonians | 7,200,000 | ... | ... | 7,200,000 |
| Rumanians | 4,000,000 | ... | ... | 4,000,000 |
| Arnauts | 1,500,000 | ... | ... | 1,500,000 |
| Greeks | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | 2,000,000 |
| Armenians | 400,000 | 2,000,000 | ... | 2,400,000 |
| Jews | 70,000 | 100,000 | ... | 170,000 |
| Tartars | 230,000 | ... | ... | 230,000 |
| Arabs | ... | 900,000 | 3,800,000 | 4,700,000 |
| Syrians and Chaldeans | ... | 235,000 | ... | 235,000 |
| Druses | ... | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 |
| Kurds | ... | 1,000,000 | ... | 1,000,000 |
| Turkomans | ... | 90,000 | ... | 90,000 |
| | 15,500,000 | 16,050,000 | 3,800,000 | 35,350,000 |

POPULATION in PROVINCES.

| EUROPEAN TURKEY. | |
|---|------------|
| Thrace | 1,800,000 |
| Bulgaria | 4,000,000 |
| Moldavia | 1,400,000 |
| Walachia | 2,600,000 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1,400,000 |
| Rumelia | 3,600,000 |
| Servia | 1,000,000 |
| Islands of the Archipelago | 700,000 |
| | 15,500,000 |
| ASIATIC TURKEY. | |
| Asia Minor | 10,700,000 |
| Syria, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan | 4,400,000 |
| Arabia (Mecca, Medina, Habesh) | 900,000 |
| | 16,050,000 |
| AFRICAN TURKEY. | |
| Egypt | 2,000,000 |
| Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunis | 1,800,000 |
| | 3,800,000 |
| | 35,350,000 |

Government.—This bears throughout the characteristic features of an Asiatic despotism, in which the arbitrary will of the sovereign has the absolute force of law, and is subject to no restraint, except that which may arise from the precepts of the Koran, from ancient traditions and customs, and still more, perhaps, from actual national prejudices which must be consulted in order to avert rebellion. In such a government the existence of a constitution, in the usual sense of the term, is impossible, though something of the kind was attempted to be introduced in 1839, when, in the presence of the great officers of the empire and the representatives of the European powers, the sultan issued the celebrated edict known by the name of the Hatti-scherif of Gulhane. This edict appears to have been issued in perfect good faith, but owing partly to the opposition of the more fanatical Turks, and partly to the corruption of the officials who ought to have carried it into effect, has remained in a great measure a dead letter, though it is not to be denied that important improvements have taken place, and that the general tendency of the government is towards more enlightened views and a higher civilization. The monarch, usually designated by the titles of sultan or grand-seigneur, khan, and padishah, is regarded by the Turks as the khalif or head of Islam, and is addressed by European courts as majesty or highness. His edicts bears the name of Hatti-scherif, and his government is often designated generally as the Sublime Porte. The sovereignty is hereditary in the family of Osman, the presumptive heir being the eldest son who is born to the sultan after his accession to the throne. On a new succession, the sultan is not crowned, but is girded with the sword of Osman in the mosque of Ejub at Constantinople, after swearing to defend Islam. His dignity is conceived to be too transcendent to allow him to enter into the married relation, and he has, therefore, no proper wives. Among the females of his harem, however, there is a gradation of rank. From four to seven bearing the title of *kadin* take precedence of all the others, while a still higher place and influence are assigned both to the mother of the sultan and to the mother of his presumptive heir.

The public officers who conduct the administration under the sultan, are divided into three classes. The first class is that of law, which, being founded entirely on the Koran, makes no distinction between religious and civil, and, accordingly, includes all persons who discharge either ecclesiastical or judicial functions. At their head is the Sheikh-ul-Islam,

usually called Mufti; and subordinate to him are Mollahs, Cadis, Imams, and Ulemas. The second class consists of the officials of the pen or the members of administration, properly so called. At their head is the grand vizier or *Sadr-azam*, who is regarded as the centre of all administrative functions, domestic and foreign. Subordinate to him are his vicegerent or deputy (*Kaimakan*), the *Reis Effendi*, or minister of foreign affairs; the president of the council, the grand master of artillery; the minister of police, the minister of trade, agriculture, and public works, the *Muteschar* of the grand vizier, who acts as minister of the home department; the superintendent of the civil list, the inspector of revenue, and the minister of pious endowments. The third class includes all the officials of the sword, or those who preside over the army and navy, the head of the former being the *Seraskier* or minister of war, and of the latter the *Capudan Pasha* or high admiral, and minister of marine. The *Sheikh-ul-Islam* and the above ministers of the second class, together with the *Seraskier* and *Capudan Pasha*, constitute the *divan* or highest deliberative council in the empire.

The whole revenue is estimated at nearly £7,500,000 sterling. The sources from which it is derived, and the modes in which it is expended, may be gathered from the following table, containing the budget of 1852:—

| Income. | | Expenditure. | |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Tithes | £3,200,000 | Civil list of the Sultan | £750,000 |
| Land-taxes | 2,000,000 | Da Sultan-mother, &c. | 84,000 |
| Pol-tax | 400,000 | Army, navy, and ordnance | 3,875,000 |
| Customs | 860,000 | Pay of the functionaries | 1,950,000 |
| Indirect taxes | 1,500,000 | Foreign department | 100,000 |
| Tribute of Egypt | 300,000 | Public works | 100,000 |
| " of Walachia | 20,000 | Charitable institutions | 120,000 |
| " of Moldavia | 10,000 | Interest of Treasury bonds | 90,000 |
| " of Servia | 20,000 | Life annuities | 440,000 |
| Total | £7,310,000 | Total | £7,309,000 |

Army and Navy.—The regular army, composed entirely of Mahometan troops organized on European principles, consists of six *ordus* or divisions, each equally divided into active or *nizamie*, and reserve or *redif*; and commanded by a field-marshal or *mushir*. The strength of the division is from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and, accordingly, previously to the commencement of the war with Russia in 1853, the regular active army amounted to 138,680, of whom 100,800 were infantry, 17,280 cavalry, and 9100 field artillery. Adding the army of reserve, also 138,680, irregulars to the number of 61,500, composed

swelled up to 448,860. The qualities of the troops thus variously composed differ necessarily, according to the physical and moral characteristics of the nations from whom they are raised; and the kind and degree of discipline which they have received; but, in regard to all those of Turkish origin, it may be affirmed generally that they are distinguished by great natural courage, and manifest a remarkable degree of coolness in the most trying circumstances. This coolness, amounting to a kind of stoical indifference, is chiefly the result of fatalistic views inculcated by the Koran, and instilled into them from their earliest years, and has often enabled them, especially when placed under any kind of shelter, however indifferent, to defend themselves with the greatest obstinacy and heroism. It would also seem from recent (1854) experience, that even in the open field, those who have been regularly disciplined, are fully equal to the best troops which Russia can bring against them. The navy, previous to 1853, consisted of 16 ships of the line, 14 frigates, six steamers, 12 corvettes, four brigs, and about 20 smaller craft, carrying about 4000 cannon, and manned by 25,000 sailors, chiefly Greeks, on whose fidelity little confidence can be placed. The only naval arsenal is at Constantinople, and the principal dockyards are at Sinope and Erekli in the Black Sea, and at the islands of Mitylene and Rhodes.

Religion, Education, Justice.—The principal internal institutions of the empire, the religious, educational, and judicial, must be very briefly noticed. Islamism, professed by about 20,000,000, is in every sense the dominant religion, inasmuch as it is not merely the only one established by the state, but affects to regard all others with contempt. The leading sect is the Sunnite, which is adhered to by the Turks proper, Turcomans, Arabs, Africans proper, Albanians, and a considerable number of Slaves in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The Shiite sect has its adherents chiefly among the tribes E. of the Tigris; while different modifications of Mahometanism are professed by the Ishmaelites, Wahabis, Mutualis, and Ansarieh. The Druses and Yezidis have forms peculiar to themselves. Christianity, under the Greek form, is professed by a large majority of the Greeks, Walachians, Bulgarians, and Serbs, and more partially by Bosnians and Albanians. The Roman Catholic church claims a considerable number of the last two, and also the whole of the Maronites, part of the Armenians, and a few Greeks. The Armenians generally, the Jacobites and Copts, differ from other Christian sects, chiefly by their adherence to what is called the Monophysitic system of doctrine. According to the usual estimate, the Christians exceed in European Turkey three-fourths, and in Asia a fifth, while in Africa they fall short of a fiftieth of the whole population. Notwithstanding the strong support and encouragement given by the government to Mahometanism, it is decidedly on the decline, and is continually losing while Christianity is adding to its adherents. One of the most hopeful signs in this respect is exhibited in the fact, that within a comparatively recent period ten Protestant communities, counting nearly 2000 members, have been formed, chiefly by the labours of American missionaries in Armenia. According to a system which had long been established, the Turkish educational institutions were only of two sorts, *Mekteb* or elementary, and *Medresseh* or high schools, the latter intended to prepare for the higher ecclesiastical and judicial functions. This system was greatly improved in 1847, by the introduction of a class of schools intermediate between the *mekteb* and the *medresseh*, and intended chiefly for the commercial classes. The present educational system, accordingly, now includes elementary schools, attendance at which is compulsory on all Mahometan children who have attained their sixth year; middle schools, in which, among other branches, geography, history, geometry, and composition are taught; and colleges, arranged under the different heads of military, naval, medical, veterinary, agricultural, &c. Most of the *medressehs* and colleges have libraries attached to them, containing a respectable list of works in various branches of literature. Those in Turkish are like the language itself, derived in a great measure from Arabian and Persian sources. Justice is administered according to a code derived chiefly from the Koran, but partly also from tradition and custom, by a series of courts which descend by regular gradation from the *Arz Odassi* or most supreme court, divided into two presidencies, a European and an Asiatic, to



COSTUMES OF THE TURKISH ARMY (1854).

1. Foot-Artillery.

2. Chasseur.

3. Infantry of the line, sergeant.

4. Bashibazouk.

partly of Tartars of the Dobruzscha, Cossacks of Asia Minor, and soldiers employed as urban and rural police, but chiefly of 50,000 Mussulman volunteers, the entire Ottoman force is

the Mevlevits or high courts, each with jurisdiction over one or more eyalets; and numerous subordinate inferior courts, presided over by a mollah or kadi as proper judge, or by a naib or deputy. In these courts the forms of process are simple, and the decision is seldom long delayed; but the judges are notoriously venal, and perjury is everywhere practised almost openly and with perfect impunity.

History.—The Turks appear in the remotest periods thinly scattered over extensive Asiatic tracts, from the desert of Gobi to the Mediterranean, and from the N. of Siberia to the Persian Gulf. Among the most powerful tribes were the Oghuzes, supposed to have been the parent race; the Seljuks who, by their extensive conquests, long ranked as the dominant race; and the Osmanlis who, though at one time threatened with extinction, suddenly rose to importance, and became the founders of the present Ottoman Empire. In 1224, when Soliman-Shah was obliged to flee before the Mongols, they formed part of a body of 50,000, who quitted Khorassan, and emigrated westward. After Soliman's death they became again scattered, but about 400 families attached themselves to Ertoghral, Soliman's youngest son, who entered the service of Aladdin, the Seljuk sultan of Koniah. In reward for their services against the Mongols and the Byzantine Greeks, a considerable tract of Phrygia, which had been wrested from the Byzantines, was distributed among them as Seljuk vassals. Towards the end of the 13th century, they found themselves strong enough to throw off the vassalage, and in 1289, headed by Othman, greatly extended their possessions by brilliant successes against the Greeks. Othman was succeeded by Orchan, who, equal to his father as a warrior, surpassed him as a politician. In 1326 he took Brusa, which he made his capital; in 1327, Nicomedia; and, in 1330, Nicea, the strongest of the Byzantine frontier fortresses, and was soon master of Asia Minor as far as the Hellespont. Orchan's successes were owing not more to his military skill and the valour of his troops, than to the discipline which he introduced by the creation of Janissaries, Spahis, and Zaims, long the great supports of the Osmanli power. He assumed the title of Padishah, a term of Persian origin, equivalent to *king* or *prince*; called the gate of his palace the "High or Sublime Porte," which has since become a common name of the empire which he founded; and obtained in marriage a daughter of the Greek emperor Cantacuzenos. His son Soliman, who predeceased him after giving great promise, was the first of his dynasty who obtained a footing in Europe by crossing over in 1357, fortifying Gallipoli and Sestos, and thereby obtaining the command of the Dardanelles. Orchan died in 1359, and was succeeded by his younger son Murad I., who, in 1362, made Adrianople his capital, and, continuing his conquests, was soon master of a large part of what now forms European Turkey. The great victory gained in 1389 over the united Albanians and Slavonic nations of the Danube, confirmed his dominions but cost him his life, and he was succeeded by his son Bajazet, who, in 1396, struck a blow at western Christendom, by the defeat of King Sigismund at Nicopolis, in Bulgaria, and reduced the Greek emperor to the degradation of paying him tribute. Shortly after Bajazet's career was suddenly stopped by Timur, who completely defeated him at Angora, in 1402, and afterwards kept him prisoner for life. Timur divided the Osmanli territories among Bajazet's sons, but they again became united, in 1413, under Mahommed I., who, after making the empire more extensive than in the prosperous days of Bajazet, left it to his son Murad II., whose numerous conquests and exploits were crowned by the annihilation of the Hungarian host in 1444. The most remarkable event in the reign of his successor Mahommed II., was the taking of Constantinople in 1453. His grandson Selim I., by driving back the Persians to the Tigris, conquering Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, and making himself master of Mecca, gave still further extent and vigour to the empire, which, under his son and successor Soliman II., surmamed the Magnificent, who succeeded in 1519, attained the summit of its prosperity. Even before his death, however, symptoms of decline became apparent, and under a series of successors, generally as deficient as his predecessors had been superior in talent, the downward progress has been very rapid. Unable to support its own weight, torn by internal dissensions, and continually preyed upon by formidable neighbours, especially Russia, it has lost province after province,

and is mainly indebted for its prolonged existence to the interference of foreign powers. The first sultan who, after a long series of disasters, endeavoured to arrest the progress of decline, was Selim III., who introduced the European system into the army, and commenced many internal reforms, which, had he been able to complete them, would have consolidated his power. He failed, and was in consequence forced to give way to an imbecile brother Mustapha, who, after becoming a fratricide, was himself slain, and succeeded in 1808 by his nephew Mahommed II., the only surviving prince of the race of Osman. Occupying the throne without any rival to dispute it, and possessed of talents not unworthy of the earlier princes of his race, he endeavoured to carry on the work of reform under rather favourable circumstances, but, as if the disease were too deeply seated to admit of cure, his reign ranks as one of the most unfortunate in Turkish annals. The only important service which he can be said to have rendered, was that of annihilating the Janissaries. His successor, Abdul Medjid, who ascended the throne in 1839, in his 16th year, has hitherto reigned with considerable success, not so much, however, in consequence of his own talents, as from the support which he has received from foreign powers. By their direct interference the Pasha of Egypt, when on the eve of dismembering the empire, was driven from his Syrian conquest, and again reduced to vassalage; and now (1854), when a more formidable enemy has appeared in the Emperor of Russia, apparently imagining that the period for his long envied possession of Constantinople has arrived, an alliance happily cemented between Great Britain and France, at a time when it was deemed all but impossible, promises, by repelling and effectually crippling the aggressor, not only to prolong the existence of the Turkish Empire, but to save the threatened liberties of Europe.

TURKHALL, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 60 m. N.W. Siyas, r. bank Jekil-Irmak, at the foot of an almost perpendicular rock, surmounted by an old castle. It consists of 800 or 900 houses, and its environs, as in the time of Strabo, are covered by fine vineyards, cultivated by Armenians and Greeks.

TURKHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail., l. bank Wertach, 23 m. S.S.W. Augsburg; with a castle, two churches, an hospital, and Capuchin monastery; manufactures of linen, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. P. 1494.

TURKÖS, **TUNKERSDORF**, or **TURKU**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 6 m. from Kronstadt; with a Greek church. P. 3330.

TURLOUGH, par. Irel. Mayo; 22,714 ac. P. 4516.

TURNA, **TOURNA**, or **TURNUL**, a tn. European Turkey, Walachia, l. bank Danube, a little below the confluence of the Aluta, opposite Nikopolis, of which, till dismantled by the Russians in 1828, it was the *tête-du-pont*. It is strong both by nature and art, and commanding the defile by which the Turks used to penetrate into the valley of the Aluta, has been the scene of many battles. It was taken by the Russians in 1810 and 1829.

TURNAGAIN, an isl. off Russian America, at the head of the more extensive part of Cook's Inlet; lat. 61° 8' N.; lon. 150° 30' W. It is about 3½ m. long E.N.E. to W.N.W., and scarcely half that width. The branch in which the island lies diverges in a N.E. direction from the main inlet, and was called by Capt. Cook, Turnagain River, under the idea that it would prove to be a river. Its true character was ascertained by Vancouver, who called it Turnagain Arm.

TURNASTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 530 ac. Pop. 70.

TURNAU, **TURNOW**, or **TRNAWA**, a walled tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N.E. Bunzlau, l. bank Iser, which here dividing into two arms, forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, a deanery, Franciscan monastery, school, and theatre, a bathing-establishment; manufactures of calico, numerous distilleries, and a trade in wood. Pop. 4452.

TURNER'S-PUDDLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1983 ac. P. 109.

TURNHAM-GREEN, a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, par. Chiswick, 5 m. S.S.W. London. It contains many handsome houses; and has a modern district church in the form of a cross, with a tower terminating in a lofty spire.

TURNHOUT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Antwerp, in an extensive plain. The houses are generally substantially built, and form regular streets. There

are three parish churches, several chapels, a townhouse, hospital, prison, two orphan asylums, a musical society, numerous religious communities, and an old castle now used as a courthouse; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, coloured paper, playing-cards, candles, chicory, earthenware, bricks, tobacco, vinegar, &c. Dyeing, bleaching, brewing, distilling, tanning, expressing oil, and refining salt, are also carried on. Pop. 13,433.

TURNITZ, or TWORDONICZE, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 35 m. S.S.E. Brünn, near r. bank March; with a parish church and a school. Pop. 1255.

TURNWORTH, par. Eng. Dorset; 1560 ac. P. 103. TURGO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, 6 m. from Sillein; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1042.

TUROLUKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Neutra, in a plain watered by the Miava, and within 1 m. of the town of that name. Pop. 2692.

TURON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 53 m. S.E. Granada; with three squares, a granary, which serves also as a townhouse; three fountains, two endowed schools, a parish church, and three brandy-distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 2603.

TURON, a maritime tn. Anam, on a fine bay of same name; lat. 16° 7' 15" N.; lon. 108° 13' E. (R.); consisting of several villages, the largest of which has about 500 mean bamboo-houses, and a pop. of 2500. The bay is commodious and perfectly safe; and the town, which was formerly a place of considerable trade, is defended by two forts.

TURRE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Almeria, N.W. skirt of the Sierra de Cabrera. It has broad and clean streets, two squares, and in the centre of the town the ruins of a strong tower; a parish church, primary school, townhouse, and granary. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry; but there are also 40 looms for household linens, a manufactory of saltpetre, three oil-mills, and seven flour-mills. Pop. 3500.

TURRIFF, a burgh of barony and par. Scotland, co. and 30 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen, pleasantly situated, r. bank of a small stream of same name. The houses are substantial and well built, and most of them have a garden attached. There are numerous good shops, several branch-banks, a public library, a neat Established and a Free church, an Episcopal and a Dissenting chapel, and a number of schools, a handsome townhall, and an ancient cross situated in the principal street. The spinning of linen yarn, and bleaching, weaving of linen and woollen cloth by handloom, and the dyeing of woollens and silks, are carried on, but all to a very limited extent. Area of par., 21,300 ac. Pop. 3584.

TURSKI, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 38 m. E.N.E. Lagonero. It is the see of a bishop; and contains a cathedral, a collegiate, and a parish church, three monasteries, a nunnery, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. Pop. 4630.

TURTLE.—1, A bay, coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, N. Little Fish Bay.—2, A headland, N. Australia, W. side of Port Essington.—3, An isl. Bight of Biafra; lat. 1° 24' 18" S.; lon. 5° 35' 42" E. (R.).—4, A creek, U. States, Pennsylvania, flowing into the Monongahela.—5, A river, U. States, an affluent of the Upper Mississippi.—6, A lake, U. States, Huron territory, near the source of the Mississippi.—7, An isl. Feejee group, Pacific Ocean.—8, An isl., 4 m. off E. coast, Anam; lat. 14° 24' N.; lon. 109° 9' E. (R.); and very little above water, but with a safe channel between it and the main.—9, A group of three isls. Banda Sea; they are very low, covered with trees, and dangerous to approach in the night, being fronted by coral-reefs which project 2 m. or 3 m. from them; the most E. isl. in lat. 5° 25' S.; lon. 127° 38' E.

TURTON, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, in a romantic district near the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton railway, which has here a splendid viaduct, 4 m. N. Bolton. It has two churches, an endowed school; and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, and dye-works. Pop. 4158.

TURTUKAI, TURKUTAN, or TOTORKAN [anc. *Transmarica*], a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the last steep slopes of a hill above r. bank Danube, opposite Olenitz, and 27 m. W. by S. Silistria. It has strong batteries commanding the whole breadth of the river, and defending its approaches both from the E. and W., but consists for the most part of narrow dirty streets of uninviting appearance. Its most conspicuous buildings are several large flour-mills and warehouses

connected with the Danube traffic. The military importance of Turtukai is owing not merely to its natural strength, but to its position in the middle of the base of the triangle formed by the fortresses of Shumla, Silistria, and Rustchuk.

TURVEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 3944 ac. Pop. 1028.

TURVILLE, par. Eng. Bucks; 2315 ac. Pop. 436.

TURWESTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1240 ac. Pop. 322.

TURYASSU, a river, Brazil. See TURI-AÇU.

TURZ, TURCZ, or TURTZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocz, 12 m. S.E. Nagy-Szöllös; with a Greek church. Near it are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1709.

TUSA [anc. *Alesa*], a tn. Sicily, prov. Messina, 6 m. N.N.W. Mistretta. It has a public square adorned with an ancient statue, and contains several other interesting antiquities. Pop. 3676.

TUSAPAN, a vil. Mexican Confederation, dep. and about 160 m. N.W. Vera-Cruz. It is the site of an Indian city, supposed to have belonged to the Totonacs.

TUSCALOOSA, a city, U. States, formerly cap. of Alabama, l. bank river of same name, 177 m. N. by E. Mobile. It is regularly laid out in spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, and in the centre of a public square stands the state-house, a handsome structure. Other principal buildings are a courthouse, jail, a U. States land-office, four churches, a masonic hall, an academy, a female atheneum, a lyceum for boys, and the Alabama institute. The buildings of the university of Alabama are situated about 1 m. from the town. Pop. 1949.

TUSCALOOSA, or BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, U. States, formed by the union of several streams in the N. of Alabama; flows S.S.W. past the town of same name, and after a course of above 100 m., joins l. bank Tombigbee.

TUSCANY [anc. *Etruria*; French, *Toscane*; Italian, *Toscana*], a grand duchy in N. Italy, bounded, N. by the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Papal States; E. and S. the Papal States; W. that part of the Mediterranean which takes the name of the Tyrrhenian Sea; and N.W. isolated parts of Modena, and div. Genoa in the Sardinian States; lat. 42° 13' to 44° 30' N.; lon. 9° 12' to 12° 20' E. In the boundaries now described, the duchy of Lucca, situated in the N.W., and now declared to form an integral part of the grand duchy, is included, but as they are still usually described under separate heads, the remainder of the present article will be confined to Tuscany Proper, the divisions of which, with their areas, population, &c., are exhibited in the following table:—

DIVISIONS, AREA, AND POPULATION OF TUSCANY.

| Provs. or depts. | Coms. | Area, geo. sq. m. | Pop. 1852. | Chief towns. |
|---|-------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Florence | 82 | 1703 | 700,015 | Florence. |
| Lucca | 21 | 387 | 260,745 | Lucca. |
| Pisa | 38 | 520 | 227,719 | Pisa. |
| Siena | 38 | 1103 | 186,263 | Siena. |
| Arezzo | 42 | 959 | 218,283 | Arezzo. |
| Grosseto | 20 | 1296 | 77,891 | Grosseto. |
| Leghorn with isl. of Gorgona | 1 | 29 | 85,834 | Leghorn. |
| Island of Elba and adjacent islands | 4 | 73 | 21,271 | Porto-Ferraio. |
| Total | 246 | 6440 | 1,778,021 | |

In addition to its territories on the mainland, Tuscany possesses several islands, of which by far the most important is Elba.

Physical Features.—In the S., Tuscany terminates nearly in a point, from which it gradually widens out both on the E. and W., till it attains its greatest breadth in the N., and thus assumes a triangular form; greatest length, N. to S., 130 m.; central breadth, 100 m. The coast has a length of about 150 m., and in the N. part consists of a long and nearly continuous sweep, terminating at one of its most conspicuous promontories called Piombino. The S. part, continued from Piombino to its termination in the still more conspicuous promontory formed by Monte Argentario, is broken into a number of small bays, of which the largest are those of Piombino, Grosseto, Orbitello, and Porto-Ereole. The shore, though sometimes bold, is generally low, and lined by extensive swamps or Maremma. The interior of the country is finely diversified. The chain of the N. Apennines forms a considerable part of its N. boundary, and then turning S.E., traverses its N.E. portion. This chain sends out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions over the country, and leave in

the intervals between them, valleys of greater or less extent, distinguished alike by their fertility and their beauty. The Arno, the largest and richest of these valleys, occupies nearly a sixth of the whole surface. None of the principal heights of the Apennines are situated in Tuscany, which has its culminating point of about 4200 ft. in Bosco-Lungo, on the borders of Modena, S. of Mount Cimone. The other summits are generally so much lower, that the average height has been estimated not to exceed 1900 ft. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Tyrrhenian Sea, with exception of the small corner on the N.E. side of the Apennine chain, which belongs to the Adriatic. In the latter the streams, which are very numerous, but so small as never to lose their character of mountain-torrents within the Tuscan territory, have all a N.N.E. direction; in the former, a secondary water-shed formed by a ramification of the Apennines, which crosses the country from E. to W., sends the waters on each side of it in opposite directions. The N. side is almost wholly drained by the Arno, which commencing its course very circuitously, flows, though not without considerable deviations, nearly W.; the waters on the other side are received by several independent streams, all of which, with exception of the Cecina, whose course is nearly parallel to that of the Arno, flow S. Of these latter streams, the most important are the Tiber, which, however, only commences its course in Tuscany; the Fiora and Albegno, which drain the S.; and the Ombrone, which commencing near the centre, and deriving its supplies from numerous tributaries, is second only to the Arno.

Geology.—The far greater part of the strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and are usually classed as cretaceous, being composed of limestones with nummulites and bippurites, and of intervening sandstones containing numerous fucoids. These cretaceous strata are very largely developed both in the N. and S., but are separated or rather partially overlain by a broad belt, composed chiefly of marls, travertine, and sandstone, belonging to the tertiary formation. An earlier tertiary series appears to the S. and W. of Volterra, and is penetrated in numerous places by plutonic rocks, consisting for the most part of serpentine, and apparently forming the great mass or nucleus on which the other strata lie. The most remarkable development of volcanic rocks is in Mount Amiata, and a portion of the country immediately surrounding it. Here trachyte, basalt, and volcanic tufas are common. The oldest formation which occurs is near the W. coast, between Grosseto and Castiglione, where a space nearly of an oval form is occupied by silurian rocks; and the most recent formation, in the plains extending along the shore from Leghorn to Pisa, and to some distance inland, and occupied by deep beds of diluvial gravel and alluvium.

Climate.—The climate is on the whole one of the best in Italy. So far as the principal chain of the Apennines extends, the cold in winter is necessarily often severe, and in the low flats along the shore and near it a worse evil is felt, where in summer the air becomes charged with the pestilential vapours of the Maremma; but with these exceptions, there are few if any countries which can boast of a milder temperature, and a more salubrious atmosphere. In January the thermometer marks 37°, and in August 90° Fah. Cases of longevity are of frequent occurrence, and the annual mortality, never so high as 1 in 36, often does not exceed 1 in 40 of the population.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In such circumstances, vegetation has most of the advantages which climate is able to bestow. The lofty barriers of the Apennines exclude the keen blasts of the North, and when heat and drought become excessive, the numerous streams afford an easy means of compensating for any deficiency of natural moisture, by means of irrigation. To these advantages, Tuscany adds that of a generally fertile soil. Some of the loftier summits, indeed, have a bare and arid appearance, but in general all the land which, from its elevation or ruggedness, cannot be brought under cultivation, is covered with forests or natural pasture. These, nearly equal to each other in extent, share between them rather more than a half of the whole surface. Of the remainder, nearly one-half of the available land is arable, one-third in vineyards, and one-sixth in olive-yards, orchards, gardens, and meadows. On the arable land, the favourite crops are maize and wheat. Of the latter, a peculiar species is cultivated solely for the straw. In the low flats a good deal of rice is grown. The principal subsidiary crops are

barley, rye, and pulse. The grain produced falls considerably short of the consumption, and is supplemented partly by chestnuts, which among the lower classes are much used for food, and partly by importation, chiefly from the Black Sea. This deficiency of produce, where climate and soil are so favourable, is mainly the result of the small proportion of the land under grain-crops, and of the vicious system of agriculture carried on, keeping the produce greatly lower than it might otherwise be. Each occupant has only a minute portion, seldom exceeding a few acres, and he cultivates it on what is called the *metayer* system, under which he gives little more than his labour, and shares the produce with his landlord. The inevitable tendency of such a system is to perpetuate old routine. Accordingly, in Tuscany, as in other countries where the same system is pursued, the implements are of the most imperfect description, the rotations generally proceed on the principle of deriving the largest amount of present produce, without reference to future productiveness, and the farmer, in regard to all his views, feelings, and habits, is merely a peasant. All that persevering industry can accomplish in farming is to be seen in every part of Tuscany, but the skill necessary to guide industry, and secure its most valuable results, is very seldom witnessed. The culture of the vine is next in importance to that of grain, and displays the same combination of great industry and defective skill. In many parts where the hills are naturally too steep, they have been laid out in artificial terraces, on which the vines thrive admirably, and yield abundant produce. The quality is not often bad, but at the same time, is seldom so superior as to rank high and create a large demand. Oil also is more abundant than excellent, though that of Pisa and one or two other towns is well known in commerce. The rearing of silk-worms occupies far less attention than it deserves, though the annual produce of silk is estimated at not less than 250,000 lbs. The grass-husbandry is not carried to much perfection in Tuscany. Artificial meadows are not extensive, and the number of cattle kept is comparatively small. Oxen and buffaloes are almost the only animals used for draught, and horses are of a very inferior description. Asses, on the other hand, which are kept in great numbers, are considered the best in Italy. Sheep and goats are also numerous, the former very indifferent, with a coarse wool, fit only for inferior purposes; the latter superior, and yielding a milk which is much used in making a highly-prized cheese. Large herds of swine roam at will, and feed on the mast of the forests. In the neighbourhood of Pisa a large establishment and breeding-stud of camels is kept.

Minerals.—The minerals are more varied than valuable. They include copper, cinnabar, argentiferous lead, generally in too small quantities to be worked to much advantage; iron of excellent quality, found partly on the mainland, but to a much larger extent in the isle of Elba, where it has been advantageously worked for ages; borax, obtained in large quantities from a remarkable series of lagoons to the S. of Volterra; salt, the produce chiefly of brine-springs in the same locality; sulphur, alum, nitre, and several varieties of beautiful marble, among others that of Siena, well known throughout Europe.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures employ few large establishments in which machinery is employed, but are for the most part the produce of manual labour, carried on by individuals in their own homes. They consist chiefly of straw-plait and straw-hats, in the preparation of which Tuscany has long been pre-eminent; silk goods, woollen cloth, woollen caps, carpets, hempen and linen cloth, iron and copper ware, glass and earthen ware, soap, leather, cordage, paper, hats, and a great variety of articles in coral, stucco, mosaic, marble, and alabaster. The trade is almost wholly centred in Leghorn, but is also shared to a small extent by Piombino and Porto-Ferrajo. The chief exports, in addition to several of the above articles of manufacture, are oil, timber, charcoal, raw and spun silk, potash, hides, cheeses, borax, tartar, gall-nuts, tallow, &c.; the imports, colonial produce, woollen and cotton goods, dye-wood, hardware and earthenware, salted-fish, &c. Accounts are kept in *liri*, nearly equal to 8d. sterling, and divided into 20 *soldi*, each of which is again subdivided into 12 *denari*. The principal measures are, for length, the *braccio*, about 2 ft.; for surfaces, the *soccata*, nearly an acre, and subdivided into 660 *perliche*; for corn, the *stajo*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel, and the *moggio* = 25 *staji*; and for liquids,

the *barile*, which, for wine, is equal to 10 imperial gallons, but for oil only $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The Tuscan is nearly equivalent to our Troy lb.

Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government is an absolute monarchy. It is divided into the five departments of the interior, justice, foreign affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, public instruction, and war, each presided over by a minister of state, who owes his appointment and is accountable only to the grand duke. Justice is administered by 14 courts of first resort, which judge in all cases where the value exceeds 400 lire, and have a power of reviewing all the decisions of inferior judges, who are competent only in cases of smaller amount. The supreme court or *Corte-Regia* sits in Florence, and has a general equitable jurisdiction over the whole grand duchy, as well as a direct power of review in all cases exceeding the value of 800 lire. It consists of a president, four vice-presidents, and 16 councillors, and five of these, including a president or vice-president, are necessary to form a quorum. Trial by jury is unknown, and in penal sentences there is no appeal. Punishments, however, are generally mild, and crimes are neither numerous nor of an aggravated description. Almost all the inhabitants are R. Catholics, who are governed by three archbishops and 17 bishops, and form the Established church; but the principles of religious toleration are well understood, and till lately (1852-4), when the spirit of persecution appears to have regained its ascendancy, Tuscany had greatly honoured herself, and added to her prosperity, by giving effect to them in the case of Jews, and others, long before they were recognized in other countries. A large sum is annually expended on education, and elementary schools are very generally established, but a very large proportion of the population remains uneducated. Superior schools exist in all the larger towns, and both Siena and Pisa have universities. The latter, once celebrated over Europe, is still in high reputation, though the number of students is under 600. There are numerous learned societies and literary establishments, whose labours are well known, and have procured Tuscany an honourable place in the annals of literature. The Italian spoken by the educated classes has long been admitted to be the standard of purity, though Rome claims a superiority in pronunciation. The people generally have fine physical forms, and bear a high name for industry, sobriety, and honesty, but in some of the larger towns female virtue is said not to be highly honoured. The revenue, amounting to about £1,200,000, is derived chiefly from customs, and the monopolies of salt and tobacco. Nearly one-sixth is obtained by a land-tax, and the lottery furnishes a considerable item. The expenditure exceeds the revenue, but the amount of debt is not accurately known. The army amounts to 14,759 men. The commercial shipping amounts (1853) to 911 vessels of all sizes, the far greater part of them under 50 tons. The whole tonnage is estimated at 37,506.

History.—Tuscany embraces the far greater part of ancient Etruria, and was inhabited by a people who had early made great advances in civilization, and were divided into 12 tribes, each headed by a king or *Lucamon*, and all confederated together for mutual defence. The most celebrated of these kings was Persenna, who entered into a league with the Tarquins, and in order to restore them laid siege to Rome. Etruria at last shared the common fate of all the other Italian states, and was finally subdued by the Romans about 280 B.C. From the Romans it passed first to the Goths, next to the Lombards, and then to Charlemagne, who governed it by counts. These, under Louis-le-Debonnaire, took the name of Marquis, and continued to govern as vassals of the empire till 1160, when the last of them, Guelf VI., sold his marquisate to the emperor, Frederick I. His successors portioned it out into a number of small fiefs. Meanwhile the cities of Florence, Pisa, and Siena acquired importance, and became each the nucleus of a celebrated republic. After numerous vicissitudes, the whole of Tuscany became united, in 1557, under the Medici family, the second of whom, Cosmo I., assumed the title of Grand Duke. Under the Medici, who greatly distinguished themselves by their patronage of literature and art, it rose to great celebrity, and possessed one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. In 1737 the family of Medici became extinct, and the grand duchy passed to the Duke of Lorraine, who, by his marriage with Maria Theresa, succeeded, in 1745, to the throne of Austria. His successors, among whom the

Grand Duke Leopold deserves special notice, for the ability and wisdom with which he governed, retained uninterrupted possession till 1801, when Bonaparte, to compensate the Prince of Parma for territories of which he had deprived it, erected Tuscany in his favour, into the kingdom of Etruria, but shortly after, in his usual arbitrary manner, incorporated it with his kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it returned, with its old title of Grand Duchy, to the Archduke Ferdinand, a brother of the Emperor of Austria.

TUSCARAWAS, a river, U. States, rises in the N. of Ohio, pursues a very circuitous course S.E. for above 100 m., and unites with the Walhonding river in forming the Muskingum.

TUSCHKAU-OB-DE-R-MIES, or **TAUSKOW**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 6 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Missa; with a church and townhouse. Pop. 1000.

TUSCUMBIA, a vil., U. States, Alabama, 111 m. N. by W. Tuscaloosa, on the Memphis and Charleston railway; with three churches, four seminaries, and an iron-foundry. Pop. about 2300.

TUSKAR, or **KURA**, a river, Russia, rises on the S. frontiers of gov. Orel, enters gov. Koursk, and a little below the town of Koursk, joins r. bank Seim; total course, 90 m.

TUSMORE, par. Eng. Oxford. Pop. 52.

TUSPAN, a seaport tn. Mexico, dep. and 140 m. N.N.W. Vera-Cruz, 1 bank Tuspan, at its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. A few of the houses are of stone, but the far greater number of adobes with earthen floors. The trade, which is considerable, is carried on partly by canoes with Tampico, through the Laguna-de-Tamiagua, but chiefly in small craft with Campeachy. The bar across the river does not admit vessels drawing more than 5 ft. or 6 ft. Superior fustic and small quantities of excellent caoutchouc are collected in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 1000.

TUSTERN, an isl. off W. coast, Norway; lat. 63° 10' N.; lon. 8° E.; about 7 m. N.E. Christiansund; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., about 12 m.; mean breadth, 4 m. The coast is much indented, and the interior is mountainous.

TUTBURY, a large vil., formerly a market tn. England, co. and 18 m. E.N.E. Stafford, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from r. bank Dove, here crossed by an excellent stone-bridge. It has a large and handsome Established church, and three Dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and a large infant-school; a cotton-mill and some glass-works in the vicinity, and some nail-making is carried on. The ancient castle of Tutbury, originally built in the time of William the Conqueror, has long been a mere ruin. Mary Queen of Scots was for some time imprisoned in it. Area of par., 4001 ac. P. 1798.—(*Local Correspond.*)

TUTICORIN, a tn. Hindoostan, near S.E. extremity of the Carnatic, dist. Tinnevely, 70 m. N.E. Cape Comorin, on the Gulf of Manaar; with a safe roadstead, and good anchorage. It has a considerable trade in shipping cotton, and near it are pearl-banks.

TUTOYA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 160 m. from Maranhão, 1. bank Tutoya, which forms the most W. branch thrown off by the Paranhíba. It contains an old parish church; and is well situated for trade, having a harbour, in which small vessels are completely sheltered, lying on the deepest and most frequented of all the entrances to the Paranhíba.

TUTSCHAP, or **TUCAP**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Tabor; with a church, a castle, manufactures of potash, and a saw and flour mill. Pop. 1123.

TUTTINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 830 ac. Pop. 213.

TUTTLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail., r. bank Danube, 43 m. E. Freiburg; with two churches, a house of refuge for destitute children; and manufactures of woollen, linen, and silk goods, hosiery, glue, paper, cutlery, and nails, several breweries, and bleachfields. P. 5160.

TUTUILA, or **TOOTOO-ILAH**, one of the Navigator Islands, S. Pacific; lat. (S. extremity) 14° 23' S.; lon. 170° 42' W. (E.). It is high, broken, and of volcanic appearance; 17 m. long; greatest breadth, 5 m.; loftiest peak, 2327 ft. high. The spurs and ridges that form the highland are precipitous, sharp-edged, and frequently rise from the water to a height of 300 ft. or 400 ft. It is thickly settled round the shores, and particularly at its S.W. end, where is a large and flourishing village, called Scone, reckoning 10,000 inhabitants. This end is lower and more easily cultivated than the E., which is high and rugged. The only communication is by the sea-

shore, the hills being too precipitous and difficult of ascent to pass over. It has many desirable ports or bays on its N. side, where vessels may obtain wood, water, and supplies. The best and safest port, however, is Pago-pago, on its S. side, which affords a safe harbour for vessels to overhaul, and where supplies may be obtained in abundance. This harbour is surrounded on all sides by inaccessible mural precipices, 800 ft. to 1000 ft. high. The climate is mild and agreeable.

TUTZ, or **TUCZCO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, on three lakes, in a narrow valley, 26 m. S.S.E. Drumburg. It has two churches, and a trade in cattle. P. 1278.

TUXFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Nottingham, on a considerable acclivity. It has a handsome parish church, and Wesleyan and Independent chapels, an endowed school, occupying an elegant Elizabethan building; an infant and three private schools. Area of par., 3000 ac. Pop. 1211.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

TUXTLA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state Chiapas, near 1. bank Tabasco, 37 m. W. Ciudad-Real; with a trade in tobacco and cacao. Pop. 5000.

TUY [anc. *Tude ad Fines*], a city, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. S. Pontevedra, r. bank Minho, 18 m. from its embouchure. This was once an important frontier-town, but it is now in a decaying state. It is regularly built, and walled round, with a square, and clean, paved streets; and has a townhouse, prison, episcopal palace, barracks, theatre, several primary schools, and establishments for the higher branches of education; cathedral of good architecture; the churches of the suppressed Dominican and Franciscan convents, serving as chapels of ease; and a Franciscan nunnery. Agriculture, flour-mills, a large manufactory of linens and napery for home consumption, and another for dressing leather, are the chief branches of industry. Pop. 4048.

TUY, a river, Venezuela, rises about 30 m. S.W. Caracas; flows E. through the valleys of Aragoa, Tacata, Ocumare, and Santa Teresa, and falls into the Caribbean Sea, 20 m. S.S.E. of Cape Codera; total course, about 100 m.

TUZ-GHIEUL:—1, (or *Temour-tou-noor*), a lake, Chinese Empire, in the S.W. of Soongaria; lat. 42° 30' N.; and between lon. 77° and 79° E. Length, 90 m.; breadth, 30 m.—2, see **TUZLA**.

TUZKURMATI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, pash. and 105 m. N. by E. Bagdad, in an extensive plain on an affluent of the Tigris, at the foot of a mountain-chain. It is surrounded by gardens, and consists of about 400 houses.

TUZLA, **TUZ**- or **TOUZ-GHIEUL**, or **SALATO** [anc. *Palus Tattensis*], a salt-lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 70 m. N. by E. Konia; greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., 55 m.; extreme breadth, 15 m. It lies 2500 ft. above sea-level; has no outlet except in the rainy season, when its surplus waters are discharged by a channel into the Kizil-Irmak. It is of variable size, and in summer is almost completely dried up, leaving in its bottom a coating of salt, which supplies the wants of the surrounding country.

TUZLA, a river, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, descends from the S.W. slope of Mount Ida; flows first W.S.W., then W.N.W., and falls into the archipelago at Nesserak, after a course of about 50 m. There is another river of same name in pash. Erzeroom, which rises in the Akogah, and after a course of about 50 m., joins the Morad branch of the Euphrates.

TVER, a gov. Russia, bounded, N.W. and N. by Novgorod, E. Jaroslav, S.E. Vladimir, S. Moscow and Smolensk, and W. Pskov; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 230 m.; greatest breadth, 150 m.; lat. 56° to 58° 50' N.; lon. 32° to 38° 10' E.; area, 19,632 geo. sq. m. The surface in the S., though nowhere mountainous, attains a considerable elevation, but slopes gradually towards the N., and finally merges into an extensive plain. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal is the Volga. To the basin of this river, receiving the drainage either directly or by its tributaries Tvertza and Mologa, the whole of the government belongs, with exception of a small portion of the N.W. drained by the Msta, and a still smaller portion in the S.W. by the Dvina, which commences its course within the government, and, as well as the Msta, belongs to the basin of the Baltic. The climate is tolerably temperate, and the air generally pure and healthy. The soil is only of indifferent fertility, and the quantity of corn raised in ordinary years barely suffices for the home consumption. The principal crops are rye and barley; hemp

and flax are generally cultivated. Domestic animals are not numerous, and the breeds are generally inferior. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by wood, consisting principally of birch, beech, and pine, with only a little oak. Distillation is carried on on a large scale, and forms the principal branch of industry. The admirable position of the government between the two capitals, and the great system of water-communication which diverges from it, as from a common centre, give it a very important transit trade. It is divided into 12 circles, of which that of Tver is the capital. P. 1,297,900.

TVER, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., beautifully situated in a wide plain on the Volga, which here receives the Tvertza on the left and the Tmaka on the right, and is crossed by a long bridge of boats, 96 m. N.W. Moscow. It consists of the Kremlin or fortress, surrounded by an earthen wall, the town proper, divided into four quarters, and a suburb; and occupies a large space, but has an inanimate, and in some parts an almost desolate appearance. The far greater part of the houses are of wood, and are built with considerable regularity, partly in large squares, and partly in spacious, and generally, though not always, paved streets. The principal edifices include 29 churches; one of them a large Gothic cathedral, and many others crowned with lofty spires and gilded domes; an imperial palace; an episcopal palace, townhouse, court-house, a diocesan seminary, a gymnasium, and other schools; a handsome governor's house; two monasteries, an infirmary, a foundling and several other hospitals. The banks of the river are lined with spacious quays, which form the principal promenade. The manufactures consist of linen, sailcloth, cordage, hats, bells, oil, vinegar, earthenware, tallow and wax candles; and there are numerous dye-works, breweries, and distilleries. The admirable position of the town secures to it a valuable transit trade, particularly with St. Petersburg and Moscow, in corn, hemp, iron, salt-fish, caviar, &c. Tver has been repeatedly ravaged by fire and plague. P. (1849), 14,142.

TVERTZA, a river, Russia, issues from a small lake in gov. Tver, flows first circuitously N.N.E., then E.S.E. to Tver, within which it joins 1. bank Volga, after a course of about 120 m. It has been rendered of great navigable importance by the construction of the canal of Vishnei-Volotchok, which connects it with the Msta, and thus gives an uninterrupted communication between the Volga and the Neva.

TWARDAGORA, a tn. Prussia. See **FESTENBERG**.

TWEED, a beautiful river, Scotland, rises in S. of co. Peebles; flows N.E. to the town of Peebles, then E. to Melrose, afterwards E. by N., passing Kelso and Coldstream, from which it proceeds N.N.E., and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. Area basin, about 1870 sq. m. Its principal tributaries are the Ettrick, Gala, Leader, Teviot, Till, and Adder. The salmon-fisheries of the river are of very considerable value and importance. Entire length, including windings, upwards of 100 m. It is not navigable for any distance from the sea.

TWEEDDALE, the co. of Peebles (*which see*).

TWEEDMOUTH, a vil. and par. England, in a detached part of the co. Durham, on r. bank Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a suburb, and with which it is connected by a stone-bridge. It has a neat church, two Presbyterian chapels, and a large iron-foundry. Area of par., 5140 ac. Pop. 5714.

TWEEDSMUIR, par. Scot. Peebles; 8 m. by 8 m. P. 220.

TWELLO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. N.E. Arnhem, a large good-looking place, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1193.

TWELVE-PINN, a group of mountains, Ireland. See **BINABOLA**.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a dist. British India, presid. and prov. Bengal; lat. 21° 55' to 22° 48' N.; lon. 88° 6' to 88° 43' E.; extending from the Sunderbunds on the S. to the dist. Naddea on the N.; separated on the W. by the Hooghly river from the dists. Hooghly and Midnapoor, and on the E. by another arm of the Ganges from the dist. Jessore. Area, 1186 sq. m. The whole surface is a dead level. Almost every description of Asiatic, with some European products flourish. Cocoa nuts and oil, ginger, turmeric, yams, hemp, honey, wax, hides, horns, skins, and a few of the Indian staples are the main articles of the trade, which is chiefly conducted at Calcutta, that city, with its suburbs, being inclosed on the E. by this district. Many of the inhabitants are native Christians, and here are numerous Protestant and some R.

Catholic schools. Alipore, the cap., is a suburb of Calcutta. The cantonments of Dum-dum and Barrackpore are in the 'Twenty-four Pargannahs,' or cantons, which, however, now consist of only eighteen, six having been transferred to other districts. Pop., exclusive of Calcutta, 288,000.

TWERTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 971 ac. P. 2953.

TWICKENHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, l. bank Thames, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone-bridge. Pope, the poet, resided here. The village itself has nothing attractive about it, but the vicinity is beautified by numerous fine villas and pleasure-grounds. Area of par., 2249 ac. Pop. 6254.

TWINEHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1908 ac. Pop. 343.

TWINELL (Sr.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 1358 ac. P. 210.

TWINING, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3155 ac. P. 1011.

TWINSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 1008 ac. Pop. 207.

TWISS, a maritime co. of W. Australia, 50 m. long E. to W., and about 30 m. broad; traversed N. to S. by two mountain-branches, that subsequently unite in the Darling range. A large portion of the W. part of the county consists of open forest-land of a sandy character.

TWITCHEN, par. Eng. Devon; 2918 ac. Pop. 203.

TWO SICILIES (KINGDOM OF). See NAPLES.

TWOFOLD BAY, New S. Wales, 230 m. S.W. Sydney, and 30 m. N. Cape Howe; lat. 37° 5' S.; lon. 150° E. It is a good harbour, and possesses excellent anchorage. On its shores are Boyd Town and Eden. It is the general place of call for the steamers regularly plying along the coast, between Sydney and all the settlements to the S., both in Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

TWOMILEBORRIS, par. Irel. Tipperary; 11,940 ac. Pop. 2361.

TWORKAU, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.S.E. Oppeln; with a church, chapel, and saw and flour mills. P. 1071.

TWYCROSS, par. Eng. Leicester; 1350 ac. Pop. 305.

TWYFORD, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Berks, on the Great Western railway, which has here a station, 8 m. S.W. Maidenhead. It is a large and well-built place; with an Independent chapel, an hospital, and large silk-mills; and is memorable for the battle fought in 1688 between the adherents of James II. and the Prince of Orange.

TWYFORD, four pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 2420 ac. Pop. 526.—2, Norfolk; 529 ac. Pop. 84.—3, Bucks; 4110 ac. Pop. 848.—4, Hants; 4219 ac. Pop. 1272.

TWYNHOLM, par. Scot. Kirkcud; 9 m. by 2. P. 782.

TWYNWELL, par. Eng. Northampton; 1400 ac. P. 298.

TYBEIN, or TYBAIN [Italian, *Duino*], a seaport tn. Austria, Illyria. 2 m. from Trieste, with a small harbour. It was once walled, and otherwise fortified, but is now of little importance.

TYCOCKTOW, an isl. China, prov. Quangtung, in Canton river, at the entrance of the Bocca-Tigris. It is about 8 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

TYDD, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*St. Giles*), Cambridge; 4991 ac. Pop. 932.—2, (*St. Mary*), Lincoln; 4845 ac. P. 1107.

TYDWEILIOG, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 2241 ac. P. 456.

TYFARNHAM, par. Irel. Westmeath; 1819 ac. P. 252.

TYKOCZYN, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Narew, in the midst of marshes, 18 m. W.N.W. Bialystok. It is tolerably well built, with well-paved streets; has three churches, a convent, school, and a trade in corn. Pop. (1841), 4931.

TYLDESLEY, or TYLDESLEY-CUM-SHACKLELEY, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 10 m. W.N.W. Manchester; with a handsome church, two Methodist chapels; manufactures of cotton goods, both by hand-weaving and power-looms; and several large spinning-mills, which employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 4718.

TYNAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 12,455 ac. Pop. 3086.

TYNAN, par. Irel. Armagh; 17,046 ac. Pop. 7302.

TYNE, a river, Scotland, rises in the Soutra Hills, in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, enters co. Haddington; flows E.N.E., passing through the town of that name, and after a course of about 30 m., falls into the German Ocean, 3 m. N.E. Dunbar.

TYNE (Tine), two rivers, England, called respectively the S. and N. Tyne. The S. Tyne rises in the most E. corner of Cumberland, and flows N. to within 3 m. or 4 m. of Halt-whistle, when it takes an E. direction, and having been joined near Hexham by the N. Tyne, the united stream passes Newcastle, and falls into the sea between S. Shields and Tyne-

month. The whole course of the river, taking the S. branch, is about 80 m. The N. Tyne rises on the S.W. border of Northumberland, near Carter-Fell, whence it flows S.E. and S.S.E., till it falls into the S. Tyne, a little above Hexham. These rivers flow through a country of mountain-heaths and barren uncultivated wastes.

TYNEHAM, par. Eng. Dorset; 2915 ac. Pop. 276.

TYNEMOUTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, and on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, in the immediate vicinity of North Shields, of which it may almost be considered a continuation. It consists chiefly of two parallel streets; one of them spacious, and containing several handsome houses; and has an elegant cruciform church, with a tower terminating in a spire; a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a harbour, in the form of a basin, inclosed by a rocky amphitheatre; a chalybeate-spring; manufactures of ropes, a weekly market, and four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Tynemouth, having both baths and a fine sandy beach, is much frequented for sea-bathing. It is supposed to have had a Roman station on the peninsula now occupied by its picturesque old castle, which, rising abruptly from the river, has a most striking and imposing appearance, and is also rich in historical recollections. Area, 7222 ac. Pop. (1851), 30,524.

TYNRON, par. Scot. Dumfries; 12 m. by 3 m. P. 482.

TYPINSAN, the most E. and largest isl. of the Madjicosemah group, between Formosa and the Loo-choo Archipelago; lat. (E. point) 24° 43' N.; lon. 125° 29' E. (n.) Length, 20 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m. It is surrounded by a dangerous reef on the N. and N.W.

TYRANA, a city, European Turkey, Albania, 15 m. N. by W. El-Bassan. It is a wretched place, but is celebrated for its beautiful mosques and spacious market-places.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Illyria*.)

TYRE, or SUR, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, near the N.W. frontiers of Palestine, on a peninsula in the Levant, 100 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem. It is entered from the mainland across a sandy tract, and contains a considerable number of houses, a few of which are of respectable appearance, while the great majority are mean and unsubstantial. The population is supposed to amount nearly to 5000, composed of about equal numbers of Christians and Muslims, with a small sprinkling of Turks and other orthodox Mussulmans. This paltry town, with a harbour so shallow as to admit only fishing-boats, is all that now stands to represent the magnificence of ancient Tyre, 'the crowning city, whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers the honourable of the earth' (Isa. xxiii. 8; Ezek. xxvii.). The only monuments of any extent are the ruins of the old cathedral, and two large pillars of red granite once incorporated with it, though probably belonging originally to a much more ancient building, but the chief interest of the place is in its desolateness, by which several scriptural prophecies have been most exactly and circumstantially fulfilled.

TYRELLA, par. Irel. Down; 1999 ac. Pop. 762.

TYRIA, or TIREH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 44 m. S.E. Smyrna, on an acclivity of Mount Tmolus. Numerous mosques, with their minarets and cupolas, interspersed with fine trees, unite to give Tyria an appearance of wealth and importance which it does not possess. It is supposed to occupy the site of ancient Tyrinthio.

TYRIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 10 m. by 4½ m. P. 2830.

TYRINGHAM-WITH-FILGRAVE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1736 ac. Pop. 188.

TYRNAU, a walled tn. Hungary, co. and 27 m. N.E. Pressburg, in a fertile plain on the little river Trnawa. It has a Protestant, a Greek non-united, and nine R. Catholic churches; a lyceum, gymnasium, high school, house of invalids, an infirmary, with a lunatic asylum attached; an Ursuline nunnery, a military school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 5830.

TYROL, or TIROL, with VORARLBERG, a prov. Austrian dominions, on the S.W. frontiers of Germany; lat. 45° 40' to 47° 41' N.; lon. 9° 30' to 12° 30' E.; the W. portion, to the sources of the Stanz, forming Vorarlberg, and the E. portion Tyrol proper. It is bounded, N. by Lake Constance and Bavaria, E. Salzburg and Illyria, S.E. and S. Austrian Italy, and W. Switzerland and the principality of Liechtenstein; greatest length, from Lake Constance to the extre-

mity of the Pusterthal, 165 m.; greatest breadth, S.W. to N.W., 157 m.; area, 8365 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous throughout, and in regard to magnificence of scenery is second only to Switzerland, of which it may be regarded as a continuation. The Alps, entering it from Switzerland, stretch across it W. to E. in three nearly parallel chains. The loftiest of these is the Rhetian Alps, which, occupying the centre, divide the country into a N. and S. portion. In this chain are situated Mount Ortler, the culminating point of the Austrian Empire, 12,820 ft.; and the Gross-Glockner, 12,560 ft. The second parallel chain, situated in the N., not far from the frontier, forms the Tyrolese or German Alps; and the third chain, to which the name of the Trent Alps is sometimes given, bends round from the Lake of Garda, and continues E. till it becomes linked with the Carnic Alps. All these chains descend very abruptly on the S. side, and form short lateral valleys, but on their N. sides generally descend gradually by parallel terraces, the spaces between which are occupied by long longitudinal valleys. Many of the summits are capped with perpetual snow; and glaciers, to the number of 80, covering in all a space of about 130 geo. sq. m., descend into the valleys to the level of about 4000 ft. The most remarkable of these glaciers are the Oesthal, Sulden, Flöiten, and Dux. Notwithstanding the height of the chains, the Tyrol has several of the lowest passes in the Alps. The celebrated Brenner Pass is little more than 4000 ft. above sea-level. The other principal passes are the Malsersheide, Timblich, Arlberg, Schlossberg, Achen Pass, and the pass near San Pellegrino. The loftiest of all the passes is the Stilsfer or Wormserjoch. The prevailing rock in these mountains is granite, which usually forms the crest of the chain. On the opposite sides of it there is generally a considerable difference of geological structure. On the S. slopes primitive schists and limestones overlie the granite; and on the N. slope the rocks are almost entirely calcareous. At lower elevations a greater variety of rocks appears, and in some localities, of which the Fassathal is the most remarkable example, almost all the great formations of Europe may be seen in miniature. The principal chains mentioned above form three principal valleys—the Inntal, Etschtal or Adige valley, and Pusterthal. Into these a vast number of minor valleys open, and thus, though no proper plains occur, large portions of the surface become flat enough to be placed under regular culture.

The drainage is divided between the basins of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po. The first, forming part of the N.W. boundary, is confined to that locality, and receives only the waters of the Vorarlberg, in part directly, and in part by the Ill and the Bregenzer, the latter through the medium of the Lake of Constance. A much larger share of drainage is received by the Danube, whose important tributary the Inn, traversing the celebrated valley of that name, inclosed on the S. by the Rhetian, and on the N. by the Tyrolese Alps, receives from both chains, but especially from the former, numerous torrents and streams, fed by perpetual snow and glaciers. Another large supply sent to the Danube proceeds from the S. side of the Rhetian Alps, where the waters of the E. part of the Pusterthal, and of a number of lateral valleys, go to augment the Drave. The Adriatic receives its share chiefly through the Etsch or Adige. None of these rivers, except the Inn, are of navigable importance; but their effect on the scenery may be estimated from the fact that they form above 150 large waterfalls. The largest lakes, the Idrio, Garda, and Constance, being situated on the frontiers, belong less to the Tyrol than to other countries. The others, though very numerous and picturesque, are of limited extent, the largest being the Achen and Plan. There are 123 mineral-springs, though comparatively few have acquired much celebrity. The best known are the Mitterbad, Rabbi, Pejo, Innichen, Altrax, Schaldersbad, Reutte, Comano, and Carano.

The climate is generally healthy, but differs much on the opposite sides of the Alps. In the N., and more especially in the lateral valleys, it is severe, but still not so much so as in the W., where the greatest degree of cold is felt; in the S. it becomes much milder, and almost Italian. At Innsbruck, 1700 ft. above sea-level, the mean annual temperature is 49°; at Botzen, 690 ft. above sea-level, it is 55° 30'. The annual fall of rain is very nearly equal both in the N. and S., and averages about 26 inches.

About one-third of the whole surface is unavailable for any economical purpose, being occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than another third is occupied by forests, many of them composed of magnificent timber. The remaining third includes large tracts of commons—mostly in a state of nature, though capable of cultivation—meadows, gardens, vineyards, and arable lands. The commons and meadows are employed in rearing cattle, which in all the higher districts forms the principal occupation. The most numerous stock are sheep and goats. In the gardens and orchards vast quantities of the finest fruits are grown. The vine also succeeds well, particularly in the circles of Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo, where it occupies a large extent of surface, and produces several wines of excellent quality. Other objects of subsidiary culture are olives and mulberries; the former to a very limited extent, but the latter so generally in the circle of Roveredo as to form one of the most common and lucrative sources of employment. After deducting all the land appropriated as above described, there still remains nearly 500,000 ac. under ordinary culture. From the minute subdivision of property, farms are generally small, and the operations of husbandry are conducted with little skill; but the spirit of industry is untiring, and a large amount of produce is obtained, though it fails to meet the consumption. The principal crops are maize, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sumach are also largely grown. The minerals, which once formed the chief source of wealth, are less productive than formerly, but are still worked extensively. The most important are iron and salt; but both gold and silver are obtained in small quantities, and also copper and lead. The only other minerals deserving of notice are marble, gypsum, whetstones, ochre, and coal.

The manufactures of the Tyrol are more numerous than important. The first place belongs to the spinning and weaving of silk, which has its principal localities in Roveredo, Botzen, and Trent. The next in order is metal-ware, which is made in a variety of forms; of which the most deserving of notice are the brass manufactures of Achenrain and Lienz, which are largely exported; articles in copper, iron, shovels, wire, nails, and scythes. Another manufacture in which the Tyrolese display considerable ingenuity is that of articles in wood, many of which are carried into other countries by the makers or their children, and form a lucrative branch of traffic. Lace and embroidery and glove-making employ a great many persons regularly, and fill up the spare hours of many others. The transit trade, owing to the many easy passes through the Alps which the Tyrol presents, is of considerable importance. On the other hand, the general trade is very limited, and consists chiefly in salt, dried fruit, cheese, wine, iron, timber, fat cattle, and several of the above articles of manufacture.

There are few countries in which the devotional feeling is so strong, and though it may be often disfigured by superstition, it has doubtless mainly contributed to the formation of that simple, pure, manly, and independent character for which the Tyrolese are remarkably distinguished. For administrative purposes Tyrol is divided into seven circles—Vorarlberg, Inst or Oberinntal, Schwatz or Unterinntal, Bruneck or Pusterthal, Botzen, Trent, and Roveredo. The capital is Innsbruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient Rhetia, and, after a long and noble struggle to maintain its independence, was converted into a Roman province. It suffered much from the inroads of the northern barbarians, and at a later period was governed by counts, who continued in possession till 1254, when the line becoming extinct, the Count of Goritz succeeded. His heirs governed till 1363, when the succession opened to a female, who ceded it to the Archduke of Austria. It has since remained in the possession of that family, with the exception of a short period in the beginning of the present century, when, with that contempt for national feelings which Napoleon so often displayed, it was handed over to the Bavarians. The Tyrolese spurned the yoke, and struggled nobly for their independence, repeatedly defeating large armies with very inferior forces. The efforts made by the Tyrolese patriots during this contest, furnish one of the brightest pages in the history of freedom; while the atrocious murder of Andrew Hofer, one of the noblest of the band, is one of the darkest spots in the annals of oppression. Pop. (1850), 859,706.

TYROL [Latin, *Teriols*], a vil. Tyrol, circle Botzen, l. bank Adige; with a parish church, a castle, a fine old chapel, an infirmary, and poorhouse. Pop. 900.

TYRONE, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, bounded, N. by co. Londonderry, E. Lough Neagh and co. Armagh, S. Monaghan and Fermanagh, W. Fermanagh and Donegal; greatest length, 46 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 806,295 ac., of which 450,286 ac. are arable. The surface is hilly, rising into mountains in the N. and S., and declining to a level towards Lough Neagh; the plain adjacent to which is occupied by tertiary formations, consisting of beds of white, brown, and greenish-blue clay, alternating with white and gray sand. The old red sandstone, and formations of the limestone group, occupy large portions of the other parts of the county. Coal, fit for domestic purposes, is found near Lough Neagh, and indications of lead, coal, and iron are frequent in the hilly districts. But, although the surface is in many places, especially on the N. and W., rough and mountainous, there is a large extent of fertile land in the county, particularly in the plain of Omagh, where the soil is of a light friable nature. In 1851 there were 273,125 ac. under crop; including oats, 149,763 ac.; wheat, 7994 ac.; potatoes, 39,937 ac.; turnips, 16,150 ac.; and flax, 18,908 ac. Agriculture generally is in a backward state, but in the fertile parts is practised on improved principles. Young cattle are reared in the hilly and mountainous districts, but the breeds both of these and sheep are inferior. The manufactures are linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and coarse earthenware. The county is divided into four baronies, and contains 46 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament—two for the county, and one for the borough of Dungannon. Principal towns—Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Pop. (1851), 255,819.

TYRSOE, par. Eng. Warwick; 4710 ac. Pop. 1049.

TYSMIENICA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 7 m. E.S.E. Stanislawow, on the Bystrzyca. It contains a R. Catholic, a Greek united, and an Armenian church; has manu-

factures of morocco-leather; and a trade in wax, hides, and horses. Many of the inhabitants are Armenians. Pop. 2900.

TYSNAESOE, an isl. off W. coast, Norway, between the Strande-fjord and the Hardanger-fjord, and only separated by a narrow channel from the S. coast of S. Bergenhus; greatest length, N. to S., 15 m.; mean breadth, about 6 m. It is very irregular in shape, and has very rugged coasts.

TYSSA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, about 9 m. from Tetschen; with a church, a school, and three mills. Many of the inhabitants during winter employ themselves in making buttons, buckles, clasps, spoons, knife-handles, and other articles of metal-ware. Pop. 1456.

TYTHBY, par. Eng. Notts; 3610 ac. Pop. 811.

TYTHEGSTON, par. Wales, Glamor.; 2871 ac. P. 1152.

TYTHERINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 2100 ac. Pop. 465.—2, Wilts; 1650 ac. Pop. 93.

TYTHERLEY, two pars. England, Hants.:—1, (East); 1560 ac. Pop. 399.—2, (West); 2270 ac. Pop. 447.

TYTHERTON-KELWAS, par. Eng. Wilts; 140 ac. P. 15.

TYWARDRETH, a vil. and par. England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel; with a parish church, a chapel of ease, and a Wesleyan chapel. Area, 3252 ac. Pop. 3287.

TZANA, or ZANA, a lake, Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

TZARITZIN, or ZARITZYN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 210 m. S.S.W. Saratov, cap. circle, at the confluence of the Zaritzna with the Volga. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and otherwise fortified; and has two churches, a trade in cattle and fruit, a fishery, and celebrated mineral-springs. P. 2800.

TZARSKOE-SELO, a tn. Russia. See SOPHIA (St.).

TZERINA, a tn. and port, Cyprus. See CERINA.

TZINTZOUTZAN, a tn. Mexico, dep. Mechoacan, 20 n. S.W. Valladolid; with some remains of ancient architecture, and originally capital of the Indian kingdom of Mechoacan. Pop. 2000.

TZYPA, or TZIPA, a river, Siberia, rises in the Vitim steppe, gov. Irkutsk; flows E.N.E., expanding into Lake Baunt, and after a course of about 250 m., joins l. bank Vitim.

U.

[For articles not found in *U*, look under *Oo* and *Ou*.]

UBA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the Parahibuna; with a church. Manioc, coffee, and sugar are grown in the vicinity.

UBACH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle; with a church, and a trade in swine. Pop. 1316.

UBAHI, a river, Brazil. See IVAHI.

UBAHY, a river, Bolivia. See MAGDALENA.

UBATUBA, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, N. shore, bay of same name, 125 m. S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It has two churches, and a small harbour, at which there is a large export to Rio-de-Janeiro of coffee, tobacco, manioc, flour, rice, sugar, rum, haricots, bacon, and timber. Pop. (dist.), 6000.

UBAYE, a river, France, rises in the Alps, in the N.E. extremity of dep. Basses-Alpes; flows first S.S.E., then W.N.W., and after a course of about 50 m., joins l. bank Durance at Saulze, on the frontiers of dep. Hautes-Alpes.

UBBESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1212 ac. Pop. 208.

UBEDA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Jaen, r. bank Guadalquivir. Of its ancient fortifications there remain numerous towers, with 10 gates, and some portions of the wall, all in a very dilapidated state. This place was built by the Moors with the materials of the Roman Betula, now *Ubeda-la-Vieja*, and its whole aspect is still Moorish. It has an unfinished townhouse, with a good façade; a prison, a small theatre, a bull-ring, granary, shambles, fish-market, and several fountains and promenades, numerous churches, of which the most remarkable are St. Michael's, once a mosque, transformed into a Corinthian temple; and St. Salvador's, a handsome and beautifully enriched Corinthian edifice. There were nine monasteries in Ubeda, which have been all turned to secular purposes; and five nunneries, three of which still retain their

original destination. The educational establishments consist of a college, in which Latin is the principal thing taught; and various public and private schools. There are several benevolent institutions, among them a founding hospital, an asylum for old men, and an hospital for the sick. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture, the manufactures being confined to agricultural implements, common linen and woollen stuffs, hats, coarse earthenware, with some flour and fulling mills. Ubeda was taken by Alonso VIII., eight days after the victory of Las-Navas-de-Tolosa, and the conqueror, in writing to Innocent III., stated that it then contained 70,000 Moors, of whom many were put to death, and the rest made slaves to build convents in Spain, and the city razed to the ground. The infidels, however, returned and rebuilt it, but it was taken again by St. Ferdinand in 1239. Pop. 13,086.

UBERAVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near r. bank Uberaya-Falso. It has a church, and a considerable trade in manioc, millet, rice, cotton, cattle, and swine. Pop. (dist.), 6000.

ÜBERLINGEN, a tn. Baden. See UEBERLINGEN.

UBES (St.), a tn. Portugal. See SETUBAL.

UBLEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1811 ac. Pop. 294.

UBOLDO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, 3 m. from Saronno. It is well-built; has two churches, a charitable endowment; and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1778.

UBRIQUE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 52 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. It has generally steep and uneven streets; a parish church, townhouse, two primary schools, two oratories, a hermitage in the suppressed convent of Capuchins; a few looms for ordinary cloths and coarse frieze, and four tanneries. Pop. 5349.

UCAYLE, or **PARO**, a large river, Peru, one of the chief affluents of the Amazon. All the rivers which rise in the S. section of the Peruvian Andes unite in this stream, the most S. of its branches being the Apurimac. The Ucayle, which assumes this name only from the junction of the Paro and Pisuqui, at lat. 8° 30' S.; lon. 73° 47' W., flows N. by N.E., and falls into the Amazon about 20 m. above San-Joaquim-de-Omaguas, or about lat. 4° 26' S.; lon. 72° 32' W. The whole course of the Ucayle, measured from the sources of the Apurimac to the Amazon, exceeds 1000 m. It is navigable for large vessels as high as Sarayacu, a distance of about 100 m. from its mouth.

UCCLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels; with a very handsome church, several cotton-mills, linen manufactures, bleachfields, distilleries, paper and mills, and a model establishment for the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms. The beer of Uccle is excellent, and forms a considerable article of trade. P. 5226.

UCHTE, a vil. Hanover, Oberhoya, cap. bail, 16 m. S.W. Nienburg. It has several well-frequented fairs. P. 1200.

UCKERMÜNDE, or **UECKERMÜNDE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circle, at the mouth of the Ucker, in the Klein-Haff. It has a court of justice and several public offices, a parish church, a castle in ruins, a courthouse, and poorhouse, building-yards, a fishery, and two mills. Pop. 3575.

UCKFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, on a height, 8 m. N.N.E. Lewes. It contains a number of good houses; and has a parish church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a free grammar-school, and a workhouse. Area, 1717 ac. Pop. 1590.

UCLES, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, 50 m. S.E. Madrid, at the skirt of a steep hill crowned by the once magnificent convent belonging to the order of Santiago, the church of which is one of the finest in Spain. It has a townhouse, prison, small hospital, granary, two primary schools, a church, two other suppressed convents, and four hermitages. The French under Victor here routed Vanegas, January 13, 1809, with 10,000 Spanish troops. Pop. 1368.

UDDEVALLA, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 45 m. N. Gottenburg, on a small stream at the head of the Haftens-fjord. It is an ancient but clean and well-built place, though the houses are chiefly of wood; and has a handsome stone-church, an infirmary, and hospital; manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and refined sugar, dye-works, and a trade in wood and iron. About 2 m. S. is Gustafsberg, which attracts many visitors in summer, both by the beauty of its site and its mineral-springs. Pop. 3917.

UDDINGSTON, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow, on a branch of the Caledonian railway; inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving, in agriculture, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements of all kinds.

UDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch; well built, with a large market-place, a church, several schools, and six cattle and horse fairs. Pop. 1710.

UDENHOUT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch; with two churches, a school, and some trade in cutting and sawing timber. Pop. (agricultural), 2084.

UDEPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, territory and 160 m. S. Gwalior, at the foot of a remarkable conical hill. It formerly had a fort. Extensive ruins indicate its former importance.

UDIMORE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2221 ac. Pop. 455.

UDINE, or **UDIGE** (Latin, *Utinum*), a tn. Austrian Italy, cap. of deleg. Friuli, gov. and 60 m. N.E. Venice, in an extensive plain on the canal of La Roja, between the Torre and Cormare. It forms a kind of double town—an outer, surrounded by walls, and an inner, also surrounded by walls and wet-ditches; and was once defended by a castle occupying a commanding height near its centre, but now converted into a house of correction. It is entered by six gates, and consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets lined with arcades. The principal square, however, is spacious, and is adorned with a fine pillar by Camollì, intended to commemorate the peace of Campo-Formio. Immediately below the castle is a fine promenade, laid out in planted alleys, and containing a large pond with an island; and in the vicinity, approached by an avenue of stately plane-trees, is the Campo-Santo, which, from the taste displayed in its arrangements,

and the number and elegance of its monuments, ranks as one of the finest cemeteries in Europe. The ecclesiastical edifices include 12 parish churches, and numerous chapels, but the only one particularly deserving of notice is the cathedral, distinguished by its marble-pillars, carvings, and pictures. The other public buildings and establishments are the episcopal palace, theatre, courthouse, the guardhouse, surmounted by a tower; the lyceum, gymnasium, and several elementary schools. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, and woollen goods, copper and earthen ware, hats, and paper; and there are several liqueur-distilleries, and numerous flour-mills. Udine is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of justice and several important public offices. Pop. 26,700.

UDINSK, two places, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk:—1, (*Vercheni*), A tn., cap. circle, at the confluence of the Uda and Selenga, 130 m. E.S.E. Irkutsk. It has a number of well-built houses, a small fort, three churches, a Buddhist temple; and a considerable trade with China, particularly in seal-skins obtained from Lake Baikal. Pop. (1853), 3687.—2, (*Nijnei*), A tn., cap. circle, on a flat traversed by the Great Uda, 280 m. N.W. Irkutsk. It has a church, and a considerable transit trade; and rears a great many cattle. Pop. (1853), 2228.

UDIPU, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, 3 m. from the sea, and 39 m. N.N.W. Mangalore; lat. 13° 25' N.; lon. 74° 48' E.

UDNY, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 16 sq. m. Pop. 1513.

UDVARD, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 16 m. N. by E. Komorn; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3189.

UDVARHELY-SZEKELY. See **OBERHELIEN**.

UDVARY, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 20 m. from Potosy; with a Protestant church, and a trade in cane and agricultural produce. Pop. 2878.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 9 m. from Szathmar-Nemethi; with two churches. Pop. 1169.—3, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and about 25 m. from Tolna; with two churches, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 935.

UEA, an isl., S. Pacific. See **BRITANNIA**.

UEBERLINGEN, or **ÜBERLINGEN**, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail, N.E. shore of an arm of the lake, and 8 m. N.N.W. the town of Constance; surrounded by dilapidated walls. It contains many handsome antique houses, five churches, a townhouse, library of 15,000 volumes, a superior burgher-school, a large hospital, and a mineral-spring, with a bathing-establishment; and has manufactures of tobacco and wax, a bleachfield, several mills, and a small harbour, with some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2400.

UEBERSDORF, or **UEBERSTORFF**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. N.E. Fribourg; with a handsome church. Pop. 1033.

UEBERWASSER, a vil. and par. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and near Münster; with a R. Catholic church, a poorhouse, and house of refuge for children. Pop. 1612.

UEDEM, a walled tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and N.W. Düsseldorf; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 1376.

UEHFELD, or **UHFELD**, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 21 m. N.W. Nürnberg; with a castle, a church, and a synagogue; a mill, and a trade in hops. Pop. 1012.

UELZEN, a walled tn. Hanover, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. It has a court of justice, a church, and several hospitals; manufactures of tobacco, chicory, and starch; tile-works, a brewery, distillery, and fishery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3081.

UERDINGEN, or **ÖRDINGEN**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, l. bank Rhine. It has a church, and superior burgher-school; manufactures of linen, hats, sugar, leather, and earthenware; a cotton-mill, some shipping, and a trade in coal. Pop. 2885.

UESLINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 4 m. N.W. Frauenfeld, r. bank Thur, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a church and school. Pop. 1198.

UETERSEN, or **ÜTERSTEN**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Pinnaue, between the Geest and Marsch, 15 m. N.W. Altona. It has several industrial establishments, including boat-building yards; and a considerable trade in corn and peat. Pop. 3400.

UETIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Zürich, near E. shore, Lake of Zürich; with a church; some silk and cotton manufactures, and two vitriol-works. Pop. 1080.

UFA, or **OUFA**, a tn. Russia, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Belaia, at the confluence of the Ufa, 735 m. E. by N. Moscow. It is defended by a citadel; is the see of a bishop, and has several important courts and offices, some very indifferent, and a number of handsome and regular streets; seven churches, two monasteries, a theological seminary, one stone and two wooden mosques, a topographical school fitted to accommodate 1000 pupils; considerable manufactures; a trade in corn and cattle, and several annual fairs. Pop. (1849), 12,900.

UFA, or **OUFA**, a river, Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises on the W. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows circuitously W.N.W. to Krasno-Oufinsk, in gov. Perm, then S.S.W., again entering Orenburg, and joins r. bank Belaia at the town of Ufa; total course, 380 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Biserta; and on the left, the Ai and Jourzen.

UFFCULME, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, about 5 m. N.E. Collumpton; with a parish church, Baptist and Independent chapels, a free grammar-school; and manufactures of flannels. Area of par., 6122 ac. Pop. 2093.

UFFENHEIM, a walled tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Gottach, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.W. Anspach. It has a court of justice, two Protestant churches, a castle, Latin school, and hospital; tanneries, several mills, and a trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 1648.

UFFINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Berks, on the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, 4 m. S.S.E. Faringdon; with a handsome parish church, an endowed free school, and Uffington castle, a large encampment on a hill above the village, supposed to have been originally formed by the Britons, and afterwards occupied by the Romans. Area of par., 6650 ac. Pop. 1170.

UFFINGTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Rutland; 3996 ac. Pop. 573.—2, Salop; 2110 ac. Pop. 209.

UFFORD, two pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 2320 ac. Pop. 297.—2, Suffolk; 1156 ac. Pop. 729.

UFTON, two pars. Eng.—1, Warwick; 1920 ac. P. 195.—2, (Newel), Berks; 2080 ac. Pop. 421.

UGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Devon; 8659 ac. Pop. 1863.

UGENTO [anc. *Ucentum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 15 m. S.E. Gallipoli; the see of a bishop, with a cathedral, a monastery, a nunnery, and an ecclesiastical seminary. P. 1350.

UGGESHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1473 ac. Pop. 293.

UGGIANO, two places, Naples:—1, (*della Chiesa*), A tn., prov. Otranto, 23 m. S.E. Lecce. Pop. 1517.—2, (*Monte-fusco*), A tn., prov. Otranto, E.S.E. Taranto. Pop. 500.

UGIJAR, a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Granada, on the Ugijar. Most of the houses are two stories, and solidly built, with elegant façades; and the streets are even and well paved. It has a townhouse, prison, college for primary and advanced education, with chairs of Latin and philosophy, besides a primary school for poor children, and an academy for girls; an hospital, and Gothic parish church. Soft soap, glazed earthenware, roof and paving tiles, hempen shoes, common linens, and brandy are made; and there are eight flour and several oil mills; but the main occupation is agriculture. Pop. 3002.

UGINE, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, r. bank Arly, 18 m. S.E. Annecy. It is poorly built, but has several interesting antiquities, the remains of an ancient castle; and a considerable transit trade, and important fairs for cattle and mules. Pop. 2944.

UGLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 2038 ac. Pop. 450.

UGLIAN, an isl. Adriatic, on the Dalmatian coast, opposite to Zara, and immediately N.N.W. of the island of Pasman, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It forms a comparatively long and narrow belt, stretching N.N.W. for about 10 m., with an average breadth of not more than 2 m. It is not fertile.

UGLITCH, a tn. Russia. See **UGLITCH**.

UGOCS, a co. Hungary, bounded, N. and N.W. by co. Beregh, S.W. and S. Szathmar, and E. and N.E. Marmaros; area, 363 geo. sq. m. Though one of the smallest of the Hungarian counties, it is one of the most interesting, both from the beauty of its scenery, and the fertility of its soil. In the N. and E. it is covered by branches of the Carpathians, but in the S. and W. is flat or undulating. The principal river is the Theiss, which, in traversing it, forms a number of islands. The mountainous districts are heavily wooded, both with hardwood and pine; and the arable lands produce abun-

dant crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans and pease, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The wine produced is only of tolerable quality. The minerals include coal. Nagy-Szölös is the cap. P. 47,700.

UGOD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Veszprim, 4 m. from Papa; with a church, mineral-springs, limekilns; and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1623.

UGRA, or **OUGRA**, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Kaluga; flows N.W., enters gov. Smolensk, turns suddenly N.E., then S.E., re-enters gov. Kaluga, and joins l. bank Okna about 9 m. above the town of Kaluga; total course, above 200 m.

UGRA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 20 m. from Grösswardein; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1286.

UGRINOVEZE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship and 32 m. S.E. Peterwardein; with two Greek churches. P. 1647.

UHERSKI-ZSROV, a vil. Hungary. See **ZSIR-MAGYAR**.

UHRFAHR, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, on the Drave, opposite to Lienz, with which it communicates by a long wooden bridge. It has a parish church, and an hospital. Pop. 2589.

UI, or **OUI**, two rivers, Asiatic Russia:—1, Rises in gov. Orenburg; flows E. past Troitsk, and after a course of about 200 m., joins l. bank Tobol near Fort Ust-Uiskaia.—2, Rises in gov. Tobolsk; flows W., and after a course of about 120 m., joins r. bank Irtysh, 15 m. below Tara.

UIG, par. Scot. Ross; 24 m. by 10 m. Pop. 3209.

UIST (NORTH and SOUTH), two isls. and pars. Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness:—1, *N. Uist*, 16 m. long, by 4 m. to 13 m. broad; bounded, N. by the Sound of Harris, and E. by the Little Minch, separating it from isl. Skye; has a range of hills along the E. coast, mostly composed of gneiss, rising gradually from the N. to the S., and varying in height from 300 ft. to above 700 ft. These are intersected by inlets of the sea, forming safe and commodious harbours. Within this range of hills, towards the W., is a large extent of soft, deep, barren moor, intersected in every direction by freshwater lakes of several miles in length. In the W. part lie most of the cultivated grounds, rendered fertile by the drifting of shell-sand from the shores of the Atlantic. Here, in favourable seasons, rich pastures of white and red clover appear, and luxuriant crops of barley or bere are obtained, and, under proper management, grain crops of every description. Sheep, black cattle, and horses are reared. Pop. 3918.—2, *S. Uist*, separated from N. Uist by the island of Benbecula; it is 20 m. long, with an average breadth of about 7 m. The W. side is low, flat, and sandy; and the E. mountainous, hilly, and mossy. The highest peak is about 2500 ft. above sea-level. The rocks consist of gneiss, coarse granite, and hornblende. Some mica-slate is seen in a few places. Some of these hills contain good pasture for black cattle, horses, and sheep; and the moss, extending from their bases to the arable part of the parish, is generally deep, and furnishes excellent peat for fuel. There are numerous lakes, the largest of which is about 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad. All of them abound with fish. In general the soil is light and sandy, but in some places a black loam, and in others moss. The crops are barley, bere, oats, rye, potatoes, and turnips. Black cattle and sheep are reared. Pop. (South Uist), 6173.

UITENHAGE, a tn. Cape Colony, cap. div. of same name, l. bank Zwartkops, 400 m. E. Cape Town. It stands among extensive gardens, well planted with fruit-trees; and has spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles, a handsome Dutch church with a tower, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, and a Mahometan mosque. Pop. about 2700.—The division, bounded, W. by divs. George and Beaufort, N. Graaf-Reinet, E. Somerset and Albany, and S. the Indian Ocean, is about 130 m. long from E. to W., by 90 m. broad; contains several mountain-ranges with lofty peaks, one of which attains the height of 5400 ft.; is watered by the Kromme, Gamtoos, Zwartkops, Sunday, and Bushmans; possesses the harbour of Port Elizabeth, near the S.W. extremity of Algoa Bay; is supposed to be rich in minerals, particularly copper and lead; and though more pastoral than arable, has tracts of fine corn-land, especially along the coast. Pop. roughly estimated at 10,000.

UITGEEST, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, about 12 m. N.W. Amsterdam, in the midst of gardens, flower-fields, and nurseries. It has a townhouse, two churches, a school, and an orphan hospital. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the culture of flowers, tulips, hyacinths, &c. Pop. 1075.

UITHUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Groningen; well built, with three churches, an elegant school, and two hospitals. Pop. (agricultural), 2523.

UITHUIZERMEEDEN, or **UITHUISTERMEEDEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Groningen; with a church and three schools. Pop. (agricultural), 2202.

UJ-BECSE, or **TURKISH-BECSE**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Torontal, l. bank Theiss; with an extensive trade in fruit. Pop. 3920.

UJEST, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.E. Oppeln, r. bank Kłodnitz; with a court of justice, two churches, a chapel, a synagogue, an hospital, a castle; manufactures of linen and hats, and four mills. Pop. 2312.

UJFALU, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (*Bast.*) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 12 m. from Illok; with two churches. Pop. 2273.—2, (*Beretyo.*) A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Beretyo, about 20 m. from Grösswardein; with a handsome Protestant church. Pop. 4720.—3, (*Pech.*) A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Saros, on the Torissá, about 9 m. from Eperies; with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, several chateaux, saw and flour mills. Pop. 1654.—4, (*Somos.*) A vil. Hither Danube, co. Neograd; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1198.

UJLAK, a market tn. Austria. See **ILLOK**.

UJLAK, several places, Hungary:—1, A market tn. Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. from Neutra; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of rosoglio, a brewery, and several mills. Pop. 1410.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, Banat and 6 m. from Temesvar; with a Greek church. Pop. 1168.—3, (*Bodzas.*) A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 3 m. from Velejte; with a Greek and a Protestant church, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1172.—4, (*Sarkocz.*) A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 9 m. from Aranyos-Megyes; with two churches. Pop. 1264.—5, (*Tisza.*) A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Ugocsa, on the Theiss, 10 m. from Nagy-Szöllös; with three churches, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1434.

ULCEBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1; 2220 ac. Pop. 191.—2; 3790 ac. Pop. 950.

ULCOMBE, par. Eng. Kent; 3529 ac. Pop. 638.

ULDALE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5500 ac. Pop. 383.

ULEA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Murcia, near the Segura. It is tolerably well built; has a parish church, courthouse, and primary school; and a trade in oranges, lemons, and other fruit. Pop. 1181.

ULEÄ, or **ULEO**, a river, Russia, Finland, issues from the N.W. extremity of a lake of same name, or as it is usually called, Uleä-trask; flows N.W., and after a course of about 80 m., falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near Uleåborg. Before reaching its mouth it divides into four branches, and forms several cat-racts.—The LAKE, remarkable for the irregularity of its shape, is about 40 m. long, by 25 m. broad, though it scarcely admits of being measured as a whole, being not so much one lake, as a series of lakes connected by narrow channels.

ULEÅBORG, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, cap. circle, on a peninsula, at the mouth of the Uleä in the Gulf of Bothnia, 381 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. It is built almost entirely of wood, but with considerable regularity; and has a church, townhouse, hospital, building-yards, and a considerable trade in wood, tar, pitch, butter, and dried fish. The harbour is almost silted up. The salmon-fishery in the Uleä is very productive. There is a mineral-spring in the vicinity; and on an island at a short distance stands the old castle of Uleåborg, built in 1590. Pop. 6000.

ULEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1492 ac. Pop. 1327.

ULITEA, an isl. Pacific Ocean. See **RAIATEA**.

ULLAPOOL, a vil. N.W. coast, Scotland, co. Cromarty (part of), on the N.E. shore, Loch Broom. It stands on a fine terraced promontory, between the loch and the Achall; and from the sea-beach to the summit it exhibits several parallel lines of houses, most of them white-washed and slated or tiled. The harbour is spacious, and easily accessible to vessels of large burden, which can approach the quay.

ULLARD, par. Irel. Carlow and Kilkenny; 5847 ac. Pop. 1681.

ULLDECONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 14 m. S. Tortosa; with a townhouse, two primary endowed schools, two churches, a chapel, and numerous flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4617.

ULLERSDORF, several places, Austria:—1, (*Gross.*) A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a church, a castle, a school, and a bathing-establishment. Pop. 2114.—2, (*Neu.* or *Loosina-Nova.*) A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz, near Goldenstein; with a church, glass-works, two bleachfields, and two mills. Pop. 819.—3, (*Nieder.*) A vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz; with a church, an oil, a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1067.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet, England, co. Leicester, a station on the Midland railway, 3 m. N.W. Lutterworth; with Baptist and Independent chapels, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 592.

ULLID, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2249 ac. Pop. 577.

ULLINGSWICK, par. Eng. Hereford; 1245 ac. P. 356.

ULLOA, or **ULUA**, a river, Central America, Honduras; flows first N.W., then N., and after a course of about 160 m., falls into the Gulf of Honduras. It is partly navigable by vessels of 200 tons.

ULLSWATER, or **ULLES-WATER**, a picturesque lake, England, between cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland, about 9 m. long, and varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m.; depth, 210 ft. It occupies the upper part of the valley of the Eamont, which is contracted between high lands, and receives the drainage of the loftiest part of the mountain-region.

ULM, a tn. Württemberg, cap. circle Danube, 45 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart, l. bank Danube, here crossed by one, and on both sides of the Blau, here crossed by five bridges. It is one of the fortresses of the Germanic Confederation, and is a place of considerable strength, being provided with important defences on both sides of the Danube. It is an old place, and though irregularly built, with narrow winding streets, has a number of houses interesting from their antiquity. It has a court of law and several important public offices, a cathedral, a large and lofty structure in the old Gothic style; two



THE TOWNHALL, ULM. - From Proust's Sketches in Flanders and Germany.

other churches, both handsome; a palace, in which one of the princes of Württemberg resides; a deanery, townhouse, gymnasium, theatre, barracks, industrial and other schools, an hospital, town-library, and several benevolent endowments; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, paper, brassware, matches, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes; bleachfields, dye-works, vinegar-works, tile-works, limekilns; and an important trade, including, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, corn, wood, seeds, wine, and iron-ware. Ulm is advantageously situated, and was long an imperial free-town, during which it became so wealthy that its gold was proverbially said to rule the world. Unfortunately it forms an important military position, and hence, the possession of it having been

keenly contested in every great European war, its prosperity has been seriously injured. As a Germanic fortress, it is garrisoned during peace by Wirtemberg and Bavarian troops, and a body of Austrian artillery. In time of war one-third of the force is Austrian. Pop. 13,468.

ULM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, N.N.E. Offenbourg; with a church, and in its vicinity the ruins of the old castle of Ullenberg. Pop. 1476.

ULMBACH, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanau, near Salzmünster, on a stream of same name; with a parish church. Pop. 1282.

ULRICEHAMN, a tn. Sweden, län and 57 m. S.E. Wenersborg, at the N. extremity of Lake Asunda, in a mountainous district amidst romantic scenery. It has a considerable trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. 1642.

ULSTER, a prov. Ireland, occupying the N. part of the island; lat. 53° 46' to 55° 26' N.; lon. 5° 24' to 8° 45' W. It comprehends the nine counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone; total area, 5,475,438 ac., of which 3,407,539 ac. are estimated to be arable. It is extremely mountainous both in its N. and S. parts, with a comparatively level district intervening; the latter occupying considerable portions of the cos. Down, Armagh, and Tyrone. The highest summits are in the co. Donegal, where some are above 2000 ft. high. The coasts are deeply indented with spacious lagoons and bays, the principal of which are Donegal Bay, Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, Belfast Lough, Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and, in part, Carlingford Bay, between the cos. Down and Louth, the one in Ulster, the other in Leinster. Numerous smaller inlets indent the coast of Donegal, which is extremely rugged. On the N. coast of Antrim are the basaltic rocks known as the Giant's Causeway. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It contains the large lakes Neagh and Erne. It is the chief seat of the linen and other manufactures of Ireland. Pop. 2,004,289.

ULTING, par. Eng. Essex; 1147 ac. Pop. 166.

ULU-IGRUZ, a river, Turkestan. See **IGRUZ**.

ULULA-DEL-CAMPO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 30 m. from Almería, on a gentle height; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1600.

ULVA, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyre, separated from W. coast of isl. Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Ulva. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and nearly 2 m. broad; has a bold and rocky coast, in some places rising by successive ledges to an elevation of nearly 1300 ft. from sea-level; and in many places exhibiting beautiful ranges of basaltic columns, often as regular as those of Staffa. On the S. side of the island is a cave, the entrance to which is a natural arch of 37 ft. span. The soil is generally fertile.

ULVERSTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 22 m. N.W. Lancaster, on some gentle declivities, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from that branch of Morecambe Bay called the Leven Sands or Ulverstone Sands. It has two Episcopal churches, two Dissenting chapels, and a R. Catholic chapel; a theatre, and union-workhouse; numerous schools; an atheneum, and ladies' institute, having a Dorcas institute connected with it; two cotton-mills, a coarse-paper mill, and two manufactures of check-linen. The principal articles of export are iron and copper ore, gunpowder, hoops, and baskets. Of the iron-ore upwards of 20,000 tons are shipped annually; copper-ore, 2000 tons; gunpowder, several hundred barrels. Chief imports, coals, cotton, and general merchandise. Area of par., 24,586 ac. Pop. 1623.

UMAN, or **ILUMAN**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 122 m. S. Kiev, par. circle, on the Umanka. It is surrounded by ramparts, which form an excellent promenade; has a fine castle belonging to the Polocki family, a R. Catholic and three Greek churches, a synagogue, monastery, and riding-school; and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. (1842), 7877.

UMBAGOG LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water, U. States, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, about 18 m. long, and 10 m. broad. Its outlet on the W. forms a considerable branch of the Androscoggin.

UMBALLA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 120 m. N.N.W. Delhi, 1040 ft. above sea-level, cap. district of its name. It is a large walled place, with very narrow streets. Under its walls is the encamping ground of the British troops.

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UMBRETE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Seville; with a beautiful palace and garden, belonging to the Archbishop of Seville; a granary, townhouse and prison, three primary schools, a parish church, a hermitage, which serves as a chapel of ease; and several flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1835.

UMBRIATICO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 20 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, on a steep hill, surrounded on all sides by inaccessible precipices. It is a small, ill-built place; but is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral. P. 2300.

UMEÅ, a seaport N. Sweden, cap. län, in a plain on a river of same name, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 323 m. N.N.E. Stockholm. It is regularly built, though of wood; and has a good and well-sheltered harbour, which admits vessels drawing 8 ft. as far up as the town, and at which a considerable trade is carried on in timber, iron, pitch, dairy produce, fowl, hides, fish, &c. There is a mineral-spring in the vicinity. Steamers call here in passing between Stockholm and Torné. Pop. 1409.—The river rises in the E. slope of the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, in lat. 66° N.; flows S.E., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure, a little below the town of Umeå, after a course of above 250 m. The water, which at its mouth is 14 ft. to 15 ft. deep, is only 8 ft. at Umeå. Its chief affluent is the Windel.

UMEERGHUR, or **AMEERGHUR**, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 128 m. S.E. Joodpoor. It is of considerable size, and in the centre are three temples. There is also a manufactory of chintz. Above it, on a high rock, stands a castle.

UMMENDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and W. Magdeburg; with a church, and several mills. P. 1015.

UMMERAPOORA, a tn. Burmah. See **AMRAPPOORA**.

UMMERSTADT, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, 12 m. S.S.E. Hildburghausen, on the Rodach; with two churches, a townhouse, school, a saw and bark mill. Pop. 726.

UMPQUA, a river, U. States, Oregon, which has its mouth to the N. of Cape Gregory; lat. 43° 44' N.; lon. 124° 7' 30" W. For a distance of 10 m. it admits vessels drawing not more than 12 ft. On an extensive plain, about 200 yards from the river, is Fort Umpqua, an inclosure of about 200 ft. square, with bastions at the angles. The Umpqua country yields a considerable supply of furs, chiefly small beaver.

UMRITSIR, a city, Punjab. See **AMRITSIR**.

UMSTADT, or **GROSS-UMSTADT**, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 21 m. E. Darmstadt; with two parish churches, two castles, and an hospital; and manufactures of linen and leather, tile-works, and bark and other mills. P. 2699.

UNA, several rivers, Brazil, particularly:—1, A river, prov. São-Paulo, which flows E. for 60 m., and falls into the sea by a large mouth, 40 m. N. the mouth of the Iguaçu.

—2, A river, forming the boundary between provs. Alagoas and Pernambuco. It rises in the Serra Garanhuns, flows first E., and then S.E. for 150 m., receives the Jacuiphe on its right, and falls into the ocean about 12 m. N. of the Barra-Grande. Its mouth is wide and admits barges, which ascend to the forests on its banks, and those of the Jacuiphe, and take in cargoes of excellent timber.—3, A river, prov. Bahia. It rises in the Serra d'Itaraca, forming the N. termination of the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, follows a mountainous course E. till it reaches lat. 15° S., passes the town of Olivença, and about 4 m. below falls into the ocean. It is navigable by sloops as far as Olivença.—4, A small river, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro. For about 12 m. it is navigable by canoes, and falls into the sea between Cape Buzios and the mouth of the São-João.

UNADILLA, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 85 m. W. by S. Albany, r. bank, Susquehanna; with an Episcopal church, grist and saw mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and tobacco. Pop. 2463.

UNCASTILLO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 46 m. N.N.W. Saragossa, at the confluence of the Riguel and Cardenas. It has two parish churches, three primary schools, a courthouse, and prison; flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1905.

UNDERCLIFF, a beautiful and romantic dist. England, co. Southampton, forming a comparatively narrow belt of 6 m. in length, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Wight. Immediately facing the sea are cliffs, varying in height from 60 ft. to 100 ft., and serving as an abutment to a long irregular platform,

bounded on the N. by a bold overhanging precipice, from 200 ft. to 300 ft. high. The platform to which the name of Undercliff is properly confined, is broken into a number of minor terraces, and appears to have been formed by a succession of landships, several of which, of considerable magnitude, have taken place in recent times. The soil is generally fertile; and both the beauty of the situation and the mildness of its climate, have caused it to be studded over with beautiful villas. It is much resorted to by invalids.

UNDERROOT, or ANDEROOT, the chief of the Laccadive Islands, in the shape of an ellipse, 3 m. long, by 1 m. broad; lat. 10° 48' N.; lon. 74° E. (See LACCADIVE.)

UNDY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3717 ac. Pop. 373.

UNGH, or UNGHVAR, a river, Hungary, rises in the W. Carpathians, flows circuitously S.W. past the town of Ungvár, and joins L. bank Laboreza; total course, 90 m.

UNGHVAR, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. and r. bank river of same name, in a beautiful district, 49 m. E. by S. Kaschau. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of several important public buildings; and has a handsome cathedral, a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church, a fine modern edifice, in which the county meetings are held; a theological seminary for united Greeks of the dioceses of Eperies and Munkacs, a R. Catholic gymnasium and high school; and a trade in salt, cattle, and wine, particularly the last, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 6224.—THE COUNTRY, bounded N. by Galicia, E. co. Beregh, S.E. Szabolcs, and S.W. and W. Zemplin; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 60 m.; mean breadth, about 45 m.; area, 1261 geo. sq. m., is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Carpathians, but the climate, except in their immediate vicinity, is mild, and favours the growth of the vine, and the rearing of silk-worms. Corn, hemp, and timber are abundant, and the minerals include iron and marble. The county is divided into the four markets or districts of Ungvár (the capital), Szobrantz, Kapos, and Szerednye. Pop. 110,003.

UNGSTEIN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Dürtheim; with a Protestant church. An excellent wine is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1141.

UNHOSCHT, a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, W. Prague; with a parish church, a chapel, and several mills. Pop. 1676.

UNIE, an isl. Austria, Illyria, at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Quarnero, W. of the island of Ossero. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad; and has three good harbours, and a village of same name, with a church and chapel. Pop. 220.

UNIEH, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. Samsoon. The houses are built of wood, those next the sea being erected on stone piers or pillars, and the streets are filthy and fetid. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port, though none of them exceeds 200 tons burden. The exports are cotton stuffs, fruits, and wine; the imports, corn and oil from the Crimea, coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople.

UNIONTOWN, a bor., U. States, Pennsylvania, 155 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, on Redstone Creek; with seven churches, Madison college, founded in 1825; and several schools; grist and saw mills, manufactures of leather, earthenware, and spirits, and three printing-offices. Pop. 2700.

UNITED STATES OF N. AMERICA, an immense federal republic, occupying the whole of the central portion of that continent, between lat. 24° and 49° N.; and lon. 67° and 125° W.; stretching, from E. to W., between the Atlantic and the N. Pacific Oceans, and from N. to S. between British America and the Gulf and Confederation of Mexico; greatest length, E. to W., 2900 m.; greatest breadth, 1700 m.; area, estimated at 3,260,000 sq. m., or only about 500,000 sq. m. less than the whole continent of Europe. The number of the states and territories forming the republic is (1854) 37. Their area, population (free and slave), churches, schools, exports and imports, &c., are given in the following table; with the date of their being received into the Union, those marked * being the original states:—

NAME, AREA, POPULATION, CHURCHES, &c., of the DIFFERENT STATES.

| States. | NAME, AREA, &c. | POPULATION | | | CHURCHES | | SCHOOLS | | PAUPERISM | | EXPORTS | | IMPORTS | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Area in sq. miles | Population in 1850. | No. of Inhabitants to sq. mile. | Whites | Free Coloured. | Slaves. | No. | Aggregate Accommodations. | Ordinary Expenditure, &c. | Number of Paupers. | Cost of Support. | 1852. | 1853. |
| Maine, 1820. | 30,000 | 583,188 | 19-44 | 581,813 | 1,356 | .. | 851 | 304,477 | 30,000 | 3,555 | 30,353 | \$43,564 | 218,995 | .. |
| *New Hampshire | 9,280 | 317,964 | 34-26 | 317,456 | 520 | .. | 602 | 233,592 | 16,000 | 2,184 | 81,470 | 13,891 | 16,664 | .. |
| Vermont, 1791. . | 9,056 | 314,120 | 34-68 | 313,403 | 718 | .. | 561 | 236,444 | 20,000 | 1,879 | 24,092 | 77,628 | 38,818 | .. |
| *Massachusetts | 7,840 | 994,499 | 127-49 | 985,450 | 9,064 | .. | 1,430 | 689,068 | 100,000 | 5,540 | 78,543 | 3,809,930 | 6,700,983 | .. |
| *Rhode Island | 1,306 | 147,544 | 113-97 | 143,875 | 3,670 | .. | 321 | 98,736 | 10,000 | 964 | 9,167 | 25,855 | 40,336 | .. |
| *Connecticut | 4,674 | 370,791 | 79-33 | 363,699 | 7,693 | .. | 719 | 305,249 | 28,000 | 1,744 | 12,125 | 101,235 | 78,935 | .. |
| *New York | 46,100 | 3,097,394 | 67-38 | 3,048,325 | 49,069 | .. | 4,084 | 1,896,229 | 150,000 | 12,833 | 163,467 | 17,406,891 | 36,465,861 | .. |
| *New Jersey | 8,320 | 489,555 | 58-24 | 465,513 | 23,820 | 222 | 807 | 344,933 | 18,000 | 1,578 | 18,622 | 288 | 498 | .. |
| *Pennsylvania | 46,100 | 2,311,786 | 50-25 | 2,258,465 | 53,323 | .. | 3,509 | 1,566,413 | 70,000 | 3,811 | 46,447 | 1,165,714 | 2,957,138 | .. |
| *Delaware | 2,120 | 91,535 | 43-17 | 71,169 | 18,073 | .. | 180 | 65,741 | 9,200 | 273 | 3,546 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Maryland | 9,556 | 585,835 | 63-31 | 471,943 | 74,723 | 90,348 | 909 | 390,265 | 34,000 | 2,001 | 14,334 | 1,837,937 | 1,842,997 | .. |
| *Virginia | 61,395 | 1,421,661 | 23-17 | 894,800 | 54,333 | 472,628 | 2,336 | 834,691 | 130,000 | 4,455 | 30,844 | 544,931 | 1,477,171 | .. |
| *North Carolina | 45,000 | 868,903 | 19-30 | 553,028 | 27,463 | 288,548 | 1,678 | 558,204 | 15,000 | 1,580 | 12,017 | 116,279 | 60,098 | .. |
| *South Carolina | 24,500 | 668,507 | 27-28 | 274,367 | 8,956 | 384,984 | 1,163 | 453,930 | 25,000 | 1,293 | 9,667 | 2,334,004 | 435,123 | .. |
| *Georgia | 58,000 | 905,999 | 15-62 | 521,572 | 2,931 | 381,682 | 1,723 | 612,892 | 26,000 | 854 | 5,564 | 999,816 | 94,985 | .. |
| Alabama, 1820. . | 60,752 | 771,671 | 15-21 | 426,486 | 2,993 | 342,592 | 1,335 | 388,605 | 20,000 | 315 | 3,512 | 3,477,141 | 117,676 | .. |
| Mississippi, 1817 | 47,156 | 606,555 | 12-86 | 295,715 | 280 | 309,878 | 910 | 275,479 | 20,000 | 257 | 3,826 | .. | .. | .. |
| Louisiana, 1811. | 56,423 | 517,739 | 11-15 | 255,491 | 17,462 | 244,809 | 278 | 104,080 | 10,000 | 106 | 7,961 | 9,111,777 | 2,411,545 | .. |
| Texas, 1845. | 257,321 | 212,592 | 0-59 | 154,034 | 397 | 58,161 | 164 | 54,495 | 20,000 | 4 | 88 | 142,615 | 15,678 | .. |
| Florida, 1845. . | 59,268 | 87,401 | 1-47 | 47,211 | 924 | 39,309 | 152 | 41,170 | 9,000 | 63 | 187 | 602,395 | 6,142 | .. |
| Kentucky, 1792. . | 37,680 | 982,405 | 26-67 | 761,417 | 10,007 | 210,981 | 1,818 | 672,033 | 50,000 | 777 | 11,509 | .. | 37,112 | .. |
| Tennessee, 1795. | 45,600 | 1,002,625 | 21-98 | 756,753 | 6,401 | 239,460 | 1,939 | 606,695 | 38,000 | 591 | 6,196 | .. | 61,900 | .. |
| Missouri, 1820. . | 67,380 | 682,043 | 10-12 | 692,004 | 2,618 | 87,492 | 773 | 241,139 | 22,000 | 506 | 10,648 | .. | 152,965 | .. |
| Arkansas, 1836. . | 62,199 | 209,659 | 4-01 | 162,189 | 608 | 47,100 | 185 | 39,800 | 7,000 | 67 | 1,377 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ohio, 1803. | 39,641 | 1,980,408 | 49-55 | 1,955,108 | 25,319 | .. | 3,890 | 1,447,632 | 40,000 | 1,673 | 19,050 | 70,703 | 156,443 | .. |
| Indiana, 1816. . | 33,509 | 998,416 | 29-23 | 977,628 | 10,768 | .. | 1,947 | 659,330 | 16,000 | 683 | 11,512 | .. | .. | .. |
| Illinois, 1802. . | 55,405 | 851,470 | 15-36 | 846,093 | 5,435 | .. | 1,167 | 479,078 | 25,000 | 434 | 9,043 | 10,265 | 966 | .. |
| Michigan, 1837. . | 56,343 | 397,654 | 7-07 | 386,097 | 6,557 | .. | 362 | 118,892 | 25,000 | 329 | 5,511 | 29,030 | 39,246 | .. |
| Iowa, 1846. | 59,914 | 192,214 | 3-77 | 191,879 | 335 | .. | 148 | 37,759 | 5,000 | 44 | 1,071 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin, 1848. | 63,224 | 305,191 | 5-05 | 304,758 | 633 | .. | 244 | 78,455 | 8,000 | 238 | 2,948 | .. | .. | .. |
| California, 1850. | 158,982 | .. | .. | 91,633 | 965 | .. | 23 | 9,600 | 100,000 | .. | .. | .. | 939,717 | .. |
| Minnesota, (ter.) | 83,000 | 6,077 | 0-07 | 6,038 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 | .. |
| Oregon, (ter.) . . | 341,463 | 13,293 | 0-03 | 13,088 | 206 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Mexico, (ter.) | 219,774 | 61,547 | 0-28 | 61,530 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Utah, (ter.) . . . | 187,923 | 11,350 | .. | 11,330 | 24 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nebraska, (ter.) | 136,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indian, (ter.) . . | 187,171 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northwest, (ter.) | 587,364 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dist. of Columbia | 60 | 51,687 | 861-45 | 38,027 | 9,973 | 3,687 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,801 | 10,838 | .. |
| Total. | 3,929,416 | 23,098,468 | 1851-66 | 19,553,925 | 433,543 | 3,204,347 | 36,011 | 13,849,876 | 1,166,400 | 60,353 | 590,977 | 41,931,672 | 42,589,083 | .. |

General Features.—The shores of the United States have a coast-line which is supposed to exceed 4000 m. On the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, it is generally low and shelving; on the W. it is generally bold and rocky. The indentations are

comparatively few, and of no great magnitude, but are more numerous on the E. than on the W. side. The most important on the Atlantic are Passamaquoddy, between the British province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine; Massachusetts Bay, between Capes Ann and Cod; Long Island Sound, between Long Island and Connecticut, and in connection with it the noble bay of New York; Delaware Bay, commencing between Capes May and Henlopen, and penetrating far into the interior, between the states of New Jersey and Delaware; Chesapeake Bay, commencing between Capes Charles and Henry, and then stretching N. through Virginia and Maryland for about 200 m.; Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds on the coast of N. Carolina. The Gulf of Mexico is only an immense indentation of the Atlantic, but contains no sub-indentation of any consequence. The Pacific is also deficient in bays, but possesses in that of San Francisco, on the coast of California, one of the largest and finest natural harbours in the world. The coast of the Atlantic is remarkable for the almost total absence of islands, the only one of the least consequence over a range of more than 15°, from lat. 30° to 45°, being Long Island, already mentioned; and on the coast of the Pacific, though the islands are more numerous, they are all insignificant in respect of magnitude. The mainland consists of two mountain-chains, which stretch at a comparatively short distance from the opposite coasts, and in directions nearly parallel to them, and inclose between them a vast tract, sometimes so elevated as to deserve the name of a plateau, and so sterile as to present all the character of a desert, and other times so depressed as to form a deep and level valley traversed by mighty rivers, belonging chiefly to the basin of the Mississippi, and spreading out into luxuriant prairies, rich alluvial plains, and boundless swamps, regularly laid under water. By far the loftiest and most magnificent of the two chains is that of the Rocky Mountains, which, entering from Mexico, of whose cordilleras they may be considered a continuation, stretch N. along the Pacific, at distances from it varying from 500 m. to 600 m., and are continued into British America. Within the U. States, they attain in Long's Peak or Bighorn, about lat. 40° N.; lon. 106° W., the height of 13,575 ft. They have a breadth of about 300 m., and, besides throwing off several transverse ramifications, descend, by a series of parallel ranges, of which that of the Sierra Nevada is the most elevated, towards the coast, and often give it very bold features. The E. chain, that of the Alleghenians, stretches in a similar direction along the shores of the Atlantic, nearly from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence, at a considerable distance from the shore in the S., but gradually approaching it towards the N. Though by no means destitute of magnificent scenery, the Alleghenians are much tamer than the Rocky Mountains, consisting rather of a long plateau crested with mountains and hills, than of a well-defined continuous chain, occasionally rising in Vermont and New Hampshire to the height of 5000 ft. or 6000 ft., but on an average not exceeding 3000 ft., and only in Pennsylvania and Virginia attaining a breadth of 100 m.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great plateau and valley inclosed by these two chains belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Mississippi, which is by far the largest river of the N. American continent, and, in respect both of length and magnitude, ranks high among the greatest rivers of the world. For a course of nearly 3200 m., commencing in dreary lakes and swamps to the W. of Lake Superior, it flows S.S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico. Among other large tributaries, it receives on its right bank the Missouri, which joins it after a course of more than 2500 m., and more than doubles its volume, being, though only an affluent, the recipient of streams more than 600 m. long—the Arkansas, which conveys to it waters collected during a course of 1300 m.—and the Red River, which, after flowing E. through the S. part of what has been called the great American desert, bends S.S.E., and joins it after a course of above 1000 m. The chief tributaries of its l. bank are the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, all of them diminutive compared with those of the r. bank, except the last, which, formed by two considerable streams, the Alleghany and Monongahela, flows S.W. for 945 m., receiving, among others, the Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. The country W. of the Rocky Mountains, belonging to the basin of the Pacific, is of comparatively little width, though of very great length, and hence cannot boast of many large rivers.

The most important are the Colombia, navigable for 125 m. by vessels of 300 tons; the Sacramento, which discharges itself into the Bay of San Francisco, is deserving of notice, more for its locality than for its magnitude; and the Colorado, which falls into the Gulf of California. Between the Alleghenians and the Atlantic, the principal rivers are the Connecticut, which falls into Long Island Sound; the Hudson, a magnificent stream, which, alike remarkable for its scenery and its navigable importance, flows S. for 300 m., and contributes to form the harbour of New York; the Delaware, which, after a course of 300 m., falls into the bay of that name, and is navigable by ships of the line to Philadelphia, a distance of 40 m.; the Potomac, which falls into Chesapeake Bay, and is navigable by the largest vessels to Washington, a distance, including the bay, of 200 m.; and the Savannah, which, after separating between S. Carolina and Georgia, enters Savannah Bay, and being navigable for large vessels for 17 m. to the town of Savannah, there forms an important harbour. Besides the rivers, one of the most remarkable features of the United States, but common to them and Canada, is the chain of enormous fresh-water lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which drain an area of about 90,000 sq. m., and send its waters into the St. Lawrence, after precipitating the greater part of them in an accumulated mass over the renowned falls of Niagara, between the two last-mentioned lakes. In the interior of the country the most extensive lakes are those of Lake Champlain in the N., between the states of Vermont and New York; and the Great Salt Lake, near the N. frontiers of the Mormon territory of Utah.

Geology and Minerals.—Though imperfectly explored in some of the back settlements, the geology of the United States is better known than that of many countries in Europe, owing chiefly to the liberal and enlightened measures adopted by the different states in order to obtain geological surveys, but partly also to the explorations of eminent European geologists, among whom Lyell holds the foremost place. Immense alluvial tracts occur along the Gulf of Mexico, commencing in the United States at the Rio-Grande, their S. boundary, and covering a wide belt of the state of Texas, the whole of Louisiana, considerable portions of Mississippi and Alabama, and the whole of Florida. Similar tracts, but narrower, stretch N. along the Atlantic, as far as the N.E. extremity of Long Island, but are partially interrupted by tertiary groups, which belong to the eocene or earliest period, in parts of Georgia and S. Carolina, and to the miocene, or less ancient period, in N. Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. In the same states, and more especially in the N. and W. of New Jersey, the cretaceous system is seen in isolated spots or narrow strips. The chief development of this system, however, occurs to the N. of the alluvial tracts of the Gulf of Mexico, where it forms the prevailing formation of large areas in the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. The alluvial and tertiary tracts along the Atlantic already referred to, are not followed in like manner by the cretaceous system, but by a large development of what have been called hypogene rocks, consisting of granite, gneiss, &c., which stretch N. from Alabama and the W. parts of Georgia, along the main chain and the E. slopes of the Alleghenians, become greatly narrowed in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, but afterwards widen out in Massachusetts, and then cover a large part of the N. of New York, and the whole, or almost the whole of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. From Virginia N. to Massachusetts, the granite and gneiss inclose narrow belts of new red sandstone, pierced by masses of trap. These seem to be the only spots of the United States where either new red sandstone or trap occurs. In the Alleghenians, W. of the granite and gneiss, the silurian system, forming the lowest series of sedimentary rocks, begins to be developed. It commences on the banks of the Tennessee, where it turns W. and stretches in a narrow belt, but without interruption, till it reaches the frontiers of Vermont. It belongs to the lower part of the system, and consists chiefly of what is known by the name of Trenton limestone. It is succeeded W. by narrow strips of old red sandstone and occasional belts of carboniferous limestone, giving indication of the approach of the true coal-measures. These, accordingly, immediately occur on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, and form an immense coal-field which stretches continuously from S.S.W. to N.N.E., between the

parallels of 35° and 42°, for a distance of more than 600 m. Both in the S. and N. it tapers nearly to a point, but gradually widens out from both extremities, till on the parallel of 40° it has a width of 170 m. The area of the whole field is moderately estimated at 63,000 sq. m. The coal occurs in numerous thick beds, partly bituminous and partly anthracite, is well adapted both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and is accompanied by valuable seams of iron-ore, and the limestone necessary for smelting. The old red sandstone, already mentioned as bounding this coal-field on the E., widens out so as to occupy an extensive area on the N., and is then continued S. in a narrow belt so as to form the greater part of its W. outer edge. Still farther W., chiefly in the states of Ohio and Indiana, this old red sandstone is succeeded by rocks of the silurian system, belonging, with few exceptions, to the upper series, but again appears in a very remarkable shape, forming, along with an inner belt of carboniferous limestone, an oval almost mathematically exact, and inclosing, as with a kind of outer rim, the great coal-field of Illinois. This coal-field, which consists of horizontal strata, with numerous rich seams of bituminous coal, comprehends parts of the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, and has an area not much less than that of all England. Beyond this coal-field, to the W., the rocks of the silurian system are continued into Missouri, and both there and in the N. of Arkansas are seen inclosing a large elliptical area of granite and gneiss. The extreme W. has not been explored, and the space left blank by Lyell in his geological map of the United States remains to be filled up by the investigations of future geologists. In the N., however, the geological structure is well known. The remarkable peninsula of Michigan, washed by the lake of that name on the W., and by Lakes Huron and Erie on the E., consists of three distinct formations, following each other in regular series—first, the upper silurian system, bounding it on the S. and S.E., and terminating it in the N.; next, the old red sandstone, immediately overlying the silurian rocks, bounding Lake Michigan on the E., and Lake Huron on the W., and stretching round on all sides so as to inclose a large heart-shaped nucleus; and, lastly, this nucleus itself, consisting of a thin rim of carboniferous limestone, which forms the basis of a third coal-field of small dimensions compared with the other two, but large compared with most of our European coal-fields, having a length, from N. to S., of 150 m., with a medium breadth of not less than 90 m., and thus containing an area of not less than 1200 m. To the N.W. of Lake Michigan, and to the S. and W. of Lake Superior, tracts of granite and gneiss occur, and appear to be rich in veins of copper. The large blank left in the geological map of the United States, in regard to the territories which have been newly organized or recently acquired, has begun to be filled up in the S.W. towards the shores of the Pacific, in consequence of the discovery of a vast auriferous region, which, though its limits are not yet defined, evidently covers a great area in California. As far as has yet been ascertained, this gold region appears to occupy an area from 400 m. to 500 m. long, and from 40 m. to 50 m. wide, but this area will probably widen out as the different districts of the territory are more accurately explored. The matrix of the metal is quartz, existing in the form of veins or rocky masses, embodied in granite and primitive schists. These accordingly appear to be the prevailing geological formations. As yet, however, the gold has not been found to any great extent *in situ*, and has been chiefly obtained by collecting it by various mechanical processes from the superficial debris which floods and torrents have brought down from the mountains. Besides gold, cinabar seems to be an abundant product of this remarkable district, and from its use as an amalgam for the extraction of gold, is of course greedily sought after. Other metals, as copper, lead, and iron, undoubtedly exist in the same region in quantities sufficient to yield productive returns. At the opposite extremity of the Union in the N.W., on the shores of Lake Superior, copper occurs both in rich veins, and in enormous boulders, weighing several tons, and has been actually obtained to such an extent as nearly to meet the demand of the western markets. The mines of lead in Missouri and Illinois are said to be almost inexhaustible, though apparently little has yet been done to turn them to account. The great coal-fields of the country have already been referred to, and, though of comparatively little value for domestic

purposes so long as a cheaper fuel is so easily obtained from the uncleared forests, is already worked to a considerable extent for the supply of marine steam-engines, and the smelting and working of iron. For the latter purpose, it is so extensively employed, that in Pennsylvania, the iron manufacture gives subsistence to one-tenth of the inhabitants, and in several other states forms an important interest. Salt is abundant in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and in all the N.W. states, and in the territory of Utah, the Great Salt Lake, and its valley, it is truly inexhaustible. In marble and limestone, granite, and other varieties of building-stone, roofing-slates, and potter's-clay, few countries in the world are better supplied.

Climate.—A vast country, stretching over 25° of latitude, and exhibiting all possible varieties of surface—low swampy shores, boundless alluvial plains, swelling hilly regions, elevated arid deserts, and lofty mountain-chains—must obviously possess, not one climate, but a number of climates, not only differing greatly from each other, but often exhibiting the most remarkable contrasts. The only one feature which can be said to be common to all the climates of the United States, is inconstancy. The transitions from cold to heat, and humidity to drought, take place so suddenly, and to such an extent, that even in the central states, a change of 5° in the thermometer, in the course of a few hours, is by no means uncommon. On the N. frontiers, these changes become still more marked, and, on the other hand, at the opposite extremity, are so much diminished, that the thermometer in Florida is almost stationary throughout the year, and at no time varies so as to give an annual range of more than 12°. Compared with Europe, the climate of the United States exhibits very remarkable differences. The isothermal line which passes through Belgium in lat. 51°, after crossing the Atlantic, is found at Boston in lat. 42° 30', and that which passes between Rome and Florence in lat. 43°, is found in the United States at Raleigh, in lat. 36°. In the N. of the States, between lat. 42° and 45°, nearly on the parallels of Rome, Toulon, Padua, and Bordeaux, the winter is so severe for three or four months that the snow is abundant enough for the use of sledges, and the ice of the rivers strong enough to be crossed by horses and waggons. In Philadelphia, lat. 39° 56', the mean annual temperature is 54° 9', whereas in Naples, lat. 40° 50', it is 63° 2'; in other words, the American town, which, from having a lower latitude, ought to have a higher annual temperature than the European town, is about 9° colder. The ranges of temperature are still more remarkable than the annual averages, and hence it has been said with truth, that while New York has the summer of Rome, it has the winter of Copenhagen. The prevailing winds of the United States are the N.W., S.W., and N.E. The first, blowing from frozen regions, over high mountains and plateaux, prevails in winter, and though piercingly cold, is usually dry until it reaches the shores of the Atlantic, where meeting with dense vapours, it condenses them into snow, hail, or rain. The second prevails in summer, particularly on the W. side of the Alleghenies, and in the basin of the Mississippi, where, indeed, it blows more or less at all seasons, except at the winter solstice. The third arises on the American coast, charged with the vapours collected in its course from the Arctic, and across the Atlantic Oceans, and immediately deposits them in cold dense mists or heavy showers. The average fall of rain is estimated at 37½ inches, whereas in the N.W. of Europe, it is only 31½ inches, and yet in the United States, as the showers, when they do fall, are more copious and perhaps also, more continuous, the number of rainy days is fewer. In the more elevated middle districts the climate is decidedly healthy, and instances of great longevity are of frequent occurrence, but on the low flats of the S., and the immense plains on which the great rivers are continually overflowing their banks, cutting out new channels, and forming stagnant marshes, all the diseases engendered by miasmata prevail, and indicate their presence in the quivering frames and sallow looks of the inhabitants.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—A large portion of the United States still remains in a state of nature, either because from its arid nature it never can be brought under profitable cultivation, or because the population is still too thinly scattered to be able to overtake it. On the former description of land vegetation is either altogether extinct, or produces very stunted

forms; on the latter, it is usually of the most magnificent description, being either covered by dense forests or spread out in boundless prairies of the richest verdure. Of forest-trees 140 different kinds have been counted, and of these no fewer than 80 attain an average height of 60 ft. Several of the trees are valuable not merely for their timber, but for other products, among which special notice is due to the sugar-maple. Among cultivated crops, the most important are wheat, the great staple of the western and middle states, but cultivated more or less extensively in every district; maize, equally adapted for universal culture, but most productive in the middle states of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, and Missouri; tobacco, which begins to be cultivated on the parallel of 40°, but is only considered a staple in Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee; cotton, which forms a staple in all the states from 39° S., and more especially in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee; rice, chiefly in S. Carolina; cane-sugar in Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Georgia; and maple-sugar in New York, Vermont, Ohio, and Indiana; hemp and flax in all the western and middle states, but more especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Virginia; and hay, chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The culture of the vine also has made good progress, and above 140,000 gallons of wine are produced, chiefly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. In many parts of the Union the mulberry-tree grows spontaneously, and though it has hitherto attracted little attention, might obviously be turned to good account in the production of silk. Fruits also, both of the temperate and tropical climates, grow in great variety and abundance, the N. yielding apples, pears, cherries, plums, &c.; and the S., figs, olives, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, melons, &c. The domestic animals, the same as those of Europe, have so greatly increased, that their value in 1850, was estimated at above £100,000,000 sterling. Sheep are now so numerous in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, &c., that the wool alone furnishes an important source of national wealth, and amounted in 1850, to above 52,000,000 lbs. The cattle kept for feeding cannot easily be estimated, but the produce of the dairy was ascertained in 1850, to amount to 312,000,000 lbs. butter, and 103,000,000 lbs. cheese, both made chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Immense numbers of hogs also are reared almost without expense, on the masts of the forests. Among wild animals, the first place is due to the bison, which in countless herds roams over the vast prairies to the W. of the Mississippi; the other more remarkable animals are the moose or American elk, the prong-horned antelope, the cougar or puma, the black and grisly bear, the racoon, opossum, beaver; birds in almost endless variety, including swans, wild turkeys, wild geese, wild ducks, eagles, vultures, mocking and humming birds; serpents, including the deadly rattle-snake; and alligators, which, though unknown to the N. and middle states, infest the lagoons and estuaries S. of the Carolinas.

Manufactures.—The number of inhabitants employed in these is as yet small, compared with those employed in agriculture, but, partly from the native energy of the people, and still more perhaps from the adventitious encouragement which, whether judiciously or not, has been liberally given them in the form of protecting duties, various important branches of industry have made considerable progress. That of iron has already been incidentally adverted to. In 1850, 21 states had furnaces for smelting iron, absorbed a capital estimated at £3,500,000, employed 20,448 persons, and produced 564,755 tons of pig, valued at £2,540,000. In the same year 422 establishments, 231 of them in Pennsylvania, were manufacturing malleable-iron, with a capital of £2,800,000, employing 12,978 hands, and producing 272,044 tons, valued at £3,280,000. Castings, made to a greater or less extent in all the states, except Florida and Arkansas, absorbed a capital of £3,500,000, employed 23,599 hands, and produced 322,745 tons of goods, valued at £5,000,000 sterling. The cotton manufacture, the next great branch of national industry, is carried on in seven states, but to a great extent only in five—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The capital invested (1850) was nearly £15,000,000; the hands employed, 31,151 males, and 59,136 females; and the value of the products, consisting of above 763,000,000 yards sheeting, and nearly 23,000,000 lbs. yarn and thread, estimated at rather

more than £12,000,000 sterling. In 1840, the value was only £9,000,000. The goods are seldom of a fine description, and consist chiefly of shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, and heavy domestics for negro wear. The woollen manufacture is carried on in 25 states, but to a considerable extent only in eight—Massachusetts (to the extent of nearly a third of the whole), New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Ohio. The capital invested is between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling, the number of hands, 39,252, and the value of the products above £8,600,000. Domestic looms, for the manufacture of woollens, have existed in the states from an early period, but the first large establishments were introduced only about 20 years ago. They have nearly doubled their capital, and more than doubled their products since 1840. The manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool above detailed, may be considered the staples of the United States, but there are various other important branches of industry, among which may be specified articles in wood, silk, flax, and mixed tissues, machinery, hardware, and the products of numerous tanneries, soap and candle works, distilleries and breweries, paint and dye works, glass-houses, potteries, brick-works, rope-walks, sugar-houses, and corn, saw, oil, paper, and powder mills, &c. Exclusive of the three great staples first mentioned, the value of all other manufactured goods is roughly estimated at about £175,000,000 sterling.

Trade.—This is of such enormous extent that it has already outstripped that of all the countries of the Old World, with the single exception of Great Britain. It may be viewed under the two great heads of domestic and foreign. The former includes the large traffic carried on coast-wise, up the large bays and rivers, and on the great lakes, the scarcely less important traffic of the basin of the Mississippi, chiefly by steam-boats, but partly also by rude flat-bottomed barges and even canoes, and the overland traffic between the western and the Atlantic states, consisting principally of hogs, horses, cattle, and mules. The foreign trade is shared to a greater or less extent by all the maritime states of the Union, but more especially by the four New England states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine, and next to these, by New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Among these, Massachusetts takes the foremost place, and has acquired such a pre-eminence, that though it has less than one-twenty-fifth of the population of the Union, it owns more than one-fourth of the shipping tonnage. The exports consist principally of agricultural products both vegetable and animal, including lumber and other articles obtained from the forest. Among the more important items are vegetable food, in the forms of wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, and Indian meal; and animal food, chiefly in the form of pickled pork, bacon, beef, and dried fish. But more important than all these is cotton, which alone exceeds the aggregate value of all other exports. After it may be ranked tobacco; raw, but more especially refined sugar; naval stores, including tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine; ashes, tallow, and hides, horned cattle, horses and mules, skins and furs, butter and cheese. Manufactured articles also begin to hold a high place in the list of exports. The more important are cotton goods, plain and coloured, cotton-twist, iron and articles in iron, household furniture, and other articles in wood, soap and tallow-candles, leather, raw and manufactured, hats, wearing apparel, spirits, medicinal drugs, &c. The fisheries, in addition to the dried fish already mentioned, furnish large exports of whale and other fish oil, spermaceti, whalebone, &c., and have, in fact, become one of the most important interests of the Union. In 1850, the whale-fishery pursued in all the great seas, but more especially S. of the equator, in the Atlantic for the black whale, and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans for the spermaceti whale, employed 141,017 tons of shipping, manned by 12,000 seamen, and produced 341,945 barrels whale, and 98,534 barrels sperm oil; while the cod-fishery, pursued partly off the coasts of New England, but to a much larger extent in the seas of British America, as far N. as Labrador, and E. to the great bank of Newfoundland, employed 85,646 tons of shipping. An additional 58,111 tons were, during the same year, employed in the mackerel-fishery. To the other leading exports above mentioned, that of gold in the forms both of coin and bullion must now be added. The imports, of which more than one-half enter the port of New York, consist of European manu-

factured goods of all sorts, but more especially of the finer descriptions—teas, silks, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, spirits, &c. The following table gives the imports and exports from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1852:—

UNITED STATES' IMPORTS from JULY 1, 1851, to JUNE 30, 1852.

| Articles. | Value in £sterl. |
|---|------------------|
| Gold, bullion, and specie..... | 731,613 |
| Silver, do. do..... | 369,397 |
| Ten..... | 1,457,163 |
| Coffee, cocoa, and chocolate..... | 2,907,577 |
| Sugar and molasses..... | 3,662,697 |
| Sheathing metal and felt..... | 128,508 |
| Flax-seed, garden-seed, &c..... | 146,703 |
| Articles for schools..... | 9,710 |
| Personal effects of immigrants..... | 25,236 |
| Products of U. States brought back..... | 44,299 |
| Guano..... | 29,519 |
| Wool, and woollen manufactures..... | 3,900,881 |
| Cotton, and cotton do..... | 4,057,284 |
| Linen and hemp do..... | 1,771,534 |
| Silk and mixed silk do..... | 4,721,645 |
| Clothing..... | 273,763 |
| Laces, thread, &c..... | 32,077 |
| Hair, oil, and floor cloth..... | 73,525 |
| Gunny cloth and bags..... | 165,888 |
| Mattings, Chinese, &c..... | 41,130 |
| Hats, Leghorn bonnets, &c..... | 327,269 |
| Iron, pig and bar, sheet, &c..... | 2,909,854 |
| Iron and steel ware..... | 1,417,336 |
| Steel, cast, shear, &c..... | 340,720 |
| Copper, raw and manufactured..... | 560,385 |
| Tin, do. do..... | 651,293 |
| Lead, do. do..... | 356,034 |
| Brass and pewter do..... | 311,635 |
| Articles in gold and silver, jewelry, &c..... | 101,320 |
| Clocks, watches, &c..... | 566,300 |
| Metal and other buttons..... | 107,710 |
| Glass and glassware..... | 296,311 |
| Wares, pottery, plated, japanned, &c..... | 770,506 |
| Paper, and paper articles..... | 114,480 |
| Printed books..... | 115,843 |
| Leather, and leather articles..... | 625,582 |
| Saddlery..... | 63,366 |
| Furs..... | 230,215 |
| Wood in bulk and manufactured..... | 235,952 |
| Cork..... | 31,519 |
| Marble, and marble articles..... | 35,138 |
| States..... | 91,391 |
| Bristles, brushes, and brooms..... | 91,250 |
| Umbrellas, parasols, &c..... | 12,658 |
| Raw hides and skins..... | 964,624 |
| Wines, spirits, ale, &c..... | 936,227 |
| Oil and bone of foreign fisheries..... | 170 |
| Oil, linseed, olive, &c..... | 108,614 |
| Quicksilver..... | 18,606 |
| Dye-wood..... | 74,665 |
| Fruits..... | 293,696 |
| Spices..... | 225,555 |
| Candles, soap, tallow..... | 13,193 |
| Saltpetre, soda, barilla, &c..... | 330,411 |
| Chloride of lime..... | 33,168 |
| Tobacco, raw and manufactured..... | 715,773 |
| Indigo..... | 189,473 |
| Opium..... | 25,739 |
| Paints, litharge, sugar of lead..... | 19,711 |
| Cordage, with raw materials..... | 349,868 |
| Rags..... | 155,360 |
| Salt..... | 222,427 |
| Coal..... | 81,365 |
| Bread-stuffs..... | 349,908 |
| Butter, cheese, provisions, &c..... | 35,235 |
| Potatoes..... | 23,878 |
| Fish..... | 123,777 |
| Articles not specified..... | 2,427,096 |
| Minor articles specified..... | 118,909 |
| All imports to San Francisco..... | 929,717 |
| Total..... | £12,584,066 |

UNITED STATES' EXPORTS from JULY 1, 1851, to JUNE 30, 1852.

| Articles. | Value, 1851. | Value, 1852. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dried and pickled fish..... | 96,332 | 90,602 |
| Whale and other fish oil..... | 385,490 | 249,012 |
| Whalebone..... | 137,932 | 87,335 |
| Skins and furs..... | 195,552 | 150,701 |
| Ginseng..... | 20,110 | 29,415 |
| Timber and other lumber..... | 524,731 | 578,712 |
| Oak-bark and d.e..... | 71,095 | 34,051 |
| Naval stores, tar, pitch, &c..... | 212,768 | 241,894 |
| Ashes, pot and pearl..... | 129,818 | 101,535 |
| Cattle, beef, tallow, hides..... | 337,992 | 300,086 |
| Carried forward..... | £2,111,876 | £1,864,163 |

UNITED STATES' EXPORTS—(Continued).

| Articles. | Value, 1851. | Value, 1852. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Brought forward..... | 2,111,870 | 1,864,163 |
| Butter and cheese..... | 224,930 | 155,878 |
| Hogs, pork, bacon, lard..... | 873,603 | 753,094 |
| Horses, mules, and sheep..... | 43,406 | 52,708 |
| Wool..... | 2,310,013 | 2,694,870 |
| Wheat and flour..... | 47,083 | 422,921 |
| Indian corn and meal..... | 31,134 | 66,894 |
| Rye, oats, and other grain..... | 29,160 | 12,895 |
| Rye-meal..... | 70,857 | 63,780 |
| Ship-biscuit..... | 444,185 | 494,206 |
| Rice..... | 15,863 | 23,024 |
| Potatoes..... | 14,373 | 5,727 |
| Tobacco..... | 1,843,850 | 2,006,357 |
| Snuff and tobacco..... | 228,769 | 263,324 |
| Cotton wool..... | 22,463,063 | 17,593,146 |
| Hemp..... | 5,823 | 8,730 |
| Hops..... | 2,327 | 13,803 |
| Sugar and molasses..... | 65,118 | 37,428 |
| Flax-seed..... | 1,127 | 1,127 |
| Soap, and tallow-candles..... | 121,944 | 132,011 |
| Spermaceti-candles..... | 39,183 | 28,620 |
| Leather, boots, and shoes..... | 91,768 | 85,742 |
| Morocco and other leather..... | 2,662 | 3,723 |
| Household furniture..... | 72,566 | 86,056 |
| Coaches and other carriages..... | 39,459 | 39,459 |
| Other manufactures of wood..... | 415,379 | 433,477 |
| Hats..... | 20,754 | 16,091 |
| Saddlery and trunks..... | 8,461 | 12,594 |
| Wax..... | 24,567 | 18,300 |
| Spirits from grain and molasses..... | 55,141 | 74,587 |
| Ale, porter, and cider..... | 11,595 | 9,610 |
| Linseed-oil and turpentine..... | 29,082 | 30,567 |
| Cordage..... | 10,411 | 12,581 |
| Iron, pig, bar, and nails..... | 43,130 | 23,725 |
| Castings and all iron manufactures..... | 408,009 | 437,039 |
| Gunpowder..... | 30,851 | 24,316 |
| Copper, brass, and manufactures of..... | 18,374 | 20,610 |
| Drugs..... | 70,317 | 63,770 |
| Cotton goods and yarn, &c..... | 1,443,941 | 1,334,430 |
| Flax and hemp goods..... | 1,605 | 2,724 |
| Wearing apparel..... | 242,379 | 50,016 |
| Combs, brushes, and buttons..... | 7,118 | 6,644 |
| Printing presses and types..... | 14,280 | 9,556 |
| Books and maps..... | 30,782 | 43,562 |
| Paper and stationery..... | 21,132 | 25,997 |
| Musical instruments..... | 11,140 | 13,547 |
| Paints and varnish..... | 21,967 | 17,074 |
| Vinegar..... | 3,383 | 2,440 |
| Pottery and glass ware..... | 41,706 | 42,589 |
| Gold, silver, and gold-leaf..... | 13,728 | 4,066 |
| Tin, pewter, and lead articles..... | 8,550 | 8,380 |
| Articles in marble and stone..... | 6,390 | 11,415 |
| Gold and silver coin..... | 3,613,916 | 7,487,567 |
| Artificial flowers and jewelry..... | 24,203 | 22,950 |
| Bricks and lime..... | 4,409 | 2,710 |
| Salt..... | 12,285 | 17,863 |
| Coal..... | 32,735 | 37,781 |
| Lead..... | 2,338 | 6,545 |
| Ice..... | 21,861 | 82,217 |
| Minor articles specified..... | 6,921 | 4,078 |
| Raw produce not specified..... | 233,380 | 233,155 |
| Manufactured articles, do..... | 758,668 | 575,532 |
| Total..... | £39,336,940 | £38,473,801 |

A SELECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTS WERE SENT, and from which IMPORTS WERE RECEIVED, together with their VALUES, in POUNDS STERLING, in 1852.

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|------------|------------|
| Russia..... | £16,524 | £240,096 |
| Hanse Towns..... | 1,634,282 | 1,375,391 |
| Netherlands, with Colonies..... | 640,823 | 646,078 |
| Belgium..... | 410,809 | 640,754 |
| Great Britain and Ireland..... | 18,145,541 | 25,111,985 |
| British East Indies..... | 843,068 | 130,896 |
| British West Indies..... | 206,107 | 718,418 |
| Canada..... | 917,984 | 1,343,412 |
| Other British American Colonies..... | 365,184 | 582,969 |
| Australia..... | | 41,653 |
| Other British Colonies and Possessions..... | 87,093 | 137,559 |
| France and Colonies..... | 5,191,900 | 4,902,423 |
| Spain and Colonies..... | 4,844,657 | 2,234,023 |
| Italy generally, and Sicily..... | 368,289 | 369,147 |
| Havti..... | 374,134 | 343,781 |
| Mexico..... | 329,841 | 456,986 |
| Venezuela..... | 424,373 | 156,683 |
| Brazil..... | 2,446,088 | 604,208 |
| Argentine Republic..... | 41,219 | 159,823 |
| Chili..... | 412,432 | 467,827 |
| China..... | 2,118,790 | 632,635 |

A view of the progress of the trade of the United States, from 1791 to the present time, is shown in the following table of the aggregate imports and exports, and of the tonnage employed:—

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS of the UNITED STATES, at intervals, from 1791 till 1855.

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Tonnage. |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1791..... | £10,440,000 | £ 3,803,408 | 502,146 |
| 1801..... | 32,272,703 | 18,833,185 | 1,033,319 |
| 1811..... | 10,680,000 | 12,263,366 | 1,232,502 |
| 1821..... | 12,617,145 | 12,994,876 | 1,398,958 |
| 1831..... | 20,638,327 | 16,262,116 | 1,267,847 |
| 1841..... | 25,689,235 | 24,370,860 | 2,130,744 |
| 1844..... | 21,687,007 | 23,240,000 | 2,280,095 |
| 1845..... | 23,450,913 | 23,939,321 | 2,417,002 |
| 1846..... | 24,338,359 | 23,697,703 | 2,562,685 |
| 1847..... | 29,309,127 | 31,729,724 | 2,639,046 |
| 1848..... | 30,995,585 | 30,807,387 | 3,154,042 |
| 1849..... | 29,571,488 | 29,151,164 | 3,334,015 |
| 1850..... | 35,627,663 | 27,389,383 | 3,555,454 |
| 1851..... | 43,244,986 | 45,677,602 | 3,772,439 |
| 1853..... | 42,532,656 | 41,928,325 | 4,138,441 |

In the year ending June 30, 1852, the numbers of vessels entered from foreign countries were—American, 8,964; foreign, 10,607; total, 19,571;—and cleared for foreign countries—American, 8,887; foreign, 10,438; total, 19,325.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT, AND TOTAL TONNAGE REGISTERED, OR ENROLLED AND LICENSED, IN THE UNITED STATES, in 1839, and from 1849 to 1852 inclusive.

| Years. | Vessels built. | Tonnage of vessels built. | Total Tonnage of U. States. |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1839..... | 858 | 120,988 | 2,096,478 |
| 1849..... | 1547 | 256,677 | 3,334,014 |
| 1850..... | 1360 | 272,216 | 3,535,454 |
| 1851..... | 1357 | 298,203 | 3,772,439 |
| 1852..... | 1444 | 351,493 | 4,138,440 |

Internal Communications.—The most important of these, furnished by nature herself on a most gigantic scale, in navigable rivers and lakes, have already been adverted to. To complete her work and extend it, much has already been accomplished by the hand of man, and probably more is either in actual progress or in contemplation. The canals, comparatively few in number, have an aggregate length of 6000 m., of which more than one-half is confined to the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. With the exception of the New York and Erie, the Wabash and Erie, the Miami, and the Illinois, and Michigan, which may be considered great national thoroughfares, these canals have not so much opened new lines of commerce, as contributed to the improvement of those previously existing. Nor is it likely, that, in future, their number or importance will be much increased, as the mode of communication by rail seems destined ultimately to supersede all others, and possesses peculiar facilities in the United States from various causes, among which, not the least important is the moderate cost at which the land to be occupied can be obtained. In 1852, the aggregate length of completed railroads was 12,000 m.; and of those in progress, 8000 m. In no state has the average cost exceeded £8000 per mile; whereas in France it has exceeded £21,000, and in England is not less than £35,000. Up to 1849, the length of electric telegraph actually completed was 7389 m.

Weights and Measures, Currency, &c.—The weights and measures are the same as those of Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars = about 4s. 2d. sterling, cents or hundredths, and mils or thousandths of a dollar. The currency is partly in paper and partly in specie. The former seems to absorb the far larger share of the circulation, and is by no means on a satisfactory footing. Since the charter of the bank of the United States expired, there has been no national bank, and both banking and the issue of notes are generally in the hands of joint-stock companies, incorporated by their respective states, possessed of a fixed capital, which, in too many instances, is only imaginary, and enjoying for the most part the privilege of a limited liability. The number of such banks in 1851, was 724, with 148 branches; their capital, £55,510,000; their circulation, £31,000,000; and their liabilities, £112,000,000. To meet the last, their principal resource is the repayment of loans and discounts made to the amount of £82,546,000. The amount of the specie currency cannot be ascertained. It consists of gold, silver, and

copper coins. Gold is coined in double eagles = 20 dollars, eagles = 10 dollars, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, and dollars. Silver is coined in dollars of 100 cents, half-dollars, quarters, dimes or 10 cents, half-dimes, and pieces of three cents. The only copper coins are cents and half-cents.

Government.—The Government of the United States is a federal republic, based on the constitution of 1787. This constitution was drawn and adopted by a convention, which was composed of delegates from the 13 original states, and presided over by Washington. It has been partially modified by subsequent amendments, but remains essentially the same. Each state maintains its own separate independence, and by means of a state legislature and executive, has complete management of its own peculiar affairs, but the whole States considered as a Union, has one supreme legislature, which takes the name of Congress, and consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of two members from each state, elected by its own legislature for six years, one-third of the whole body being renewable biennially. Senators must be resident in the state which chooses them, citizens of the United States of nine years' standing, and at least 30 years of age. The house of representatives consists of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states, in numbers proportioned to their population as ascertained by a decennial census. Each state appoints at least one representative. The total number of representatives, based upon the census of 1850, is 233. Representatives must be resident in their electing states, citizens of the United States of seven years' standing, and at least 25 years of age. Congress meets at least once a year, and on the 1st Monday of December, unless otherwise specially provided by law. Its leading powers are to levy taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, to coin money, declare war, raise and maintain an army and navy, &c. To secure the general control of Congress, it is provided that no state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, coin money, or make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, make any law impairing the obligation of contracts, levy duties on imports and exports, except with the consent of Congress, and for the use of the United States' treasury, keep troops or ships-of-war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power. The executive is vested in a president, chosen for four years, but re-eligible indefinitely by the ballot of an electoral college. This college is peculiarly formed. None of its members can be either a senator or representative in Congress, or in possession of any office of profit or trust under the general government. Each state in such manner as its legislature may provide, chooses as many electors as it sends senators and representatives to Congress. The president and vice-president are chosen by the majority of these electors; in the case of an equality of votes, the president is chosen by the house of representatives, and the vice-president by the senate. The only important restrictions are, that, in this, the house of representatives votes not by a majority but by states, each state having a single vote, and that the election both of president and vice-president must fall on one or other of the three candidates who received the greatest number of electoral votes. The president, who must be a native born citizen, 35 years of age, and resident in the United States for 14 years, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and has the power, in concurrence with two-thirds of the senate, to make treaties, appoint civil and military officers, levy war, conclude peace, &c. He has even a veto on the laws passed by Congress, at least until such time as the same law, when again brought under consideration, has received the assent of two-thirds of both houses. The vice-president presides in the senate, acts for him in cases of temporary disability, and, in case of death or permanent disability, succeeds him for the whole period of his office which was unexpired. The business of the executive is administered by what is called the cabinet, consisting of seven principal officers—the secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, secretary of the treasury, post-master-general, secretary of the interior, and attorney-general. Each of these has a salary of £1200 per annum, except the last, whose salary is only £800. The judicial powers of the Union are vested in a supreme court, presided over by a chief justice, and eight associate justices, and such other inferior

courts as Congress may from time to time establish. These inferior courts consist at present of circuit-courts and district-courts, the former held by a justice of the supreme court and a district-judge conjointly, and the latter by a district-judge alone. All these judges hold their office during good behaviour, and are removable only on impeachment, but in order to form a correct idea of the judicial system of the United States, it is necessary to remember that the courts now mentioned judge only in matters which fall under the category of national, and that each separate state administers justice by its own judges, many of whom owe their appointments to the suffrages of the people, and hold them only for limited periods.

Finance.—The general government derives its revenues, without direct taxation, from customs, sales of public lands, and miscellaneous sources, and has its treasury in a condition which most of the states of the Old World may well envy. In 1850, its public debt did not amount to £14,000,000 sterling. Its receipts in the same year amounted to nearly £10,000,000, and after defraying all expenditures and employing nearly £1,500,000 in the extinction of debt, left a balance in the treasury of £1,320,000.

Army and Navy.—The policy of the United States has hitherto been opposed to the maintenance of a standing army, as dangerous to freedom, and hence its regular force is only 10,317 men, including officers. For aggressive warfare, such a force is obviously insignificant, and except on such very extraordinary occasions as the late Mexican war, its prowess has not been often tested. For defensive warfare few countries are more amply provided. Not only is it strongly protected by the nature of the surface, covered with forests and swamps through which an invading force, however great, could scarcely force its way, while fronted and flanked by very inferior numbers, but the militia, composed, with some legal exceptions, of all male citizens between 18 and 45, is in respect of courage and training, inferior to no militia in the world, and has now reached the enormous number of 1,858,534. The navy, though always a favourite force with the citizens of the Union, has scarcely yet had an opportunity of proving its prowess, in what can be called a general naval engagement. When individual ships have met those of the enemy, the American seaman has seldom been found deficient, and during the last war with Great Britain, many instances occurred in which British were forced to strike to American frigates. It is but fair, however, to remind the American citizen, when pluming himself on such instances, that while the British vessels engaged in those encounters were truly frigates, the American vessels were frigates only in name, and for the most part in respect both of dimensions and equipment, were truly ships of the line. The navy consists (1853) nominally of 11 ships of the line, 12 first-class frigates, 1 second-class frigate, 20 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 4 schooners, 15 steamers, and some small craft. The actual expenditure on the navy in 1850 was £1,584,623.

People.—In 1790 the population of the United States was 3,929,827; in 1820, a period of thirty years, it had increased to 9,638,191; and in 1850, after another period of thirty years, has been found, partly, however, in consequence of the accession of new territories, to amount to 23,288,565. In regard to this population, a very marked distinction exists between the N. and the S. states. In the former, with a few exceptions, only one kind of human being is recognized, the constitution throws its shield over all, and freedom, to a degree long considered to be incompatible with the existence of any kind of government, is enjoyed by all as an inalienable birthright. In the latter a very different scene presents itself, and we see not one kind of human being, but two, easily distinguished by their features, the one being white and the other black; and, unhappily, still more remarkably distinguished by their relative positions, the one being masters and the other slaves. In judging of the social condition of the people, it is necessary to keep this distinction always in view, because the great advances in civilization, which have undoubtedly been made in the N. states, certainly cannot be recognized to the same extent in the S. states, where more than one-third of the whole population is regarded, in the eye of the law, and systematically treated as mere chattels, in the same category with horses, cattle, and hales of cotton. But subject to this deduction, it must be admitted that the great body of the people in the United States are in circumstances

of greater comfort than is common in European countries, and during the comparatively short period of their existence as a nation, have given decided proofs of great physical, intellectual, and moral energy. In regard to religion, the tendencies of an establishment have seemed to them so inconsistent with pure democracy, that they have not only rejected it, but have been careful in amending the constitution to insert a clause providing that 'Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion.' The different religious denominations thus left to depend on their own resources, have betrayed no want of activity, but have been able to diffuse themselves widely over all the states of the union, and give, not only to the larger towns, but remote and scattered villages, every appearance of being amply provided both with churches and ministers. The following table gives the names, churches, and aggregate accommodation of the different religious denominations. (See also table, p. 1138.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

| Name. | No. of Churches. | Aggregate Accommodation. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Baptist..... | 8,791 | 3,130,878 |
| Christian..... | 812 | 296,050 |
| Congregational..... | 1,674 | 795,177 |
| Dutch Reformed..... | 324 | 181,966 |
| Episcopal..... | 1,423 | 625,213 |
| Free..... | 361 | 108,605 |
| Friends..... | 714 | 282,823 |
| *German Reformed..... | 327 | 156,932 |
| Jewish..... | 31 | 16,575 |
| *Lutheran..... | 1,303 | 631,100 |
| Mennonite..... | 110 | 29,000 |
| Methodist..... | 12,467 | 4,929,333 |
| Moravian..... | 331 | 112,185 |
| Presbyterian..... | 4,584 | 2,040,816 |
| Roman Catholic..... | 1,112 | 620,950 |
| Swedenborgian..... | 15 | 5,070 |
| Unitarian..... | 52 | 35,075 |
| Unitarian..... | 619 | 218,512 |
| Unitarian..... | 243 | 137,367 |
| Universalist..... | 494 | 205,462 |
| Minor Sects..... | 345 | 115,247 |
| Total..... | 36,011 | 13,849,896 |

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

The importance of education under a government where the whole power is directly as well as virtually in the hands of the people, has long been perceived, and strenuous efforts have accordingly been made, at least in all the older states, in furtherance both of a superior and of a common primary education. The necessary expenditure is provided partly by means of 'school funds' accumulated from various sources, and partly by taxation. In 1850, the total number of colleges and schools was about 100,000; of teachers, 115,000; and of scholars, 4,000,000, or at the rate of one for every five free persons. In speaking of free persons, we are again reminded of the millions of unhappy blacks, who are not only not educated, but denied the common rights of humanity, and subjected to any treatment, however abominable, by which the greatest amount of profit can be obtained from their bones and sinews. This slave system is the plague spot of the Union, and so long as the S. states continue to carry it on, and the N. states continue to sanction and abet it, by not only recognizing the rights of the slave-owner, but lending him the full authority of their laws to recapture the poor negro who may have escaped from his chains, and send him back to his cruel bondage, humanity will shudder at the very mention of American freedom, and smile incredulously at all that may be said of the high standard of American civilization.

History.—The first English colony within the limits of the Union was settled in Virginia, in 1607. It was sent out by two merchant companies, called the London company and the Plymouth company, and consisted of only 100 individuals, who were reduced, at the end of a year, to a third of their number from disease and scarcity of food. A new colony, sent out in 1609, proved equally unfortunate, but new settlers continuing to arrive, a better footing was ultimately obtained, and a colonial assembly was for the first time convened in 1619. In 1628 a company, incorporated by royal charter, settled in Massachusetts, and laid the foundation of the colonies of New England. They consisted chiefly of Puritans, whom the persecutions of a cruel and bigoted government drove

from their homes to seek shelter in the wilds of America. Their strict religious habits and zealous assertion of their political rights, are still characteristic of their descendants. Unfortunately the conduct of these new settlers was very inconsistent. While claiming unlimited religious freedom for themselves, they denied it to others, and numerous instances of their persecuting tendencies are on record. The states of Maryland and Virginia, colonized chiefly by English Roman Catholics and royalist refugees, were remarkable for the development of an aristocratic and military spirit. The central states were of a more mixed character, having to a great extent been colonized by Dutch and Swedes, who remained in the country after it was ceded to Great Britain. Pennsylvania, colonized by the Society of Friends, long preserved much of the character of its founders, and generally observed a calm neutrality amid the commotions of its more excitable neighbours. But it is impossible to enter into a detail of the origin and progress of the different states now composing the Union. Their early history is merely that of a rising colony occasionally depressed but more generally prosperous, and seldom engaged in transactions which possess much general interest. The most remarkable events were those of the wars which Great Britain and her colonies were obliged to wage with France, and which terminated, as is well known, by the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763. No sooner was this peace concluded than the tranquillity and prosperity which it promised were rudely disturbed by a very harsh, impolitic, and almost infatuated procedure on the part of the mother country. On March 10, 1764, the British Parliament resolved that it was proper to charge certain stamp-duties on the colonies. This resolution was followed, in 1765, by an act for raising a revenue by a general stamp-duty through all the American colonies. The excitement, opposition, and violent commotions produced by this act, led to its repeal in the following year; but the conciliation thus attempted to be produced was completely defeated by a preamble, which asserted a sovereign right in the British Parliament to tax their colonies as they might find expedient. This preamble was not long allowed to remain a dead letter, for, in 1767, an act was passed imposing a duty on tea, paper, glass, and painters' colours, introduced into the colonies. The same violent opposition, and the same course of timid and irresolute, yet most obnoxious policy, were again exemplified. In 1770 all the duties were repealed except that on tea. The controversy between the mother-country and her colonies involved an important principle, the former asserting her right to tax generally, and the latter denying her right to tax for any but colonial purposes. By retaining the duty on tea, the whole ground of controversy remained as before, and consequently, as might have been foreseen, and was distinctly announced in the almost prophetic eloquence of Burke, the controversy itself raged more fiercely than ever, as if a new element of bitterness had been infused into it. The colonists closed their ports against the articles on which duty was imposed, and in 1773, when British ships loaded with tea attempted to effect a landing in the port of Boston, the inhabitants seized them and threw the cargoes into the sea. In 1775 hostilities actually commenced. A battle was fought at Lexington in Massachusetts, and was followed shortly after by another more decisive at Bunker's Hill near Boston, in both of which the British were defeated. The colonists had the wisdom or good fortune to give the chief command of their forces to the immortal Washington, and in order to furnish him with the sinews of war, bills of credit were issued to the amount of \$3,000,000. One great cause of the success of the colonists undoubtedly was the sluggish and irresolute manner in which the British carried on the war, by sending out isolated detachments of troops, to be overpowered and destroyed piecemeal as fast as they appeared. The only excuse for Britain, though a very poor one, is that she did not anticipate a very determined opposition, and almost hoped to put down her refractory colonists with as much ease as an ordinary popular outburst at home. France now threw her weight into the scale, and helped to turn it completely in favour of the revolted colonies. The British were foiled in almost every encounter, and in 1781, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, to the combined French and colonial forces under Washington and Rochambeau, virtually terminated the war. In 1783 Great Britain, after a contest which sullied her laurels,

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and had cost a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure, formally recognized the independence of the United States, which, on the establishment of tranquillity, wisely turned their attention to the improvement of their political constitution and social condition, and the development of their vast internal resources. An unhappy war arose with Great Britain in 1812, but after two years' continuance and doubtful success, was terminated in 1814 by the treaty of Ghent. Since then large additions have been made to the extent of the Union, partly by the settlement of immense territories previously purchased from France under the name of Louisiana, partly by the purchase of Florida, and the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and partly by the large conquests achieved by the rather equivocal instrumentality of a Mexican war. Her states, originally only 13 in number, are now 31. All danger of external aggression is at an end, and henceforth, if she will only be true to herself, and do one great act of tardy justice, by letting the oppressed go free, there is nothing to prevent her from occupying a foremost place among the nations of the world.—(*Fisher's Gazetteer of the United States*; Baldwin and Thomas' *Gazetteer of the United States*; Lyall's *Travels*, first and second journeys; W. F. Johnson's *Travels*; *Abstract of the Seventh Census*; Marcou's *Geological Map of the United States*; *The American Almanac*; *Hunt's Magazine*; *De Bow's Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*; *Parliamentary Papers*, &c.)

UNJA, a river, Russia, rises in gov. Vologda; flows S into gov. Kostroma, then S.S.E. and S.S.W., and joins I. bank Volga; total course, about 240 m.; principal affluents, the Viga and Neia, both on its r. bank.

UNKEL, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank Rhine; with a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle and wine. On the opposite side of the river, and stretching so far into it as partly to obstruct the navigation, and form a very rapid current, is the Unkelstein, a lofty precipice of basaltic pillars, extensively quarried for road-metal and pavement. Pop. 627.

UNKIAR-SKELESSI (Landing-place of the Emperor J), a vil. Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N.N.E. Constantinople, where there is an extensive paper-factory. A treaty was signed here between Russia and Turkey on the 26th June, 1833.

UNLINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. Riedlingen, on the Kanzaeh; with a church and old nunnery, and several breweries and mills. Pop. 1008.

UNNA, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 19 m. N.W. Arnsberg, on the Kottelbeck; with a court of law, and other public offices; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital; manufactures of pottery, tile-works, a brewery, and distillery. The extensive salt-works and salt-baths of Königsborn, supplied by brine-springs, are in the vicinity. The mysterious court or society, known by the name of the Vehmgericht, had its head-quarters here. Pop. 5573.

UNRUHSTADT, KAROE, or KARGOWA, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Posen, on the Obra. It is well built; and has a Protestant church; manufactures of cloth, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1879.

UNST, the most N. of the Shetland isls., Scotland; lat. (N. extremity) 60° 53' N.; lon. 1° 0' W.; length, 10 m.; average breadth, between 3 m. and 4 m.; area, about 36 sq. m. The shores are much indented with bays and creeks, and around the coast are numerous natural caves. The soil is, on the whole, tolerably fertile, and the pasture-grounds are mostly covered with a short tender heath, affording excellent feeding for sheep. The two principal harbours are Uyea Sound on the S., and Balta Sound on the E. Woollen stockings, and other woollen articles, are made here in considerable quantities, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and in agriculture. Pop., including isl. Uyea at its S. end, 2377.

UNSTRUT, a river, Prussia, rises in gov. Erfurt, S.E. of Heiligenstadt; flows circuitously E., and joins I. bank Saale near Naumburg; total course, about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Gera, Wipper, and Helme. In most places it is deep, and flows sluggishly.

UNSWORTH, a hamlet, England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.E. Bury; with a neat and commodious chapel of ease, several other places of worship, and an endowed school; inhabitants employed in agriculture, and in cotton-mills, print-works, and bleachfields. Pop. 826.

UNTER-BEUREN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and near Baden; with a parish church. Pop. 1148.

UNTER-GROMBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Bruchsal; with a parish church. Pop. 1600.

UNTERJESSINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near l. bank Ammer. Pop. 1328.

UNTERKOCHEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Koehler; with a parish church, a gunpowder, paper, and other mills, and extensive iron-works. Pop. 819.

UNTERMIEMINGEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Imst, not far from Silz; with a church and a school. P. 1607.

UNTERMÜNSTERTHAL, a vil. and par. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, in a valley of same name; with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1920.

UNTERRIEXINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Vaihingen; with a church, a chapel, and two castles, one of them an old feudal ruin. Pop. 1029.

UNTERSACHSENSBERG, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Voitsberg; with manufactures of articles in brass and wood, musical instruments, lace and embroidery; and a trade in wood. Pop. 1078.

UNTERSEEN, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 26 m. S.E. Bern, on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. With exception of the townhouse and castle, which are of stone, it is built entirely of wood. There are a number of saw-mills, and the principal manufacture is wooden boxes. Pop. 1110.

UNTERÜRKHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, S.E. Cannstadt, r. bank Neckar, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, a gypsum-quarry, and a trade in wine. P. 2040.

UNTERVATZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, on a mountain of the same name; with two churches. Near it are the ruins of three ancient feudal castles. Pop. 1150.

UNTERWALDEN (Latin, *Unterwaldia*; French, *Unterwald*), a central canton, Switzerland, bounded, N. by the Waldstätter-see or Lake of Luzern, W. can. Luzern, S. Bern, and E. Uri; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 25 m.; breadth, 21 m.; area, 263 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is occupied by mountains, which, in various groups and isolated masses of larger or less dimensions, intersect it in all directions, and form scenery of remarkable beauty and sublimity. The general slope is towards the N., the mountains attaining their greatest height in the S., and thence descending gradually towards the lake. Few of these mountains rise above the snow-line. The most remarkable summits are those of Mount Pilatus, which forms a kind of nucleus for all the chains of the canton; and of Mount Titlis, with his glistening crown of ice and snow. The most important rivers are the Melch and the Aa, which both flow N., and, accumulating almost all the waters of the canton, discharge them into the Lake of Luzern. This lake, about one-fourth of the area of which may belong to the canton, is by far the largest, but there are many others of considerable extent; the most deserving of notice are Lakes Sarnen and Lugern. The whole of the canton belongs to the chalk-formation, in which a great number of remarkable caverns occur. Corresponding to the two largest streams are two principal valleys of the Engelberg and Sarnen, which share the greater part of the surface between them, and are opened into laterally by a number of minor valleys. There is little flat land in which the operations of agriculture can be successfully carried on, but the soil is generally fertile, producing far up on its mountain-sides extensive forests of excellent timber, and lower down plantations of chestnuts, and great quantities of apples and pears. In some favoured spots the culture of the vine is attempted, but not with much success. The great wealth of the country is in its pastures, and the produce of the cattle which are fed upon them. The best-known division of Unterwalden is into the Nid-dem-wald and the Ob-dem-wald [Upper and Lower], the limits of which appear to have been determined by a vast forest which lies between them. The chief place of the former is Stanz—of the latter, Sarnen. The great majority of the inhabitants are R. Catholics, and speak German. The government is an extreme democracy—the legislative power being lodged in the whole of the male inhabitants of 20 years of age, who meet annually in a general assembly to make laws and appoint the principal functionaries. Unterwalden shares with Schwyz and Uri the honour of having formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. The contingent of men which it now furnishes to it is 382. Pop. (1850), 25,135.

UNTERWIESENTHAL, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. and near Wiesenenthal, l. bank Pohlphaer; with blast-furnaces and other iron-works, a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1778.

UNX (SAN-MARTIN-DE-), a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, about 25 m. from Pampeluna; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, the remains of an old castle; a flour-mill, and a trade in corn, oil, and wine. Pop. 1098.

UP-CERNE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1103 ac. Pop. 94.

UPA, or OUPA, a river, Russia, rises near the centre of gov. Tula; flows N.N.W. to the town of Tula, then W.S.W., and joins r. bank Oka on the frontiers of gov. Kaluga; total course, about 150 m.; principal affluents, the Upert, Chero-vama, Chut, Tulitza, and the Plova. It becomes navigable at Tula, and communicates with the Don by the canal of Ivanovska.

UPARAH, a vil. Hindoostan, N.W. shore, Bay of Bengal, N. Circars, 16 m. N.E. Vizagapatam. It stands in a deep bay, bounded inland by bold mountain-scenery; and is one of the most considerable fishing-stations on the coast, above 100 catamarans and several masoolah-boats being sometimes seen engaged.

UPCHURCH, par. Eng. Kent; 5138 ac. Pop. 407.

UPHALL, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 4 m. by 3 m. P. 1331.

UPHAM, par. Eng. Hants; 2852 ac. Pop. 550.

UPHAVEN, or UPAYON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3329 ac. Pop. 510.

UPHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 1697 ac. Pop. 422.

UPLEADON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1207 ac. P. 275.

UPLEATHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding). Pop. 447.

UPLOWMAN, par. Eng. Devon; 2912 ac. Pop. 386.

UPLYME, par. Eng. Devon; 3199 ac. Pop. 1032.

UPMINSTER, par. Eng. Essex; 3373 ac. Pop. 1228.

UPOLU, or OAMTOOAH, the second largest of the Navigators or Samoan Isles; lat. (Apiaharbour, N. coast) 13°48' 54" S.; lon. 174° 41' 12" W. (a). It is of irregular form, being broken into sharp peaks and hummocks, but is of no great elevation; length, E.S.E. to W.N.W., 40 m.; breadth, about 10 m. Here and there broad and fertile valleys occur, yielding coconut, plantain, breadfruit, &c., in great abundance. The island is covered with timber to the top. The shore is lined with a coral-reef, which is now and then interrupted by channels, and forms snug and convenient harbours, in two of which, Apia and Uafato, both on the N. coast, there is anchorage for large vessels. In the interior of the island is an extinct crater, in which there is a lake; the edge of the crater is 2570 ft. above sea-level, and the descent to the water inside 120 ft. The rocks of Upolu are volcanic, and consist principally of basaltic lava, in which are found augite, felspar, albite, and chrysolite. Many deep gorges occur in the island, in which there are water-falls 750 ft. in height.

UPOTTERY, par. Eng. Devon; 5830 ac. Pop. 1042.

UPPERCHURCH, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 12,903 ac. Pop. 2350.

UPPERMARK, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Dinkel. Pop. 1100.

UPPINGHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Rutland, 89 m. N.N.W. London. It has a spacious church, in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire; three Dissenting chapels, and a free grammar-school. Area of par., 1210 ac. Pop. 2068.

UPPINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 755 ac. Pop. 98.

UPSALA, a tn. Sweden, län of same name, on the Fyris, here crossed by two stone-bridges, near its confluence with the Skol, one of the N. creeks of Lake Mälär, 39 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. It is built with considerable regularity; is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of several courts and public offices; and contains two churches, one of them the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure in brick, flanked by two Gothic towers, and containing many interesting monuments, among others those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnaeus; an old castle of great historical interest; the university, founded in 1477, provided with 47 professors, and attended by 850 students; the library of 100,000 vols., occupying a handsome building, and rich in rare works and MSS., particularly the *Codex Argenteus*, a copy of the Gospels in Gothic, as translated by Bishop Ulfilas at the end of the 4th century; the palace of Gustavus Vasa, half ruinous, but partly occupied by the governor; the house in which Linnaeus lived.

the old and new botanical gardens, the museum, townhouse, senate-house, archbishop's palace, cathedral-school, academy, observatory, infirmary, &c. Besides Linnæus, the university counts among its professors who have earned an European reputation, the names of Celsius and Bergmann. Pop. 5203.

—The LÄN is bounded, N. by the Gulf of Bothnia; E. by län Stockholm; S. Lake Mälär, which separates it from län Nyköping; W. län Westerås; and N.W. Gefle; greatest length, N. to S., 85 m.; mean breadth about 32 m.; area, 1556 geo. sq. m. The coast-line, which is of limited extent, presents one fine bay, that of Lofta. The interior consists generally of undulating plains, in which numerous lakes occur, but the only stream of any importance is the Dal. In the S. the soil is fertile, and the scenery beautiful and picturesque, but the N. constitutes a bare, bleak, and in many parts barren region. The grain raised equals the home consumption. Minerals constitute one of the principal sources of wealth. Iron in particular has long been worked, and its quality cannot be surpassed. In addition to it, the only export-deserving of notice is cattle. Pop. 87,700.

UPSALA (GAMLA), or OLD UPSALA, a tn. Sweden, about 3 m. N. of the present Upsala. It is, next to Sigtuna, the most ancient residence of the Swedish kings, but is now reduced to a small village. The church has been built out of the ruins of old heathen temples, and its tower is understood to have formed part of the temple of Odin. Among the tumuli in the vicinity, are the graves of Odin, Freya, and Thor.

UPTON, 20 pars. England:—1, Huntingdon; 970 ac. Pop. 169.—2, Lincoln; 3180 ac. Pop. 577.—3, Norfolk; 1693 ac. Pop. 564.—4, Northampton; 979 ac. Pop. 42.—5, Notts; 1860 ac. Pop. 629.—6, Somerset; 3779 ac. Pop. 314.—7, (Bishop), Hereford; 3391 ac. Pop. 693.—8, (Cressett), Salop; 1603 ac. Pop. 58.—9, (cum Chalvey), Bucks; 1950 ac. Pop. 3573.—10, (Gray), Hants; 2234 ac. Pop. 423.—11, (Helions), Devon; 819 ac. Pop. 137.—12, (Lovel), Wilts; 1399 ac. Pop. 233.—13, (Magna), Salop; 3260 ac. Pop. 488.—14, (Noble), Somerset; 677 ac. Pop. 238.—15, (Parce), Salop; 732 ac. Pop. 202.—16, (Pynce), Devon; 1852 ac. Pop. 491.—17, (St. Leonard), Gloucester; 2975 ac. Pop. 1124.—18, (Scudamore), Wilts; 2503 ac. Pop. 407.—19, (Shodbury), Worcester; 1661 ac. Pop. 341.—20, (Warren), Worcester; 2600 ac. Pop. 422.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 10 m. S. Worcester, r. bank Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons. It is neatly built; and contains a market-house, a subscription-library, a handsome church, two Dissenting chapels, and a national school. Considerable quantities of cider are shipped here for various places. Area of par., 3170 ac. Pop. 2293.

UPWALTHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1245 ac. Pop. 67. UPWAY, par. Eng. Dorset; 1785 ac. Pop. 637.

UPWELL, a vil. and par. England, partly in co. Cambridge, and partly in co. Norfolk, on both sides of the Nene, 6 m. S.S.E. Wisbeach. It has a handsome parish church, with an octagonal tower and a lofty spire; a chapel of ease, Baptist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a charitable endowment. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 21,746 ac. Pop. 5377.

UPWOOD, par. Eng. Hunts; 1809 ac. Pop. 416.

URACH, a walled tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail., at the confluence of the Erms and Eltsach; with a castle, a church, seminary, and hospital; manufactures of linen and paper, dye-works, breweries, and distilleries, bark, saw, gypsum, and oil mills; and a trade in these articles, and in fruit. Pop. 2058.

URAGO-B'-OGGIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. W. Brescia, r. bank Oglio. It has a church, a castle of a quadrangular form surrounded by a fosse; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1560.

URAL, ORAL, or JAIK, a river, Russia, which rises in the Ural Mountains, in the N. of gov. Orenburg, near lat. 55° N.; flows S. past Verknei-Uralsk to Orsk, then W. through an opening in the Ural chain to Orenburg, where it turns S.W., and then S., retaining the latter direction till it reaches the N. shore of the Caspian, and enters it by several mouths, the largest of which passes close to Guriev. Its whole length is not known, but its direct length is estimated at 550 m., and its basin at 83,200 sq. m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Kizil, Tanalik, and Sakmara; and on the left, the

Sunduk, Or, Ilek, Outva, and Gratschi. Its upper course is along a channel bristling with steep and lofty rocks; its lower course is through extensive steppes and saline marshes. It abounds with fish, particularly towards its mouth, where the Ural Cossacks have extensive fisheries. The Ural is supposed by some to be the ancient Rhytmus. Its delta, already extensive, is rapidly increasing, and several of its branches, which were navigable a few years ago, are now dry and overgrown with reeds.

URAL or ORAL MOUNTAINS, a long and comparatively narrow chain, stretching nearly between N. and S., from the shores of the Sea of Kara in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 68°, to the S. frontiers of gov. Orenburg, about lat. 50°. During the whole of this extent of 18°, it forms the proper boundary between Europe and Asia. According to some geographers, the chain, instead of terminating here, may be traced much further S., along the high grounds between the Caspian Sea and Lake of Aral. The N. Ural is constituted more or less of a simple central ridge, fringed to some extent by low parallel embankments. It has not been properly examined, at least on the E. side beyond lat. 65° N., where it appears to be covered with impenetrable forests and deep morasses, still left to its wild inhabitants, Ostiaks, Voguls, or Samoyedes. Its average height is from 2000 ft. to 2500 ft., but it has many lofty rugged summits, chiefly on the E. side of the crest. Among others are the Doneshkin-Kamen, in lat. 60° 15', which is estimated at 3387 ft.; and the Kondshakofskoi-Kamen, in lat. 59° 30', estimated at 5720 ft., apparently the culminating point of the whole chain. Unlike the N., the S. Ural forms many separate longitudinal ridges, which trend S.E. and S.S.W., diverging in a fan shape from a common nucleus. Its most remarkable summits are the Taganai near Zlatoust, lat. 55° 15', 3600 ft.; and the Iremel, lat. 54° 30', 5071 ft. With the exception of the plateau of Sakmara, nearly all the S. Ural is picturesque and highly diversified, and is to a great extent a pastoral Bashkir country. The W. flank of the Ural chain is approached across a low undulating region, occupied by that immense development of the youngest rocks of the palæozoic era to which Murchison has given the name of the Permian system. Rising from beneath the Permian system, and hence geologically beneath, though here locally above it, occur in descending series, carboniferous, old red or Devonian, and silurian rocks, all occasionally full of fossils. The crest of the chain consists chiefly of chloritic, quartzose, and metamorphic palæozoic rocks, which are immediately succeeded towards the E. by rocks of igneous origin. In these igneous rocks, and the metamorphic strata in contact with them, occur all the richest mines of gold, platinum, copper, and magnetic iron, for which the chain is renowned. On the E. flank the Permian deposits are altogether wanting. Their place is occupied by low hills of older granite and other eruptive rocks, palæozoic and metamorphic deposits, covered towards their E. edges by tertiary accumulation, and detritus, in which mammoth and rhinoceros bones are mixed up with the sand and shingle of the gold-washings. The vegetable production which may be regarded as the type of the whole chain is the *Pinus cembra*, accompanied in the N. Ural by fir and birch only, but in the S. by numerous trees and plants of warmer latitudes. In the S. also are many broad valleys of remarkable fertility, with occasional belts of deep black loam, covered with splendid natural crops, and rank vegetation. The principal rivers fed by the Ural chain are the Petchora, and numerous affluents of the Obé, belonging to the Arctic Ocean; and the Kama and Ural, belonging to the Caspian.

URALSK, two places, Russia, gov. Orenburg:—1, A tn., cap. circle, r. bank Ural, 155 m. W.S.W. Orenburg. It is a large place, surrounded by palisades, and an irregular rampart; is the seat of several important offices; is entirely built of wood; and has five churches, and a considerable trade, particularly in fish taken in the Ural. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are Cossacks. P. (1849), 10,822.—2, (Verknei-Uralsk), A fortified tn., cap. circle, l. bank Ural, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 140 m. S.E. Ufa. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 370.

URAS, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. Busachi, cap. dist., 7 m. S.W. Alas. It has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2600.

URATUPPA, OURATEPEH, or URATEPEH, a tn. khanate of Bokhara, 90 m. N.E. Samarcand, and 100 m. W.S.W.

Kokan. It is surrounded by lofty walls, with a deep fosse outside; consists of straight streets lined with houses of earth; and has extensive manufactures of fine shawls, and an important trade, favoured by its position on the great thoroughfare between Bokhara and Kokan.

URBANA, a vil. and township, U. States, Ohio, on the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana, and the Mud River and Lake Erie railways, 39 m. W. Columbus. It has several churches, an academy, and courthouse; and a considerable trade. Pop. (township), 3414; (village), 2020.

URBANIA [formerly CASTEL-DURANTE], a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino-e-Pesaro, on the Metauro, 6 m. S.W. Urbino. It has a richly decorated palace, and a convent with some fine frescoes by Giulio Romano. Pop. 3700.

URBAU, or WRBOWEC, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim; with a church. Pop. 1069.

URBERACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenbach, near Offenbach; with a church. Pop. 1213.

URBINO, a tn. Papal States, one of the capitals of deleg. Urbino-e-Pesaro, on an isolated hill in the midst of bleak and desolate mountains, 45 m. W.N.W. Ancona; fortified and defended by an old castle, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several provincial courts and offices. Among the buildings deserving of notice are the ducal palace, at the time of its erection the finest edifice of the kind in Italy, and still in some respects without a rival, equally remarkable for the lightness of its proportions and the richness of its decorations, particularly arabesque carvings; the cathedral, several other churches, and the theatre, remarkable as the place where the first Italian comedy was represented. The chief manufactures are pins, needles, articles in brass, and some firearms. Urbino is the birthplace of the painter Raphael, hence called Raphael-d'-Urbino. Pop. 7000.

URBINO-E-PESARO, a deleg. Papal States, bounded, N. by deleg. Forlì and the republic of San Marino, W. by the duchy of Tuscany, S.W. and S. by deleg. Perugia, S.E. deleg. Ancona, and N.E. the Adriatic. Area, 1094 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W., from which it gradually descends N.E., all its streams, of which the principal are the Foglia, Metauro, and Cesano, taking that direction, and pursuing courses nearly parallel to each other. The highest mountains are generally bare and sterile, but those of less elevation have excellent pastures, on which vast numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are fed; the lower slopes are covered with the vine, olive, mulberry, and ordinary fruit-trees; the plains raise rich crops of corn, hemp, and flax. Much attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silk-worms. Some of the silk produced is the finest in Europe. Pop. 237,966.

URCHFONT, par. Eng. Wilts; 6873 ac. Pop. 1604.

URDA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 34 m. S.S.E. Toledo. It has a townhouse, granary, primary school, parish church, and two hermitages. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 2084.

URDENBACH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. Pop. 1077.

UREGARE, par. Irel. Limerick; 4844 ac. Pop. 1903.

URESINO, a tn. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, celebrated for its thermal medicinal waters, which are used both internally and as baths in cutaneous disorders, gout, paralysis, rheumatism, &c. The waters are pellucid, have a slight taste of sulphur, contain sulphuric and muriatic salts, and have a temperature of 200° Fah. The environs of Uresino bear striking marks of violent volcanic action.

UREXWEILER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circle and near St. Wendel. Pop. 1016.

URFAH, supposed Ur of the Chaldees. See ORFAH.

URGENJ, URGHENDJE, or ORGUNJE, two vils. khanate Khiva:—1, (New), On a canal near the Oxus, 110 m. N.E. Khiva. It contains 500 houses, and had at one time a considerable trade.—2, (Old), 67 m. N.W. Khiva.

URGLIN, par. Irel. Carlow; 3149 ac. Pop. 873.

URGANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Bergamo; with a handsome church,

an ancient castle, now occupied as a country-seat; an hospital; and a trade in corn, silk, and wood. Pop. 3563.

URGUB, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, in a deep ravine, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 29 m. W.S.W. Kaisariah or Cesarea. It consists of houses raised upon arches, built of a soft pumiceous tuff, finished with great care and neatness, and often exhibiting over the doorways and windows great patches of red and blue paint. They are generally placed on the sides of remarkable conical and pointed hills, varying from 100 ft. to 300 ft. in height, and pierced by numerous caves, supposed to have been originally occupied by nomad tribes, and still sometimes used as dwellings. From



URGUB.—From Texier, Description de l'Asie Mineure.

the nature of the site, the houses seem often to rise in terraces, the roof of one serving as a court to that above, and are approached by pathways cut zigzag in the rock. In the valley the apricot, apparently indigenous, grows in great quantities, and yields several varieties of fruit, which, though small, is very highly flavoured. The number of houses, including the castle, conspicuously situated on one of the hills, is about 3000.

URGUNDAB, a river, W. Afghanistan, which rises in the Huzareh country, about 85 m. W. by S. Ghuznee; lat. 33° N.; lon. 67° E.; whence it flows S.W., passing Kandahar, 25 m. below which it is joined by the Turnak, when it takes a W. direction for about 70 m., and falls into the Helmund, after a course of 250 m., in lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 64° 10' E. Its banks below Kandahar are thickly studded with gardens and villages for about 26 m.

URI, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 7 m. S.W. Sassari. Pop. 1039.

URI [Latin, *Urania*], a central can. Switzerland, bounded, N. by can. Schwyz, W. Unterwalden and Bern, S.W. Valais, S. Tessin, E. Grisons, and N.E. Glarus; greatest length, N. to S., 32 m.; central breadth, 19 m.; area, 422 sq. m. It is one of the most mountainous of the Swiss cantons, presenting a complete chaos of deep ravines, narrow valleys, and mountain-masses, none of which have a less elevation than 5000 ft., while the greater part are from 8000 ft. to 9000 ft., and several above 10,000 ft. The principal summits are the Galenstock, Sustenhorn, Scheerhorn, Spannörter, Windgelle, Bristenstock, Urirothstock, Muthorn, and the most famous, though not the highest of all, St. Gothard. So completely is the canton hemmed in by these mountain-chains, that the only practicable outlets from it are the pass of St. Gothard in the S., and the Lake of Luzern in the N. Between these points lies the principal valley of the canton, lofty, narrow, and precipitous, in the former direction, but widening out and spreading almost into a plain in the latter. This plain is traversed by the Reuss, which, receiving all the drainage directly, or by mountain-torrents sent down from numerous minor lateral valleys, conveys it into the lake. Only in the lowest grounds can the climate be regarded as temperate, and even there a wind, known by the name of the *fiöhn*, often comes down in fearful gusts from the S., and sometimes even rages like a hurricane for eight days in succession. This wind, though impetuous, has a low temperature, and is said to melt more snow in 24 hours than

the sun alone melts in a week. The canton is rich in natural plants; but there is little agriculture, properly so called. In the lower grounds are gardens sown with corn, rape, and hemp, or planted with potatoes and vegetables; the lower meadows also, which are remarkable for the richness of their verdure, are generally bordered with fruit-trees, while the highroads are often lined with rows of walnuts, and the sunny slopes covered with magnificent chestnuts. Uri is divided into the two principal districts of Uri and Urseren, and has Altorf for its capital. The inhabitants are almost all R. Catholics, and speak German. The government is an unmixt democracy, the whole power being both virtually, and in a great measure actually exercised by the general assembly, composed of all citizens above 20 years of age. This canton has the honour of being one of the three which first raised the standard of Swiss independence. Pop. (1850), 14,500.

URI (LAKE OF), the name sometimes given to the S.E. branch of the Waldstätter-see or Lake of Luzern, that branch lying wholly within can. Uri.

URIUPINSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, l. bank Choper, 135 m. S. by E. Tambov; and celebrated for its annual fair, which lasts three weeks, and attracts great numbers of dealers, particularly Tartars, Armenians, and Calmucks. Pop. (1850), 3196.

URK, a small isl. Holland, in the Zuider-zee, 13 m. E.S.S. Enkhuizen; with a church, a school, and a good harbour. Inhabitants engaged in fishing. Pop. 1130.

URLINGFORD, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.E. Kilkenny. It is the centre of a manufacture of coarse stuffs, flannels, and worsteds, and carries on an extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. (tn.), 2010. Area of par., 3498 ac. Pop. 3498.

URLOFFEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 7 m. N. Offenburg, on the railway from Karlsruhe to Freiburg; with a church. Pop. 1996.

URLUJAH, a ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 35 m. N.E. Makri; with remains of temples and sarcophagi.

URNÄSCH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 5 m. W.S.W. Appenzell, in a valley watered by a stream of same name. It has a church, free school, and orphan hospital; and several saw and corn mills. Pop. 2449.

URNEN (NIEDER OBER), two vils. forming a parish, Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N.N.W. Glarus. The former possesses baths, which are much frequented; and has manufactures of silk goods, and several large tanneries. Pop. 1342.

URNEY, two pars. Irel. —1, Cavan; 7482 ac. Pop. 5239.—2, Donegal and Tyrone; 22,048 ac. Pop. 9451.

URNIETA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 6 m. S. San Sebastian; with a church, a primary school, manufactures of linen and ironware, and several mills. Pop. 1107.

URQUHART, par. Scot. Elgin; 5 m. Pop. 1331.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON, par. Scot. Inverness; 30 m. by 12 m. Pop. 3280.

URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER, par. Scot. Ross; 10 m. by 34 m. Pop. 3153.

URR, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 19 m. by 6 m. P. 3363.

URRAY, par. Scot. Ross; 7 m. by 6 m. P. 2621.

URRÉA-DE-GAEN, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, l. bank Martín, 60 m. from Saragossa. It is well built; has regular and clean streets, a church, two primary schools, and a trade in corn, oil, wine, and silk. Pop. 1072.

URSANNE (St.), or St. Ursz, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. and 37 m. N.W. Bern, in a wild and rugged district on the Doubs, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It contains two churches, and has extensive tanneries; iron also is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1281.

URSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 1½ m. N.W. Ghent, neatly built; with a church, chapel, town-house, and school; a large flour-mill, and manufactures of linen fabrics, bricks, tiles, oil, &c. The butter made here is of esteemed quality. Pop. 2510.

URSEL, two places, Germany.—1, (Ober), A tn. Nassau, 10 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It has a church, and a paper, snuff, iron, copper, and other mills. Pop. 1952.—2, (Nieder), A vil. not far from the former, belonging to the free-town of Frankfurt. Pop. 869.

URSEREN, or URSERN, a valley, Switzerland, can. Uri, about 4356 ft. above sea-level, inclosed by lofty mountains,

and watered by the Reuss. It is partly cultivated, but has its chief wealth in its pastures, which are excellent.

URSERN, a vil. Switzerland. See ANDERMATT.

URSHUM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 91 m. S. Viatka, cap. circle, on the Urshumka; with a trade in corn and fur. P. 1189.

URSPRINGEN, or UERSPRINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Remlingen; with a church, a castle, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1059.

URSULA (SANTA), a vil. Canaries, N. coast, isl. Tenerife. It has a parish church, two primary schools, manufactures of R. linen, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1480.

URSWICK, par. Eng. Lancaster; 4100 ac. Pop. 891.

URUBU:—1, (or *de Cima*), A tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, r. bank São-Francisco, 120 m. N.W. Rio-de-Contas. It contains two churches and a primary school. Pop. (dist.), 1000.—2, A river Brazil, prov. Para, rises in Brazilian Guiana; flows S., and joins l. bank Amazon nearly opposite to the confluence of the Madeira.

URUBUCUARA, or URUBUQUARA, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, rises in the Serra-Velha, in Brazilian Guiana; flows S., expands into a lake of same name, on the E. shore of which the little town of Outeiro stands, issues from it, and about 20 m. below, joins l. bank Amazon.

URUCAIA, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra-da-Tabatinga, on the frontiers of prov. Goyaz, enters prov. Minas-Geraes, and flowing almost due E., and receiving the Claro on the left, and the Santa-Rita on the right, becomes navigable by canoes, and joins l. bank São-Francisco, 16 m. N. the town of São-Romão, after a total course of about 200 m.

URUCANGA, a river, Brazil, rises in the W. of prov. Santa-Catharina, and flows E. After passing a lake, with which it communicates by its l. bank, it has a depth of from 3 to 4 fathoms, but unfortunately its mouth is almost blocked up with a sandbank, on which the waves break with so much violence as to prevent the entrance of vessels.

URUCUHI, a river, Brazil, prov. Piauih, rises in the Serra-Gurupia; flows N., and joins the Parnahiba on its right, nearly opposite to the confluence of the Balcaas. It is navigable by canoes for about 80 m.

URUGUAY, a river, S. America, which rises in Brazil, in the W. slope of a cordillera, in the N. of prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, lat. 28° S.; and flows N.W. for about 100 m., entering the plains of Vicaria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas, and on the left by the Pepiri-Guaçu; now turning W. it receives on the left the Uruguay-Puita and the Albueni, and shortly after, on the right, the Repiri, which forms the N. boundary of the state of Entre-Rios. It now proceeds S.S.W., and is augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Ibicui, and the Arapihi, which separates Brazil from the Banda-Oriental. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 m., it forms the boundary between the Banda-Oriental and Entre-Rios, receiving on the right, from the latter state, the Agupahi, Mirinal, Gualoguaichu, together with numberless small streams; and on the left, from the former state, the Daiman, and last of all, the most important of its tributaries, the Negro. About 50 m. below, in lat. 34° S.; and lon. 61° 40' W., it unites with the Parana in forming the Rio-de-la-Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 800 m. It is navigated by sailing barks up to a great fall 40 m. below the Ibicui; after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas, and small canoes almost to the sources both of this affluent and of the main stream. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile but ill cultivated. The principal products are cotton and *maté*, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. The articles exported by it are chiefly hides, tallow, and honey.

URUGUAY (BANDA-ORIENTAL-DEL), a republic, S. America, bounded, N. and N.E. by Brazil; E. the Atlantic; S. the Rio-de-la-Plata; and W. the Uruguay, separating it from the united provinces of La Plata. It is of a compact shape, somewhat in the form of a cone, with a convex and almost circular base in the S. and S.E., and its apex in the N.W.; greatest length, measured from the centre of the base near Maldonado, to the apex at the mouth of the Guarey, 350 m.; greatest breadth, S.W. to N.E., 320 m.; area, estimated at 120,000 geo. sq. m. Viewed as a whole, it may be regarded as a vast undulating plain, generally flat towards the Uruguay, the Rio-de-la-Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation, which are composed

for the most part of clay-slate, gneiss, and granite, and form the water-sheds of the more important rivers; these are, the Negro, by far the largest, which, rising on the N.E. frontier, in the Sierra-Tecla, flows S.W. to its junction with the Uruguay, and divides the state into two nearly equal portions; the Guarey on the N. frontier, the Arapey, Daiman, and Queguay, all also tributaries of the Uruguay; the San Lucia and San José, which unite their streams and fall into the Rio-de-la-Plata; the Sebollati, with its numerous affluents; and the Yaguaron, the two most important feeders of the large lake of Merin, which is situated in the N.E. partly in Brazil, and after the rivers, forms the most important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is mild, frost being unknown, and the excessive summer-heats being greatly tempered by sea-breezes. The extensive plains, covered with rich turf, and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted for agriculture; but owing partly to the thinness of the population, which does not exceed 80,000, they remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense herds of horses and cattle. These are chief sources of wealth, supplying large exports of hides, skins, jerked beef, and horns. The only mineral, which has been partially worked, is copper. Administratively Uruguay is divided into nine departments. Monte-Video is the capital.

URUMIYAH, **OORMIA**, or **OURMIAH**, a tn. and lake, Persia, in the W. of prov. Azerbaijan. The town, on an extensive plain about 10 m. W. of the lake, and 65 m. S.W. Tabreez, is surrounded by a high mud-wall, and a deep moat, which, filled with stagnant water, makes the site unhealthy; and contains a number of extensive gardens and handsome houses, including those of the American Mission, which occupy two sides of an extensive inclosure, remarkably secluded, notwithstanding its situation near the centre of the city, and beautifully adorned with large trees. Urumiyah claims to be the birthplace of Zoroaster, and in the vicinity are several mounds, supposed to be the hills of the ancient fire-worshippers. The surrounding district is of surpassing fertility, and forms one vast extent of groves, orchards, vineyards, gardens, rice-grounds, and villages. Pop. of tn., about 12,000.

The LAKE, called also *Shacey*, situated 4300 ft. above sea-level, is about 80 m. long from N. to S., by 20 m. broad; and, but for a peninsula which projects from the E. more than half-way across, is of a compact and nearly rectangular shape. It is extremely shallow throughout, and particularly for 2 m. along the shore. The average depth does not exceed 2 fathoms, and the greatest depth yet found is only 4 fathoms; but its fitness for navigation is greater than this depth naturally indicates, as, in consequence of the great specific gravity of the water, from the quantity of salt which it contains, it is little affected by storms, and a vessel of 100 tons, built to ply upon it, would not, it was calculated, when loaded, draw more than 3 ft. or 4 ft. The numerous islands scattered over the bosom of the lake long remained barren and uninhabited, but the largest, called Maral, has been and others are in course of being colonized.

URUP, **OURUP**, or **COMPANY'S LAND**, one of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, N. from Iturup, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Vries. It is about 50 m. long, and 10 m. to 12 m. broad, N.E. to S.W.; lat. 45° 39' N.; lon. 149° 34' E. It is composed of lofty mountains and deep glens, covered with long rank grass and large trees. Its mineral products are copper, sulphur, and quartz.

URUPINSK, a tn. Russia. See **URUPINSKAIA**.

URURAHÍ, or **SANTA-RITA**, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the river or channel of same name, forming the outlet of Lake Cima, 16 m. from Campos. It contains a parish church, has several sugar-works and distilleries, and sends manioc-flour to Campos. Pop. 2000.

URVOLGY, a vil. Hungary. See **HERRENGRUND**.

USA, or **OUSSA**, a river, Russia, rises in N.E. of gov. Archangel, in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows circuitously S.S.E., receives the Lemva, &c., and joins I. bank Petchora at the town of Usa; total course, 200 m.

USAGRE, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Badajoz; with a handsome church, a courthouse, primary school; mines of quicksilver, of which three are actually worked; a distillery, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 1440.

USCIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, near Recco; with a parish church. Pop. 1902.

USCZ, or **USCHTZ**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and W. Bromberg, on the Netze. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a distillery, fishery, and extensive glass-works. Pop. 1047.

USEDOM, an isl. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, between the Baltic on the N., the Pomerische-Haff on the S., the Peene on the W., and the Swiene on the E. It forms a sandy tract of very irregular shape, and generally flat, though occasionally broken by low sandhills; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 33 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m. It contains several lakes well supplied with fish, is well wooded, and has some tolerable pastures, but is not well adapted for agriculture. The inhabitants are generally fishermen or sailors. Along with the adjacent island of Wollin, it forms the circle of Usedom. Its two principal towns are Usedom and Swinemünde. Pop. (1846), 31,032.

USEDOM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 40 m. N.W. Stettin, W. side the lake, and S. side the island of same name. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of two suburbs; has a court of law, a market-place, parish church, a chapel, and a fishery. P. 1504.

USERAS, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana; with a townhouse, two primary schools, a church, and brandy-distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 1900.

USH, **Uj**, or **Ouj**, a river, Russia, rises in N. of gov. Volhynia; flows E.S.E., passing Ovrutch, enters gov. Kiev, and joins r. bank Pripet, a little above its junction with the Dnieper, after a course of about 125 m.

USHAK, or **HUSIAK**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 138 m. E. by N. Smyrna. It is built of sun-dried bricks, and is noted as the place where the largest and finest carpets are made; the weaving, dyeing, &c., of which occupy most of the inhabitants.

USHANT [French, *Ouessant*; anc. *Ucantis*], an island, France, 15 m. off W. coast, dep. Finistère; greatest length, E. to W., 5 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m. It is almost entirely composed of granite, and presents a very bold and rocky coast, which is accessible only at some points. A considerable part of the surface is covered with meadows and pastures, on which horses and sheep are reared. An active fishery is carried on. Besides St. Michael, which is the chief place, there are several hamlets. The inhabitants are said to have remained idolaters till the 17th century. There is a light-house on the island; in lat. 48° 28' N.; and lon. 5° 3' W. An indecisive naval engagement was fought here, between the French and English, in 1778. Pop. (1841), 2194.

USHI, a tn. Chinese Turkestan. See **OUCHI**.

USHLAWCOED, a township, England, co. Monmouth, par. Bedwelty, including the market-town of Tredegar. Pop. 15,424.

USHNEI, a small tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, gov. Urumiyah, dist. of its name, on the rise of the mountains near the N.W. extremity of a fertile plain. It once contained 1000 houses, but now has dwindled down to 200.

USHRUFF, a tn. Persia. See **ASHRUFF**.

USINGEN, a walled tn. Nassau, cap. bail., on the Usbach, 15 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It has an appeal court, two churches, a castle, superior school, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, hosiery, and leather, a bark and a flour mill. Usingen gives name to one of the branches of the house of Nassau. Pop. 1953.

USK, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk; irregularly built, houses chiefly of stone. It has an Established church, in the Anglo-Norman style, with square embattled tower; a R. Catholic and several Dissenting chapels, a county-house of correction, a townhall, a grammar and several other schools, a mechanics' institute, and some minor charities. The salmon-fishing is actively prosecuted in the Usk. Area of par., 4956 ac. Pop. 2038.

—The river rises in Wales, on the W. frontiers of co. Brecknock; flows E. to the town of Brecknock, then S.E. by Abergavenny to Usk, then S.S.W. circuitously past Caerleon and Newport, into the estuary of the Severn, after a course of about 60 m. It is navigable to Newport.

USK, par. Irel. Kildare; 1763 ac. Pop. 722.

USKANE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 7656 ac. Pop. 1076.

USKUP [anc. *Scopi*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, cap. sanjak, on the Uskup, at its confluence with the Vardar, 112 m. N.W. Salonica. It occupies a very uneven site, and consists of nar-

row, extremely dirty streets. On a hill on its W. side is an old dilapidated castle, regularly garrisoned. Pop. about 10,000.

USLAR, a walled tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, princip. and 16 m. N.W. Göttingen, cap. bail., in a valley watered by the Ahle. It has manufactures of tobacco-pipes, iron-works, a paper and several other mills. Pop. 2118.

USMAN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 89 m. S.W. Tambov, cap. circle, on the Voronej. It contains a wooden and three stone churches, and has a considerable general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. (1851), 4611.

USMATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. from Milan, r. bank Molgora or Osio. It has a parish church, an elegant palace, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1045.

USSANA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 12 m. N. Cagliari. It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1190.

USSEAU, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, near Fenestrelle. It is poorly built; and has two small churches. Pop. 1463.

USSEGLIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin; with a handsome parish church. Pop. 2360.

USSEL, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, in a mountainous district, 25 m. N. Tulle. It was once surrounded by walls, and stood several sieges. It has a church of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college; manufactures of woollen stuffs, sailcloth, nails, and leather; and a trade in hemp, skins, linen, wax, tallow, and timber. Pop. 2879.

USSELBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1110 ac. Pop. 69.

USSORA, a river, Turkey in Europe, which rises in the N.W. of Bosnia; flows N.E., and joins l. bank Bosna a little above Doboi, after a course of about 45 m.

UST-SISOLSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 396 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circle, on the Syssola. It has a considerable trade in the furs and skins obtained in the neighbouring forests, and a much-frequented annual fair. There are salt-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5000.

USTARITZ, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 12 m. S. Bayonne, l. bank Nive. It is a long straggling place; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, nails, glass, and earthenware. Pop. 1805.

USTER, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. E.S.E. Zürich, on the Aabach. It is well built; and contains a large and handsome church, an ancient castle, and infirmary; and has two cotton-mills. Pop. 4496.

USTICA, an isl. in the Mediterranean, 33 m. off N. coast, Sicily, of which it is a dependency; lat. 38° 42' N.; lon. 13° 10' E. It is of an oval shape, about 3 m. long, by 2 m. broad; and has a mountainous surface, occupied by three hills of considerable elevation, on one of which, in the S., the fort of Falconara is built. Along the shores are coral-banks, visited by fishers from Trapani. Ustica used to be a great resort of Turkish corsairs. Pop. 3042.

USTIUNNA, USTIUSINA, or OUSTIUG-JELESPOLSKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 193 m. E. Novgorod, cap. circle, on the Mologa. It contains a church; and has a considerable trade in wood and iron, the latter obtained from extensive and rich mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2500.

USTJUG-VELIKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 230 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circle, on the Suchona, which here unites with the Jug to form the Dvina. It is the see of an archbishop, contains 23 churches, five monasteries, and several other public buildings; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, soap, candles, hosiery, ironmongery, and articles in gold and silver; an extensive trade, being a kind of central depot for various articles brought from Europe by way of Archangel, and from Siberia; and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 14,000.

USTLABINSK, a border tn. and fort, Russia, gov. Caucasus, r. bank Kuban, 100 m. W. by N. Stavropol, inhabited by the Cossacks of the Line. It is composed of thatched houses arranged in straight lines, and in the midst is a church.

USTON, a tn. France, dep. Ariège, on the Aleth, 13 m. S.E. St. Giron. It has iron-works; and in the neighbourhood are several remarkable caverns, one of which contains a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1135.

USUMASINTA, a considerable river, N. America. It is formed in Guatemala, by the junction of the Lacantun with the Rio-de-la-Pasion; lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 91° 55' W. It flows, with many circuitous windings, generally N., forms the boundary between Guatemala and the Mexican department

of Chiapas, traverses part of Tabasco, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico on the W. side of the Laguna-de-Terminos.

USURBIL, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 6 m. S.W. San Sebastian. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, a courthouse, prison, primary school, hospital, and a magnificent castle called the Casa-de-Saroe, which suffered much during the last war; and has iron-works, at which numerous anchors are made; and several flour-mills. P. 1303.

UTA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 12 m. N.W. Cagliari. It has a trade in corn. Pop. 1214.

UTAH [*the Deseret of the Mormons*], a W. territory of the U. States; lat. 37° to 42° N.; lon. 106° to 120° W.; bounded, N. by Oregon, E. the Indian territory, S.E. and S. New Mexico, and S.W. and W. California; length, E. to W., 620 m.; breadth, 345 m.; area, 187,923 sq. m. It forms part of the immense plateau which stretches between the Rocky Mountains on the E., and the Sierra Nevada of California on the W., varying in height from 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. above sea-level, inclosed on all sides by mountain-ranges, and presenting all the characters of a desert, with its arid sterile plains, and occasional fertile tracts or oases. Very little is known of the geology, but basalt, and other rocks of volcanic origin, occur on the mountain-slopes, and in many other places. Utah is drained partly by rivers, of which the Colorado, with its tributaries, Grand, traversing the E. portion of the territory in a S.W. direction, and Green, which rises in the S.E. of Oregon, is by far the most important; and partly by great lakes, the most remarkable of which is the Great Salt Lake (*which see*), situated in the N., at the height of 4100 ft. above sea-level. About 35 m. S.S.E. of it, and 100 ft. above its level, is Utah Lake, which has a length of 35 m., and is fed by numerous mountain-streams, the surplus waters of which it discharges into the Great Salt Lake. Its water is perfectly fresh, and abounds with trout and other fish, on which the Indians partly subsist. These two lakes are supposed to drain an area of 12,000 sq. m., and have around them considerable tracts of alluvial soil. Another remarkable lake is that of Humboldt in the W. From the magnitude of the river of same name which flows into it, it should be the largest of all the lakes, but is comparatively small, a large proportion of the volume of water which it receives being absorbed by the surrounding deserts. The far greater part of this vast territory is unexplored, but its most fertile valleys have been occupied by the Mormons. The Mormons, after being expelled by the inhabitants of Illinois from their settlement of Nauvoo, emigrated into this territory, and having fixed themselves on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, assumed a form of government, and gave to their territory the name of the State of Deseret. Congress interfered, and in 1850 passed an act, by which its name has been changed into that of the territory of Utah. By this act the legislature consists of a council of 13 members elected for two years, and a house of representatives of 26 members, elected for one year, by all the male whites of 21 years of age. The same electors have the privilege of sending a delegate to Congress. How such a system of delusion and dissoluteness as Mormonism is to be made compatible with the existence of civilized government remains to be seen, but a kind of security against gross abuse has been provided by a clause of the act, which declares that all laws passed by the Utah legislature are to be submitted to Congress, and if not approved will be of no effect. In the minutes of the Mormon General Conference of October 6, 1853, the population of Utah, estimated at 18,206, is classified as follows:—Seventies, 1572; high-priests, 560; elders, 689; saints, 8639; children, 5307.

UTELDORF, a vil. Lower Austria. *See HÜTTELDORF.*

UTELLE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N. Nice. It has a beautiful church which belonged to the Templars, several auxiliary churches, a large and well-managed hospital, and communal schools. The vine, olive, and chestnut are largely grown in the vicinity; and there is also a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 2136.

UTICA, a city, U. States, New York, situated on a beautiful slope, r. bank Mohawk, 75 m. W. by N. Albany. It has wide and spacious streets, 20 churches, an exchange, several academies, a museum, a public library, and the mechanics' association; two cotton and several woollen factories, a rolling-mill, flour, grist, and saw mills, tanneries, foundries, &c.; and an extensive trade, greatly facilitated by the Erie and the

Chenango canals, and by several railways. P. (1850), 17,565; (1853), about 20,000.

UTIEL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 57 m. S.E. Cuenca. It has various educational establishments for advanced as well as primary instruction, a substantial Gothic church, and in the neighbourhood several hermitages. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, but there are besides five brandy-distilleries, three soap-manufactories, eleven flour-mills; while many are employed as muleteers, and some as grain and cattle dealers. Pop. 6550.

UTILLA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay; lat. $16^{\circ} 5' N.$; lon. $86^{\circ} 50' W.$; about 7 m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad in the widest part; it is all but entirely occupied by mangrove-swamps. It has some good harbours, and wood and water may be procured in abundance.

UTÖE, an isl. Sweden, off S.E. coast of län Stockholm; lat. $58^{\circ} 55' N.$; lon. $18^{\circ} 12' E.$ It is of very irregular shape and no great extent, but has valuable mines of iron.

UTRECHT, the smallest prov. in Holland, bounded, N. by prov. N. Holland and the Zuider-zee, E. and S. Gelderland, and W. by N. Holland; about 20 m. N. to S., by 33 m. E. to W.; area, 400 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, but becomes more elevated eastward; its soil bears a considerable resemblance to that of the provinces of N. and S. Holland, and being more suitable for dairy farming than corn growing, the inhabitants devote themselves greatly to rearing cattle, sheep, and pigs, and making cheese and butter. The province is well watered by the Rhine, the Vecht, the Amstel, the Lek, &c.; and yields in some places good corn-crops, and some tobacco is raised. Manufactures are chiefly carried on in and around its principal towns—Utrecht (the capital), Amersfoort, Rhenen, Wijk, Montfoort, and IJsselstein. In 1851 it contained 153 schools, attended by 16,771 pupils. Pop. (1851), 149,493.

UTRECHT [Latin, *Ultratrajectum*, or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*], an important tn. Holland, cap. above prov., 33 m. S.E. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Arnhem. It lies in a pleasant district, on a somewhat elevated site on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it; is somewhat harp-shaped, and traversed by two canals, across which are twenty-eight stone-bridges. The old walls have been levelled and planted, and now form pleasant walks; besides which, outside the walls, is the Maliebaan, a promenade planted with eight rows of lime-trees, bordered with fine gardens, and having



THE TOWNHALL, UTRECHT
From Proust's Sketches in Flanders and Germany.

four foot and three carriage ways. Utrecht is the seat of the provincial government, and of superior courts, civil and military; and possesses a government-house, courthouse, prison, and house of correction, a mint, a townhall, the finest build-

ing in the town, with a considerable collection of archives, a small library, a gallery of paintings chiefly by native artists, and a rich collection of drawings of old Utrecht houses; the buildings of the society of art and science, several barracks, an arsenal, and numerous remains of antiquity. It likewise has eleven Protestant churches, including the cathedral; and eight R. Catholic churches, of which three belong to the Jansenists, this being the head-quarters of that body; a synagogue, town-hospital, several orphan hospitals, and numerous other benevolent institutions, besides many benevolent, religious, and literary and scientific societies; a university, with a botanical garden, anatomical hall, laboratory, observatory, library of 50,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history attached; a veterinary school, schools for drawing and architecture, and numerous other educational establishments.

Utrecht is well situated for trade, has four large market squares, besides several squares on what were formerly burying-grounds, and well supplied and frequented markets. Its trade is chiefly in grain and cattle, and the manufactures of the place, which include cotton and woollen spinning, cloth-dyeing, silk twisting and weaving, and the kind of plush called Utrecht velvet, carpets, and floor-cloth, metal and bone buttons, metal castings, snuff and cigars, soap, leather, ropes, salt, brandy, fluid coffee, boat-building, &c. Its active trade gives rise to a considerable amount of shipping business. It is the birthplace of Adriaan Floriszoon, tutor to Charles V., Bishop of Utrecht, and afterwards Pope Adrian VI. In the audience-hall of the university, in 1579, was signed the act of confederation, declaring the seven United Provinces independent of Spain; and in the British minister's house, now replaced by a barracks, the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, which ended the war of the Spanish succession. Pop. (1849), 49,176.

UTRERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 14 m. S. Seville. It has broad well-paved streets, and some good houses, although the great majority are of an inferior description. One of the squares is surrounded with two rows of iron balconies, and is used for bull-fights, and other public shows; in it stands the townhouse. A ruinous Carmelite convent has been converted into an excellent prison. The other public buildings and institutions consist of a college for primary gratuitous instruction, attended by about 350 pupils; a philharmonic society, a founding hospital endowed for 100 children, an hospital for women, a house of refuge, an hospital for men, a granary, two parish churches, three nunneries, four suppressed convents, two public fountains, one of them an elegant and solid fabric; and two fine promenades. There still exist some remains of the ancient fortifications. There are numerous oil and flour mills; and manufactures of hats, soap, lime, and gypsum, bricks, tiles, and salt. Pop. 11,385.

UTTENWEILER, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, Riedlingen on the Reutibach; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1116.

UTTERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1564 ac. Pop. 246.

UTTOXETER, an ancient market tn. and par. England, co. and 14 m. N.E. by E. Stafford, on a gentle eminence above the vale of the Dove, on the N. Staffordshire railway. It has eight principal streets, and a commodious market-place; the former are generally straight and kept clean; houses mostly of brick, and well built. It has a handsome stone parish church, with a fine spire; a R. Catholic and several Dissenting chapels; a free grammar and a national school, a literary and scientific institution, a set of almshouses, and numerous other charities. Malting, tanning, nail-making, rope and twine spinning, and wool-stapling are carried on to some extent; but the principal trade is in cheese, wool, bricks, and malt. Area of par., 8973 ac. Pop. 4990.

UTTRIGSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanau; with a church and two mills. Pop. 1045.

UTWEIL, a vil. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 20 m. E.N.E. Frauenfeld. It is well built; has a handsome church, and a large landing-place on the lake, where corn, fruit, and cattle are largely shipped. Pop. 569.

UVELKA, a river, Russia, gov. Örenburg, which issues from a small lake near Kundrovinskaia; flows circuitously S.E., past Fort Uvelskaia, and joins l. bank Uii at Troitsk; total course, 90 m.

UXBRIDGE, a market tn. England, co. Middlesex, 15 m. W. by N. London, l. bank Coln, here crossed by two good

bridges. It is large, well built, paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; contains an ancient church, built of flint and brick; a Dissenting chapel and Friends' meeting-house; a literary and scientific institution, a Lancasterian and several other schools, including a school of industry. Brick-making is carried on here on a large scale, and there is an extensive traffic in corn and flour, there being a great number of mills in the immediate vicinity. Pop. 3236.

UXUE, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, on the Pyrenees, 27 m. S.E. Pampeluna; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1208.

UYTBERGEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 10 m. E. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1073.

UZBEKISTAN, a kindg. Central Asia. See BOKHARA.

UZEL, a tn. and com. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, near the Oust, 18 m. S. by W. St. Briene. It is tolerably well built; and has an important trade in linen and thread, being the centre of the linen trade of Brittany. Pop. 2090.

UZEN, two rivers, Russia:—1, [*Bolchoi*], Rises in E. of gov. Saratov; flows S.W. past the town of Uzen, then S.E., and is lost in Lake Kamyeh; total course, nearly 300 m.—2, [*Maloï*], Rises considerably W. of the former, and then

pursues a course almost parallel to it, losing itself in like manner in the same lake, after a course of about 220 m.

UZERCHE [anc. *Userca*], a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, on a conical hill nearly encircled by the Vezere, 21 m. N.W. Tulle. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; consists of houses many of which are adorned with little turrets; and contains a church which has a crypt beneath it, and is surrounded at the E. end by five apsidal chapels. It has several fairs, one of which, a celebrated horse-fair, lasts two days. Pop. 2385.

UZES [anc. *Uetia*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, r. bank Auzon, 9 m. N.N.E. Nismes. It contains an ancient cathedral, surmounted by a lofty steeple, and adorned with fine wood-carvings; an episcopal palace, now occupied by the court-houses and prefecture; and an old castle, surrounded by high walls flanked with towers. The manufactures consist of silk hosiery, coarse woollens, leather, and paper; and the trade is in corn, wine, brandy, and olive-oil. Pop. 5893.

UZMASTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2070 ac. Pop. 683.

UZNACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 23 m. S.W. St. Gall, near the E. extremity of Lake Zürich. It is tolerably well built; has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, several good schools, and an hospital. Near it is a large cotton-mill, driven by water. P. 1472.

UZZANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 1 m. from Pescia; with a church, a castle, and a school. P. 4064.

V.

[For names not found under V, look F and W.]

VAAGEN (Ost and Vest), two isls. Norway, Loffoden group, and near their S.W. extremity. *Ost-Vaagen* is about 36 m. long N.N.E. to S.S.W.; and contains a parish and port of the same name, situated on a bay on its S.E. side. *Vest-Vaagen* is about 36 m. long, by 15 m. broad; its principal place, Borge, is situated on the N.W. coast.

VAAGÖE, one of the Faroe Islands (*which see*).

VAALS, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 15 m. E.S.E. Maestricht; with two churches, a townhouse, a school; and manufactures of cloth and wax-candles. Pop. 1342.

VAAST (Str.), or ST. VAAST-LA-HOUGUE, a seaport tn. France, dep. Manche, on a bay of the English Channel, 15 m. E.S.E. Cherbourg. It has an excellent harbour, defended by the forts of Tahitou and La Hougue; and has a fine hospital, building-yards, cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries, and a trade in deals, masts, dried fruits, copper, &c. Pop. 1353.

VAAST (Str.), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 10 m. E. Mons. Coal is extensively worked and exported; and there are limekilns, breweries, and corn, tan, chicory, and oil mills. Pop. 2683.

VABRE [anc. *Fabricum*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 18 m. N.E. Castres, on the Agout; with manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs. Pop. 1181.

VACHA, an old walled tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle and 16 m. S.W. Eisenach, l. bank Werra, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, burgher-school, hospital, manufactures of tobacco; a paper and other mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2239.

VACHE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off S. coast, Hayti, lat. 18° 6' N.; lon. 73° 43' W. (R.) It is hilly, and at the distance of 15 m. or 18 m., appears like an assemblage of small islands. The W. end of the island forms the E. side of the entrance of the great bay, called the Bay of Cayes.

VADASZ, several places, Hungary:—1, A vil., co. Arad, 3 m. from Nagy-Zerend; with two churches, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1835.—2, [*Also*], A vil., co. Abaujvar, 3 m. from Szikso; with a church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1802.—3, [*Elso*], A vil., near the former. Pop. 857.

VADAVATE, a river, S. Hindoostan, rises in the W. Ghauts, near the W. frontiers of the Mysore; flows N.N.E., and after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank Tombudra about 20 m. S.W. Adoni. In the lower part of its course, it sometimes takes the name of Hindory or Hugry.

VADISCO, a small seaport, Naples, prov. Otranto. It has often been used for shelter by the Barbary corsairs.

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VADJA-HUNYAD, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, at the confluence of the Czerna and Zalas; with a fine old turreted castle, which belonged to Corvinus; manufactures of scythes and other ironwares. Pop. 1500.

VADKERT, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neograd, 26 m. S.S.E. Karpfen. It has mineral-springs, and a trade in excellent tobacco, grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2484.

VADKERT, a vil. Hungary, co. Pesth, about 16 m. from Kaloca; with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3315.

VADO, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 4 m. S.S.W. Savona, W. shore, Gulf of Genoa, on a beautiful and commodious bay, where any number of ships may find safe anchorage. It is defended by two forts, and has a number of well-built houses; a parish church, school, a valuable fishery, and extensive brick and tile works. Pop. 1468.

VADSTENA, a tn. Sweden, län and 27 m. W.N.W. Linköping, on a bay of Lake Wetter. It contains two churches, an infirmary, a new hospital, large and well managed; a female endowment, and extensive manufactures of linen and lace, the latter employing the aged and the young. Near it is the old castle of Vetttersborg, now partly used as a corn-magazine. Pop. 2188.

VADUZ, a tn., cap. princip. Lichtenstein, in the valley of the Rhine, on the frontiers of the Swiss can. Grisons, 21 m. S.S.E. St. Gall. It contains an old castle, seated on a height which overhangs the town. Pop. 876.

VAERDAL, a vil. and par. Norway, prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Trondhjem, at the mouth of the Siaker, in the N.E. part of the Trondhjem-fiord. Pop. 3900.

VAGA, a river, Russia, rises in S.W. of gov. Vologda; flows N.E. past Velsk, enters gov. Archangel, and joins l. bank N. Dvina a little below Ust-Vaga, after a course of about 240 m. In spring it is navigable by barges.

VAGH-BESZTERECZE, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.E. Trencschin, l. bank Wang, here crossed by a bridge. It has a handsome church, a synagogue, two castles; extensive manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn, and various articles in wood. On the opposite side of the river stands the castle of Podhragy. Pop. 2145.

VAGHA, or VAGOVCE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pressburg, on the Vagh. Pop. 1379.

VAGLIO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. E. Potenza. It has a church, several chapels, and a convent. Pop. 2620.

VAGOS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 6 m. S. Aveiro. Pop. 3390.

VAGYOCCY, a vil. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. Neutra, in a mountainous district, about 24 m. from Galgocz; with a parish church. Pop. 1050.

VAIGATZ, an isl. Russia, Arctic Ocean, between N.E. coast of gov. Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Vaigatz, and the island of Nova Zembla, from which it is separated by the Straits of Karsky; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 60 m.; greatest breadth, 35 m. The interior is said to be mountainous, and the S. and S.E. shores present deep rocky cliffs not exceeding 200 ft. in height. The cliffs are partly composed of clay-slate, which contains cubical crystals of pyrites, and yielding very rapidly to the action of the frost, the air, and the water, crumbles down, and is soon worn by the sea into balls of an inch in diameter, which are known by the name of *oreshniki*, or nut-stones. All the streams of the island have bars across their mouths, formed by banks of these stones; which, in the case of a strong wind towards the shore, sometimes accumulate so rapidly, as to choke up the streams, and convert them for a time into lakes. The inhabitants are chiefly Samoyedes, by whom the island is called Khayodeya. Part of them, who own reindeer, remain throughout the year; but others, as well as Russians, only go over in summer to fish and hunt.

VAIHINGEN, two places, Württemberg:—1, A tn. circle Neckar, 1. bank Enz, 15 m. N.W. Stuttgart; with a church, a castle in ruins, a townhouse, and Latin school; manufactures of chicory, a paper-mill, and a trade in wood. Pop. 3072.—2, (*auf-den-Fildern*), A vil. circle Neckar, bail. Stuttgart; with a church, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 1486.

VAILATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. from Lodi. It has the remains of an ancient castle, and a trade in fruit, particularly exquisite peaches. Pop. 2307.

VAIMUGA, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Archangel; flows E., and after a course of about 70 m., joins 1. bank N. Dvina near the town of Emetzoe. Its banks are covered with fine timber, large quantities of which are cut and transported to Archangel.

VAINOR, par. Wales, Brecon; 6597 ac. Pop. 2667.

VAIRANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 7 m. N.E. Teano. Pop. 1766.

VAIRO, a vil. and com. duchy and 32 m. S. Parma, 1. bank Enza. It has a trade in cattle, but many of the inhabitants emigrate for employment. Pop. 3474.

VAISE, a vil. France, dep. Rhone; properly only a suburb of Lyons. Pop. 7277.

VAISON [anc. *Æria Vocontrum*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, on a steep rock near the Ouvèze, 15 m. N.E. Orange. It has narrow, winding, and very steep streets; an ancient cathedral, and several Roman remains. Pop. 1863.

VAITURANI, a river, Hindoostan. See BYTURNY.

VAKH, a river, Siberia, rises in lat. 62° N., in the W. of gov. Yeniseisk; flows W., enters gov. Tobolsk, and joins r. bank Ob about 100 m. above Surgut; total course, about 500 m. Its chief affluent is the Kulogian, which joins it on the right.

VAL-ALTA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Bergamo. It has a handsome church, a charitable endowment, several schools; and a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1100.

VAL-BREGAGLIA, a valley, partly in the S.E. of the Swiss can. Grisons, and the N. of Lombardy. It follows the course of the Maira, is inclosed by high mountains, and is both fertile and picturesque.

VAL-D'AJOL (LE), or LAITRE, a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. from Remiremont, on the Combaut. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, straw-hats, and cherry-brandy. P. 1031.

VAL-DEMONE, an ancient division, Sicily, which comprehended the whole of prov. Messina, a large part of Catania, and a small portion of Palermo. Its cap. was Messina.

VAL-DE-SANTO-DOMINGO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Toledo. It has clean streets; a square with good piazzas; a townhouse, prison, primary endowed school, a church; and several oil and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2672.

VALAAM, an isl. Russia, in N. of Lake Ladoga. It is about 18 m. in circuit, is covered with fine forests, and said to be rich in iron. There is a monastery on the island, and

the monks who live in it, and employ themselves in agriculture, &c., are almost the only inhabitants.

VALAIS [Ger. *Wallis*], a can. Switzerland, bounded, N. by cans. Bern and Vaud, W. Savoy, S. and E. Piedmont, and N.E. a corner of cans. Tessin and Uri; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 57 m.; breadth, 37 m.; area, 1665 geo. sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides by some of the loftiest and most magnificent mountain-chains in Europe; on the N. by the Bernese, on the S. and W. by the Pennine, and on the E. by the Helvetic or Leopontine Alps. In all these chains are heights varying from 13,000 ft. to 15,000 ft. The Bernese Alps descend precipitously from N. to S.; the Pennine Alps descend more gradually from S. to N. There is thus an intermediate space in which these slopes merge into each other, and find a common level; this level is the bed of the Rhone, and in order to trace it we have only to follow the course of this celebrated river, as it flows across the canton, first W.S.W. and then N.N.W., accumulating all its waters, and finally discharging them into the Lake of Geneva. The long valley through which the Rhone thus flows is the largest in Switzerland. It is steep and narrow, particularly on the N. side, where it approaches very near to the Bernese Alps, which, accordingly, send down their torrents almost in straight lines, parallel to each other, and perpendicular to the axis of the chain. On the S. or left side, the distance from the Pennine Alps is much greater, and hence, though the chain itself is higher, the streams which proceed from it have both a longer and a less direct course, and mark out transverse valleys of considerable extent. Many of these valleys are occupied by magnificent glaciers; of these, though forming only a small proportion of the whole, 17 are counted in the Val-de-Bagnes, and eight in the district of the Simplon. Where the elevation is not too great, the mountain-slopes are covered with extensive and magnificent forests of pines, hard-wood, nuts, and walnuts, succeeded lower down by noble plantations of chestnuts and productive orchards. Pastures of the richest verdure abound, and form, by the produce of the cattle which graze upon them, the principal source of subsistence and wealth. In general, too, where the elevation above the sea-level does not exceed 2000 ft., the vine thrives, and a good deal of wine of tolerably good quality is made. Much arable land, also, is found in the lower valley of the Rhone, and yields good crops of grain. In the same locality many of the finer fruits attain perfection, and the rearing of silk-worms is successfully pursued. The manufactures of the canton are of little consequence, but its situation on the great lines of traffic over the Alps gives it an important transit trade. Almost all the inhabitants profess the R. Catholic religion, and public instruction is wholly in the hands of the Jesuits. A common division of Valais is into Upper and Lower; in the former of which German, in the latter French, is spoken; but for administrative purposes the division is into 13 districts or *diocèses*, of which that of Sion or Sitten is the capital. The other more important places are Martigny, Leuk, and Vispach. Each *diocèse* has a council, elected by all the citizens belonging to it of 18 years of age, and each council sends four deputies to a diet, in which the legislative power is vested. In addition to these deputies, each president of a *diocèse* has a seat in the diet *ex officio*; and by a strange anomaly, not only does the Bishop of Sion possess a seat, but his vote counts as four. The executive is vested in a council of five, elected by the diet annually, though the same individuals may be again and again re-elected. Pop. (1850), 81,527; of whom only 430 are Protestants.

VALASZKA, or BELA, a vil. Hungary, co. Neutra, in a well-wooded district, about 12 m. from Bajmocz; with several saw and flour mills. Pop. 3027.

VALATIE, a vil., U. States, New York, 20 m. S. by E. Albany. It has three churches; a machine-shop, a variety of mills, and extensive manufactures of cotton stuffs.

VALBENOITE, a vil. France, dep. Loire, 5 m. S.E. of St. Etienne, on the Furens. It has manufactures of iron and steel, vegetable red, and carmine. Pop. 2947.

VALCARLOS, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, in a valley of same name, 35 m. from Pampluna; with manufactures of iron and leather, and several mills. There are iron-mines in the vicinity, which supply the royal iron-works of Orboyeta. Pop. 962.

VALDAGNO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, on the Agno. It has iron-works, and manufactures of woollen cloth, nails, and agricultural implements. Pop. 2950.

VALDAI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circle, and on the shores of a lake of same name. It is surrounded on three sides by an earthen rampart; is built mostly of wood, but contains some good stone-houses; has a court of justice, three churches, a palace, and some trade. Pop. 4319.

VALDAI [German, *Waldai*], a range of hills, Russia, which stretches N.N.E. from gov. of Pskov, and between gvs. Tver and Novgorod, for above 100 m. The Valdai Hills seldom exceed 350 ft. in height, and are generally rounded, so as to give the districts which they cover, the appearance of an undulating plateau, often cultivated to its greatest height, and where not cultivated, generally covered with wood. These hills, though low, form part of the great European water-shed, sending the waters on one of their sides to the Baltic, and on the other to the Caspian. They are composed chiefly of clay-slate, and more partially of sandstone and limestone.

VALDARACETE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Madrid, 21 m. from Ocaña. It is poorly built; has a church, a primary school; manufactures of articles in esparto, several oil-mills, and a trade in oil and sumach. Pop. 1698.

VALDEALGORFA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 9 m. from Alcañiz, near the Guadaloupe. It has a church, surmounted by a lofty tower; a nursery, finely placed on a height; a primary school; manufactures of linen, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1400.

VALDEBIMBRE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 10 m. from Leon; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1314.

VALDEFUENTES, a scattered vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Cáceres. It has a townhouse, prison, palace of the Marquis of Valdefuentes, in a neglected state; two primary schools, an Augustine convent, whose church is appropriated for public worship; and a parish church. Many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers; some domestic linen and woollen fabrics are made; and there are nine flour-mills, one oil-mill, and some traffic in cattle. Pop. 1917.

VALDEGANGA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m. from Albacete, on a lofty height above r. bank Júcar. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, wine, saffron, silk, fruit, and cattle. P. 1154.

VALDEIGLESIAS (SAN MARTIN-DE-), a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 36 m. W.S.W. Madrid; tolerably well built; with two squares, a townhouse, prison, hospital, ancient castle, church, three hermitages, and two primary schools; and manufactures of soap, chocolate, brandy, and leather; and some oil-mills. Pop. 3023.

VALDELASCA, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 70 m. from Cáceres, near the Tagus. It is indifferently built, and consists of narrow, unpaved streets; contains a church and a primary school; and has a fishery in the river, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1095.

VALDEMORILLO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Madrid, in a narrow valley watered by several streams. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of superior stoneware, two flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1223.

VALDEMORO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 15 m. S. Madrid; with a townhouse, a small hospital, an asylum for poor widows, three primary schools, a Latin grammar-school, a Franciscan nunnery, and a parish church; a soap-manufacture, and several oil-mills. Near it are a hermitage, several fountains, and a cemetery. Pop. (agricultural), 2552.

VALDENGO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Biella. It has an old castle, in good preservation; and a church. Pop. 1203.

VALDEOBISPO, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 45 m. from Cáceres, on a height in a rugged district near the Alagón; it is poorly built; has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a fishery, several flour-mills, and a trade in cattle, honey, and wax. Pop. 1205.

VALDEOLIVAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Cuenca. It is poorly built, consisting of mean houses in narrow and ill-paved streets; and has a church, a primary school, and a trade in oil. Pop. 1319.

VALDEPEÑAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Ciudad-Real, 110 m. S. Madrid. With few exceptions, the houses are low and small, with foundations of stone and clay, and walls of earth; but the streets are wide and paved. It has a townhouse, prison, hospital, several primary schools, a suppressed monastery, an old and handsome parish church, and nine hermitages; manufactures of home-made cloths, soap, some oil-presses, flour-mills, and potteries, where jars are made for the famous wine produced here, and the exportation of which forms the chief branch of commerce. This delicious wine is derived from the Burgundy vine, transplanted into Spain; it is kept in large jars (*tingas*) in very deep cellars, and when removed, it is put into pig-skins pitched inside; it is rich, fruity, full-bodied, high-coloured, and will keep well and improve for 10 years, but it is a heating wine. Valdepeñas was sacked by the French in 1808. Pop. 11,085.

VALDEPEÑAS-DE-JAEN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen, on the skirt of a hill. It has a substantial townhouse, a flesh-market, two primary endowed schools, a parish church, and two hermitages; three flour-mills, five oil-presses, three soap-manufactories, three tile and brick kilns, and a manufactory of pitchers. Pop. (agricultural), 4209.

VALDEPIELAGO, a tn. Spain, prov. and about 22 m. N.N.E. Leon; with a church, courthouse, primary school; and manufactures of linen and serge. Pop. 1016.

VALDERADUEY, a river, Spain, prov. Leon, rises in the hills between Almanza and San-Roque-del-Paramo, and after receiving the waters of the Salado, enters the Douro, 2 m. E. Zamora. Exclusive of windings, its length is about 80 m., and its general direction S.W.

VALDERAS, a tn. Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Leon, between the Cea and Valderaduey. It has four squares, two primary endowed schools, five parish churches, two hermitages, one of them outside the town; a bull-ring, theatre, a substantially-built hospital, and a Carmelite convent. Near the town is the *seminario conciliar* or theological school, in which also moral philosophy, mathematics, and Latin grammar are taught. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the industry of the place is limited to two tanneries, two flour-mills, and several brandy-distilleries. Pop. 3433.

VALDERROBRES, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 62 m. N.E. Teruel, r. bank Matarraña, here spanned by a bridge of four arches. It is well built; the streets rise over one another like the seats of an amphitheatre; and it has a townhouse, parish church, two primary endowed schools; an oil and a paper mill, a copper-mill, and various other manufactures. Pop. 2276.

VALDES, an isl., N.W. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia; lat. 50° N.; lon. 125° 2' W. It is the largest of all the islands in the vicinity, and along with Vancouver's, forms the continuation of the gulf, which is also called Discovery Passage. There is a village upon it, seated on the summit of a steep sandy cliff, about 100 ft. high.

VALDEVERDEJA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 65 m. W. Toledo, near the Tagus. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, church, a fulling-mill, several flour-mills, and some baking-establishments. Pop. 2048.

VALDIBLORA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Nice, near St. Martino-di-Lantosca; with a church, and an old castle. Pop. 1179.

VALDIERI, or **VANDIER**, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 11 m. S.S.W. Coni, l. bank Gesso; with a court of justice, a handsome church, mineral-springs, with a bathing-establishment; and quarries of fine marble. P. 2357.

VALDIVIA, one of the S. provinces of Chili, bounded, N. by the River Imperial, S. the Mapuñé or Rio-Negro, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific Ocean. It is about 180 m. long, by 75 m. wide. The Araucanian Indians, supposed to amount to some 16,000, still dwell in this territory, and are about twice as numerous as the Creoles or descendants of the original Spanish settlers, but generally speaking are quiet and inoffensive. Here the Andes appear somewhat to descend from their towering height in the N. parts of Chili; but as the climate is colder, they are covered throughout the year with snow. From their jagged summits break out a number of volcanoes of great magnitude, among which may be specially noticed that of Villarica, whose eruptions can be distinctly seen at a distance of above 200 m.; it stands detached from the parent-chain, and is ever vomiting forth volumes of fire and

smoke. The volcano of Osorno is next in importance, and like the former, is seldom in a state of quiescence. In the district of Huilliches is that of Huanahué. The country between the sea and the Andes presents a more level surface than is generally the case in this very mountainous region, in consequence of which, and of the natural humidity of the climate, it possesses a great number of rivers and lakes, the former being in many cases navigable for vessels of large tonnage. Among these may be mentioned the Cauten or Imperial, which has a width at its embouchure of 640 yards; the Budi, which takes its rise in the salt-lake of the same name; the Tolten, which issues out of the great lake of Villarica; the Valdivia, which springs from the lakes of Huanahué, and after receiving the tributary waters of many large streams, falls into the Pacific, forming a number of islands at its mouth. In the Indian territory comprehended in this province, are also to be found the Chaivin, the Trumag or Bueno, the Sinfondo, and a great many others of more or less note. Most of these rivers are deep and wide, and admirably adapted for forming a system of inland water-communication; yet strange to say, this natural advantage has never yet been turned to any account. The soil everywhere is extremely fertile, and the climate, though rainy, is very salubrious, nor can any other part of Chili boast of so many and so secure harbours; still its progress hitherto has not kept pace with that of the rest of the Republic, or corresponded in any degree to the manifold advantages with which nature has endowed it. Some efforts, however, have been made of late years by the Chili government to rescue it from this state of torpor and backwardness, by establishing steam-navigation between it and the principal seaports of the Republic. A considerable part of the land is covered with wood of the best quality, and suitable both for house and ship building. This is the chief article of export from the district—a little grain and a small number of cattle forming the residue. The very scanty population is employed in agricultural pursuits. This province once yielded gold, and the Spanish conquerors for sometime drew immense sums from its rich mines; but the system of compulsory labour which they attempted to impose on the natives, caused at last a general rising of these fierce tribes, which led to the utter ruin of all the Spanish settlements, and to a struggle so severe and protracted, that not only were the mines abandoned, but every successive attempt to re-open them led to fresh and sanguinary irruptions of the Araucanians, until their very names were forgotten, nor can any one tell now where those rich deposits lie. Principal towns—Valdivia and Osorno. Pop. 23,000.—(*Repertorio Chileno; Donkeyto Araucania; Molina, Historia de Chile*).

VALDIVIA, a tn. Chili, cap. of above prov.; lat. 39° 49' S.; lon. 73° 15' W.; 900 m. S.S.W. Santiago. It stands on a sloping bank on the S. side of the river Valdivia, at some distance from the sea, and in the centre of a district conspicuous for its magnificent woodland and the fruitfulness of its soil. The houses are chiefly built of wood, and for the most part have a mean uninviting appearance. The inhabitants are poor, and sunk in ignorance and sloth. The port of Valdivia is considered the best in Chili, whether for its size or for the safety of its anchorage. The town was one of those built by Pedro Valdivia, a follower of Pizarro, and one of the most renowned of the Spanish conquerors. It grew and prospered for a time, and became in reality the most thriving and populous of the Spanish towns in the S. of Chili. But Valdivia fell at last, the Spaniards were exterminated almost to a man, all their towns were destroyed, and this favourite settlement shared the same fate, and thus ended its short-lived prosperity; nor could it ever afterwards regain its ascendancy, notwithstanding all the efforts and the fostering care of the Spanish government. It was here that the Spaniards established the first mint in Chili. They made it a place of great strength, and for many years it was the penal settlement of both Chili and Peru. Valdivia was taken by the Dutch on several occasions in the 17th century. In 1820 Valdivia was wrested from the Spaniards by a patriot force headed by Lord Cochrane (Earl of Dundonald), under circumstances which render this deed of arms one of the most remarkable in modern times. Pop. 7059.

VALDOBIADENE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Treviso. It has several silk-mills, and raises a great deal of silk in its vicinity. Pop. 2400.

VALDUGGIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, 3 m. E. Borgosesia, on the Strona, here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church. Pop. 2857.

VALENÇA, three places, Brazil:—1, A tn., prov. and 90 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Preto and the Parahiba. It is the seat of an electoral college, and the headquarters of a body of the national guards; contains a parish church, and an hospital; and grows within its district much coffee, millet, manioc, and haricots. Pop. (dist.), 5000.—2, A tn., prov. Bahia, l. bank Unca, near a canal, which is navigable at high-water, and gives this river a communication with the Jiquié. It has a court of law, with extensive jurisdiction over the neighbouring municipal districts; contains a church, and two primary schools; and has a trade in coffee and timber. Pop. 1200.—3, (or *Catinginha*), A tn., prov. Piauh, on the Catinginha, 55 m. N. Oeiras; with a church. In the district are numerous mines of saltpetre; rice, tobacco, manioc, and millet are grown, and cattle reared. Pop. (dist.), 3000.

VALENÇA, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn., prov. Minho, on a lofty height, l. bank Minho, opposite to Tuy in Spain, 19 m. N. Ponte-do-Lima. It is a place of great antiquity, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 1700.—2, (*do-Douro*), A tn. and par. Beira-Alta, 9 m. S.E. Lamego, in a fertile district. Pop. 635.

VALENÇAY, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 24 m. N.N.W. Chateauroux, on the Nahon. It contains a magnificent chateau, built by the family of Etampes, during the reign of Francis I., and in which Ferdinand VII. and the Infantas of Spain were detained from 1808 to 1814, after they had been kidnapped by Bonaparte; and has manufactures of hosiery, woollen cloth, and cutlery, and a wool-spinning mill. Pop. 1676.

VALENCE [anc. *Valentia*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Drôme, l. bank Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 66 m. S. Lyons. It is surrounded by old battlemented walls, flanked by towers, and entered by several arched gates; and consists of poorly-built houses, and uneven narrow streets. It contains a citadel, a small ancient cathedral, in the Romanesque style, and containing a fine bust, by Canova, of Pope Pius VI., who died here; a public library of 15,000 volumes, a handsome courthouse, and theatre. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of first resort, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture, commerce, and art, a diocesan seminary, communal college, school of artillery, and building-arsenal. The manufactures consist of cotton prints, hosiery, and gloves. There are also silk and cotton mills, breweries, roperies, tanneries, dye-works, marble-works, and limekilns. The trade is in wine, of which that of St. Peray, like sparkling champagne, bears the highest name; brandy, fruit, silks, olive and nut oil, paper, &c. Pop. (1852), 11,127.

VALENCE-D'AGEN [anc. *Valentia*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 m. W. Moissac; with manufactures of leather and quills; and a trade in feathers, corn, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 2400.

VALENCIA, a prov. and ancient kingdom in E. of Spain. The province, bounded N. by Castellon-de-la-Plana and Teruel, E. the Mediterranean, S. Alicante and Albacete, and W. Albacete and Cuenca, has an area of 2754 sq. m., and 500,000 inhabitants. It has a finely diversified surface, consisting of beautiful plains and valleys, encircled by mountains and hills; is well watered by the Guadalquivir, Júcar, and other streams, which all flow E. to the Mediterranean; and though sparingly productive of the ordinary cereals, which are scarcely equal to the consumption, is renowned for its wine, oil, silk, and numerous varieties of exquisite fruit; raises heavy crops of rice on its lower grounds; depastures large numbers of live stock, particularly sheep and goats; and is clothed with forests of excellent timber in its more mountainous districts; possesses valuable quarries of marble in various quarters; and has many productive fisheries on its coasts.—The kingdom, bounded N. by Aragon and Catalonia, E. and S. the Mediterranean, S. and S.W. Murcia, and N.W. New Castile, comprehends the three modern provs. Castellon, Valencia, and Alicante; and has an area of 7193 sq. m., and 1,110,960 inhabitants. It was first colonized by the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, who had established many flourishing settlements in it, when it was wrested from them by the Romans. Under them it made great progress in civilization, and was one of the most tranquil provinces of the empire, when it fell a prey to the Goths. About the beginning of the 8th century the Saracens became

its masters. In the 11th century it was erected into a separate Moorish kingdom, under the dynasty of the Ahmerides, and retained its independence till 1238, when Don Jaime I., availing himself of its civil dissensions, completely subdued it, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Aragon. It afterwards passed to the crown of Castile, and has since followed its fortunes.

VALENCIA [anc. *Valentia-Edetanorum*; French, *Valence*; Italian, *Valenza*], a city, Spain, cap. of the ancient kingdom and modern prov. of same name, 190 m. E.S.E. Madrid, on the Turia, about 2 m. from the sea; lat. 39° 28' 45" N.; lon. 0° 24' 23" W. (L.) It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and has a supreme court of justice. The city in shape is almost circular, and along the N. base of the battlemented walls flows the river, whose scanty stream, exhausted by irrigation, is here crossed by five wide bridges. The walls, built in 1356 by Pedro IV., are very perfect. There are eight gates, some of which, with their towers and machicolations, are very picturesque. The houses are lofty and gloomy-looking, and, with few exceptions, the streets are tortuous, and so narrow, that when one looks down from the cathedral-tower, the openings scarcely appear, amid the irre-

fashion and beauty of the place. The want of a proper harbour is a great drawback to Valencia. This city is a cheap, well-supplied place, for here fish, flesh, fruit, and green-herbs abound; the society is easy and agreeable, and the climate is delicious. It is celebrated for its manufactures, the most important of which is spinning and weaving silk, in which great numbers are employed; the rest comprise sackcloth—the exportation of rice alone requiring about 50,000 sacks annually—cordage, hats of wool, hair, silk, and straw; gloves, fans, glass, painted tiles, which are very celebrated; ordinary and fine woollens, soap, combs, and leather. There are also two foundries, a nail-work, and a tobacco-manufactory, which gives employment to more than 3000 women. The principal articles of import are linens, ironmongery, drugs, bar-iron, planks, and colonial produce; and the chief articles exported comprise corn, rice, silk, saffron, almonds, and oranges.

Valencia was founded by Junius Brutus, for the veterans who had fought under Viriatus. It was destroyed by Pompey, and when rebuilt became a 'colonia,' and the capital of the Edetani. It was taken from the Goths by the Moors in 712, and annexed to the kingdom of Cordova; and from them again it was, after a siege of 20 months, wrested in 1095, by the Cid, who ruled despotically till his death in 1099. His widow Ximena was dispossessed by the Moors in 1101, but the city was retaken in 1228 (according to others in 1239), by Jaime I. of Aragon, and was brought into the Castilian crown by Ferdinand's marriage with Isabella. In consequence of its opposition to the French, in the war of succession, it was robbed of its liberties and wealth by Philip V. In 1808 the French, under Moncey, advanced on Valencia, but though the generals and nobles fled, the people, led on by Rico, a monk, bravely repulsed the enemy, who retired with great loss on Almanza. It was afterwards, however, ignominiously surrendered by the Spanish general Blake to Suchet, who violated the capitulation, and put to death all who had distinguished themselves in the national cause. Pop. 66,355 (Madoz); but according to Ford, the population, including the suburbs, reaches 120,000.

VALENCIA, a city, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. Carabobo, 80 m. W.S.W. Caracas. It has a parish church, situated in a handsome square; and communicating as it does by an excellent road with Puerto-Cabello, 20 m. distant, a well-frequented port in the Gulf of Triste, all goods landed there for the consumption of the provinces of the interior pass through the city. The adjacent country produces every sort of provision and fruits in great abundance, and the plains feed immense herds of cattle, with sheep, horses, and mules, so that its markets are well supplied. Pop. estimated at 16,000.

VALENCIA.—1, A lake, Venezuela. See TACARIGUA.—2, A seaport and isl. Ireland. See VALENTIA.

VALENCIA-DE-ALCANTARA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 43 m. W. Caceres, near the Portuguese frontier, l. bank Avid. It is walled; has a castle, government-house, prison, flesh-market, handsome townhouse, various educational establishments, an hospital for the sick, two parish churches, with Saracenic portals; and in the vicinity a fine *alameda*, with several fountains, one of them supplied by a Roman aqueduct 90 ft. high in some places. It has manufactures of some coarse linens, cloths, and hats; two fulling-mills, and many flour and three oil mills. About 4 m. distant are the ruins of the ancient Julia Contrasta. Pop. (agricultural), 6026.

VALENCIA-DE-DON-JUAN, a tn. Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Leon, on the Esla. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and in the highest part of the town is a strong Gothic fortress, but both are falling into ruins. It has a townhouse, three primary schools, and some domestic woollen and cotton weaving. Pop. (agricultural), 1827.

VALENCIA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 40 m. from Badajoz. It is poorly built; and has a parish church, an old castle, a courthouse, school; and an oil and several flour mills. Pop. 1230.



THE MARKET-PLACE, VALENCIA. From Chapuy, L'Esquisse.

gular, close-packed roofs. Of the public buildings and institutions the following may be mentioned—a good new theatre, various hospitals, among them the general hospital, which has baths; the poorhouse, a fine edifice; the founding hospital, &c.; a university, founded in 1500, with chairs of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, with a fine library of 40,000 vols., a museum of natural history, chemistry, and physics, a botanic garden in the environs of the city, a theatre, and chapel; the *seminario-conciliar*, where theology, Greek, and Latin are taught; the college of Corpus Christi, founded in 1586, which contains many fine paintings by Ribalta; a national museum in one of the suppressed convents, containing six or seven hundred pictures, and in which the great Valencian school may be studied to advantage, especially Vicente Juanes, the Spanish Raphael, Ribalta, and Ribera (Spagnoletto). The cathedral, built on the site of a temple of Diana, and a Moorish mosque, was raised to metropolitan rank in 1492; it is one of the most uninteresting in Spain in point of architecture, but it is rich in paintings by the great masters of the Valencian school. There are besides 14 parish churches, numerous suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which was St. Dominic's; 21 nunneries, a Magdalen asylum, 22 hermitages; a handsome custom-house, a college for orphans of both sexes, a normal school, an academy of fine arts, a school of commerce, a chair of agriculture, a college of advocates, a medical institute, with various other educational establishments; an episcopal palace, containing a library of 11,000 vols.; the silk-hall or chamber of commerce, a beautiful Gothic building; a noble Doric courthouse, a bull-ring, a casino, a hippodrome, fine *paseos* and gardens, good baths, prisons, and penitentiaries; but there is only one fountain in the town, that in the great square. The citadel was built by Charles V., to defend Valencia against Barbarossa. The Glorieta, with its fountains and statues, is a delicious promenade, and frequented by the

VALENCIA-DEL-VENTOSO, or **DEL-BARRIAL**, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Radajoz; with a court-house, prison, a castle, rebuilt in Philip II.'s time; an endowed school for each sex, a church, suppressed nunnery, and a hermitage. There are some domestic weaving of linen and frieze, and some traffic in pigs. Pop. (agricultural), 3100.

VALENCIANA, a small tn. Mexico, dep. and 10 m. N. Guanajuato; near which is a noted silver-mine not now worked.

VALENCIENNES [anc. *Valentiana*], a fortified tn. France, dep. Nord, at the confluence of the Rhonelle with the Scheidt, which traverses the town S. to N., and divides it into two unequal parts, 30 m. S.E. Lille, on the railway from Paris to Brussels. The houses in general are tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and winding, and the whole place is of a dark and gloomy appearance. Its principal edifices are the *hôtel-de-ville*, partly Gothic partly Italian; the church of St. Gery, the theatre, general hospital, the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and the public library of 18,000 vols. It has courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. The manufactures consist of lace, for which the town has long been famous; fine linen, hosiery, covers, wire-cloth, nails, starch, saltpetre, oil, chicory-coffee, Prussian blue, pencils, toys, delft and fine pottery ware. There are also numerous beet-root sugar-factories, salt-refineries, soap-works, tanneries, distilleries, flax-mills, dye-works, and bleachfields. The trade is in wine, brandy, oil, soap, coal, wood, and the above articles of manufacture. The chronicler Froissart was born here. Pop. 18,558.

VALENS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 32 m. S.S.E. St. Gall; a cheerful well-built place, near to the baths of Pfeffers (*which see*).

VALENTANO [anc. *Verentum*], a vil. Papal States, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Viterbo. Pop. 1020.

VALENTIA, or **VALENCIA**, an isl., tn., par. and harbour, Ireland, on the W. of co. Kerry, and near the S. entrance of Dingle Bay. The **ISLAND**, of a triangular shape, about 6 m. long E.N.E. to W.S.W., by 2 m. broad, has an area of 6371 ac., mostly fertile and under tillage, and possesses extensive and valuable slate and flag quarries, and productive fisheries.—The **TOWN**, or **VILLAGE**, at the S.E. extremity of the island, is beautifully inclosed among brown mountain-slopes, and has a small church, chapel, and school; and some trade in slates, flags, fish, and agricultural produce. Pop. of tn. and par. 2482.—The **HARBOUR**, formed by the island and the channels separating it from the mainland, has the advantage of two entrances, one from the N., and the other from the W., but both somewhat narrow; is deep, capacious, and completely landlocked, and being the most W. port in Europe, has lately attracted considerable attention in consequence of a proposal to make it the W. terminus of railway communication, and a principal station for Atlantic steamers.

VALENTIA, isl. Red Sea, also named Dissee (*which see*).

VALENTINO (SAN), two places, Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 13 m. S.W. Chieti; with two churches and a convent. Pop. 2460.—2, A tn., prov. Principato-Citra, N.W. Salerno; with a palace, a church, and five chapels. P. 2066.

VALENZA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. N. Alessandria, r. bank Po; whose fortifications were dismantled in 1805. It has spacious and regular but ill-kept streets, and three squares; a court of justice, a large parish church of three naves, eight other churches, a college, a monastery, and two hospitals. Pop. 7477.

VALENZANO, a tn. Naples, prov. and S. Bari; with a church, monastery, and nunnery. Pop. 2486.

VALENZUELA, two vils. Spain:—1, Andalusia, prov. and 26 m. E. Cordova; with broad paved streets, a town-house, public granary, hospital, a primary school, church, and two hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 2224.—2, New Castile, prov. and 10 m. from Ciudad-Real; with a church, court-house, and school; manufactures of blonde, and two oil-mills. Pop. 1240.

VALERA, two places, Spain:—1, (*de-Abojo*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 20 m. from Cuena; poorly built, with a parish church, an old monastery and nunnery, a court-house, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and saffron. Pop. 1090.—2, (*de-Arriba*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and S. Cuena; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1187.

VALERY-EN-CAUX (St.), a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 33 m. N.W. Rouen, on the English Channel. It has a small harbour, much used for shelter in strong W. gales, and at which a considerable coasting trade is carried on. The trade is chiefly in corn, oleaginous seeds, iron, cattle, and coal. Pop. 5343.

VALERY-SUR-SOMME (St.), a seaport tn. France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N.W. Abbeville, r. bank Somme, where it falls into the English Channel. It has a church, a harbour with a fine quay, admitting vessels of 300 tons; some ship-building, manufactures of cables and cordage, a trade in sailcloth and pack-sheeting, wine, oil, brandy, and cheese; and an active fishery. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. William the Conqueror, in invading England, sailed from Valery. P. 2842.

VALESPİR, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Roussillon, and is now included in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

VALETTA, or **VALETTA**, a seaport tn., cap. and on N.E. coast of isl. Malta; lat. (palace) 35° 53' 43" N.; lon. 14° 31' 15" E. (x.) It is picturesquely and advantageously situated on a long neck of land called Mount Xiberras, which, with the mainland on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbours, one on the E. called the Great Harbour, and the other on the W. called Marsa Musciet, or the quarantine harbour. The view of the town, on approaching it from the sea, is singularly magnificent. In entering it, attention is first attracted by the massiveness and strength of its fortifications. These consist principally of forts St. Elmo and Ricassol, guarding the grand harbour, the former an enormous work of granite, with barracks sunk in its lower bastions for 2000 men; fort St. Angelo, forts Tigne and Manuel, guarding the quarantine harbour, and the lines of Floriana, extending from harbour to harbour, across the isthmus. The unevenness of the site makes it necessary to keep up the communication between the different streets by flights of steps, forming one of the peculiar features of the place. The principal street, called Strada Reale, stretches across the crest of the hill, and the other leading streets run parallel to it at lower elevations. All these streets



STRADA ST. GIOVANNI, VALETTA.—From Wright's *Mediterranean Scenery*.

are wide, and well paved with lava. There are also spacious and handsome squares in different parts of the town; and in the lower part, or Marina, the splendid quays, with the elegant edifices which line them, are especially deserving of notice. Besides the town proper, Valetta consists of a number of suburbs, of which the most important are Floriana, immediately beyond the lines already mentioned; and Sanglea, Burmula, and Vittoriosa, on the E. side of the great harbour.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 20 churches, of which the

cathedral, built in 1580, is, though not externally attractive, by far the most interesting. Along its mosaic pavement are numerous tombs of the knights represented in white marble, and in full costume; other more gorgeous monuments stand around in marble and bronze; and among other pictures, the 'Beheading of St. John,' regarded as one of the finest works of Caravaggio; in a chapel are deposited the keys of Jerusalem,

also from Greece and Albania. The mail-steamers for Alexandria, Constantinople, &c., call here regularly. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

VALETTE (La) [anc. *Vallis Laeta*], a vil. France, dep. Var, 4 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1899.

VALFENERA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, near Villanuova; with a church, a communal school, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1572.

VALGANA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 22 m. N.W. Como, in a deep dark valley of same name; with a trade in chestnuts, cattle, and dairy produce. Near it are quarries of alabaster and red marble, and iron-mines. Pop. 1010.

VALGRANA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 8 m. W. Coni, near r. bank Grana, here crossed by a stone-bridge of three arches. It is a straggling place, has a court of justice, and a parish and several rural churches. P. 2181.

VALGREGHENTINO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Como, r. bank Adda; with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. P. 1040.

VALL, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, about 16 m. from Martonvasar; with a church, a castle, and extensive vineyards. Pop. 2197.

VALL-DE-UXO, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Castell-

lon-de-la-Plana. It is divided into two portions by a deep ravine, crossed by a bridge, with a parish church in each; and it has a large townhouse, several primary schools and hermitages, a palace belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli; and manufactures of shoes of hemp and esparto, some oil and flour mills, and a traffic in horses from Estremadura and Galicia. Pop. 5847.

VALLADA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Valencia, on the Cañols, with a townhouse, public granary, two primary schools, and a church; several flour and oil mills, and two brandy-distilleries. Pop. (agricultural), 1973.

VALLADARES (SAN-ANDRES), a tn. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 24 m. from Pontevedra, in a valley inclosed by mountains. It has a church and a primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1228.

VALLADOLID, a prov. Spain, Old Castile, bounded, N. by provs. Leon and Palencia, E. Burgos, S.W. Segovia, S. Avila, and W. Salamanca and Zamora; area, 2237 geo. sq. m. It is chiefly composed of plains watered by the Douro, Duraton, Eresma, Pisuegra, Esgueva, Tera, Valderaduey, and Cea, and partly traversed by the canal of Castile. It is of great fertility, and produces cereals so abundantly, and of such excellent quality, that the province is frequently styled one of the granaries of the peninsula. It produces, likewise, red and white wine, fruits, flax, hemp, chick-pease, madder, building-timber, firewood, and charcoal; besides good and abundant pastures, on which are fed sheep, mules, horses, and horned cattle. The woollen fabrics of this province, once greatly in demand, have completely declined, the manufacturing industry being limited to various paper-mills, potteries, nume-



1. Palace.
2. Treasury, Post office, &c.
3. Theatre.
4. Custom house.
5. Pölan Palace and Gardens.
6. University of St. Francis.
7. Army Hospital.

8. Navy Hospital.
9. Church of St. John of Jerusalem.
10. St. Paul's Church.
11. New English Church.
12. Church of St. Philip (La Sangle).
13. Church of the Holy Crucifix (Bar-mola).

14. Church of Santa Theresa (Bar-mola).
- a. Public Gardens.
- b. Gardens of St. Francis.
- c. Gate of Santa Anna.
- d. Maria's Gate.

- e. Calera G-to.
- f. Burnell's Gate.
- g. St. Helena Gate.
- h. Pulverista Gate.
- i. Z-Iron Gate.
- n. Zahler Gate.
- m. Maria's Sally-port.

Acre, and Rhodes. The other more remarkable buildings and establishments are the palace of the grand-master, now the governor's residence, with a corridor hung with portraits of the knights, and an armoury, which, besides containing 10,000 muskets for actual service, is rich in trophies and ancient armour; the library and museum adjoining the palace, the university, founded towards the close of the last century, and furnishing at a very moderate expense a regular education in divinity, law, medicine, and arts; the exchange, theatre, the military hospital, occupying a noble edifice erected by the knights; the naval hospital, two civil hospitals, one for males occupying the old monastery of Maddalena, and another for females founded by a lady of Siena; several alberges, or separate knights' palaces, some of them remarkable for their magnificence, and the beauty of their architecture; the dockyard, capable of admitting the largest man-of-war; the house of industry, the extensive barracks, the burial-grounds, formed out of the bastions of the fortifications around Valetta; the great aqueduct, extending from Citta-Vecchia; and the botanic garden, in the suburb Floriana. The only manufactures of any consequence are carried on at the creek of Sanglea, where many excellent merchant vessels are built, and fitted out at private building-yards; and the trade, always important in time of war, when the strong and central position of Malta makes it a great emporium for the traffic of the Mediterranean, becomes insignificant in time of peace, when the more natural channels are open. Having scarcely any resources within itself, Valetta depends on other countries for the chief necessities of life, importing corn, oil, and wine from Italy and Sicily, and cattle and horses, chiefly from Barbary, and partly

rous flour-mills, fabrics of hemp and flax, and different hat-manufactories. Pop. 210,000.

VALLADOLID [anc. *Pincia*], a city, Spain, Old Castile, cap. above prov., and once cap. of Spain, 98 m. N.W. Madrid; lat. 41° 39' 14" N.; lon. 4° 42' 26" W. (L.); in a beautiful and extensive plain, l. bank Pisnerga, at the terminus of the canal of Castile. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is entered by four principal gates; has numerous squares, of which the principal one is surrounded with solid and handsome edifices, mostly provided with piazzas supported by elegant granite columns, each of one piece, and is a central point from which many streets branch off. Besides the cathedral, with

decay of Valladolid, as when the court removed, the sources of its prosperity were cut off. Philip III., feeling how much better the situation of the ancient capital was, determined to re-establish it, but after a five years' absence, the attempt was found to be impossible. At that time its population exceeded 50,000. Valladolid pined slowly away, keeping pace with the decay of Spain, until the invasion of the French, when ruin came on with frightful celerity. Columbus died here in 1506, and Hernandez the great artist in 1636. Philip II. was born here in 1527. Pop. 30,000.

VALLADOLID, a city, Yucatan, cap. dep., 90 m. E.S.E. Merida. Its appearance from a distance is pretty, each house

having a little garden in front, filled with trees and flowers. The streets are well laid out and clean, but grass grows in the centre of the most frequented. The houses are principally of one story, with flat roofs, large doors, and barred windows, with courtyards and stone and mortar floors. It has some good public buildings; a fine square, a handsome stone-church, a townhouse, elegant aqueduct, which supplies the town with water; and a pretty large cotton-factory, built of stone. The sellers in the marketplace are principally Indians, squatted about upon the ground, with small pieces of meat laid out in piles, and vegetables displayed in the same manner upon benches beside them in the public square. Valladolid is noted throughout the peninsula for the salubrity of its climate, and is much resorted to on this account by invalids from other parts of the province. Pop. about 15,000.

VALLADOLID-LA-NUOVA, dist. and tn. Honduras. See COMAYAGUA.

VALLAMARTIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Cadiz, at the confluence of the Sarracin with the Guadalete. It has a townhouse, primary school, church, nunnery; and manufactures of soft soap, and a pottery. P. 3176.

VALLATA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 13 m. S.E. Ariano; with a church and an hospital. Pop. 3800.

VALLAURIS [anc. *Vallis Aurca*], a vil. France, dep. Var, 10 m. S.E. Grasse; well built; with manufactures of earthenware. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. 2282.

VALLDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden; with a church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1113.

VALLE-DE-ABDALAJIS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N. Malaga; with a prison, granary, and hospital, five schools, a church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 2859.

VALLE-DE-GUERRA, a vil. Canaries, isl. Tenerife; very poorly built; with a primary school, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1258.

VALLE-DE-SANTA-ANNA, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 40 m. from Badajoz; with a church, an endowed school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in lime and charcoal. Pop. 1406.

VALLE-HERMOSO, a tn. Canaries, N. end of isl. Gomera; divided into two parts by a ravine. It consists of 500 houses, including several hamlets; and has a dilapidated prison, a primary school, and parish church; several flour-mills, and manufacture of household linens. Pop. (agricultural), 2857.

VALLE-ROTONDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. Sora, in a deep valley; with three churches. Pop. 2200.

VALLECAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Madrid, in a deep valley near the Jarama. It is indifferently built; has a church, several hermitages, a courthouse, endowed school, and hospital; and a trade in corn and pavement. Pop. 1421.

VALLECORSA, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Frosinone, on the Valle Fratta. Pop. 3000.

VALLEDULMO, or **VAL-DELL'OLMO**, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Palermo, at the bottom of a well-cultivated valley, in a mountainous district. Pop. 3800.

VALLEGIO, a vil. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Verona, near l. bank Minicio. It has an old castle, with a lofty dungeon, and a remarkable bridge or causeway about 600 yards long, battlemented on either side and defended by several lofty towers. Pop., including four adjacent villages, 4000.



PLAZA-DE-ANFIGUA, VALLADOLID.—From Chapuy. L'Espece.

Doric façade, and noble arch, 50 ft. by 24 ft., over the principal entrance, which was planned by Herrera, but never completed, the chief public buildings are the royal palace of Philip III., with a commonplace exterior; and beside it the remains of two of the noblest specimens of religious Gothic art in the world, the Dominican convent, and the college of St. Gregory; the university, with façade overloaded with statues and ornaments, founded in 1346 by Alonzo XI., and at present one of the most frequented in Spain, especially by students in jurisprudence, the numbers altogether averaging about 2000, with colleges for Scotch, English, and Irish; El Colegio-Mayor-de-Santa-Cruz, a fine Gothic structure, with elaborate frontal, now converted into a museum, in which are gathered together the pictures, carvings, and images of the suppressed convents; the convent of San Benito, and the small but once magnificent nunnery of Portaceli, founded by Rodrigo Calderon, a prominent character in *Gil Blas*; altogether there are 16 parish churches, five chapels, 24 convents, and 18 nunneries. The other public buildings and institutions consist of the high court of chancery, the townhouse, various barracks, a theatre, a lyceum, a bull-ring, fives-court, with various other places of amusement; a normal school, a college for orphan girls, an academy of architecture and design, a college of advocates, with numerous other establishments for elementary and advanced education; a public library with 14,000 vols., general hospital, capable of accommodating 300 patients; military hospital, lunatic asylum, poorhouse, and foundling hospital, in the ancient and sumptuous palace of the counts of Benavente; with several other charitable foundations, prisons, and penal establishments, a spacious abattoir, baths, promenades, and fountains. The manufactures consist of paper, linens, flax, brick and tiles, metal castings, leather, buttons, chocolate, fine delft, plain earthenware, ribbons, lace, silver-work, hats, serges, blankets, dye-works, a chemical work, &c. This city is the centre of traffic for the grain, fruits, and industrial products of the whole province, which are shipped at the great canal. Belad-Walid, as it was called by the Moors, was wrested from them by Ordoño II. in 920. At the beginning of the 15th century, when it became the residence of Juan II., it was already considered the finest town in Castile; under Charles V. it was adorned with splendid edifices, and his son Philip II. favoured his native place; he gave it the title of City in 1596, having induced Clement VIII. to elevate it to a bishopric in the preceding year. Madrid rose on the

VALLELONGA a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., E. Monteleone, in a fertile plain near the Mesima. It contains a church, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Nephora.

VALLELONGA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Caltanissetta, on an affluent of the Platani. Pop. 3500.

VALLENDAR, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and N.N.E. Coblenz, r. bank Rhine; with a R. Catholic church, a castle; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, &c. Pop. 2791.

VALLENGIN, or **VALANGIN**, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 2 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, in the fertile valley of the Ruz; with a church, an old castle, partly of the 12th century, and now used as a prison. Pop. 430.

VALLENSE [anc. *Valens Solarium*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne; with a considerable trade in almonds, which are extensively grown in the district. Pop. 2330.

VALLEAUGE [anc. *Vatrate*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, 13 m. N. Le Vigan, on the Hérault; with a Protestant church, and numerous silk-mills, the inhabitants being almost all employed in the rearing of silk-worms. There is also some trade in wood and ironware. Pop. 1867.

VALLES, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 135 m. E. by S. San-Luis-Potosi, l. bank Montezuma. It stands in a district rich in sugar-plantations and other tropical productions, in which it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 3500.

VALLETTA, a tn. Malta. See *VALLETTA*.

VALLIER (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Drôme, at the confluence of the Galaure with the Rhone, 19 m. N. by W. Valence. It has an old Gothic castle, with a modern façade; manufactures of crape, silk-thread, pottery, and chemicals, breweries, tanneries, and dye-works. Pop. 2456.

VALLIEVO, a tn. European Turkey, Servia, 55 m. S.W. Belgrade; with numerous mosques and well-frequented markets. Pop. about 5000.

VALLO (L), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 15 m. S.E. Salerno. It is well built; has a parish church, a Dominican convent, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 2400.

VALLOIRE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Maurienne, 9 m. S.S.E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne. It has a trade in cattle, dairy produce, and rock-crystals. Many of the inhabitants travel the country as colporteurs. P. 1826.

VALLON, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S.S.E. Largentière, not far from the Ardèche, where it is crossed by a suspension-bridge. It contains a Protestant church, and raises much silk. Pop. 2373.

VALLONGO, two places, Portugal, prov. Douro:—1, A vil. and par., 7 m. from Oporto, near hills of same name, in which the Romans had silver-mines. It has a large trade in bread, biscuit, &c. Pop. 3166.—2, (*do Vouga*), A vil. and par., l. bank Vouga, about 10 m. from Aveiro. Pop. 2160.

VALLOBRE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 37 m. N.N.E. Geneva; with manufactures of clocks and watches, weights, weapons, &c. Near it are iron-works. Pop. 1435.

VALLS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Tarragona, nearly encircled by two streams. It is surrounded by ancient walls and towers, and is entered by five gates. Its houses are for the most part old-fashioned but solid, and the streets are unpaved. Almost all the squares are used as markets for different commodities. This considerable and thriving town is poor in public buildings. It has a townhouse, hospital for the sick, prison, a church, three ex-monasteries, two nurseries, four fountains, and various public and private schools; manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, five spinning-mills, a factory for twisting raw silk and making it into skeins, 20 brandy-distilleries, 13 tanneries, five soap-manufactories, brick and tile kilns, a pottery, a brown-paper mill, numerous oil and flour mills, and six dye-works. Here the Spaniards were completely defeated, Feb. 24, 1809, by St. Cyr, when the town was most mercilessly sacked. On the same plains, Jan. 16, 1811, Sarsfield routed General Eugene and an Italian detachment of Macdonald's. Pop. 16,084.

VALLY [anc. *Ad Vallis*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Chablais, near Thonon. It has fine marble-quarries; and a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 1165.

VALMACCA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Casale, near Frassineto; with a church. Pop. 1309.

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VALMADRERA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 15 m. from Como. It is well built; and has a handsome church, a beautiful sanctuary; several silk-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 2848.

VALMASEDA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, on a narrow piece of ground between l. bank Cadagua and a precipitous hill, 15 m. S.W. Bilbao. It is surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates; has two churches, a townhouse, remarkable chiefly for its magnitude; a Latin and two elementary schools, an hospital, and a ruined palace; manufactures of various articles in iron and copper, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1539.

VALMONTONE, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 24 m. N.W. Frosinone, at the opening of the plain of the Sacco. Pop. 1040.

VALMOZZOLA, or **PIEVE-DI-VALMOZZOLA**, a vil. and com. duchy and 30 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank Mozzola; with an old castle, a trade in cattle, and quarries of very hard sandstone. Pop. 1869.

VALOGNES [anc. *Valonie*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, on the Merderet, 36 m. N.W. St. Lô. It has a court of first resort, a communal college, public library, and an agricultural society; manufactures of earthenware, blonde and lace, tanneries, and dye-works; and a trade in butter, flax, thread, linen cloth, quilts, wax, honey, and fresh fish. Pop. 5577.

VALOIS, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to the Ile-de-France, and is divided between the E. of dep. Oise and the S. of dep. Aisne. Its capital was Crepy.

VALONA, a tn. European Turkey. See *AULONA*.

VALOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 55 m. from Granada, S. side of the Sierra Nevada. It has steep winding streets, a parish church, and a primary school; mineral-springs, oil and flour mills; and a trade in wheat, pimento, fruit, particularly figs; and silk. Pop. 1644.

VALPARAISO, a maritime prov. Chili, formerly included in that of Santiago, but erected into a separate territorial division by the law of October 27, 1842. Its limits are, to the N. the Cuesta-del-Blanquillo and Lake of Cata-pileo, S. dep. Melipilla, E. the Cuesta-de-Calavera, and W. the Pacific Ocean. This province, from its embracing the port of Valparaiso, is one of the most important in Chili. A great part of the land is mountainous and dry, and is greatly inferior in productiveness to some of the neighbouring ones. Wherever there is moisture, however, fertile soil is sure to be found. Many small valleys occur of uncommon beauty, and clothed in the richest vegetation. Those of Casa-Blanca and Quillota are the largest, but the latter which is 30 m. distant from Valparaiso, is by far the most extensive and important. It is watered by a large mountain-torrent of the same name, formed by the melting of the snow in the Andes; from it are drawn numberless water-courses, by which the whole of the land capable of cultivation is irrigated. The soil is a deep loam of extraordinary fertility, producing the finest clover, wheat, barley, beans, vegetables, every variety of European fruit, and even some of the tropical ones. A considerable quantity of wine and brandy is made. The almond and orange grow here luxuriantly, the mildness of the climate being peculiarly favourable to them; the former is among its most valuable productions, and is sent as far as California. The hemp grown in this valley is excellent; a good deal of it is made into cordage for the Valparaiso market. There are numerous mines of copper, and some of silver, in the neighbourhood; the ores of the former are mostly smelted on the spot, and made into bar-copper, for the English and American markets. Mining, however, is less attended to than either agriculture or commerce. The only river of note in this province is the Quillota, which falls into the sea a few miles to the N. of Valparaiso, and there takes the name of Concon. Principal towns—Valparaiso, Quillota, and Casa-Blanca. Pop. (1847), 75,962.

VALPARAISO, the principal port of Chili, cap. above prov., first in commercial importance, and second in population, in the Republic. It is situated on a large bay in the Pacific; lat. 33° 1' 56" S.; lon. 71° 41' 45" W.; 90 m. W.N.W. Santiago. The Bay of Valparaiso is of a semicircular form, and capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the E., S., and W., but is entirely open towards the N.; and during the prevalence of winds from this quarter in the winter season, accompanied as they always are by a heavy rolling sea, the shipping is much exposed, and serious accidents

often take place. The town rises like an amphitheatre, showing everywhere signs of life, and presenting an exceedingly English-like aspect; it has in fact more the appearance of an English colonial town than one of Spanish origin. A good deal of building-ground has been gained of late years by the gradual filling up of the bay through the deposition of sand and other detritus brought down from the hills by winter-torrents. The part of the town properly called the Port is built on the lower slopes of a range of lofty heights which encircle the bay, and on a narrow beach, widened here and there by deep cuttings into these steep acclivities. The Almendral, formerly a rural suburb, is gradually becoming the principal part of the town. Here the base of the hills is farther removed from the sea than it is in the W. part or Port, and the intervening space being quite level, and forming excellent building-ground, the town is (1854) fast extending in this direction.

Valparaiso is ill paved; the houses have nothing remarkable; few can be called handsome. Of the public buildings, the custom-house, situated near the landing-place, is the only

rous, and are chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The foreigners in Valparaiso constitute no slight proportion of the population. The English are the most numerous, then the Germans, French, and Americans; they live in perfect harmony with the natives, who here more than anywhere else in Chili have experienced the benefit, and appreciated the value of such an element of civilization. Many of the artisans are European; so are the principal houses of business, together with their numerous retinues of clerks; and this gives to the foreign body a standing and influence it possesses in no other part of the country or the coast.

Some doubt exists as to the precise date of the foundation of Valparaiso by the Spaniards. It is probable, however, that it was simultaneous with, or immediately subsequent to that of Santiago; inasmuch as Valparaiso is known to have been, from the earliest times, the channel through which the former received its supplies of foreign commodities, and by which it exported the products of its own soil. During the Spanish domination, Valparaiso was a place of very little note, and was scarcely known to the world. In 1819 the population

barely amounted to 5000 souls; the town itself was little better than a straggling village. But from the moment that Chili attained the rank of an independent state, and was left free to hold out the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, Valparaiso began rapidly to advance, and has since continued to do so in a most remarkable manner; indeed, with the single exception of San Francisco in California, no place is to be found on the W. side of the continent that can be compared with it in the rapidity of its growth, or in the increase of its importance and prosperity. In 1845 the value of the imports of the whole country (nine-tenths at least being through Valparaiso) was £1,821,000; that of the exports, £1,521,000. In 1851, after the gold discoveries in California, the former rose to £3,176,800, and the latter to £1,800,000; whereof £864,000 and £928,600 respectively were from and to Great Britain. The above figures do not include the value of goods introduced *in transitu*, and which is of considerable magnitude. In 1845 the number of vessels

that entered the harbour was 859; in 1851 it increased to 1561. In the first of these years the income derived from customs in Valparaiso was £321,600; in the second, £487,400. Valparaiso as a seat of commerce possesses advantages of no ordinary kind. It is the first port of any note in the S. Pacific. It lies opposite the Australian colonies, and stands on the direct route of vessels proceeding to California and the other countries bordering on the Pacific. It is, moreover, the port of the capital, and the natural outlet of large tracts of fertile land. Thus, independently of being the centre of a very extensive local trade, it is the general rendezvous of ships entering the Pacific; besides being the emporium from which Bolivia, the South Sea Islands, and a variety of other states draw their supplies of foreign commodities, and the port which chiefly provides the maritime provinces of Peru with flour, wheat, and other articles of subsistence. The discovery of the gold-fields in California has added much to the importance of Valparaiso, by giving rise to a large trade in cereals, carried on almost exclusively through this place; to say nothing of the many vessels that call here for supplies on their way to and from that country. A similar intercourse has sprung up lately with Australia in consequence of like discoveries there. That portion of the Argentine Provinces situated along the E. base of the Andes, is chiefly dependent on Valparaiso for European fabrics and all articles not produced by its own soil; this branch of trade has become more important since the expulsion of Rosas from Buenos-Ayres. This also is the headquarters of the foreign ships-of-war stationed in the Pacific.

Valparaiso, in common with the rest of Chili, is very liable to earthquakes; they occur frequently, though seldom causing serious damage. The last severe one happened April 2, 1851, when a number of houses fell, and a great many others were completely shattered. But the most fearful catastrophe of this kind experienced for many years in Chili occurred in November, 1822; on this occasion the greater part of the town



VALPARAISO.—From *Lapierre, Voyage autour du Monde*

one worthy of notice. It has an extended and rather handsome façade, surmounted by a tower of elegant design; the stores attached to it are extensive. The merchants have an exchange and reading-room, where they meet to transact business, and read foreign journals, with which it is plentifully supplied. The theatre is one of the best in S. America, and is generally well attended. Valparaiso has two parish churches, La-Matriz in the Port, and Los-Santos-Apostoles in the Almendral, besides chapels of ease in different parts of the town; also several convents for males, and one of French nuns, chiefly intended for the education of poor children. The Protestants have two places of worship, one British Episcopalian and one Independent; they have further a cemetery of their own. There are in Valparaiso a British naval hospital, two hospitals for other foreigners, and one for natives. Valparaiso possesses no public library or scientific institution; the inhabitants generally are not much given to reading or study. There are, however, numerous schools for both sexes, in most of which the English language is freely taught, this being considered by the Valparaisians to be an essential branch of education. Valparaiso cannot boast of fertile environs, the hilly nature of the country, but especially the want of water, restrict agricultural operations to very narrow limits, consequently it is chiefly indebted to other parts of the country for its supplies of provisions; thus Santiago furnishes cattle; Aconcagua and Quillota, fruit, vegetables, and brandy; flour is obtained from different points, principally from the S. A fine carriage-road, the best in the country, connects this place with the capital. But the railway to Santiago, passing through the rich valleys of Quillota and Aconcagua, a work of great magnitude, cannot fail to be of the highest benefit in a country so mountainous and so deficient in good roads. Valparaiso has three printing-presses, and two daily papers. There are also two clubs, chiefly frequented by foreigners. Hotels and *cafés* are nume-

was levelled to the ground, and several hundred persons were buried under the ruins. The climate is free from extremes of temperature; the thermometer in the town never descends to the freezing-point, and seldom rises above 80°, even at the height of summer. The evenings and mornings are invariably cool and pleasant. Pop. (1847), 40,000; 1854 (estimated at) 50,000.—(*Private information, &c.*)

VALPO, a tn. Austria, Slavonia, on the Karasicea, 15 m. N.W. Essek. It has a castle and a bathing-establishment. The Roman emperors Decius and Valentinian II. were born here. Pop. 2400.

VALREAS [anc. *Valriacum*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 20 m. N.N.E. Orange, on the Corrone. It has manufactures of silk and leather; and a trade in wine, oil, chestnuts, silk, and particularly madder, which is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3220.

VALS, a watering-place, France, dep. Ardèche, in the picturesque valley of the Volane, an affluent of the Ardèche, 13 m. W.S.W. Privas. The springs, which are cold, acidulated, and ferruginous, are much frequented, and are said to be very efficacious in stomach-complaints, intermittent fevers, jaundice, &c. Pop. (com.), 2789.

VALSEQUILLO, a vil. Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria; with a church, and two schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 2798.

VALSUGANA, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, on the Brenta, and the road from Trent to the Venetian frontiers. It is well built; and has a castle, a Franciscan convent, and a number of silk-mills. Pop. 2600.

VALSZIO, a market tn. Hungary, co. Baranya, about 4 m. W. Siklos; with a courthouse, and a trade in corn. P. 1360.

VALTANAS, a tn. Spain. See BALTANAS.

VALTIERRA, an ancient tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, l. bank Ebro, 42 m. S. Pampeluna; with a church, courthouse, prison, school; and a flour and several oil mills. Pop. 1181.

VALTOURNANCHE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.E. Aosta, on the slopes of Mont Cervin. It consists chiefly of peasants' huts; and has a church, several chapels, and elementary schools. Pop. 1437.

VALVA (La), a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 9 m. N.E. Campagna; with three churches, and three chapels. Pop. 1800.

VALVERDE, a tn. Canaries, cap. isl. Hierro or Ferro; consisting, with its numerous suburbs, of houses generally low, built of dry stone, and covered with straw. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, three primary schools, two parish churches, and a number of hermitages; and manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, sacks, saddle-bags, blankets, ribbons, and household linens. Pop. 4580.

VALVERDE, several places, Spain:—1, (*de-Jucar*), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 20 m. S. Cuencu; with a primary school, church, and two oil-mills. P. (agricultural), 1774.—2, (*de-la-Vera*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 12 m. from Jarandilla; with a church, strong castle, courthouse, primary school, and hospital; several oil and flour mills; and a trade in oil, wine, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1314.—3, (*de-Leganes*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 15 m. S. Badajoz; with a townhouse, public granary, two schools, a church, and two hermitages; numerous flour-mills, and some traffic in grain. Pop. 1510.—4, (*de-Llerena*), A tn. Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 10 m. from Llerena; with a church, courthouse, and school; several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1120.—5, (*del-Camino*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 40 m. W.N.W. Seville. It has a large square, and clean, paved streets; a granary, primary schools, Latin grammar-school, townhouse and prison, of good architecture; parish church, and three hermitages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is husbandry, the manufactures being confined to hats and mule-bells. Pop. 5239.—6, (*del-Fresno*), A vil. Estremadura, prov. and 55 m. from Caceres, in a valley; with a church, prison, and endowed school; manufactures of linen, several oil and

flour mills; and a trade in oil and pimento. Pop. 1008.—7, (*del-Majona*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and about 6 m. from Segovia; with a church, courthouse, prison, school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 829.

VAMOS, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Perts*), A market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, in a well-wooded district, 2 m. from Debreczin; with two churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2524.—2, (*Sajo*), A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, 12 m. from Miskolc; with a church, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 1690.

VAN, or WAN, a tn. eyalet, and lake, Asiatic Turkey, on the borders of Armenia and Kurdistan. The town, 145 m. S.E. Erzeroom, close to the E. shore of the lake, on an extensive plain covered with beautiful gardens; overlooking it is the citadel, in a ruinous condition, crowning a lofty calcareous height. It has narrow, dirty, ill-paved streets, and small, scantily-supplied bazaars; but the houses are not ill



THE CITADEL, VAN.—From Texier, *Description de l'Arménie, &c.*

built. There are no public buildings of any consequence, except two Armenian churches, and some mosques with conspicuous minarets. Cotton cloth is the only staple article both of manufacture and export. Pop. about 15,000.

THE EYALET, area, 9616 geo. sq. m., is bounded, N. by Erzeroom and Bayazid, E. Persia, S. pash. Mosul and Bagdad, and W. Diarbekir, and forming part of the Armenian plateau, is traversed by several mountain-ranges, in which, among others, occur the lofty summits of Ala-dagh and Ssipan, each exceeding 10,000 ft.; is watered by numerous streams, generally feeders of the lake; and though better adapted for pasture than agriculture, has several large and fertile plains, of which that of the capital is the most celebrated, on which large quantities of corn, fruit, and tobacco are grown. The inhabitants, chiefly Kurds, Turcomans, and Armenians, are roughly estimated at about 150,000.—THE LAKE, situated in the N.W. of the eyalet, 5467 ft. above sea-level, is of very irregular shape, having an extreme length, N.E. to S.W., of about 70 m.; and an extreme breadth, N. to S., of 28 m.; and an area of about 1240 geo. sq. m. Its depth at some distance from the shore is understood to be very great, but shallows much towards the N.E. extremity; its water is salt, but becomes only brackish near the mouths of the streams, and is freely drunk by cattle. Its principal feeders are about eight in number, but it has no visible outlet. It contains many islands, particularly on its E. side. The only fishery in it is that of a kind of sardines, which are salted and exported to all parts of Asia Minor. The banks both on the N. and E. exhibit much lofty and well-wooded scenery, and great quantities of pumice, and other volcanic products, lie scattered on the shores.

VAN DIEMEN'S GULF, N.W. Australia, between Coburg peninsula and Cape Hotham, and Melville Island. It is about 100 m. E. to W.; and 50 m. in breadth.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, or TASMANIA, an isl. about 100 m. off the S.E. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, between lat. 40° 45' and 43° 35' S.; and lon. 144° 50' and 148° 20' E. It is of the shape of a heart, or an irregular triangle, with its base stretching in a concave curve between Cape Grim in the N.W., and Cape Portland in the N.E., and its sides tapering gradually from these points, the one in a S.S.E., and the other in a S.S.W. direction, till they meet in the apex at South Cape; greatest

length, from N. to S., measured on the meridian of 147° , 186 m.; medium breadth, measured on the parallel of 42° , 165 m.; estimated area, about 24,000 sq. m. The shores are generally bold and rocky, particularly the W., which present long ranges of barren cliffs of columnar basalt, with scarcely an opening in which a vessel can find shelter, except those of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey. The N.E. shores are almost equally bold and unprovided, but in the N., where several low sandy beaches occur, we have, among other harbours, the fine estuary of the Tamar, and in the S.E. and S. an almost uninterrupted series of anchorages, which, for shelter, bottom, and depth, are scarcely surpassed in any other part of the world. In particular D'Entrecasteaux Channel, which stretches for about 30 m. between the S. coast and the island of Bruni, with a breadth varying from 2 m. to 8 m., and forms the S.W. entrance to the Derwent, at the mouth of which the capital Hobart-Town is situated, is a continuous line of land-capped harbours in the midst of magnificent scenery. The interior is remarkably rugged and mountainous. The main-chain, commencing in the N.E. at Cape Portland, where its continuity with the great E. chain of Australia is made apparent by peaked islands extending across the strait, pursues a very irregular course, first nearly due S., at no great distance from the E. coast, till it reaches Oyster Bay, where it turns W.N.W., and continues in that direction more than half-way through the centre of the island. It then suddenly resumes its original direction, curving gradually round to the S.E., and finally terminating at South Cape. This tortuous range, on one or other of whose flanks all the larger streams of the island take their rise, has a mean height of about 3750 ft., and attains its culminating point of 5520 ft. in the S.W., in Mount Humboldt; lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$; lon. $146^{\circ} 7'$. The other most remarkable summits occur, not in the main-chain, but in two lofty branches which it throws off. The one of these, stretching between St. Patrick's Head on the E., and Port Dalrymple on the N. coast, presents in succession the remarkable summits of Ben Lomond, 5002 ft.; Ben Nevis, 3910 ft.; and Mount Arthur, 3900 ft.; the other, breaking off at Mount Humboldt, proceeds E. and terminates magnificently a little W. of Hobart-Town, in Mount Wellington, 4195 ft. A line drawn from the Huon in the S., to Clarence Lake in the interior, and continued N.W. to Cape Grim, would divide the island into two nearly equal parts. The section to the E. and N. has been minutely surveyed, and comprises the inhabited portion of the island; that to the W. and S. is not only uninhabited, but, from the impenetrable nature of the vegetation, and the alpine character of the region, which have baffled the most intrepid explorers, but very little of it is known. From the snow-capped peaks skirting the horizon to the westward in summer, as seen from the highlands in the interior, it is conjectured that there are mountain-ranges there above the level of the perpetual snow-line, which, in these latitudes, would be between 7000 ft. and 8000 ft. In all the mountain-ranges, and generally throughout the island, the prevailing rocks are crystalline, consisting of basalt, granite, gneiss, quartz, &c., either produced directly by volcanic action, or changed and moulded by it, and hence, as might be expected in such circumstances, the scenery is often of the wildest description. Enormous peaks, of the most fantastic shapes, tower into the clouds, or overhang profound and tortuous abysses, evidently formed by rending whole mountains asunder. In these the most frightful precipices occur, among others one in Ben Lomond, with a perpendicular depth of 3000 ft. Beyond the range of these convulsions, however, regular sedimentary strata, chiefly of sandstone and limestone, are largely developed, and form gentle hills or undulating valleys, equally remarkable for beauty and fertility, and usually watered by copious streams. The river system radiates from the central portions of the island towards the coast, and issues from lakes and springs, at an average altitude of 2000 ft. above the sea. Of these streams by far the largest is the Derwent, which, issuing from the beautiful mountain-lake of St. Clair, in lat. 42° , flows S.E., augmented by the Dee, Ouse, Clyde, Jordan, &c., and after forming a broad estuary, pours its waters into two main channels, that of D'Entrecasteaux on the W., and that of Storm Bay on the E. side of Bruni Island. Another river of much shorter length, but, from the width and depth of its channel, of scarcely less navigable importance, is the Tamar, which,

formed by the junction of the N. and S. Esk rivers at the town of Launceston, flows N.N.W. into Port Dalrymple. The other principal streams are the Huon in the S.; the Gordon, which has its mouth in Macquarie Harbour, in the W.; and the Arthur in the N.W. The two last, flowing through districts of the most inhospitable character, are very little known. Great or Clarence Lake, the largest in the island, situated near its centre, about 90 m. N.W. Hobart-Town, is 15 m. long, by 5 m. broad, but owing to the numerous creeks and windings of its shores, measures nearly 100 m. in circuit. Its scenery is much vaunted. The climate is colder and more humid than that of Australia, and in respect both of vegetative power and salubrity, is, on the whole, superior to it. The spring-months, those of September, October, and November, are usually bright and clear, with occasional rain and high winds; the summer-heat, which averages about 70° , sometimes rises suddenly to 100° or 110° , partly in consequence of a stifling and blighting N. or N.W. wind, but is almost always tempered by alleviating land and sea breezes; autumn, by far the pleasantest season, comprehending March, April, and May, is generally clear and bright, and free from clouds and mists; winter is never severe, except in high or exposed situations, where frost is frequent, and snow often falls, while in the lower grounds its moderate and genial showers rather assist than obstruct the husbandman's labours.

The indigenous herbivorous animals are mostly of the pouched kind, common to Australia, but exist in greater numbers than on the mainland; so much so, that the kangaroo-leather for boots and shoes, and opossum-furs, constitute articles of export. Here also is found a unique animal of its kind, called the 'native tiger' by the colonists, being the largest carnivorous animal in Australasia, though not larger than a wolf. The principal natural productions are extensive native forests, chiefly of the eucalyptus pine and acacia, several of which furnish timber for ship-building and cabinet-work; large tracts of rich and verdant pasture, well adapted for cattle, but more especially for sheep, which form by far the most important source of wealth; and minerals, among which freestone, limestone, roofing-slate, and coal have already been turned to good account. The coal occurs in two fields, one in the S.E., at Port Arthur, of an inferior quality, requiring to be burned along with wood to assist its combustion; and the other in the N.E., near the Douglas, of better quality; and, though much disturbed by irruptions of trap, contains seams of great aggregate thickness, and has been successfully worked by pits, one of which is 50 fathoms deep. Among metals which may yet be made available, are mentioned both gold and silver, of which traces have been discovered; lead, of which a vein has been found in a mountain-limestone ridge; copper, believed to exist in the same quarter; and iron, both excellent and abundant. Another product, not of much economical value, but found here in great abundance, is silicified wood, much of it of opaline texture, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. The arable lands lie mostly in the valleys, in quality resembling the alluvial lands of Scotland, and in about the same proportions to unavailable land; 45 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop of wheat. In agriculture considerable progress has been made, and all the ordinary cereals are successfully cultivated. The wheat, in particular, is so superior in quality, that when brought to the London market it brought a higher price than any other grain. In 1828 the whole acres under crop were only 34,033, but 20 years later, in 1848, amounted to 171,540. Of these, 64,700 were under wheat, 14,042 under barley, 29,463 under oats, 3916 under potatoes, and 49,313 under hay. In live stock, particularly horses and sheep, the progress has been equally rapid, the former having increased in the same period from 2034 to 17,196, and the latter from 553,698 to 1,752,963. In 1848 the exports, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat and flour, oil, and timber, amounted to £490,281; the imports, of which spirits and tobacco seem unfortunately to form the largest items, to £594,154. The population in the same year amounted to 74,741, of whom 28,459, considerably more than a third of the whole, were convicts. This is unquestionably the worst feature in the social system of the island. Neither the religious nor educational institutions have been able to provide in any adequate degree for the evils which it entails, but a

more effectual remedy will probably be found in the recent enactments of the British Parliament abolishing transportation. To their labour, however, must be attributed the construction of the many excellent public works throughout the island; especially the turnpike road from Hobart-Town to Launceston, a distance of 130 m., which cost £5000 per mile, without taxing the colonists for the outlay. The aboriginal population, once sufficiently numerous and powerful to contest the superiority of the colonists, is now all but extinct. The government, regulated by the Act 13, 14 Victoria, c. 59 (1850), consists of a governor and executive council, nominated by the Crown, and of a legislative council of at least 24 members, of whom a third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds obtain their seats by election. Van Diemen's Land was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Abel Janz Tasman, who, believing it to be a part of the Australian continent, gave it the name of the then Dutch governor of the East Indies. Its other name of Tasmania has been given it in honour of the navigator himself. Its next visitor, after the lapse of more than a century, was Captain Cook, who saw it in 1769, and coasted along part of it without detecting Tasman's mistake. The fact of its separation from Australia was first made known in 1797, by Mr. Bass, a surgeon of the British navy, who, on a volunteer voyage of discovery in a skiff little larger than a jolly-boat, sailed so far through the strait which was deservedly named after him, as to ascertain its true character. The following year he set out on another voyage, with Lieutenant Flinders, and completed his discovery by a circumnavigation of the island. The first settlement on it was made in 1803 by a guard of soldiers with a body of convicts. The locality fixed upon was Risdon or Restdown Cove, on the E. side of the Derwent, but was wisely changed, in the course of the same year, for the site now occupied by the capital. For a series of years the great obstacles to the prosperity of the colony were the hostility of the natives and the depredations of escaped convicts, known by the name of bush-rangers. The latter ultimately perished, as they deserved, by the sword or by the hand of justice; but it is impossible not to lament the fate of the former, who, after they had been reduced from a comparatively dense population of several thousands to a mere remnant, were removed first to Flinders Island, and then to Maria Island on the S.E. coast. There, at the beginning of 1849, 12 men, 23 women, and one male child, were the only survivors of the untrained aboriginal race. In the same year the government removed them to comfortable dwellings near Hobart-Town, under the care of a surgeon-superintendent; where, notwithstanding the preponderance of the female branch, there are no signs of the race being perpetuated. On the contrary, they are now reduced (1854) to 23 individuals; and it is calculated that in less than 20 years the race will be extinct. To other causes, therefore, besides those of violence and disease, must be assigned the gradual extinction of these children of nature, when coming in contact with the civilized European.

VANCE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Semois, 5 m. W. Arlon. It has a fulling and two flour mills. Pop. 1125.

VANCOUVER, or QUADRA and VANCOUVER, an isl., W. coast, British America; lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N.; lon. 123° 17' to 128° 28' W.; length, N.W. to S.E., 278 m.; breadth, varying from 50 m. to 65 m. On the E. and N.E. it is separated from the mainland of British America by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on the S. from that of the U. States by the Strait of Juan-de-Fuca, on the N. and W. it lies open to the N. Pacific. The interior, of which scarcely anything is known, is said to be fertile, well-timbered, and finely diversified by intersecting mountain-ranges and extensive prairies; the shores, most of which have been carefully explored, are generally high, steep, and rocky, nearly unbroken on the N.E., but presenting in other directions numerous indentations, many of which are so completely landlocked, either by projecting promontories, or minor islands, stretching across their mouths, as to form excellent natural harbours. Among them may be mentioned Nootka Sound on the W., and Camosack or Victoria Harbour in the S. The only navigable river at present known is that of Nimkis, in the N.E. In the same part of the coast, and it is believed to a considerable extent inland, a field of excellent coal exists, and lies so near the sur-

face, that by the aid of the natives, 60 tons were obtained at an average cost of 4s. per ton; the seams, however, are only 10 inches to 18 inches thick. Fogs, remarkable both for density and duration, are of frequent occurrence. The winter is very stormy, and heavy rains fall, particularly in November and December. Frost occurs on the lowlands in January, but seldom continues long, and can scarcely be said to interrupt agricultural operations. Vegetation begins to advance in February, makes rapid progress in March, and continues to be fostered by alternating warm showers and sunshine in April and May. The summer-heats of June and July are excessive, and by the end of August, or beginning of September, the long grass has become so thoroughly parched as to be easily ignited. The agricultural capabilities of the island are unquestionably great, and the farming operations, carried on chiefly at Victoria, near the harbour of that name, are said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The principal products, in addition to those of the soil, are furs, obtained chiefly from the beaver, racoon, land-otter, and sea-otter; and fish of the most valuable species abound on all parts of the coasts. The natives, belonging to 12 tribes, of which the Kawitichin, Quaidits, and Nootka, are the most numerous, are estimated at 11,463. They form a fine race, and appear to be industrious and friendly, though much addicted to thieving. The property of the whole island was granted in 1849 to the Hudson's Bay Company, under the express condition of colonizing it. Attempts with this view have accordingly been made, but have not met with much success, partly in consequence of the greater attractions offered by the gold-fields of California and Australia. Vancouver's Island was supposed to form part of the mainland till 1789, when the captain of an American vessel sailed through the E. channel which separates it. In 1792 it was visited by Vancouver, who gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver; the former name, given in compliment to the Spanish commandant of Nootka Sound, is now generally dropped. The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company had long been accustomed to visit it regularly for the furs and other commodities provided by the natives, but it attracted little attention till recently, when the discussion of the Oregon question brought it prominently into view. By the boundary treaty with the U. States, the entire possession of it has been formally fixed in Great Britain, and there seems no reason to doubt that its position, its agricultural capabilities, its excellent harbours, and its coal, destined ere long to occupy a prominent place among our colonial possessions.

VANDALIA, a vil., U. States, Illinois, of which it was for sometime the capital, on the Kaskaskia, and at the junction of several important lines of railway, 66 m. S.E. by S. Springfield. It has an important transit trade. Pop. about 1100.

VANDELLOS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Tarragona; with a church, school, distillery, flour-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1175.

VANDOLA (LA), the most E. of the Admiralty Islands; lat. (centre) 2° 14' S.; lon. 148° 10' 16" E.; under 3 m. in circumference, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and densely inhabited.

VANGE, par. Eng. Essex; 2250 ac. Pop. 161.

VANIAMBADDY, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 105 m. W.S.W. Madras, on an island in the Palaur. It contains several Hindoo temples.

VANIKORO, VANI-COLO, MANNICOLO, or PITT'S ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, remarkable as the scene of the disastrous shipwreck of *La Perouse*, in 1788, lat. (Mount Kapogo) 11° 36' 30" S.; lon. 166° 53' 24" E. It is 30 m. in circuit, lofty, and covered with trees to the water's edge. The culminating point, Mount Kapogo, is 3000 ft. above the sea, and distinctly visible at the distance of 60 m. The interior is a wild and dense forest, nearly impenetrable. The inhabitants, including those of a few adjoining islands, are supposed not to exceed 1200 or 1500. They are in general small and thin, ugly and indolent, and often attacked with ulcers or covered with leprous spots.

VANKLEEKHILL, a tn. Canada West, 60 m. from Montreal; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, three schools; manufactures of pot and pearl ashes, iron, and cloth, and steam flour and saw mills. Pop. 750.

VANNES [anc. *Dariorigum Venetorum*], a seaport tn. France, cap. dep. Morbihan, on the Vannes, a stream 35 m. in length, where it falls into a narrow inlet of the Gulf of

Morbihan, 68 m. N.W. Nantes. It is walled, and has narrow gloomy streets, overhung by antiquated-looking houses; a cathedral, with a lofty but by no means elegant spire; a large



THE PRISON-GATE, VANNES.—From Souvestre, *La Bretagne*.

tower, called Tour-du-Connetable; prefecture, episcopal palace, barracks, college, and three hospitals, a court of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society, a school of hydrography, a diocesan seminary, communal college, and public library of 8000 volumes. The Cours-de-la-Garenne, an elevated space with well-planted alleys in the form of an amphitheatre, affords an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, linen and cotton goods, lace, and salt, extracted from salt-marshes in the neighbourhood. There are also foundries, tanneries, breweries, and building-yards. The harbour is lined with good quays, but only admits vessels of small tonnage. The trade is in corn, hemp, honey, wax, butter, salt, tallow, cider, and wine. Pop. (1852), 10,525.

VANS (Les), a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 15 m. S.W. Largentiere. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, silk-mills; and a trade in wine, corn, cattle, and silk. Pop. 2610.

VANTSALVA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, 8 m. from Szeged; with a Greek united church. Pop. 1068.

VANTSOD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar; with a Protestant parish church, a synagogue, several mills, and a trade in corn, maize, and cattle. Pop. 1099.

VANUA-VALAVO, or SIR CHARLES MIDDLETON'S ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific, belonging to the Feejee group; lat. (N.W. point) 17° 10' S.; lon. 179° 2' 50" W. It forms an irregular belt of a serpentine shape, 14 m. long, but nowhere more than 2 m. wide; and has on its W. side a spacious harbour, with a village at its head, and a large stream of water. One of its peaks, called Mount Totten, is estimated at 664 ft. high. Pop. about 1000.

VANVES, or VANVIES, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 4 m. from Paris, on the railway to Versailles; with an old chateau built by Mansard for the Due de Bourbon. Pop. 1984.

VANSAGHELLO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 22 m. N.W. Milan; with a parish and an auxiliary church, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1064.

VANZAGO, or VENZAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Milan, l. bank Olona; with a parish church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1259.

VAPRIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Milan, r. bank Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a magnificent modern church, the remains of an old castle, a charitable endowment; manufactures of silk, and a

paper-mill. In 1324 the Gueifs were defeated here in a bloody battle by the Ghibellines, and the town was burned down. Pop. 2575.

VAR [Italian, *Varo*; Latin, *Varus*], a river, Europe, rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of France and the Sardinian States, 46 m. N.W. Nice; flows circuitously S.S.E., and forms the E. boundary of the dep. to which it gives its name, and after a course of about 75 m., falls into the Mediterranean about 3 m. S.W. Nice. It receives, on the right, the Colon and Esteron; and on the left, the Tinea and Vesoubie.

VAR, a maritime dep. France, forming its S.E. extremity, and bounded N. by dep. Basses-Alpes, N.E. Piedmont, E. and S. the Mediterranean, and W. dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. It is nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, of which the sea-coast forms the hypotenuse; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 82 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 2773 sq. m. The coast is generally bold, and is penetrated by numerous deep indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Jouan, Napoule, Frejus, Grimaud, Hières, and Toulon. On the S. it is encircled by the islands forming the group of Hières; and on the E. are the small islands of Lerins and Marguerite. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed, particularly in the N. and N.E., by ramifications of the Alps. Var is remarkably well watered, and belongs to the basin of the Mediterranean, towards which it has a gradual slope. The Var forms part of its boundary on the E., and the Verdon on the N. The chief river of the interior is the Argens, with its numerous tributaries. Along the coast are several extensive lagoons, the largest of which are those of Napoule, Villepoey, and Pesquier. The temperature is variable; the winter is very mild except during the N.W. wind, which is extremely keen, while the S.S.E. wind, which is frequent in summer, has an enervating effect both on man and beast. On the coast, where lagoons and marshes prevail, the air is unhealthy. The soil possesses little natural fertility, and though much indebted to irrigation and careful culture, does not produce more than two thirds of the grain required for the home consumption. About one-fourth of the whole surface is absolutely waste, and not one-sixth arable. About one-third is in wood, and rather more than one-eleventh is devoted to the culture of the vine, the produce of which is both abundant and of good quality. The olive also is extensively cultivated, and the mulberry, for rearing silk-worms, is seen in all the lower districts, either in separate plantations or hedgerows. Many of the finer fruits grow almost spontaneously, and the air is perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers. The principal domestic animals are sheep, goats, and swine. There are few horses, but mules are numerous. Game abounds. Minerals exist in great variety, but seldom in an extent and of a quality fit for being worked to profit. The working both of lead and iron, once carried on, has been abandoned. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, perfumes, essences, liqueurs, olive-oil, soap, corks, and leather. There are also paper and silk mills, and numerous distilleries, and the fishing both of tunny and anchovies is actively carried on. The trade is in olive-oil, liqueurs, wine, fruit, fish, corn, and wood. For administrative purposes Var is divided into four arrondissements—Draguignan (the capital), Brignoles, Grasse, Toulon; subdivided into 35 cantons, and 202 communes. Pop. (1852), 357,967.

VARALLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 36 m. N.W. Novara, at the confluence of the Mastellone with the Sesia, both here crossed by bridges. It has narrow winding streets, a superior court of justice, and several public offices, five churches, a college, a seminary, two convents, public prisons, a theatre, an hospital, and several charitable endowments; and manufactures of articles in iron and copper. Pop. 2807.

VARALLYA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 16 m. from Tolna; with a church, a ruined castle, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 1131.

VARALLYA (BODO-KEÖ), a market tn. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, near l. bank Hernad, 22 m. S. Kaschau; with two castles, one of them an ancient ruin, and the other a handsome modern structure; and a trade in wine. Pop. 1387.

VARANGER-FIORD, an inlet of the sea, Norway, in the N. of Finnmark, penetrating inland about 60 m.; with a mean breadth of about 15 m. It receives several streams, particularly from the S., and among others the Palsjoki, by which Lake Enare discharges itself. On its N. shores are the small towns of Nesseby and Vadsö.

VARANNO, or **VARANNOV**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, about 12 m. from Nagy-Mihály; with a parish church, a synagogue, the ruins of an ancient castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1494.

VARANO [anc. *Gerne*], a lake, Naples, at the N. foot of Mount Gargano, prov. Capitanata, separated on the N. from the Adriatic, into which it discharges its waters by a long and narrow belt of land. It is of a rectangular shape, 20 m. in circuit, and abounds with fish.

VARANO-DE-MELEGRARI, a vil. and com. duchy and 16 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank Ceno; with a church, an old castle, and a trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 1975.

VARAZZE, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, prov. and G. m. N.N.E. Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Teiro, between two small promontories, each of which is crowned by a tower. Its central part, divided into Borgo and Borghetto, was at one time surrounded by walls, of which the gates still remain; and two suburbs extend considerably on either side along the highway. It is irregularly built, consists generally of narrow and ill-paved streets; and has three churches, a courthouse, with a colossal statue in marble of St. Giacomo, an elementary school, and an hospital. The harbour is small, but at the building-yards from 40 to 50 merchant vessels are annually built. Pop. 7779.

VARBERG, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 36 m. N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. It was once of considerable strength, being defended by a fortress which figures in the early Swedish wars, but is now used as a prison and house of correction. It is regularly built, has a beautiful church, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1691.

VARDAR, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the E. slope of Tehar-dagh, on the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia; flows first S.E. to Uskup, than S.E. past Koprili, and after a course of about 160 m., falls into the N. shore of the Gulf of Salonica. Its chief affluents are the Tzerna, and Bitristza, on the right; and the Perpentz, Uskup, and Egridere, on the left.

VAREDO, or **VARE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 8 m. N. Milan, l. bank Seveso; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1648.

VAREL, a vil. Oldenburg, circle Neuenburg, near the mouth of the Jahde; with a church and castle, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 3164.

VARELA (PULO)—1, An islet, 18 m. off S.W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 3° 47' N.; lon. 99° 33' E.—2, An islet, E. coast, Sumatra, lat. 0° 50' S.; lon. 104° 28' E.; having a hill on its W. part, which may be seen from 21 m. to 24 m.—3, An islet in the Strait of Malacca, about lat. 3° 45' N.; lon. 99° 30' E.—4, An is., 11 m. off E. coast, Malay Peninsula; lat. 3° 16' N.; lon. 103° 40' E. It is a barren rock, crowned with a few bushes.—5, (or *Avarella*), A cape, S.E. coast, Anam; lat. 12° 55' N.; lon. 109° 24' 30' E.; formed of steep cliffs, extending nearly N. and S. 2 m. or 2½ m., having in the middle of them a small sandy bay, where a stream of excellent water descends from the mountain into the sea.—6, (*Fatsé*), A cape, S.E. coast, Anam, about 85 m. due S. from the true cape; lat. 11° 44' N.; lon. 109° 28' E.; formed of a very high oblong mountain of great magnitude.

VARENNES, a neat tn. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 15 m. below Montreal; with an excellent medical spring, a large R. Catholic church, three schools, three grist-mills, and two saw-mills. Pop. about 1500.

VARENNES-SUR-ALLIER, a tn. France, dep. Allier, on the Vallançon, 20 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Near it is an old chateau, now converted into an hospital. Pop. 1468.

VARESE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. W. Como, and a little E. of the lake of same name, in a valley, the sides of which are studded over with fine villas. It has extensive silk-mills, employed in spinning the silk which is produced in the vicinity. Near it, on a lofty mountain, is a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 3000.

—The LAKE, about 4 m. E. of Lake Maggiore, into which it discharges itself, is about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and rather more than 80 ft. deep.

VARGULA (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussian Saxony, circle Langensalza; with a Protestant church and a castle. Pop. 1120.

VARHELY, a vil. Hungary, co. Hunyad, 8 m. W.S.W. Hatzeg, in a narrow gorge, and supposed to occupy the site

of the Roman Ulpia Trajana. Many remains of buildings cover the adjacent hills, and in the village itself are the ruins of an arena, an aqueduct, a temple, and baths.

VARI, or **VARJOVA**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Beregh, near the confluence of the Borsova with the Theiss, 8 m. from Tisza-Ujlak; with a Protestant church, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 2746.

VARIGNANA, a tn. Papal States, leg. and 12 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. 3000.

VARINA, or **VARNA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. Trentschin, r. bank Vagh; with a church. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making lace. Pop. 1500.

VARINAS, a tn. Venezuela, cap. prov. of its name, r. bank St. Domingo, 80 m. S.E. Merida. It is a neat place, at the opening of a valley; and has a church and an hospital. The river becomes navigable at Toruno, about 14 m. below the town; so that Toruno may be considered the port of Varinas. Pop. estimated at 12,000.—The province, bounded, N. by prov. Carabobo, E. Caracas, W. Truxillo and Merida, and S. Achaguas, is intersected by numerous large and navigable rivers, which occasionally inundate and fertilize its plains; of these the Apure, Guanaparo, and Guanarito are the most important. But its most remarkable features are its extensive plains, covered with a luxuriant herbage, feeding innumerable herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of mules and asses. The chief products of the country are tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and tropical fruits.

VARKENY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 40 m. from Erlau; with a R. Catholic church, a trade in wine and wood, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1099.

VARKONY (TISZA), a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 8 m. from Szolnok; with two churches, the ruins of an old castle, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1306.

VARL, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, near Lübbecke; with manufactures of woollen shoes. P. 1863.

VARNA, a fortified tn. and seaport, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, sanjak Silistria, 160 m. N.N.W. Constantinople, S.W. shore of the Black Sea. It occupies a gentle height on the N.W. side of a semicircular bay, formed by two rocky promontories; is surrounded by a stone-wall, 10 ft. high, painted white, and loop-holed, and defended by several batteries and other outworks; and is very irregularly built of wooden houses, of different colours, with red tiled roofs. The whole place has an appearance of decay, and the only public buildings of any note are a few mosques with tall minarets. There is no proper harbour, but the bay, though open to the E. and S.E., is sheltered on the N. and N.E., from which the most dangerous winds of the Black Sea blow, and affords good anchorage. Immediately W. of the town is the Lake Denna, formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the neighbouring hills. It has been proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay. Were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbours in the Black Sea, and might soon rival Odessa as a seaport. Even at present it has a considerable trade. In 1847 its exports, chiefly of grain, poultry, and eggs, amounted to £600,000. The most interesting events in its history, are the great victory gained in its vicinity by the Turks over the Hungarians, in 1444; its capture by the Russians, in 1828; a great and supposed incendiary fire, August 10, 1854, which destroyed about a fourth of the houses, and vast quantities of military stores prepared for the expedition against the Crimea; and the sailing of that expedition from its bay, September 7th thereafter. Pop. about 14,000.

VARSAND, several places, Hungary;—1, (*Faszkas*), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Arad, 3 m. from Simand; with two churches, and a trade in corn and hemp. Pop. 4069.—2, (*Gyula*), A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Arad, on the White Körös, 16 m. from Simand; with two churches. Pop. 1553.

VARSI [Latin, *Varsum*], a vil. and com. duchy and 29 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank Ceno. It has a church, an old castle; and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and chestnuts. Pop. 3402.

VARZI, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Bobbio, r. bank Staffora; with a square, four principal streets, a church, three oratories, and an old castle. Pop. 2045.

VARZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, in the wild and romantic valley of the Vedro or Divredo. It has a church, numerous oratories, and four elementary schools. Pop. 2846.

VARZY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 30 m. N.N.E. Nevers; with a church, a college, hospital, and townhouse; manufactures of linen, leather, and delftware. Near it are blast-furnaces and other iron-works. Pop. 2058.

VAS-KOH, or **KOH-VAS**, a vil. Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Black Körös, not far from Grösswarden; with important iron-works, supplied from mines in the vicinity.

VASA, or **WASA**, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, on a small bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, 355 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. It has a stone-church, infirmary, and high school; manufactures of leather and pitch, and a trade in these articles, fish, and timber. The harbour is much silted up. Pop. 2700.

VASA-BARRIS, or **IRAPIRANG**, a river, Brazil, rises in the Serra Itiuba, prov. Bahia; flows E., enters prov. Sergipe, where it unites with the river of that name. The united stream, which often receives the name of Sergipe, continues its course 8 m. farther, and falls into the Atlantic.

VASARIHELY, numerous places, Hungary, among which are:—1, (*-Haldmész*), A market tn., co. Csongrad, on Lake Hald, 12 m. from Szegedin; with four churches, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. (1846), 32,300.—2, (*Somlyó*), A market tn., co. Veszprim; with a church, a trade in corn, tobacco, and excellent wine. Pop. 1395.

VASARUTH, a market tn. Hungary, co. Pressburg, in isl. Schütt, on an arm of the Danube, 16 m. from Somerein; with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1047.

VASHKA, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Vologda, lat. 62° 20' N.; flows N.N.W. into gov. Archangel, and after a course of about 200 m., joins I. bank Mesen.

VASIUGAN, a river, Asiatic Russia, rises in the E. of gov. Tobolsk; flows E.N.E., and joins I. bank Ob about 30 m. below Narin, after a course of about 170 m.

VASKUT, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 4 m. from Baja; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, sheep, and cattle. Pop. 3388.

VASONY, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nagy*), A market tn. Thither Danube, co. and near Veszprim; with two churches, a handsome modern and a very ancient castle, tile-works, a trade in corn, cattle, and oak-timber, a brewery, saw and flour mills. Pop. 1897.—2, (*Tot*), A vil., co. and 8 m. from Veszprim; with two churches, and a marble-quarry, P. 1497.

VASSOURAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a parish church, a primary school, an ornamental fountain, and a considerable trade in coffee, extensively grown in the district; swine, hams, and sausages. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

VASSY [anc. *Vassiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, r. bank Blaise. It is generally well built, and has clean streets adorned with fountains, and a fine promenade; and has a court of first resort, a communal college; manufactures of druggel, calico, leather, refined wax, earthen and iron ware, and a trade in iron, wood, charcoal, &c. It acquired a melancholy celebrity by the atrocious massacre of the Protestants by the Duke of Guise, in 1562. Pop. 2456.

VASTO, or **VASTO-D'AMMONE** (It.) [anc. *Histonium*], a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, on a hill near the Adriatic, 29 m. S.E. Chieti. It is walled, and entered by four gates; consists of tolerably well-built streets, and a spacious square adorned with a beautiful fountain; and has two collegiate churches, a handsome palace, seven monasteries, a nunnery, two hospitals, two almshouses; and manufactures of earthen vases, and of a liquid said to be very efficacious in healing wounds. The fishery on the coast, including that of sturgeons, is valuable; and the surrounding district is covered with productive vineyards and olive-yards. Pop. 10,000.

VASTO-GIARDI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 15 m. N.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1184.

VASZAR, a vil. Hungary, co. Veszprim, 4 m. from Papa; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, wine, tobacco, and cattle. Pop. 1612.

VATALA, a tn. Punjab. See BATTALAH.

VATAN [anc. *Vastinum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, 19 m. N.N.E. Chateauroux. Owing to its low situation the houses are extremely damp. It has a church, and an old building called Perinne, attributed to the Knights Templar; and a considerable trade in wool. Pop. 2049.

VATEKI, one of the Feejee isls. See AMBATIKI.

VATERSA, or **WATERSAY**, an isl. Scotland, near the S. extremity of the Hebrides, immediately S. of Barra, from which it is separated by the Sound of Watersay, about 1 m.

wide; length, 3 m.; breadth, 1 m. On its E. side is good anchorage for large vessels.

VATHI, or **BATHI**, a tn. Ionian Islands, isl. Ithaca, S. side of the beautiful Gulf of Molo. With a leading wind the port or harbour is of easy access. Inside, it forms a kind of basin, capable of containing a great number of ships, and is perfectly landlocked. The town consists of a single street, well paved and clean, extending 1 m. along the shore, and though not well built, has a picturesque appearance. The houses are principally of stone, but rudely put together, and penetrable to every blast. Pop. 3000.

VATU-LELE, one of the Feejee isls. S. of Vitu-Levi; lat. (N. point) 18° 31' S.; lon. 177° 35' W. Though presenting the appearance of a coral-island, it is of volcanic formation; has an elevation of about 70 ft. in the N., and gradually descends to a low point in the S.; is well covered with wood, and inhabited. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs.

VAUCLUSE, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Drôme; E. dep. Basses-Alpes; S. the Durance, separating it from dep. Bouches-du-Rhône; and W. the Rhone, separating it from dep. Gard; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 60 m.; breadth, 37 m.; area, 1328 sq. m. The surface has a general inclination to the S. and W. In the latter direction there are considerable plains, but the N.E., E., and S.E. are rugged and mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Alps. The culminating point, Mont Ventoux, in the N.E., is 6570 ft. above the sea. The department belongs wholly to the basin of the Rhone, which drains great part of it directly, and the remainder by the Durance and its tributaries. More than one-half of the whole surface is arable, and nearly one-fifth is in wood; about one-fifth is water, and vineyards occupy one-twelfth. The cereals produced fall short of the home consumption. Some of the wines bear a good name, and are extensively exported to Switzerland and Germany. All the ordinary fruits, including pears, apricots, peaches, prunes, almonds, and figs, are in great abundance, and a good deal of ground is occupied by the mulberry and olive. Madder also is cultivated on a large scale, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of aromatic and medicinal plants. Of domestic animals the sheep are by far the best and most numerous. The minerals are of comparatively little importance. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stuffs, velvet, woollen cloths, soap, oil, lavender, and other essences, wax-candles, mineral acids, and mineral products. Silk-mills also, driven partly by the hand, in the cottages of the peasantry, and partly in large factories by water or steam power, are very numerous. Many mills are likewise employed in grinding madder. The principal articles of trade are grain, flour, clover and lucerne seed, madder, silk, wine, brandy, saffron, fruit, essences, wax, honey, and wool. For administrative purposes Vaucluse is divided into four arrondissements.—Avignon (the capital), Apt, Carpentras, Orange; subdivided into 22 cantons, and 149 communes. Pop. (1852), 264,618.

VAUCLUSE [anc. *Vallis Clausa*; Italian, *Valchiusa*], a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 15 m. E. Avignon, at the foot of a mountain of its name, r. bank Sorgue. A little to the S.E. is the fountain of Vaucluse, rich in natural beauties, and rendered celebrated by the residence and verses of Petrarch. A ravine which penetrates deep into the side of the mountain, and is hemmed in by walls of rock, with bristling peaks from 500 ft. to 600 ft. high, while down its centre the Sorgue pursues its rapid course, conducts to a yawning cavern which contains the fountain. According to the abundant or limited supply of water within it, it is either a gushing cataract, tumbling over moss-clad stones, or a dark blue pool, sunk within its basin.

VAUCOULEURS [anc. *Vallis Coloris*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 1 bank Meuse, 28 m. S.S.E. Bar-le-Duc, in the form of an amphitheatre; with manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 2375.

VAUD [German, *Waadt*, or *Waadtland*], a can. Switzerland, bounded N. by can. and Lake Neuchâtel, W. France, S. can. and Lake of Geneva, and E. Fribourg; greatest length, N. to S., 29 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 1185 sq. m. The mountains of this canton belong to three distinct chains—the Alps, in which are the culminating points of the canton, in the S.E.; the Jura, in the W.; and the Jorat, stretching to the N. of the Lake of Geneva, and forming a connecting link between the other two. The valleys are so

numerous that the name of the canton, *Waudt*, a corruption of the old *vaule* or valley, is supposed to be derived from them. Several of these valleys lie longitudinally between the terraces of the Jura, but the longest of all is that of the Broye. Vaud belongs partly to the basin of the Rhine, and partly to that of the Rhone, the Jorat forming the water-shed which separates them. The N. portion belongs to the former, and is drained chiefly by the tributaries of the Lake of Neuchâtel; the S. portion belongs to the latter, and is drained directly or indirectly by the Lake of Geneva. In addition to these two great lakes, which Vaud only shares in common with other cantons, it possesses as its own the Joux, Brenet, and Ter in the Jura; the Bret in the Jorat; and the Jaman, Rond, Nervaux, Bretaye, &c., in the Alps. The climate varies much in different localities, but is on the whole both temperate and salubrious. The warmest and best-sheltered districts are on the E. shore of the Lake of Geneva. In some districts where swamps prevail, hazes are frequent. Iron is the only mineral worked, and that only to a limited extent. The soil in general is not of remarkable fertility. The corn grown falls far short of the consumption, and hemp and flax are barely equal to it. One of the most important branches of rural economy is the culture of the vine. Along the banks of the Lake of Geneva it is extensively carried on, and much wine of a fair quality is made. Among the most important products of the canton are the various species of nuts—filberts, walnuts, and chestnuts. The last often form extensive plantations. Among the mountains the prevailing trees are pines. The principal hard-woods are ash, elm, and alder; oak is seldom seen. Neither trade nor manufactures are of much consequence. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants, and education is very generally diffused. For administrative purposes Vaud is divided into 19 districts, subdivided into 60 circles. The government is of a mixed form, in which it is difficult to say whether the aristocratic or the democratic principle predominates. A grand council of 184 members, elected for five years, meets annually in Lansanne, hence regarded as the capital, and forms the legislature. The electors require a pecuniary qualification. The grand council appoints the executive, which consists of nine members. The contingent of men furnished to the Swiss Confederation is 2964. Pop. (1850), 199,453.

VAUGIRARD, a vil. France, dep. Seine, and so near Paris as to be only one of its suburbs. It contains a botanical garden, is a great holiday resort of the Parisians, and has manufactures of cartridge and stained paper, wax-cloth, earthenware, and chemical products. Pop. 12,978.

VAUNKS, a river, Central America. See CAPE RIVER.

VAUVERT, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 12 m. S.S.W. Nîmes; with a Protestant church, and manufactures of silk hosiery, oil, and brandy. Pop. 3681.

VAUX-SOUS-CHÉVREMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Liège, on the Vesdre. A great many of the inhabitants are naiters. Pop. 2386.

VAVAO, or **VAVAU**, a group of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 18° 39' S.; lon. 174° 6' W. (R.) They are all formed of a hard white rock, and are, it is supposed, of coral origin; they are thickly covered with trees. Vavao, the principal island, is highest towards the N., sloping gradually to the S.

VAVITOU, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean; lat. 23° 42' S.; lon. 147° 50' W.; discovered, 1791.

VAXHOLM, a tn. Sweden. See WAXHOLM.

VAZERABAD, or **WAZERABAD**, a tn. Panjab, 60 m. N. by W. Lahore, about 3 m. from l. bank Chenab; lat. 32° 30' N.; lon. 74° 0' E. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in the European style, with wide streets, and a handsome and commodious bazaar.

VECHELDE, a vil. Brunswick, on the Aue, and the railway to Hanover, 7 m. W. Brunswick; with a church, and a castle, now used as a courthouse.

VECHINGEN, or **VECHIGEN**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, r. bank Worben; with a church, several schools, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2597.

VECHT:—1, A river, which rises in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, gov. Münster; flows N.W. into Hanover, and across the S.W. corner of that kingdom into Holland, then circuitously W.S.W. past Hardenburg and Zwolle, and turning

N.N.E., falls into the E. of the Zuider-zee, after a course of nearly 100 m.—2, A river, Holland, a bifurcation of the Old Rhine, which leaves it near Utrecht; flows N.N.W., and falls into the Zuider-zee at Minden.

VECHTA, a tn. Oldenburg, on the Vechta, 27 m. S. Oldenburg. It is walled; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, gymnasium, and workhouse; and manufactures of linen, and a brewery. Pop. 1976.

VECKENSTADT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, S.S.E. Osterwick, on the Ilse. It has oil, bark, paper, and other mills. Pop. 1052.

VECKERHAGEN, a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, l. bank Weser, 13 m. N.N.E. Cassel; with a church, and an old castle, now used as chemical works. Pop. 1888.

VEDANO, two places, Austrian Italy:—1, A vil. and com., prov. and 12 m. N. Milan; with a church, several oratories, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1192.—2, (or *Vedano-d'Olona*), A vil. and com. on a hill above the Olona; with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. P. 1547.

VEDRIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. N. Namur, on a stream of same name. It has extensive mines of iron and lead, particularly the latter, which are very rich. Pop. 1355.

VEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N.W. Hertogenbosch, prettily situate on the Maas; with a church, and a trade in grain. Pop. (agricultural), 871.

VEENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Groningen; with three churches and a synagogue, several schools, an orphan hospital, and a workhouse; numerous boat-building yards, and rope, block, and sail making, and many smitheries, two tanneries, and saw, malt, and other mills. Pop. 5275.

VEENENDAAL, a market tn. Holland, prov. and 19 m. E.S.E. Utrecht; with two churches and a school; a considerable bee-market, much turf-cutting, wool-combing, and manufactures of calicoes. Pop. 2830.

VEEP (Str.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3146 ac. Pop. 647.

VEERE, **VERE**, or **TER-VEE**, a maritime tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Walcheren, 8 m. N.N.E. Flushing, on the Veerscheget, a sea-arm which separates Walcheren from isl. N. Beveland. It is fortified, entered by four gates, has a harbour, an elegant townhouse, two churches, some schools, a roomy market-place, and some calico and other weaving. It once had some shipping trade, building-yards, rope-works, &c., but these have all left, and the town has fallen off to a third of what it at one time was. Pop. 849.

VEFSEN, a river, issues from a lake among the mountains on the N.W. frontiers of Sweden, enters Norway; flows N.W. through Nordland, and after a course of nearly 90 m., falls into the fiord of same name in the Atlantic.

VEGA, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, A vil., prov. Leon, 9 m. from Ponferrada; with a church, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1090.—2, (*de-Rivadoc*), A vil. Asturias, prov. and 60 m. W. Oviedo, at the confluence of the Suaron and Eo. It has a custom-house, townhouse, and two primary schools. The Eo is navigable for small vessels, which have good and safe anchorage in the harbour. Pop. 1947.—3, (*de-Santa-Brigida*), A vil. Canaries, isl. Gran-Canaria, in the centre of the island. It has a prison, a primary school, and parish church; manufactures of ordinary linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. (agricultural, including several hamlets), 3382.—4, (*del-Val-arce*), A vil., prov. and about 70 m. from Leon; with a church, a primary school, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1080.

VEGA (LA), a tn. Hayti. See CONCEPCION-DE-LA-VEGA-REAL.

VEGACERVERA, a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, r. bank Torio; with a church, a primary school, and manufactures of linen and serge. Pop. 1458.

VEGAS-DEL-CONDADO, a tn. Spain, prov. and 12 m. from Leon, on the Onza; with a church, courthouse, school; manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in flax. P. 1071.

VEGEN, an isl. Norway, prov. Tromsøe, bail. Nordland, 15 m. off the coast; lat. 65° 44' N.; lon. 12° E.; about 30 m. in circumference.

VEGESACK, a market tn. belonging to the free town of Bremen, on the Weser, 22 m. N.W. Bremen; with a church, a harbour, some shipping, and an active trade. Pop. 2000.

VEGLIA, an island, Austria, Illyria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, separated from the island of Cherso on the W. by the channel of Plaunich, and from the mainland on the E. by that of

Morlaacca; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 24 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m.; area, 72 geo. sq. m. The coast is bold, and the interior generally mountainous. In the N. the soil is thin and almost barren, but elsewhere produces much wine, silk, and excellent fruit; is well wooded, and has good pastures, on which great numbers of horses, sheep, and goats are reared. The fisheries on the coast are very productive. The most valuable mineral is an excellent marble. There are numerous villages on the island, but the only town bears the same name, and is on the S.W. coast, at the foot of two mountains, and has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a castle, two monasteries, a high school, and a harbour, at which some trade is carried on. Pop. (tn.), 1000; (isl.), 13,200.

VEGLIE, a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 21 m. S.S.E. Brindisi; with a church, convent, and two almshouses. P. 1350.

VEIGY-FONCENEX, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny, near the Hermance. It consists of two distinct portions, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1125.

VEILE, a tn. Denmark. See WEILE.

VEIT (Str.):—1, (*an-der-Triesting*), A vil. archduchy of Austria, on the stream and in the valley of the Triesting, S.W. Baden; with manufactures of metal wares and machinery, a copper-mill, and a trade in fruit, timber, lime, and pitch. Pop. 918.—2, (*an-der-Wien*), A vil., W. of Vienna, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a beautiful church, with a remarkable crypt; a palace of the Archbishop of Vienna; and manufactures of chocolate. Inhabitants much employed in supplying the capital with milk and vegetables. P. 1220.

VEIT (Str.), a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Klagenfurt, on the Glan, 88 m. S.W. Laybach; with a church, and manufactures of white-lead and paper. Pop. 1753.

VEITSHÖCHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, 4 m. N.W. Würzburg; with a church, a castle, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1346.

VEJER-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Cadiz, and 4 m. from the Atlantic. The houses are mostly old-fashioned, and the streets narrow. There are three squares, a new townhouse and prisons, various schools, public and private, a parish church, and in the environs, several hermitages. A handsome bridge here spans the Barbate. Agriculture is the general occupation, while some are employed as muleteers, in flour and oil mills, and in weaving coarse woollen fabrics. Pop. 9144.

VELA (La), a seaport tn. Venezuela, in the Gulf of Coro; lat. 11° 25' N.; lon. 69° 40' W.; with an active foreign trade.

VELAINE, a vil. and com., Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S. Namur, on the Sambre; with manufactures of linen and a trade in flax. Pop. 1527.

VELAINES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. N.E. Tournai; with two breweries, a distillery, and a trade in cattle, grain, and hides. Pop. 2528.

VELATE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Milan; with a church, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1086.

VELAUR, two rivers, Hindoostan, Madras presid. :—1, Rises in lat. 10° 28' N.; lon. 78° 21' E.; flows E. through Madura and Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at lat. 10° 6' N.; lon. 79° 17' E.—2, Rises in the E. Ghauts, in S. Arcot; flows E. and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Porto Novo, lat. 11° 29' N.; lon. 79° 50' E. It only admits small craft. Its waters are used for irrigation.

VELAY (Le), an ancient dist. France, which depended on prov. Vivarais, and now forms part of dep. Haute-Loire. Puy was its capital.

VELDWEZELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 12 m. E.S.E. Hasselt. Pop. (agricultural), 1076.

VELE, a river, France, rises in dep. Marne; flows W.N.W. past Rheims into dep. Aisne, and joins l. bank Aisne a little below Braine, after a course of about 70 m.

VELEIA, or VELLEIA, an anc. Ligurian city, Parma, l. bank Chero, about 24 m. S. Piacenza. Only a few ruins of it now remain. It stood on the N. slope of a hill called Negra, close to Mounts Moria and Rovinasso, which, originally only one mountain, burst asunder and buried Veleia under their ruins. Some interesting remains have been obtained from it by excavation.

VELENCE, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, near lake of same name; with two churches, a fishery, and a trade in cane, corn, and wine. Pop. 1248.

VELETHE, or VELYATIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Ugocs, on a stream of same name, 3 m. from Nagy-Szöllös; with a Greek church. Pop. 1336.

VELEZ, a tn. New Granada, prov. and 60 m. N. Tunja; lat. 6° 10' N.; lon. 73° 50' W.; l. bank Suarez. It is disagreeably situated on ground so soft and muddy, that the streets are at times impassable, none of them being paved. It contains a handsome church and two convents. The waters are bad and unwholesome. Pop. 7546.

VELEZ-BLANCO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 57 m. N.N.E. Almeria, on an isolated eminence. The more ancient part of this town, which was defended by a small but strong castle, is nearly ruinous. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, a parish church, and two oratories. Near it are quarries of gypsum, red and white marble, mines of sulphate of copper, lead, and iron, and springs holding in solution chlorate and sulphate of soda; but none of them are turned to account. Pop. (agricultural), 7000.

VELEZ-DE-BENAUDALLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Granada, l. bank Guadalquivir, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient ruinous castle. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a church of good architecture. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied as muleteers and bakers, for Velez supplies with bread Motril and other towns; but a considerable number also are employed in the different lead-mines in the neighbouring Sierra of Lujar, as well as in manufactures of that metal. Pop. 3042.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. E. Malaga, on the Velez, 1½ m. from the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 45' N.; lon. 3° 3' W. The houses are in general three stories, and the streets broad, but for the most part steep and irregular; and although indifferently paved, they are kept neat and clean. It has five squares, in one of which stands the townhouse, a spacious and elegant structure. It has also a small and insecure prison, custom-house, hospital for the sick, founding hospital, house of refuge, two primary endowed schools, with various other private ones; two parish churches, three suppressed convents, the churches of which are open for public worship, two nunneries, and several hermitages; manufactures of sugar, hats, soap, cordage, brandy and liqueurs, leather, three flour and 29 oil mills. The chief source of the wealth of Velez has always been its fruits, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, but especially its famous muscat raisins. It is also celebrated for its oil, which is considered the best in the kingdom. In 1844-5, the number of vessels that entered its port was 340, tonnage, 5461; the chief articles imported being rice, dried cod, barilla, coal, and timber. Pop. 13,713.

VELEZ-RUBIO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Almeria. It is surrounded by earthen walls, has four squares, a handsome modern parish church crowning a central height, a suppressed convent, and ruined nunnery, a large and well-built courthouse, with a massive but unhealthy prison; a college, several schools, and a magnificent hospital, originally intended for general purposes, but now devoted solely to foundlings. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and hempen cloth, oil, and flour; and the trade is chiefly in the above manufactures and agricultural produce. There is an annual fair which lasts eight days. Pop. 11,300.

VELHA, a lofty and extensive serra in Brazilian Guiana, between the Para and the Amazon.

VELHAS, a river, Brazil, rises in the W. slope of the hills between provs. Minas-Geraes and Goyaz, runs W.N.W. in the latter prov., and joins l. bank Paranaíba, 60 m. above its confluence with the Grande, after a course of 240 m., during which it receives in succession the Furnas, Uberava-Verdadeiro, and Inferno on the left; and the Quebra-Anzoes on the right. In the rainy season barges ascend as far as the Furnas.

VELHAS (RIO-DAS), or GUACUHI, a river, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, rises in the N. slope of the Serra Parapueba; flows E., then turns suddenly N., receives the Sipo, Parana, Pardo, Curmatahi, and the Bicudo, and joins l. bank São Francisco above the village of Barra-das-Velhas.

VELICSNÁ, or NAGYFALU, a market tn. Hungary, co. Arva, r. bank river of that name, 35 m. N. Neusohl. It has two churches, a townhouse, and school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp and flax. Pop. 1535.

VELIJ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 53 m. N.E. Vitebsk, at the confluence of a stream of same name with the S. Dvina.

It is very irregularly and poorly built of wood; and has one R. Catholic and eight Greek churches, a synagogue, a castle, and a considerable trade in hemp, linseed, and corn. P. 4700.

VELIKATA, a river, Russia, rises in S. of gov. Pskov; flows S.S.W. into gov. Vitebsk, then turns suddenly N., re-enters gov. Pskov, and falls into the S.E. extremity of Lake Pskov, after a course of about 120 m.

VELIKI-LUKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 128 m. S.E. Pskov, on the Lovat, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with a suburb. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart; has seven churches, manufactures of leather and articles in leather; and a considerable trade in these articles and in flax and hemp. Pop. 4000.

VELINO, a river, Italy, rises in the W. slope of the Apennines, in the N. of prov. Abruzzo-Ultra, Naples; flows S.S.W. and W., enters Papal States, and reaches Rieti. Here it turns N.W., and dashing over a precipice of about 900 ft. in height, forms the celebrated falls of Terni, and then joins l. bank Nera. Its principal affluents, both on the left, are the Salto and Turano; total course, about 60 m.

VELLANO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence, 4 m. N. Pescia; with a church, an old castle, several schools, and a trade in wine, oil, and wood. Pop. 2820.

VELLETRI [anc. *Velitrae*], a tn. Papal States, com. and 21 m. S.E. Rome, at the foot of Mount Artemisio. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and is both irregularly and poorly built. It has, however, one large square, with a statue of Pope Urban VII.; and several of its fountains are handsome. The buildings chiefly deserving of notice are the townhall, built from the designs of Bramante; the palace Lancellotti, and the palace Borgia, a handsome edifice, but now deprived of its chief attraction—a picture-gallery, which has been removed bodily to Naples. Velletri is the see of a bishop, who is a kind of sovereign within his own territory, having a soldiery and treasury of his own, and holding a supreme court, whose decisions cannot be carried by appeal even to the Pope. The foundation of the town by the Volsci, its first inhabitants, dates from a very early period. It is the original seat of the Octavian family. The Emperor Augustus, its most celebrated member, was born here, and here too several of his successors had magnificent palaces, in which they occasionally resided. Pop. 12,000.

VELLORE, a tn. and extensive fortress, Hindoostan, presid. and 94 m. W. Madras; lat. 12° 55' N.; lon. 79° 11' E. The town, which lies S. from the fort, is large, populous, rather clean and neat, contains a splendid pagoda, and has an exceedingly busy and well-supplied bazaar. The fortress is extensive, has ramparts built of large stones, and is surrounded by a deep wide ditch cut in the rock, and filled with clear water. It contains barracks, hospitals, magazines, and buildings sometime occupied by state prisoners. Though the heat of Vellore is very great, the climate is healthy, and debilitated troops from other stations recover strength when sent here. On the fall of Seringapatam, the sons of Tippoo-Saib were sent here, and continued to reside in Vellore from 1799 to 1806, when a mutiny and cruel massacre, perpetrated by the native troops on their officers and Europeans, caused their removal.

VELSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. N. Haarlem, prettily situated; with two churches and a school. Pop. 862.

VELSIQUE-RUDDERSHOVEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10½ m. S. Ghent. It is neat and thriving; and has a church, chapel, three schools, and a convent; manufactures of linen and cotton, and three flour-mills. Pop. 2661.

VELTHEM-BEYSEEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 10 m. N.E. Brussels; with a brewery, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1202.

VELTSPURG, a tn. Lower Austria. See FELDSEBERG.

VELUWE, a dist. Holland, forming the N.W. part of prov. Gelderland, and comprised between the Zuider-zee, the IJssel, and the Rhine.

VEEMEND, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 1 m. from Szektső; with two churches, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and oak-timber. Pop. 1983.

VEMENTRY, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in the Bay of St. Magnus, and close to the island of Mainland, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Eye. It depastures a considerable number of cattle and sheep.

VENADO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. and 45 m. N. San-Luis-Potosi. Pop. 8000.

VENAFRO [anc. *Venafrum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, 31 m. N.N.W. Caserta. It is the see of a bishop; contains a handsome cathedral, six parish churches, three schools, five monasteries, a nunnery, and a large hospital. Pop. 2800.

VENANS, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 2 m. W.N.W. Susa; a paltry place, with a small square, in which the parish church stands. Pop. 1428.

VENASCA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo. It is very poorly built; has a court of justice, a parish church, and a marble-quarry. Pop. 2611.

VENCATIGERRY, two tns. Hindoostan, presid. Madras:—1, 59 m. W. by N. Arcot.—2, 72 m. N. by E. Arcot.

VENCE [anc. *Vincium*], a walled tn. France, dep. Var, 6 m. N.W. Nice. It has manufactures of leather, oil-mills, and a trade in olive-oil and fruit. Pop. 3101.

VENDA (GRANDE), a vil. on the coast of Brazil, prov. and 8 m. from Rio-de-Janeiro. Being on the highroad to Minas-Geraes, and having a harbour where barges can load for Rio-de-Janeiro, it commands a good trade.

VENDÉE, a river, France, formed by the union of three small streams, the principal of which takes its rise in the forest of Chantemerle, in the W. of dep. Deux-Sèvres, enters dep. Vendée; flows S.S.W., passes Fontenay, and joins r. bank Sèvre-Niortaise a little above Marais, after a course of about 45 m., of which 15 m., beginning at Gros-Noyer, are navigable.

VENDÉE, a maritime dep. France, bounded, N. by depts. Loire-Inférieure and Maine-et-Loire, E. Deux-Sèvres, S. Charente-Inférieure, S.W. and W. the Bay of Biscay; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 75 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 2595 sq. m. The surface is perhaps more diversified than that of any other department, and is divided into four distinct parts—the Bocage, so named from the quantity of wood which covers it, and occupying above one-half the department; the Plaine, a tongue of land included between the Bocage and the S. limit of the department, sloping gradually down towards the sea, by which, from the quantity of shells and calcareous matters strewn over its surface, it appears to have been at one time covered; the Marais, applied to all the S. and W. coasts of the department where marshes prevail, from many of which salt is obtained; and the Iles, four in number—Bouin, Dieu, Noirmoutiers, and Pilier. The rivers are numerous, and five of them are navigable within the department—the Autise, Vendée, Lay, Vie, and Sèvre-Niortaise. The Sèvre-Nantaise does not become navigable till it reaches department Loire-Inférieure. The only navigable canal is that of Luçon. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and one-sixth of it in permanent meadow or pasture. Besides grain, which more than suffices for the home consumption, the principal crops are flax and hemp. A considerable quantity of wine is produced, but the quality is almost without exception extremely indifferent. Of domestic animals, the horses only are superior breeds. Game both large and small abounds; and the fishings in the sea and the rivers are very productive. The minerals include a mine of argentiferous lead, and indications of coal, but there is little iron. There is an excellent millstone-quarry, and also quarries of granite and building-stone. Clay, some of it fit for porcelain and fine ware, occurs in many places. The manufactures consist of household linen, coarse woollens, earthenware, and salt; and the trade is in corn, wines of Bordeaux and Anis, wood-charcoal, ship-timber, horses, &c. The inhabitants, particularly those of the Bocage, are remarkable for the simplicity of their manners, and the strong mutual attachment subsisting between the lords and occupiers of the soil. The strength of this attachment has more than once signified itself in modern times, in a manner very honourable to the parties themselves, but with very disastrous results. For administrative purposes Vendée is divided into three arrondissements—Bourbon-Vendée (the capital), Fontenay, and Les Sables-d'Olonne; subdivided into 30 cantons, and 294 communes. P. (1852), 383,734.

VENDEN, a tn. Russia. See WENDEN.

VENDOME [anc. *Vindocinnum*], a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, 20 m. N.N.W. Blois. It is regularly and well built, and on a height above it rise the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Vendome. It is provided with several fine promen-

ades, contains an ancient church, a communal college, public library, barracks, and theatre; and has manufactures of gloves, and woollen and cotton stuffs, tanneries, and cotton and paper mills. Pop. 6709.

VENDOTENA [anc. *Pendataria*], an isl. in the Mediterranean, off coast of Naples; lat. $40^{\circ} 47' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 24' E.$ It is about 9 m. in circuit, is defended by a strong tower, and has a small harbour. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Under the Roman emperors it was occasionally used as a kind of state prison; Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, and Octavia, the wife of Nero, were banished to it. Pop. 300.

VENDRELL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Tarragona, 6 m. from the Mediterranean; with an assembly-room, custom-house, hospital, church, hermitage, several schools, and two towers on the coast; a cooperage, and a distillery. Pop. (agricultural), 4296.

VENERIA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. N.W. Turin, on an affluent of the Stura. It consists of a spacious street, regularly lined by well-built houses; and has two parish churches, a large old castle, a riding and a communal school, a small hospital, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3207.

VENEZUELA, a republic of S. America, occupying the N.E. portion of that continent; lat. $1^{\circ} 8' S.$ to $12^{\circ} 16' N.$; lon. $53^{\circ} 15' W.$ to $73^{\circ} 17' W.$; bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana, S. Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, and W. New Granada. This western boundary does not follow the natural line of demarcation, but rests on a convention between the two republics. It begins on the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, lon. $72^{\circ} 24' W.$, runs to the sources of the Maimachi, an affluent of the Rio-Negro, and is determined throughout chiefly by the junctions and courses of rivers, its whole length being 1100 m. The S. and E. boundaries running through countries but little known, are imperfectly determined. The former of these, towards Brazil, from the source of the Maimachi in the W., to the junction of the Rupununi and Essequibo in the E., follow the water-bounds or ridges separating the basins of rivers which, in the present state of our geographical knowledge, can only be represented hypothetically. On the E. the republic assumes that its boundary extends from the river Cuyuni to the mouth of the Moroco on the coast, while the British government claims for Guiana a territory N. of this line, and all the coast between the Essequibo and Orinoco. The area of the Republic is about 400,000 sq. m., or double that of France. When Ojeda and Vespucci entered the Lake of Maracaibo, in 1499, they were surprised to find there an Indian village, constructed on piles over the water, the banks of the lake being thought unhealthy. They called the insular village Venezuela (the diminutive of Venezia or Venice), a name subsequently given to the lake, and ultimately to the surrounding country.

In variety of surface, Venezuela is nowise inferior to the other S. American republics; it has, indeed, the advantage that its mountains hold a secondary importance, and occupy but a fourth of the whole territory. Its plains (the *llanos*) are easily accessible, and to a great extent extremely productive. In the rainy season, the inundations of the rivers in the basin of the Orinoco extend far and wide, and the forests are converted into seas. The *mesas* or table-lands, varying in elevation from 500 ft. to 1300 ft., are also well developed, and constitute a characteristic of the country.

Mountains.—The E. cordillera of the Andes divides into two branches before it leaves New Granada. The W. branch, which incloses the Lake of Maracaibo, bears in its different portions, different names—Sierra-de-Ocaña, Sierra-de-Penja (in the middle), and where it reaches the coast at Cape Chichibacoa, Montes-de-Oca. It has but a moderate elevation, rarely exceeding 4000 ft., and is nowhere cultivated. The thick forests which cover it in its whole extent shelter the independent Indian tribes, the Cucinas and the Goajiras. The E. branch enters Venezuela much farther S., and stretching N.E. for about 300 m., its general breadth being 60 m., imposes on an extensive area comparative sterility. It is an immense pile of rocks, forming ridges narrow at the summit, and rising to the limits of alpine vegetation. The *paramos*, or summit-plains, have generally an elevation of 12,000 ft. and the Sierra-Nevada-de-Merida, the loftiest of the summits which rise above them, and 15,300 ft. in height, is always covered with snow. Where cultivation has got a footing on the slopes of these mountains, it succeeds to a height of 8000 ft.

or 9000 ft., the line which separates the cereal crops of temperate climates, wheat, barley, &c., from tropical productions, maize, coffee, the yuca, &c., being at an elevation of about 4000 ft. Breaking off from these mountains near Truxillo, the coast-chain runs N.E. towards the Gulf of Tacarigua or Valencia, which, inclosed by the mountains, presents the most diversified and beautiful scenery; the chain then continues onwards parallel to the sea-coast. Its N. branch, known as the Sierra-de-Mariara, terminates at Cape Codera, rising in the Silla-de-Caracas, which is a conspicuous object from the sea, to an elevation of 8600 ft. The S. branch, known as the Mountains of Guacimo and Yuma, sends a winding chain, Sierra-de-delta-Gracia, S. to the Orinoco; while towards the E. and S.E., it forms the chains of the Bergantin and Cocollar. The valleys and table-lands of these coast-chains, which have collectively a moderate elevation, are the chief seats of cultivation in Venezuela, and form together the most populous region of the torrid zone in the New World. In the southern part of the state, on the frontiers of Guiana, rises an insulated group of mountains, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, divisible into several chains, extending for the most part E. and W., and called collectively the Mountains of Parima. This extensive mountain-region still remains unexplored, a wilderness overgrown with superb forests. It is known, however, that the Mountains of Parima nowhere attain the elevation of *paramos* (12,000 ft.), so that their summits, when cleared of trees, would be capable of yielding the grains of Europe.

Llanos.—From the Mountains of Parima to the coast-chain at Caracas, and from the mouths of the Orinoco to the foot of the Andes, extends an immense plain, with an area of perhaps 300,000 sq. m., having in some places on its margin an elevation of 1300 ft., though a great portion of it is little above the level of the sea, and in the rainy season it is flooded by the rivers to an extent equal to double the surface of the British Isles. Such are the *llanos* (levels) of Venezuela. They are generally destitute of trees, which in the most favoured spots occur only in small clusters. The *moriche* (Mauritia) palm is scattered thinly over the waste, which is often quite treeless. The change of level is rarely discernible by the eye, though in some places, patches of rock, showing horizontal stratification, and occasionally some square miles in extent, rise a few feet above the surrounding plain. In the dry season, the greater part of the *llanos* presents to the view a bare sunburnt desert, over which the least agitation of the air whirls clouds of dust. The intense heat reverberated from the naked ground, the want of landmarks, with the frequency of extensive mirage, and the difficulty of finding water, then render a journey through the *llanos* a dangerous undertaking. But no sooner does the rain fall—and it pours down with the violence peculiar to the tropics—than the scene changes totally; vegetation springs forth and spreads itself abroad with surprising rapidity, the arid waste becomes a rich garden, the moistened earth is seen to heave and open, and forth come the crocodile and the boa-constrictor, shaking off their lethargy, and releasing themselves from their temporary imprisonment. The rivers, hitherto dry, are now quickly filled, and their banks being low, the waters spread over the *llanos*, forming great seas, which towards the foot of the Andes penetrate even into the majestic forests. The plains above the level of the inundation feed cattle and horses in great numbers.

Rivers.—Among the rivers of Venezuela, the Orinoco holds decidedly the first place; among the rivers of S. America generally, it ranks third in magnitude. The exuberantly fertile valley of that great river, into which flow above 400 other rivers reputed navigable, watering a territory of 150,000 sq. m., offers to advancing civilization all the natural conditions of an opulent and populous state. (See ORINOCO.) Within the limits of this Republic, the rivers that have a course of at least 100 m. are about 60 in number; the chief of these belong to the basin of the Orinoco (*which see*); of the remainder, few call for especial notice. The Cuyuni runs E. from the Mountains of Parima, S. of the Orinoco, to join the Essequibo in British Guiana. Farther W. the Guaina or Rio-Negro, crosses the territory of Venezuela, on its way from the foot of the Andes in New Granada, to the Amazon in the Brazilian Guiana. The rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea are much inferior in magnitude to those already mentioned; the most important of them are the Zulia, Catatumba, and

Motatan, falling into Lake Maracaibo; the Tocuyo, running N.E. between the provinces of Coro and Carabobo; the Tuy, running E. through the plains S. of Caracas; the Unare, 50 m. farther E.; and the Guarapiche, which enters the Gulf of Paria.

Lakes and Harbours.—Above 200 lakes or lagoons are enumerated within the territory of Venezuela, but most of these are the results of inundation, being only marshes more or less permanently covered. Only two of the whole number are noteworthy for extent or beauty, namely, Lakes Maracaibo and Tacarigua (*which see*). The chief harbours are those of Cumana, at the S. side of the Gulf of Cariaco, and capacious enough to receive and shelter all the fleets of Europe; and Puerto-Cabello, which is also roomy and secure. La Guayra owes its importance chiefly to its vicinity to Caracas, and to the populousness of the neighbouring country.

Climate.—The climate of Venezuela exhibits in the fullest manner the equatorial character. It distinguishes seasons only as they are wet or dry. There are two rainy seasons on the coasts; in December and January are the short rains, the long rains fall from April to July. In February and March, and from August till November, are the dry seasons. On the coast-mountains the rain is very heavy, and the rank vegetation, combined with the humidity of the atmosphere, renders that region extremely insalubrious. In some parts of the country, as at the foot of the high Andes, the rains never cease entirely, and fall heavily with little intermission for 10 or 11 months of the year. The heat on the coast is generally excessive, and in some places, as La Guayra, almost insufferable. The banks of the Orinoco are said to be cooler than the adjacent llanos, owing doubtless to the rapid evaporation continually going forward in them; and Angostura, close by that river, is refreshed by breezes from the sea, above 200 m. distant. The changes produced in the llanos, by the spreading of the inundation and its retirement, are alike prejudicial to health. The lowlands about the delta of the Orinoco reek with pestilent exhalations, and when the first rain falls after the dry season, they emit a strong musky odour, like that which characterizes certain animals, as the jaguar, the crocodile, rattlesnake, &c. Elephantiasis and goitre seem to be here endemic diseases. The whole of Venezuela, excepting the alluvial tracts about the Orinoco, is liable to earthquake. In 1812 desolating shocks, which laid in ruins Caracas, La Guayra, and Puerto-Cabello, were felt along the coast through an extent of 1000 m.

Minerals.—The attention of the first Spanish settlers in this country was forcibly attracted by the gold ornaments worn by the Indians, and their search for mines of the precious metals was not wholly fruitless. The towns of Barquesimeto and Nirgua owed their origin to the discovery of gold-mines in the mountains lying between them. In 1560 were discovered the mines of Los Teques. In 1584 the city of San-Juan-de-la-Paz was founded on the Tuy, and for some years derived wealth and prosperity from the neighbouring gold-mines of Apa and Carapa. Several other mines enjoyed a transient reputation. But owing to the rapid exhaustion of the supposed treasures, and the ravages of climate, these mines seem to have been all abandoned early in the 17th century, and were soon forgotten. Silver-mines were also discovered at Guanita between Aroa and Nirgua; and in the present century, silver-ores have been found in the Mountains of Merida, S. of Lake Maracaibo. But the copper of Aroa has proved more valuable than its silver. These copper-mines, situate in the hills of San Felipe, about 70 m. W. of Puerto-Cabello, are extremely productive. The tin-mines of Barquesimeto were worked for many years on account of the Crown, their whole produce being used in casting brass guns; they were at length sold to a private speculator, who abandoned them. Coal is said to be excellent and abundant in many of the coast-districts, but chiefly in Coro. Among the mineral resources of Venezuela, salt is not the least important. The salt-mines of Araya, facing the sea, on the peninsula N. of Cumana, were discovered by the followers of Columbus in 1499, and as they offered an inexhaustible supply of the purest salt, they continued for some years to attract adventurers of all nations. Asphalt and petroleum are abundant round Lake Maracaibo. At Lagunillas, in Merida, is a lagoon, which, in the dry season, yields a large quantity of the sesqui-carbonate of soda, known to European druggists by the African name of *trona*. The Indians use it to mix with their tobacco.

Botany.—Owing to the equatorial position of Venezuela, the variety of its surface, and its humid climate, the flora of that country is one of the richest on the earth. So various indeed are its plants, that even the mere enumeration of the more important kinds would occupy more space than can be here devoted to them. It will here suffice to cast a rapid glance at the several gradations of vegetable forms from the sea-side to the snows of the Andes. From the level of the sea to the height of 3300 ft., extends the region of palms. Only three species flourish above these limits, one being the wax-palm, which often attains an elevation of 9000 ft.; another is the royal palm, remarkable for its great size and beauty. Of the palms in the lower plains, the most important is the moriche (*Coccoloba Mauritia*), called by the missionaries the bread of life, or the Indian sago. This tree prefers marshy ground, and is thinly scattered even over the llanos. Every part of it is serviceable; its farinaceous pith, called *yuruma*, is made into bread; if this be allowed to decay in the tree, it breeds worms, which are considered by the Indians as a great delicacy. The berries, leaves, cortical fibres of the root, and the wood itself of this tree, are all converted to use by the Caribs and Guaranis. The chichiquichu yields the fibrous tufts of which the natives make their strong and elastic ropes. The yaqui supplies the place of the olive; two kinds of oil, one of them extremely fine, being made from its fruit. The chaguarama, a palm of most elegant and majestic appearance, produces, in immense clusters, a fruit equally palatable and nutritious. Mingled with the palms are the cardones and cacti of candelabra forms, sensitive mimosa, pine-apple or bromelia, nor must we forget the milk-tree, called also *palo-de-vaca* or cow-tree, which yields on incision a nutritious fluid resembling milk. Among the large timber-trees may be mentioned the baubinia, of colossal size, the *Bombax Ceiba*, and mahogany. Sarsaparilla, copaiba, dragon's-blood, and other drugs, besides caucho (caoutchouc) from several trees of different kinds, are all produced in the region of palms. In the forests thus richly stored with useful products, the plants which chiefly engross the stranger's attention and admiration, are the arborescent grasses (bambusa), and tree-ferns. Beginning at an absolute elevation of 600 (generally of 2000) ft., and extending up to 9000 ft., are the febrifuge plants (cinchona), sometimes forming great forests by themselves. This is the native zone of many flowering plants now introduced into European conservatories. Here also grow wild the aromatic vanilla, the plantain, the strychnos or poison plant of the Indians, and the niopo, an acacia, of the bruised seeds of which the natives make snuff. Trees grow stunted and rare at the elevation of 8000 ft., where all the grains of temperate regions attain perfection. Alpine plants show themselves at a height of 6500 ft., increasing upwards till they approach their upper limit, between 13,000 ft. and 14,000 ft. Above 11,000 ft. bushes cease, and only humble plants remain. At the height of 13,700 ft. phanerogamous vegetation disappears altogether, and only lichens and hepaticas cover the rocks as far as the limits of perpetual snow, about 1300 ft. higher up. Among the cultivated plants, subservient to the wants of the country, or to the demands of commerce, the first rank is due to the cacao. Owing to the remissness of the colonists, however, the coasts of Venezuela, which are particularly adapted for its culture, were long unable to supply the demands of the mother-country, and in the middle of the 17th century, chocolate was even imported into Caracas from the Dutch colony of Curaçao. It was about 1728 that the cacao of Caracas began to attract notice, and towards the end of the century, the exportation was very large; but this prosperity was marred by the war of independence, and it is supposed that the cacao-plantations have now only half the extent of those of 1810. The plantain supplies the staple food of the great majority of the population. The species are numerous, and some of them thrive at an elevation of 5000 ft.; but lower down the tree is more prolific, and continues bearing for 80 years, loaded with fruit at all seasons. Maize, which at a height of 6000 ft. or 8000 ft. ripens slowly, is gathered in four months near the coast, and thus two crops of it are easily taken in the year, each producing 240 fold. The yuca is cultivated chiefly by the Indians, who prepare from the root the farinaceous meal called manioc. The cocoa-nut is now very generally cultivated along the coasts of Venezuela for the sake of its oil, and is found to be more remunerative, in suitable situations, than the cacao. In 1779

the *estanco* or emporium of the royal monopoly of tobacco was established in Venezuela. The privileges thus conferred were abolished, however, in 1832, by the congress. The tobacco of Varinas in Merida is much esteemed in Europe. Cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo are cultivated with success, but not as yet to any great extent.

Animals.—The forests of Venezuela are amply stocked with the feathered tribes and with monkeys. Of the species peculiar to this country, it will be sufficient to mention the titi, a diminutive monkey only 6 inches in length, the most elegant varieties of which are found only on the banks of the Casiquiare. While the monkeys occupy in families the upper and ramified region of the remote forest, the tapir, the largest of the American pachyderms, wanders below in solitude along the banks of the rivers. The vaquira, a kind of wild hog, though much smaller than the tapir, is more formidable, and when in large herds, fearlessly attacks the hunter. The jaguar or American tiger, being hunted for the sake of its highly-prized skin, is growing rare. The puma or lion, prefers the hills and mountain-sides to the deep forests. The chiguire is an amphibious animal resembling a large otter; it is often domesticated in ponds for the sake of its flesh, which, being deemed fish, is eaten during fasts. Besides dolphins of great size which ascend the rivers, the manati, often weighing 800 lbs., is found in the Orinoco and its affluents at the foot of the Andes, as well as in Lake Maracaibo.

Divisions.—Venezuela, in its present extent, dates from 1821, when its limits were assigned by the Colombian congress. It was divided at that time into three departments, namely, Orinoco, Venezuela, and Zulia. In 1824 the division was re-adjusted, and a fourth department, that of Apure, added. These departments were subdivided into 12 provinces. But in 1830, on the dissolution of the Colombian republic, a 13th province, Barquesimeto, was formed, and the division into departments was thrown aside. The republic is therefore now divided into the following 13 provinces, namely, Caracas, Carabobo, Barquesimeto, Coro, Maracaibo, Truxillo, Merida, Varinas, Apure, Barcelona, Cumana, Margarita (the island), and Guiana. The last nearly equals in extent all the others. In Carabobo, Apure, Margarita, and Guiana, the capitals are respectively Valencia, Achaguas, Asuncion, and Angostura. The other provinces all bear the names of their capitals.

Population, Race, &c.—The population of Venezuela, like that of the other Spanish American colonies, exhibits a singular mixture of the white (Spanish), red (Indian), and black (African) races, and contains in its composition all the elements of disunion. More than half of the population are people of colour, that is to say, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Zambos, and other mixed breeds. The Creoles, or people of European descent, amount at the utmost to a fourth. The domesticated Indians make about a sixth. The remainder are negro slaves emancipated by decree of the Republic, dated March 10, 1854, now reduced to a small number; and independent Indians. The whole amount of the population was in 1839, 945,000, having been much reduced in preceding years by intestine war, earthquakes, and pestilence.

At present (1852), it probably does not fall short of 1,250,000. Of this number, about 50,000 are independent Indians, who add nothing to the strength or resources of the state. These are divided into at least 100 different nations or tribes, some of them numbering but 100 people, and speaking apparently different languages, which are doubtless but dialects derived from a comparatively few tongues in the isolation of the forests. Among the nations which may be regarded as parent stems of this various and alienated progeny, that of the Caribs holds the first rank. The Caribs are tall, strong, courageous, and intelligent. It is not believed that cannibalism was ever an established custom with those on the continent, though it certainly existed among their brethren in the Antilles. The surviving remnants of their nation in the present day inhabit a few villages in Guiana, on the rivers Carony, Cuyuni, and Mazuruni, and about the lower part of the Orinoco. The delta of this river and the mouths of the rivers entering the

sea from the Sierra Imataca, are inhabited by the Guaranis, who are all boatmen trading with Trinidad, and subsisting chiefly on the moriche-palm. Some of them, quitting their woods and marshes, have settled in villages near Piaoca in Guiana. The Guaicacs, also in the neighbourhood of Piaoca, are remarkable for their fair complexion and diminutive stature. Their language resembles that of the Guaharibos, a savage tribe dwelling near the upper falls of the Orinoco. The Maquiritaes, another light-coloured tribe, dwell on the banks of the Ventuari and Cunucanuma, and trade with Demerara. The Otonaques, in the plains of the Apure, are a wretched tribe, remarkable for their extreme addition to the savage habit of eating clay. The Guajiros, on the peninsula W. of Lake Maracaibo, are still a considerable nation; they cultivate maize, yuca, and sugar-cane, and breed horses, mules, and goats.

Government.—The constitution of Venezuela, devolved on it by the parent republic of Colombia, is a slightly modified copy of that of the U. States. The R. Catholic religion is that of the state, but other creeds are tolerated. The clergy are held to be strictly subordinate to the civil power. The papal sanction, when required, is transmitted through the government, which also administers the patronage of the church. There is very little manufacture carried on in the state; the land attracts all the industry, still hardly a tenth of the fertile territory has yet been reached by cultivation. The foreign commerce is chiefly with the U. States and Great Britain. In this, as in most of the other S. American states, the development of the internal resources of the country is much hindered by the want of good roads. At the close of the revolution, the debt contracted by loans in England alone, amounted to £6,750,000.—(Humboldt's *Personal Narrative*; Depons, *Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Terre Ferme en A. M.*, &c., 1806; Lavaysse, *Voyages*, &c., 1813; Hipsley, *Expedition to the Orinoco*, &c., 1819; *Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela*, &c., 1831; Codazzi, *Resumen de la Geografia de Venezuela*, 1841.)

VENICE (Latin, *Venetia*; Italian, *Venezia*; French, *Venise*; German, *Venedig*), a seaport in Austrian Italy, cap. gov. of same name, on an extensive lagoon in the N.W. of the Adriatic Sea, near the mouth of the Brenta, and connected by railway with Verona, Mantua, &c.; lat. 45° 25' 54" N.; lon. 12° 20' 15" E. (n.) Its site is perhaps the most extraordinary in existence. A long and narrow belt of land, very little raised above the level of the water, stretches from S. to



THE PONTE-DI-RIALTO, VENICE.—From Hakewell's Italy.

N. along a portion of the Adriatic, and at the average distance of about 4 m. E. of the shore. A number of openings in this belt give access to the sea, which accordingly, filling all the space between the belt and the shore, forms a lagoon. In the N. portion of this lagoon, a cluster of islets, to the number, it is said, of 82, must at one time have been visible on its bosom, but are so no longer, because the town has been built upon them, or rather on piles driven into them, and conceals them from the view by its masses of building, which, from whatever quarter viewed, have the appearance of floating on the

sea. Such a site has many inconveniences, but one of its most obvious advantages is its strength. On the land-side it is defended by the water, and on the sea-side it is defended by the land, the only approach to it being through narrow

however, are only 4 ft. and only a few as much as 6 ft. in width, and therefore, being mere footpaths, have smooth flags or marble-slabs for their pavement. To this state of matters there are two exceptions deserving of notice.

The first is a street called the Merceria, situated near the centre of the city, lined with handsome shops, and so wide, that by careful driving two carriages meeting might manage to pass. The other is the Piazza of St. Mark, and the piazzetta leading to it. These form two main branches at right angles to each other, and united by the Basilica of St. Mark and the ducal palace. The piazzetta, the shorter of the two, opens upon the sea, where in front of it stand two magnificent granite obelisks, each formed out of a single block, and crowned with a bronze figure, the one, the winged lion of St. Mark, and the other a statue of St. Theodore. The piazza is about 200 ft. long, by 100 ft. broad, and is by far the finest part of the city. It contains some of the most remarkable public buildings, and is lined by arcades with handsome shops and *cafés*. Along with the piazzetta, it is the centre of concourse, and at all times presents a very gay and animated scene.

In some other places, where the islands are large enough to admit of them, there are a few small squares, and in



- 1 Church and Piazza di San Marco.
- 2 Ponte di Rialto.
- 3 Arsenal Vecchio.
- 4 Arsenal Nuovo.

- 5 Dorsena-Novissimo-Grande.
- 6 Dorsena-delle-Grande.
- 7 Dogana, and Church of Santa Maria della Salute.

- 8 Church of San-Giorgio-Maggiore.
- 9 Railway Station.
- 10 Giardini Pubblici.

openings, commanded by powerful batteries crossing their fire with each other, and making a successful attack on the town impossible, till these formidable batteries are silenced. In regard to such a town, the ordinary language of description must be changed, and an idea of it can only be obtained by attending not to its streets, but to the net-work of canals which wind among its islets, and the numerous bridges which place them in communication with each other. Beginning then with the canals, the first which claims attention is the Canalazzo or grand canal, which has a varying breadth of from 100 ft. to 180 ft., and pursues a series of serpentine windings through the heart of the city, dividing it into two distinct and nearly equal portions. Both sides of this canal are lined by buildings, many of them marble-palaces of great magnificence, and so close to the water's edge that they are stepped into from the gondolas or water-coaches which are constantly plying about in all directions, and give wondrous animation to the scene. There is only one bridge across this canal, but it is the Rialto, which spans it by a single arch, and has no rival in Venice. The other canals branching off from the Canalazzo and from each other, are much narrower and shorter, but the bridges across them occur so frequently, that no fewer than 360 have been counted. These bridges, to give a free passage to the gondolas, have a considerable elevation, and having been erected long before horizontal bridges were known, are very steep, rising rapidly from both extremities towards the centre. To make the ascent more easy or less dangerous, it has been formed into steps, and hence, the person who attempts to thread his way on foot, has no alternative but to submit to the most fatiguing of all operations—a continued walk up and down stairs. In these circumstances it is easy to see, that no one thinks of walking when he can reach his destination by a gondola, and that the canals constitute the only true thoroughfares. Most houses, however, in addition to their main entrance by water, have a land-side communicating with a *calle* or lane for foot-passengers. Hence, Venice is not altogether destitute of streets. Most of them,

similar localities successive rows of narrow streets occur, where the houses have the disadvantage of not being accessible by the gondola. The ordinary houses are built of brick, and have generally three or four stories. They are seldom lined by arcades, but are for the most part provided with balconies, and have a very showy appearance, for the sake of which, however, convenience is said to be often sacrificed. The larger of them are generally of a square form, with an interior court, in which a cistern for containing rain-water is never wanting. This water forms the main supply of the city, and in addition to private is collected by 160 public cisterns.

The public edifices, though not a few were barbarously demolished during the domination of the French, are still numerous and splendid. The first which claims attention is the ancient palace of the doge, the Palazzo-di-San-Marco, which dates from the 10th century, but was reconstructed in 1354 by the doge Marino Faliero, and has since received many important additions, among others the beautiful entrance called the Porta-della-Carta. The style of its architecture is Gothic, of a kind to which the name of Oriental or Venetian has been not improperly applied, but in many of the repairs and alterations there is a mixture of Italian, introduced, however, in such a manner as not to impair the unity of the whole. It is in the form of an irregular square, two of its sides resting on double ranges of arches, the columns and tracery of which, though necessarily massy, have been so skillfully worked, as to have an appearance of airy lightness, particularly around the capitals, which are covered over with numerous groups and figures of an allegorical description. In the interior are a number of beautiful halls, among which the most remarkable are the Sala-delle-Quattro-Porte, so called from its four symmetrical doors designed by Palladio, with a richly ornamented ceiling and walls covered with frescoes by Tintoretto, and paintings by distinguished masters, among others Titian; the Sala-del-Collegio or presence-chamber, where the doge held his court, adorned by national and historical allegories by Paul Veronese; the Sala-del-Consiglio-dei-Dieci, where the fearful

tribunal of that name held its sittings; and the Sala-del-Magior-Consiglio, a vast apartment, 154 ft. long, by 74 ft. broad, occupying the greater part of the upper story, adorned with splendid paintings, said to be the earliest specimens of oil-



THE GRAND CANAL AND DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE.—From Prout's Continental Tourist.

painting upon canvas, but much injured in its appearance and general effect, from having been converted into a museum and a library. The celebrated Ponte-de-Sospieri (Bridge of Sighs), connects the palace with the public prisons, a long and gloomy range on the side of a narrow canal. The edifice next entitled to notice is the church of San-Marco, originally the ducal chapel, and not raised to the dignity of a cathedral till 1817, but justly regarded as one of the grandest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Christendom. Its style is mainly Byzantine, with an intermixture of Gothic and modern Italian, and its form that of a Greek cross, the nave, 245 ft.; and the transept, 201 ft. It is surmounted by five domes, the one in the centre 90 ft., and each of the others 80 ft. in height. The principal front, 170 ft. wide, has 500 splendid columns of precious marbles of different shapes and colours, several of them covered with deeply cut Syrian inscriptions, and terminates in pointed arches surmounted by numerous crosses, statues, pinnacles, and spires, all overtopped by the campanile, which, however, has little to recommend it except its height, and the interest attached to it as the spot where many astronomical observations were made by Galileo. The external appearance of San-Marco suffers much by the overcrowding of its ornaments; but in the interior, though everything is gorgeous almost beyond description, resplendent cupolas above, rich and variegated pavement below, gold-ground mosaics spread over roof and wall in such profusion, as to make the whole look as if it were lined with gold, the same feeling of overcrowding is not felt. Among the many other edifices deserving of notice either for their architecture or the historical associations connected with them, are the church of Santa-Maria-Gloriosa-de-Frari, a lofty and venerable Gothic structure, built in the 13th century, filled with magnificent monuments, among which the plain slab which marks the grave of Titian is not to be forgotten, and adorned with paintings by Titian and Tintoretto; the church of San-Giovanni-e-Paolo, a solemn and majestic structure, remarkable for its fine painted glass, and the monuments of numerous doges; the church of La-Madonna-dell'Orto, once the richest in Venice, but in a dilapidated state; the church of San-Pietro-di-Castello, with a fine campanile, and some good paintings and mosaics; the church of San-Francesco-della-Vigna, on a magnificent plan, but only partly finished; the church of the Jesuits, in the theatrical and luxurious style not uncommon in churches of the order; the church of Il-Santissimo-Redentore, built as a votive offering after the staying of the plague in 1576, and regarded as the finest of Palladio's structures; the church of Santa-Maria-della-Salute, another votive offering, erected in 1632, after the cessation of a still greater plague, particularly distinguished by the boldness of its principal cupola, and decorated within with many admirable works of art; the Palazzo-Reale, originally the Procurazie-Veechie, standing on 50 arches, and

occupying one entire side of the piazza of San-Marco; the Orologio, a lofty tower with a very curious clock, and a number of gigantic figures in bronze; the Palazzo-de-Camerlenghi, close to the Rialto bridge, and now converted into the Tribunale-d'Appello; the Dogana or custom-house, a massive structure of the early part of the 16th century, with coupled arches and arched porticoes; the arsenal, a vast range of buildings nearly 2 m. in circuit, surrounded by battlemented walls and towers, and containing an armoury in which are many remarkable curiosities; the Palazzo-Foscari, Casa-d'Oro, Palazzo-Grimani, now the post-office; Palazzo-Pisani, Palazzo-Trevisano, Palazzo-Manfrini with one of the best private collections of paintings in Venice; various other palaces, the Convento-della-Carita, now occupied by the academy of painting; six theatres; the public library, occupying a handsome marble structure; the Zecca or mint, a noble specimen of Italian rustic work by Sansovino; and various establishments of a charitable nature, under the name of Scuole, of which the most deserving of notice, both for the elegance of their buildings, the beautiful paintings which adorn them, and the rich endowments which they once possessed, are those of San-Marco and San-Rocco.

The manufactures include a variety of articles, but are not individually of great importance. Among others are woollen cloth, serge, canvas, cordage, cloth of gold and silver, velvet, silk hosiery, lace, pearls, counterfeit gems, mirrors, coloured glass, jewelry, wax-work, &c. The printing-presses of Venice, which in early times became celebrated over Europe for the beautiful editions of the classics which issued from them, are still active, and send out more works than any other town in Italy. During the middle ages, before the western nations of Europe had devoted themselves to maritime enterprise, Venice naturally became the great mart for the commerce between the East and West. The progress of discovery having opened up new channels, and other causes concurring, the trade rapidly sunk, and has at last dwindled down to a mere shadow. Even in its own neighbourhood it is outstripped by Trieste, and the utmost which it can now claim is a share in the trade of the neighbouring seas, and particularly in the Levant. Its harbour is ample beyond all possible requirement, being nearly co-extensive with its lagoons; but the very deepest of the openings in the belt of land which follows them does not exceed 16 ft. at the highest springs; and at Malmocco, the most frequented of them, there is a bar outside on which the water is never more than 10 ft. The great armaments by which the foreign commerce of modern times is principally carried on are consequently excluded, and though it has been a free port since 1829, both the exports and imports are very insignificant. In 1853 there cleared 816 vessels, tonn. 129,811, half of them in ballast, besides 3694 coasters, tonn. 299,883; and there arrived 876 vessels, tonn. 134,444, besides 3908 coasters, tonn. 286,651. The imports include colonial wares, dye-woods, wool, skins, grain, oil, liquors, tallow, coals, iron, salt fish, &c.; and the exports, timber, rice, linen, glass, coral, white-lead, &c.

Venice is the see of a R. Catholic patriarch, of whom 11 bishops are suffragans; of a Greek archbishop, and an Armenian bishop; the residence of a naval commandant, the seat of a superior appeal court, and of several important public offices; and possesses various societies, educational, literary, scientific, and artistic. Its history extends over many centuries, and derives great interest from its intimate connection with many of the most important events of which Europe has been the theatre, both in early and in more modern times. Its foundation is attributed to the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, who fled from the cruelty of Attila, king of the Huns, and took refuge among the islets at the mouth of the Brenta. Here, about the middle of the 6th century, they founded two small towns called Rivoalto and Malmocco, and being in a manner shut out from all other modes of employment, naturally devoted themselves to commerce. In this way they soon became prosperous, and their numbers increased so rapidly, that in 697 they made application to the emperor to be erected into a body politic, and obtained

authority to elect a chief, to whom they gave the name of Duke or doge. The town continuing to increase, gradually extended its buildings to the adjacent islands, and at the same time acquired considerable tracts of territory on the mainland, then inhabited by the Veneti, from whom the rising city is supposed to have borrowed its name of Venetia or Venice. At a very early period it had begun to trade with Constantinople and the Levant, and though subjected to formidable competition from the Pisans and Genoese, succeeded in engrossing the far largest share of the traffic of the East. The Crusades now commenced, and giving lucrative employment to their shipping in the conveyance of troops and the munitions of war, greatly increased both their wealth and power, and enabled them to make large additions to their territory. In early times the doges had been elected by the popular voice, and held their office by a very precarious tenure; for, in the case of any reverse or general dissatisfaction, from any other cause, they were not only deposed, but often lost their lives, either by open violence or assassination. The disorders thus occasioned rose to such a height in the 12th century, that a change in the form of government became necessary. For this purpose the city was divided into six districts, each of which nominated two delegates, or 12 in all; these 12 nominated 470 representatives, who concentrated in themselves all the powers which had been previously exercised by the popular assemblies. At the same time a senate was appointed, and the doge was provided with a council of six, who were nominally to assist, but if so disposed, could easily find means to thwart him. The 470 representatives formed the grand council, and receiving their appointment annually from 12 delegates chosen by the popular voice, continued, in fact, notwithstanding the change in form, to be dependent upon it. The next change, however, set them free. After a severe struggle the 470, in 1319, succeeded in making their office hereditary, and thus converted what had previously been a democracy into one of the most rigid forms of aristocracy. The evils of the system soon developed themselves. The 470, now hereditary nobles, became as jealous of each other as they had formerly been of the people, and while appropriating all the great offices of the state, had recourse to various methods, many of them of the most despotic nature, to prevent any one of the great families from acquiring a preponderating influence. Among these arrangements was the institution of a council of 10, selected from the grand council, and subsequently, in 1454, the selection of three state inquisitors from the council of 10. These inquisitors, in whom all the powers of the state were absolutely vested, justified the name which had been given them, and formed a tribunal whose atrocious proceedings have never been equalled by any other tribunal, except that one of the same name which the cruel bigotry of the Romish church has established. This rigid despotism had, however, the effect of giving a stern unity of purpose to the proceedings of government, and doubtless contributed in some degree to consolidate the various accessions of territory which had been made into one whole. At this period the Venetians were masters of the coast of Dalmatia, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, and a great part of the Morea, and had almost monopolized the trade of Egypt and the East. The first great attempt to humble Venice was made in the beginning of the 16th century, when the famous league of Cambray, of which Pope Julius II. was the real author, though the Emperor of Germany and the kings of France and Spain were parties to it, was framed for the avowed purpose of completely subduing her, and partitioning her territories. Dissensions among the confederates more than her own valour saved her from destruction, but not before most of her possessions on the mainland had been wrested from her. A still heavier blow at her prosperity was struck, by the discovery of a new passage to the East, which carried its rich traffic into new channels, and dried up one of the main sources of her wealth and strength. The work of destruction was all but completed by the Turks, who engaged her in an expensive and ruinous warfare, during which she lost the Morea, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, and with them, the ascendancy which she had long possessed in the Levant. From all these causes, her decline proved as rapid as her rise had been, and though her position can hardly fail to give her a considerable coasting trade, all her maritime greatness has departed, and apparently the highest destiny to which she can now aspire, is that of being a valuable

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dependency to some superior power. Pop. (1846), 127,925. —The province, bounded, N.E. by Friuli, N.W. Treviso, W. Padua and Rovigo, S. the Papal States, and S.E. and E. the Adriatic sea, is productive of all kinds of cereals, hay, maize, rice, wine, hemp, and silk; and occupying nearly the whole of the littoral portion of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, presents, as one of its most remarkable physical features, the long series of lagoons which stretch nearly due N., from the mouth of the Brenta-Nova to that of the Sile in the old bed of the Piave, for about 25 m. They contain numerous small islands, on several of which Venice itself is built, and are separated from the open sea by a long and narrow tongue of land, consisting partly of alluvium brought down by the rivers and sand thrown up by the waves, and intersected by natural or artificial channels, giving access to the capital and the coast.

VENICE (GOVERNMENT OF), one of the two great divisions of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom (*which see*).

VENICE (GULF OF). *See* ADRIATIC SEA.

VENICE (LAGOONS OF). *See* VENICE.

VENISSIEUX, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 60 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2040.

VENLO, a fortified tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, 43 m. N.E. Maestricht, r. bank Maas. It is closely built, entered by four gates; has three market-places, a townhouse, flesh-hall, abattoir, two arsenals, and other military buildings, two churches, several hospitals and benevolent institutions, and numerous schools; manufactures of pipes, cigars, leather, clieory, beer, brandy, vinegar, and salt, and a good general trade with Germany. It has been several times besieged. Pop. 5513.

VENN-OTTEY, par. Eng. Devon; 918 ac. Pop. 105.

VENOSA [anc. *Venusia*], a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 24 m. N. Potenza. It is the see of a bishop, and has many handsome and interesting edifices both private and public. Among the latter are a splendid cathedral, five parish churches, an abbey, with a handsome church and several fine monuments; four monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, two almshouses, an exchange, a fine aqueduct, and an old castle in ruins. Venosa is the birthplace of the poet Horace. Pop. 6000.

VENRAIJ, or VENRAY, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 22 m. N. Roermond; with a church and two schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1695.

VENTA-DEL-MORO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 60 m. from Cuéna, l. bank Cabriel; with a church and a primary school, manufactures of soap and linen, a distillery, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1432.

VENTANA (SIERRA), a mountain, La Plata, prov. and 320 m. S.W. Buenos-Ayres; lat. 38° 5' S. It is of quartz formation, bare and jagged, and attains a height of 5500 ft.

VENTAS-COON-PEÑA-AIGÜLERA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Toledo; with a church, courthouse, school, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1200.

VENTIMIGLIA, or VINTIMILLE [anc. *Albium Intemelium*], a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. and 22 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. It is surrounded by modern walls, and defended by two forts, but is in general very poorly built. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of justice, a cathedral, another very ancient church, an episcopal seminary, a college, two monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, and several charitable endowments. Pop. 5894.

VENTIPUR, or WANTIPUR, a vil. Cashmere, r. bank Jailum, 20 m. S.E. Serinagar. From its extensive ruins it is supposed to occupy the site of a much larger town, which was once the capital of the valley. Among these ruins are two remarkable buildings, a larger called Vencadati Devi, and a less called Ventimadati, and both alike remarkable for the simple and massive style of their architecture, and the elaborate skill displayed in their construction. All the blocks employed are of immense size, many of them weighing at least 10 tons; and one of the gateways, nearly entire, was covered with ornaments, scrolls, and figures.

VENTNOR, a watering-place, England, S.E. shore, Isle of Wight, in the beautiful and picturesque dist. of Undercliff. It is mostly of recent origin; and has many substantial and handsome houses, an elegant and commodious church, situated on a commanding height, and surmounted by a beautiful spire 103 ft. high; Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a bathing-establishment, a flour-mill, and a weekly market. Pop. 2569.

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VENTOUX, a mountain-range, France, in the N.E. of dep. Vaucluse. It belongs to a branch of the Alps, stretches E. to W., and attains a height of 2440 ft.

VENTRY, par. Irel. Kerry; 4439 ac. Pop. 1339

VENUS (Point), the most N. point of isl. Tahiti; lat. (flagstaff) 17° 29' 12" S.; lon. 149° 29' W. Upon the situation of this point depend most of the geographical positions of islands in the South Sea.

VENZONE, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy, prov. Friuli, 10 m. N.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento; with a parish and several auxiliary churches, and an active trade, particularly in silk. A battle was fought here between the French and Austrians in 1809. Pop. 3320.

VEPP, or **WEPPENDORF**, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, 4 m. from Szombathely; with a church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1169.

VEPROVACZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Bacs, 12 m. from Zombor; with a church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 2946.

VERA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, r. bank Bidassoa, 40 m. N. Pampeluna; with a church, elegant townhouse, primary school, and mines of iron, lead, copper, and other metals. Pop. 1764.

VERA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. In general, the houses are low, and the streets unpaved but clean. There are four squares, and in the principal one, in the centre of the town, stands the townhouse. The other public buildings include the parish church, the flesh-market, hospital, various schools, suppressed convent with church open for public worship, and two hermitages. Garrucha, a hamlet on the shore, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, is the place where goods are landed and shipped, and where there are also warehouses and custom-house. Vera has manufactures of soap, saltpetre, oil, and potteryware; and a trade in these articles, and in rice, cloths, &c. On the night of November 9, 1818, Vera was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, with almost all its inhabitants. It was rebuilt by Charles I. Pop. 10,000.

VERA-CRUZ, a maritime dep. Mexican Confederation; lat. 17° 85' to 22° 17' N.; and consisting of a long and somewhat narrow belt of territory, stretching along the S.W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N. and N.W. by depts. San-Luis Potosi and Queretaro; W. Mexico and Puebla; S. Oajaca; and E. Tabasco; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., nearly 500 m.; breadth, only about 80 m.; area, 27,595 sq. m. The coasts are generally low, level, and sandy, and the streams which fall into them are either obstructed by bars at their mouths, or navigable for only a short distance. The most important are the Tampico, the San-Juan or Alvarado, and the Guasacualco, separating Vera-Cruz from Oajaca and Tabasco. Another characteristic feature of the coast is the number of its lagoons. One of these, the Tamiagua, in the N., is about 55 m. long, by 20 m. broad, and communicates with the gulf by two mouths, which thus form the island of Tuspan. Within the lagoon are the two islands of Juan-Ramirez and El-Toro. The lagoon next in size and still farther N. is Tampico, 12 m. long, by 9 m. broad; the largest in the S. is that of Alvarado, subdivided into eight smaller lagoons. The interior, after the low sandy belt of sea-shore is passed, begins to rise gradually, and becomes either clothed with magnificent forests, or covered with verdant pasture, or spread out in cultivated fields of cane or corn. Its most mountainous region is near the centre, to W. of the capital, where the volcanic peak of Orizaba rises to the height of 17,907 ft. The climate is almost pestilential on the coast, where from May to November yellow fever always more or less prevails, but becomes genial and healthy in the higher and more inland districts. The products, embracing numerous varieties both of the temperate and torrid zone, cannot easily be enumerated, but include among others, maize, barley, and wheat, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, pine-apple, oranges, bananas, and similar fruits, dye-woods, and many valuable species of cabinet timber. The domestic

animals, consisting chiefly of horned cattle, and to some extent also of horses and sheep, are so numerous that their value has been estimated at nearly £500,000 sterling. For administrative purposes Vera-Cruz is divided into four depts.—Jalapa, Orizaba, Vera-Cruz, and Acayucan; subdivided into 12 dists. Pop., composed of mixed races, chiefly Creoles and Indians, with some Havanese, foreigners, negroes, and on the coasts a considerable number of Zambos, 264,725.

VERA-CRUZ, or **VILLA-RICA-DE-LA-VERA-CRUZ**, a seaport tn. Mexico, cap. of above dep., on a sandy, marshy, and unhealthy plain on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 185 m. E. Mexico; lat. (San Juan-de-Ulloa light) 19° 11' 54" N.; lon. 96° 8' W. (n.) It presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by the strong castle of San-Juan-de-Ulloa, built upon an island about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore; and consists of several squares and regular streets, with houses of coral-limestone, sometimes three stories high, flat-roofed, and gene-



THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE, VERA-CRUZ.—From Nebel, *Voyage du Mexique*.

rally provided with wooden balconies. The principal buildings are 16 churches, of which, however, only six are in use, though the cupolas of all still remain, and form very conspicuous objects; the government-house which is tolerably handsome, and some dilapidated monasteries. The harbour, a mere roadstead between the town and castle, on the latter of which there is a brilliant revolving light, 79 ft. above the sea, is very insecure, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds; and the trade, though considerable, is rather declining, in consequence both of the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of good water, and the superior attractions of the rising port of Tampico. Vera-Cruz was founded in the latter part of the 16th century, on the spot where Cortez first landed, and obtained the rank and privileges of a city in 1615. Its castle, which completely commands it, was taken by the French in 1829, and by the U. States Americans in 1847. Pop. once about 20,000, now not more than 7000.

VERA-CRUZ, a vil. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the island, and about 2 m. behind the town of Itaparica. It contains a church and a primary school.

VERA-PAZ, a prov. or corregimiento, Central America, state Guatemala, bounded N. and N.W. by the Mexican dep. Yucatan; S.W. Solola and Totonicapan; S. Zacatepeques and Guatemala; and E. British Honduras, Bay of Honduras, and correg. Chiquimala; area, above 3600 sq. m. It has a surface greatly diversified by mountain and valley, and a climate, which though varied, is generally temperate and healthy. The soil, which is for the most part excellent, is adapted to almost every species of agriculture, but owing to imperfect cultivation, does little more than furnish subsistence to a comparatively scanty population. Large tracts remain entirely in a state of nature, but give sufficient indications of their capabilities by the Brazil and other dye woods, mahogany, rosewood, and other species of valuable timber which they yield; and the cacao, coffee, indigo, and nopal or *Cactus opuntia*, which are all found growing spontaneously. Its capital is Vera-Paz or Coban. Pop. about 66,000.

VERA-PAZ, a tn. Central America. See COBAN.

VERAGUA, a prov. New Granada, dep. Istmo, having the Central American state Costa-Rica N., prov. Panama E., the Caribbean Sea N.E., and the Pacific S. and W.; lat. 7° 15' to 9° 40' N.; lon. 80° 20' to 82° 50' W. It is mountainous and rugged, covered with vast forests beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys. Some of its highest elevations are supposed to attain 9000 ft. The climate is extremely humid, and excessively hot. There are numerous and extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are bred. A considerable quantity of gold is obtained in various parts of this province by washing, copper and iron are abundant, and tin and mercury are said to have been found, but very little capital is embarked in the respective works. Veragua was first discovered by Columbus in 1503, and the province was granted to him by the Spanish king, as a reward for his services, with the title of Duke.

VERAGUA (St. JAGO-DE), cap. above prov., 1. bank Martin, 29 m. S.W. Panama. It is well built; and has a considerable trade in gold-dust, copper, cotton, and dyes. Pop. about 5000.

VERANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. N. Milan; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and dairy produce. Pop. 1373.

VERAPOLI, a tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, on a small island in an extensive shallow lake, territory and 7 m. N.E. Cochín.

VERBAS, or **VERBITZA**, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the mountains on the N. frontiers of Herzegovina; flows first N.N.W., then N.N.E., passing Banjaluka, forms part of the boundary between Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, and after a course of about 90 m., joins r. bank Save.

VERBASZ, two places, Hungary:—1. (*O.* or *Old-Verbasz*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Teleska, 1 m. from Uj-Verbasz; with a Greek church, and a trade in wheat, wine, and excellent cattle. Pop. 3253.—2. (*Uj.* or *New-Verbasz*), a vil., co. Bacs, near the former; with two churches; and a trade in corn, wine, and potatoes. Pop. 2810.

VERBENICO, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, on isl. Veglia; with a church, a quarantine station, and some trade. Pop. 1290.

VERBICARO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, N. Paola. Pop. 3248.

VERBITZ, or **VERBICZE**, a vil. Hungary, co. Liptau, r. bank Waag, about 1 m. S.E. St. Miklos. It has a Protestant church, manufactures of linen, dye-works, and some general trade. Pop. 2000.

VERBÓ, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 28 m. N.W. Neutra; with extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2660.

VERBOVSZKO, a market tn. Austria, Civil Croatia, on the Dobra, 23 m. W.S.W. Carlstadt. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as carriers, transporting goods by pack-horses and oxen to Carlstadt and Fiume. Pop. 1000.

VERCANA, a vil. and com., prov. and 27 m. N.E. Como, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Como. It has a church, and some trade in silk, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1032.

VERCELLI, or **VERCELL** (Latin, *Vercelle*), a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 13 m. S.W. Novara, cap. prov., near r. bank Sesia. It was once surrounded by walls and ramparts, which have been thrown down and converted into fine boulevards, commanding magnificent views of the Alps. It has generally narrow and winding, with a few spacious and handsome streets; a cathedral or Basilica Romana, built by Pellegrino Tibaldi, in the 16th century, in the best Italian style; the church of St. Andrea, an ancient Gothic structure, with a Romanesque façade; the church of San-Cristoforo, with some of the best works of Gaudenzio Ferrari; several other churches, with good frescoes and paintings; the library attached to the cathedral, and containing a great number of rare and valuable MSS.; three monasteries and two nunneries, several of them in elegant buildings; the royal college, and several other important schools; the castle, now converted into courts of justice; a large and richly-endowed hospital, several other hospitals and charitable establishments, extensive cavalry-barracks, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk, linen, and cotton goods, ironmongery, articles in brass, bronze, gold, and silver; straw-hats, leather, earthenware, and porcelain; and there are several dye-works, rope-works, silk, flax, and cotton mills. The trade is chiefly

in iron and ironmongery, and in rice, which is extensively grown on the plains in the vicinity. Vercelli is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of several important public offices. It boasts of a very high antiquity, and many interesting remains have been found in it. Pop. 18,353.—THE PROVINCE, area, 545 sq. m., is bounded, N. by prov. Biella; W. Biella, Ivrea, and Turin; S. Casale; and E. Lomellina and Novara. The surface in the N. is partly covered by ramifications of the Alps, but elsewhere is flat or undulating. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Po, which bounds it on the S., and receives from it the Sesia, augmented by the Elva and Cervo. The soil is generally of great fertility, and produces rich crops of corn, hemp, and rice; but the general cultivation of the last makes the districts where it prevails unhealthy. The other principal products obtained are wine and silk. The most important mineral is iron. Administratively the prov. consists of 13 mandamenti, subdivided into 65 communes. Pop. (1852), 125,234.

VERCELLI-BORGO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Vercelli, near l. bank Sesia. It has a court of justice, two parish churches, a palace, occupying the site of the old castle; an elementary school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2588.

VERCHERES, a tn. Lower Canada, r. bank St. Lawrence, 23 m. below Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, two schools, a grist and saw mill, and several tanneries. P. 1000.

VERD (CAPE), Africa. See CAPE VERD.

VERDACHELUM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, 50 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry; formerly a small and thinly-inhabited place, but having become the seat of the district-court of South Arcot in 1813, it assumed an improved appearance, in consequence of considerable sums granted by the E. India Company for the erection of public offices and other buildings.

VERDE, several rivers, Brazil, particularly:—1. A river, prov. Minas-Geraes, rises S.W. of the town of Ajurua, near the source of the Grande, a tributary of the Parana; flows circuitously first N. and then W., receives the Bacpendi, Capivari, and several minor streams, and after a course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Sapucahi.—2. An auriferous river, prov. Minas-Geraes; rises in the marshes to the W. of Serra-Grão-Mogor, and flows N., receiving first several small streams, and then the Guaratuba, by which its volume is doubled. After this junction it proceeds N.W. till joined by the Pacuhi, then W. on the frontiers of prov. Bahia, and joins r. bank São-Francisco nearly opposite to the mouths of the Japoré and Carinheira.—3. A river, prov. Bahia, which flows N. through extensive plains, and mingles its brackish waters with those of the São-Francisco nearly opposite to the town of Pilão-Arcado.—4. A river, prov. Goyaz, rises in the N. slope of the Serra-dos-Pireneos; flows N., and joins l. bank Maranhão.—5. A river, prov. Mato-Grosso. It takes a northerly direction across the Cordillera of Parecis, leaping from fall to fall, and after a course nearly parallel with that of the Guapore, joins that river on its r. bank about 100 m. from the town of Mato-Grosso, in 13° S. It is navigable about 12 m. above its mouth.

VERDELLO, or **VERDELLO-MAGGIORE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. S. Bergamo, cap. dist. It is well built; has two churches, and the remains of an old castle, a remarkable sepulchral monument, several charitable endowments, and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1760.

VERDEN, a tn. Hanover, gov. Stade, cap. duchy of same name, r. bank Aller, here crossed by a bridge, 19 m. S.E. Bremen. It is walled, has three gates, and was made the see of a bishop by Charlemagne. It contains an old cathedral, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices of Hanover; two other churches, a gymnasium, townhouse, hospital, and barracks; and has manufactures of tobacco, some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4670.

VERDON, a river, France, rises in a branch of the Alps, S.W. Barcelonnette, dep. Lower Alps; flows first S.S.E. to Castellane, then circuitously W., forming part of the boundary between depts. Var and Alpes, and joins l. bank Durance a little below Vinon; total course, 110 m., of which 60 m., commencing at Castellane, are used for flotation.

VERDU, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. E. Lerida; with a church, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, and a very large annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 1514.

VERDUN-SUR-GARONNE, a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, r. bank Garonne, 15 m. S.S.W. Montauban; with manufactures of serge, and tanneries. Pop. 1876.

VERDUN-SUR-LE-DOUBS or **-SUR-SAÔNE** [anc. *Castrum Verdunum*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the confluence of the Doubs and Saône, 9 m. N.E. Chalons-sur-Saône. The whole of the vicinity is surrounded by a double row of dikes, to protect it from the frequent inundations of the two rivers. It has manufactures of tiles and earthenware, limekilns, and oil-works; a trade in bricks, corn, wood-charcoal, fodder, and wine. Pop. 2050.

VERDUN-SUR-MEUSE [anc. *Verodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, in a valley on the Meuse, which here begins to be navigable, 30 m. N.N.E. Bar-le-Duc. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and defended by a citadel, ranking as a fortress of the fourth class; and is divided into two distinct parts by the river, which, within the town, branches off into five separate streams that unite on quitting it. It is generally well built, but several of the streets are steep, and badly paved with flints. The esplanade, separating the town from the citadel, is surrounded with trees, and forms a fine promenade. The principal buildings are the episcopal palace, a large edifice, finely situated; the cavalry-barracks, and public library. The manufactures consist of sugar-plums called *dragées*, and liqueurs, both of which are famous. There are also worsted and cotton mills, breweries, tanneries, dye-works, and sugar-refineries. The trade is in the above articles of manufacture, and vermicelli, wine, fruit, oil, nails, &c. Verdun is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a diocesan seminary, secondary ecclesiastical school, savings-banks, museum, and philharmonic and philomatic societies. Pop. 10,596.

VERDUNOIS, an anc. div. France, now included in depts. Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne.

VERE, a tn. Holland. See *VEREE*.

VEREBELY, a market tn. Hungary, co. Bars, l. bank Zitva, 12 m. S.E. Neutra. It has a considerable trade in excellent wheat grown in the district. Pop. 1522.

VEREJA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circle, on both sides of the Protva, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is a very ancient place, is defended by a castle, surrounded by a lofty earthen rampart and a deep fosse; and has a handsome cathedral, another stone and two wooden churches, a district-school, a prison, numerous tanneries, and tile-works; and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, hemp-oil, honey, wax, tallow, and wool. Pop. (1850), 4920.

VERES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweisensburg, 4 m. from Velencez; with two churches, a trade in corn, wine, and timber. Pop. 1073.

VERFEIL [anc. *Veride Foliun*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2185.

VERGARA, a tn. Spain. See *BERGARA*.

VERGENNES, a city, U. States, Vermont, at the head of navigation on the Otter Creek, 7 m. from its entrance to Lake Champlain, 22 m. S. Burlington; with three churches, several mills, and manufactures of iron, woolen stuffs, and leather. The river is here 500 ft. wide, and navigable by the largest vessels on the lake. Pop. 1378.

VERGHERETO, a vil. and com. Florence, on a narrow spur of the Apennines, about 5 m. from Bagno. It has a church, school, an old castle, and a trade in cattle. P. 2246.

VERIA, a tn. European Turkey, 35 m. W. Salonica. Some cotton weaving and dyeing are carried on, and considerable quantities of fruit are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

VERKHOTURIE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 200 m. E.N.E. Perm, cap. circle, agreeably situated, l. bank Tura, a little E. of the Ural Mountains. It is an ancient place, surrounded by wooden walls and towers; and has five churches, two monasteries, an old castle, a bazaar, several tanneries, and a considerable trade with Siberia. Pop. 3000.

VERLAINE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.S.W. Liège, on the Verne. It has a brewery, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1291.

VERMANDOIS, an ancient dist. France, which formerly belonged to prov. Picardy, and is now included in dep. Aisne, and a small part of dep. Somme. Its cap. was St. Quentin.

VERMEJO, or **BERMEJO**, a large stream, S. America. It rises in Bolivia, prov. Tarija; flows with a very winding course S.E. across the N. part of La Plata, traversing El-

Gran-Chaco, and falls into the Paraguay about 30 m. above the junction of the Parana. Its chief affluent is the Jujuy or Rio-Grande-de-Lavayan, on the right. A great part of its course, including windings about 1400 m. long, is through a sandy, sterile country. It has been descended in a boat from Oran, a small town in the department of Salta, to its mouth, about 1200 m.

VERMELHO, a river, Brazil, rises in the mountains S.E. of the town of Goyaz, which it traverses without being navigable; receives numberless small streams, and after a N.W. course of about 240 m., joins r. bank Araguaia.

VERMENTON, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 13 m. S.E. Auxerre, r. bank Cure. It has a considerable trade in the wine extensively grown in the district, and wood, which comes from Morvan, and is floated down to Paris by the Yonne and the Seine. Pop. 2171.

VERMONT, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 42° 50' to 45° N.; lon. 71° 33' to 73° 25' W.; and bounded, N. by Lower Canada; W. New York, from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain; S. Massachusetts; and E. the Connecticut river, separating it from New Hampshire; length, N. to S., 157 m.; breadth, 61 m.; area, 10,212 sq. m. The surface is for the most part hilly and mountainous, being traversed by the Green Mountains, which give the state its name, and, entering from Massachusetts, stretch across it centrally S. to N. They attain their greatest heights in the N.W., where Camel's Rump, midway between Burlington and Montpelier, is 4190 ft.; and Mansfield Mountain, a few miles farther N., is 4280 ft. The drainage is shared between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut. The latter receives its supplies from the E. slope of the mountains by numerous streams, of which the most important are the West River, Quechey, White River, and Passumpsic; the former, which, in the N., where it is widest, contains several large islands, forms a long expanse of 128 m., narrowing, as it proceeds S., from 16 m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ m., receives, among other streams, the Missisquoi, La Moelle, Onion River, and Otter Creek, and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence by the Sorelle. Another lake, the Memphremagog, 30 m. long, though chiefly in Canada, belongs partly to Vermont. The soil is generally fertile, consisting, more especially in the valleys, of a deep, dark loam, well adapted for grain; the higher lands are most profitably employed in grazing. The climate, though generally healthy, has a very wide range of temperature, rising in summer to 94°, and sinking in winter as low as 20° below zero. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, and on the hill-sides is often from 4 ft. to 6 ft. deep. Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants are employed in farming and grazing, and manufactures are chiefly confined to a few coarse articles, as woollens, leather, &c. The foreign trade, which has its only direct outlet at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, is very limited; but the internal and transit trade is considerable, and has recently been much increased by the opening of lines of railroad for above 300 m. The principal religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists; but R. Catholics and Protestant Episcopalians are also numerous. The means of education, though considerable, are far short of those provided by Massachusetts and New York. For the higher branches, the universities of Vermont and Norwich, and Middlebury college, are the chief institutions; in 1850 the public school districts were 2647, and the number of scholars 95,616. The government is vested in a governor, executive council, senate, and assembly; all elected annually by universal suffrage. Montpelier is the capital. Vermont was first settled at Fort Dummer by emigrants from Massachusetts, and became a member of the Union in 1791, after the state of New York, which made a claim to the territory, had renounced it for a payment of £6000. Pop. (1850), 313,611.

VERNANTE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, 3 m. N.N.W. Limone. It has a parish church, a public school, and an hospital. Pop. 3171.

VERNANZA, a vil. Sardinian States, prov. Levante, on the side of a rugged rock jutting into the sea. It has a church, a convent, and the ruins of an old castle. The antiquary Quirino Visconti was born here. Pop. 1075.

VERNE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle Biren. It consists of three distinct parts, and has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1053.

VERNEUIL [anc. *Vernolium*], a tn. France, dep. Eure, in a valley watered by the Avre and a branch of the Iton, 26 m. S.S.W. Evreux. It contains some fine specimens of Gothic architecture, among others the donjon of the castle, known by the name of Tour-Grise, on the bank of the Avre; and the church of Madeleine, with a magnificent tower richly sculptured. The manufactures consist of coarse hosiery, druggut, flannel, ironmongery, nails, and earthenware. The trade is in hempen and linen cloth, wool, and leather for bookbinding. Pop. 3496.

VERNIO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. and about 24 m. from Florence; with two churches, and an old castle. Pop. 3998.

VERNON [anc. *Vernonum*], a tn. France, dep. Eure, 15 tn. N.E. Evreux, r. bank Seine, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 22 arches, communicating with the suburb of Vermonnet. Its ancient timber framed houses give it a venerable air, but it is in general very poorly built, and has narrow winding streets. It contains a handsome Gothic church, partly of the 13th and partly of the 16th century; a tall and massive tower, classed among the historical monuments of France; and a communal college; and has manufactures of plaster and chalk, and a trade in corn, flour, wine, and building-stone. Outside the town, approached by a fine avenue, stood the Chateau-de-Bizy, one of the finest seats in Normandy, destroyed at the Revolution, and replaced by a plain modern mansion, in which the late Louis Philippe often used to reside. P. 3953.

VERNON ISLES, three isls. lying in the centre of the W. entrance of Clarence Straits, N.W. Australia; lat. 12° 5' S., lon. 131° E.

VERNOUX, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 11 m. N. Privas; with a communal college and secondary ecclesiastical school; silk-mills and tanneries, and a trade in woollens, extensively manufactured in the surrounding districts. P. 1546.

VEROCZE, or **VEROVICZ**, a market tn. Austria, Civil Slavonia, cap. co. of its name, on the Brana, 65 m. W.N.W. Eszek, in a fertile and well-wooded district. It has a large and handsome castle, and a Franciscan monastery. Pop. 4111.—The county is bounded, N. by cos. Sümegh and Baranya, E. Bacs and Syrmia, S. Military Slavonia and co. Posega, and W. generalship Warasdin; greatest length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., 100 m.; greatest breadth, 39 m. The surface, though somewhat mountainous in the S.W., is generally level, but marshes prevailing, is in many places unhealthy. It is well watered, having the Drave for its N. boundary, and the Danube on a part of the E.; and the soil is generally fertile, producing heavy crops of corn, maize, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruit also is abundant, and a good deal of wine produced. The pastures are both extensive and rich, and rear great numbers of cattle. Pop. 120,000.

VEROLA, two nearly-contiguous places, Austrian Italy: —1, (*-Nuova*), A vil. and com., prov. and 21 m. S. Brescia, on the Strone. It is well built; has a court of justice, a parish church; and a trade in corn, hay, and flax. Pop. 4399.—2, (*-Vecchia*), A vil. and com. about 1 m. W. of the former; with a trade in corn, silk, and cattle. Pop. 3198.

VEROLENGO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. N.E. Turin. It consists of a principal street lined with ancient porticoes, and five minor streets, which open into it; and has three churches, and a sanctuary. Pop. 4761.

VEROLI, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 6 m. S.E. Fro-sinone. It occupies the site of the ancient Verula; and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 8000.

VEROMILIS (*SAN-*), a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 9 m. N.N.E. Oristano; with a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 1556.

VERONA, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 63 m. W. Venice, with which it is connected by railway, cap. prov., beautifully situated where the last slopes of the Alps merge into the plains of Lombardy, on both sides of the Adige, which traverses the town in a wild and rapid torrent, and is crossed by four noble bridges. The fortifications, constructed by Sanmicheli, were of great strength till dismantled by the French, in virtue of an article in the treaty of Lunéville, but the town is still surrounded by lofty walls flanked with towers and bastions, and is entered by five gates, of which those called Porta-di-San-Sisto or Del-Palio, Porta-Nuova, and Porta-di-San-Zeno, are fine structures, remarkable alike for solidity and beauty. Few towns surpass Verona in the richness of its environs, and the

majestic appearance which it presents at a distance; and the street by which it is approached, though short, is of great width and magnificence. Many other streets are lined by splendid mansions, particularly rich in marble decorations; and there are several elegant squares, of which the Piazza-Bra, the Piazza-dei-Signorì, the Piazza-del-Erbe, and the Mercato Vecchio are most deserving of notice. The public



THE MARKET-PLACE, VERONA.
From T. M. Richardson's Sketches in Italy, &c.

buildings are numerous, and include magnificent specimens of the architecture of the Romans and of the middle ages. The principal Roman structure is the amphitheatre, occupying one side of the Piazza-Bra. It is of vast dimensions, and still so entire in all its parts that it can scarcely be called a ruin. It is in the form of an ellipse, the transverse axis of which is 510 ft., and the conjugate 410 ft.; and excepting portions on which the vaultings of the outer circuit rested, is wholly of marble. About 22,000 persons might have been accommodated in it. The ecclesiastical buildings include 40 churches, all of them more or less remarkable for their architecture or the objects of interest they contain. Among others are the Duomo or cathedral, presenting one of the most perfect specimens of what has been called the Lombard-Romanesque, with a magnificent portal, the columns of which rest on colossal griffins of red marble; the church of San-Zeno, similar in style to the Duomo, with an equally magnificent portal, a lofty campanile, and a remarkably fine crypt; San-Fermo-Maggiore, a large and ancient structure, with a lofty porch, a bold Gothic interior, and a curious and richly ornamented wooden roof; San-Fermo, with some remarkable monuments; Santa-Eufemia, with fine frescoes and paintings; San-Sebastiano, with a magnificent front after the designs of Sanmicheli, and many fine sculptures; and San-Giovanni-in-Valle, with two very remarkable Christian tombs of an early date. The other more important edifices are the Palazzo-Publico, a noble building, lined by a long range of rustic arches placed opposite to, and harmonizing well with the amphitheatre; the palaces of the Scaligeri, the lords of Verona, now converted into municipal buildings, from the midst of which a huge campanile rises to the height of more than 300 ft.; the Palazzo-del-Consiglio, ornamented with busts of distinguished natives of the town, including among others, Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the younger, and Vitruvius; the Palazzo-della-Ragione or courts of justice, with a fine Ionic doorway; the Casa-dei-Mercante, with a statue of the Virgin by Campagna, and fine but greatly faded frescoes of Caroto; the bishop's palace, almost Oriental in its style; the Castello-Vecchio, a vast and solid structure frowning over the city;

the Musco-Lapidario, with a valuable collection of antiques; the Teatro-Filarmonico, the public library attached to the cathedral, the opera with a fine Ionic portico, several magnificent fountains, and the tombs of the Scaligeri, consisting of a series of richly sculptured pyramids perfectly unique of their kind. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk, woolen, and linen goods, hosiery, leather, soap, earthenware, and chocolate. There are also numerous silk-mills, a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in silk, grain, rice, oil, and sumach; two weekly markets, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts 15 days. Verona is the see of a bishop, the seat of several superior courts and public offices; and possesses numerous institutions, literary, scientific, artistic, educational, and benevolent. It is supposed to have been founded in the 4th, and to have been subjected to the Romans in the 2d century before the Christian era. It afterwards rose to great importance, and was adorned by numerous magnificent structures, of which the amphitheatre still presents a distinguished specimen. On the decline of the Roman Empire, it was taken by the Goths, and made by Theodoric the capital of his empire. In 774 it was taken by Charlemagne, and so long as the power of the emperors in Italy lasted, took a lead among the Italian cities. It afterwards became an independent republic, lost its liberty under lords of its name who ruled it with despotic sway, passed through the hands of various masters, and at length, weary of the vicissitudes to which it had been subjected, voluntarily ceded itself to Venice, under which it remained till 1797. During the French domination, it was annexed to their kingdom of Italy. Verona is celebrated for the beauty of its environs. Pop. 50,000.—The PROVINCE, in the W. of gov. Venice, is bounded, N. by the Tyrol, E. provs. Vicenza and Padua, S.E. Polesine, S. Mantua, and W. Mantua and Lake Garda; area, 827 geo. sq. m. The surface in the N. and the vicinity of Lake Garda is mountainous, but becomes flat between the Mincio on the W. and the Adige on the E. In the S.W. and S. it is very fertile, though somewhat marshy in the latter direction. The principal products are corn, rice, fruit, silk, flax, hemp, oil, and wine. The pastures are rich, the forests abound with game, and both Lake Garda and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The principal minerals are copper and numerous varieties of marble, several of which are very beautiful. Administratively the province is divided into 15 districts. Pop. (1846), 302,902.

VERPOLETH, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 6 m. from Heves; with a church, and a trade in excellent tobacco grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1619.

VERRES, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 18 m. E.S.E. Aosta, traversed by the Evinçon, which here joins l. bank Dora, and is crossed by a handsome modern bridge. It has a court of justice, a church, a monastery, a public school, a castle, and manufactures of iron. Pop. 1122.

VERRUA, a tn, Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. N.E. Turin; with a church, and a strong castle, so advantageously situated, that though it has repeatedly been besieged, it has never been taken except by famine. Pop. 2603.

VERSAILLES, a tn. France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, in a plain, 11 m. S.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. It may be regarded as a town of royal construction, having risen up rapidly, regularly, and with great magnificence, under the auspices of the sovereigns of France, particularly Louis XIV., who made it the seat of his court, and lavished immense sums on its embellishment. It is justly regarded as one of the handsomest towns in Europe, though the magnitude of its mansions, and the great extent of space occupied by them compared with the population, give it a dull, monotonous, and half-deserted appearance. It is built with the greatest regularity. The houses are almost all elegant and of a uniform height, and the streets, which are remarkably spacious, follow the direction of the four cardinal points, intersecting each other at right angles, and are adorned with numerous fine fountains. It is traversed by three finely planted avenues, which meet in an extensive square, called the Place-d'Armes, separated from which by an extensive court is the palace, the most conspicuous edifice in the town. It was built by Louis XIV., under the superintendence of Mansard and Le Brun, who have displayed all their talents in its embellishment. The façade fronting the place is perhaps the plainest part of the building, consisting partly of a facing of brick, forming part

of the original chateau, and contrasting awkwardly with the more modern wings. The principal façade is on the other side, toward the garden and park. It has a length of 600 yards, a height of three stories, and is decorated throughout with balustrades, columns, and statues, alike imposing as a whole, and beautiful in detail. The galleries and saloons are of great size and splendour, and all that money, labour, skill, and the highest art could accomplish, have been employed in adorning them. It ceased to be a royal palace at the Revolution of 1793, and was rapidly getting into disrepair, when the late Louis Philippe happily conceived the idea of diverting it from its original use, and converting it into a kind of national museum. Accordingly numerous small apartments, formerly occupied by court and state functionaries, have been converted into a few spacious halls, and the whole palace filled with an immense collection of statues and paintings, intended to represent all the principal personages and events connected with the French monarchy, from Clovis downwards. The other buildings in Versailles chiefly deserving of notice are the cathedral, the *hôtel-de-ville*, prefecture, college, theatre, public library of 48,000 volumes, and civil and military hospital. The manufactures are chiefly tallow and wax candles, potato-flour, files, and pianos; the trade is in corn, firewood, fruit-trees, &c. Versailles is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a diocesan seminary and secondary ecclesiastical school, and a college. The park of Versailles, both in extent and embellishment a fit accompaniment of the palace, attracts crowds of visitors. Pop. (1852), 29,131.

VERSECHITZ, VERSECH, or VERSETZ, a tn. Hungary, Banat, co. Temes, 41 m. S. Temesvar. It is walled and otherwise fortified; and has an elegant Greek church with two towers, a Greek gymnasium, high school, hospital, large barracks; manufactures of silk, and a trade in silk, wine, and rice. Pop. (1846), 18,100.

VERSETZ, a tn. Hungary. See VERSCHITZ.

VERSMOLD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 24 m. E.N.E. Münster; with a church, manufactures of linen and tobacco, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1331.

VERSOIX, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. N. Geneva, S.W. shore of Lake of Geneva. It was founded in the middle of the 18th century by Louis XV., with the view of carrying off the trade of Geneva. It was regularly laid out, and has several handsome houses. Pop. 765.

VERTAISON, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. E. Clermont; with the ruins of an ancient castle of the counts of Auvergne. Pop. 2386.

VERTES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 1 m. from Letia; with two churches, a saltpetre-refinery, and a trade in corn, maize, and cattle. Pop. 1262.

VERTOVA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Bergamo, l. bank Serio; with a beautiful and picturesquely situated and richly decorated parish church, a Capuchin convent, a ruined castle; several iron-forges and silk-mills, and woollen manufactures. Pop. 1748.

VERTUS [anc. *Vertudum*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, 17 m. W.S.W. Chalons. It is very poorly built. Its trade is in red wine produced in the district. Pop. 2212.

VERVIERS, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Liège, on the Vesdre, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the railway from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is divided into a high and a low town, and though containing several handsome houses, is in general ill built, in narrow and irregular streets. Its principal buildings are the churches of St. Remacle, St. Joseph, and Notre-Dame, the *hôtel-de-ville*, and the theatre. It possesses several law-courts, a chamber of commerce, industrial, free, and other schools, numerous hospitals, and benevolent institutions. The great staple is broad-cloth, in which it is not surpassed. The number of hands employed in the town and neighbourhood is at least 40,000, and the annual produce is 100,000 pieces, valued at £1,000,000 sterling, and largely exported. The other manufactures are cotton, leather, soap, ironware, and sheet-lead, besides dye-works, fulling-mills, brickworks, limekilns, &c. Verviers existed as early as the 7th century. Its fortifications, once strong, were demolished by Louis XIV. Pop. 20,071.

VERVINS [anc. *Verbinum*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 23 m. N.N.E. Laon. It rises on a hill in the form of an amphitheatre; and has a communal college, and an hospital,

with a chapel, in which are some fine paintings; manufactures of woollens and linens, cambrie, paper, and earthenware; and a trade in linen and hemp. Pop. 2510.

VERWICK, par. Wales, Pembroke; 3062 ac. P. 378.

VERYAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5627 ac. Pop. 1488.

VERZUOLO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 4 m. S. Saluzzo. It has two parish churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3901.

VESCOVATO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cremona, between the Ollio and the Delmona; with a ruined castle; and a trade in corn, silk, and cattle. P. 2181.

VESDRE, a river, rises in the W. of Rhénish Prussia, near Eupen, enters Belgium; flows E. past Limburg and Verviers, and joins r. bank Ourthe a little above Liège. Its course is about 33 m.

VESIME, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Aconi, near Bobbio, l. bank Bormida, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It has four churches, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1156.

VESOUL [anc. *Vesulum Castrum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute-Saône, 195 m. S.E. Paris. It is generally well built, in wide, regular, well-paved, and clean streets; and has a parish church with a fine altar, a handsome townhouse, courthouse, a normal and ecclesiastical school, a communal college, theatre, cavalry-barracks, civil and military hospital; manufactures of calico, druggist, hosiery, and turnery, wax-refineries, dye works, and tanneries; and a trade in corn, wine, groceries, iron, nails, leather, and salt. Pop. (1852), 5868.

VESPOLATE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. S.S.E. Novara; with two parish churches, and an old castle. Pop. 1836.

VESTERVIK, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 76 m. N. Kalmar, on a peninsula in a bay of the Baltic. It is well built; and has a handsome church, a good harbour, building-yards, and a considerable import trade in salt, and exports of wood and metals. Pop. 3023.

VESTIGNÉ, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, near Borgomassino, on the W. slopes of Mount Masino; with ruined walls, a parish church, and a sanctuary. Pop. 1340.

VESTONE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Brescia, near r. bank Chiese; with a ruined castle, which figures much in the early Italian wars; extensive iron-works, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1272.

VESUVIUS, a volcanic mountain, Naples, opposite to the bay, and 10 m. E.S.E. of the city of Naples. In approaching it from the W., a slope rising gradually from the shore till it attains the height of 2300 ft. above the sea is first ascended. This slope, which is about 3 m. long, by 3 m. broad, encircles the volcanic cone, which stands nearly in its centre, and rises from it as a base at a nearly uniform angle of 32°, for an additional 1500 ft., making the total absolute height above sea-level 3800 ft. The cone does not terminate in a point, but is truncated, so as to leave a summit of about 2000 ft. in diameter. As recently as 1838, this summit presented the form of an uneven plane, but an eruption afterwards took place which completely changed its appearance, converting what had been solid plain into a hollow cup with an outer rim, varying in breadth from 400 ft. or 500 ft. on its W. side, to not more than 50 ft. in other parts, and with an internal surface sloping gradually to a depth of about 500 ft. To the N., beyond the cone and its encircling plain, called Abrio-del Cavallo, is a lofty mural precipice, forming an arc of a circle 1400 ft. high, and 3 m. long, known by the name of Monte Somma. Though precipitous as a wall where it faces the cone, the outer side of Monte Somma slopes gradually at an angle of about 26°. The lower part of the sloping plain, forming a belt along the shore about 2 m. broad, is well cultivated and laid out in vineyards, though intersected every furlong or two by lines or terraces of black calcined matter, resembling the scoriæ of a smelting-furnace, and easily traced upwards towards the central mass from which they have obviously descended in molten lava streams. Higher up, beyond the cultivated belt, the whole plain becomes very rugged and covered with scoriæ, while the lava terraces already mentioned are seen branching off from the cone with sharp steep sides like those of an embankment, and heights varying from 20 ft. to 30 ft. The scoriæ are of all forms and sizes, sometimes forming porous masses 8 ft. to 10 ft. on their sides, and sometimes as small as hazel-nuts. The whole space covered by

these black jagged masses is the most desolate imaginable. The cone itself consists externally of loose matter composed of scoriæ, blocks of lava, and volcanic sand, and has obviously assumed its shape by following the natural law of gravitation, the successive showers and streams thrown out by the crater first falling thick around its edges, and then descending gradually till the declivity becomes so small as to allow them a resting-place. In this way, a succession of layers are formed and piled up like a pyramid. The regularity of the pyramid has, however, been modified, mainly by two causes. First, the lava has not always flowed from the summit of the crater, but has sometimes burst out from its sides nearly half-way down, and sometimes at the distance of 1 m. or 2 m. from its base, thus forming a number of minor or parasitic cones. The second great cause of modification is the internal force of the volcano acting on the external crust before it has become completely cooled and solidified. It has been found that currents of lava, in descending, remain continuous only where the angle of inclination does not exceed 3°, and at any higher angle break up into masses of scoriæ. Solid masses of continuous lava are traced up the cone to its very edge at an angle of 30°, and as in its original descent, the angle of inclination could not have been more than 3°, it has been inferred that the much higher angle at which they now stand must have been caused by a movement of elevation from within. Monte Somma, which is about 1 m. from the centre of the present cone, is supposed to have formed part of a cone of far larger dimensions, and probably of comparatively larger height, which once had its circle complete, and consequently a diameter of not less than 4 m. at its base. This original cone has, with the exception of the part now remaining, been subsequently thrown down by the volcanic forces, and destroyed in a manner similar to that in which 800 ft. of the present cone was actually carried away by an eruption in 1822. Geologists think they have discerned a difference in the structure and composition of Somma and of the existing cone, the fragmentary and stony matter of the former being much more solid and crystalline, and spread out in much broader sheets, and it has hence been inferred that Somma, like other traps, has been formed under great pressure at the bottom of the sea, and was in fact a *submarine* and not like Vesuvius a *sub-aerial* volcano. The inference derives strong confirmation from the fact, that the beds of Somma are found to pass under the marine shelly tufa which forms the surface of the plain of Naples. The earliest eruptions of Vesuvius are lost in remote antiquity, and no symptoms of its activity had been evinced within the memory of man, till A.D. 63, when an earthquake damaged many of the surrounding cities. In 79 it again began to show symptoms of activity, and immediately thereafter, sent forth the terrible eruption which buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. A graphical description of it is extant in a letter by the younger Pliny to Tacitus. A succession of eruptions followed, more especially in 203, 472, 512, and 993, but were not attended with any flow of lava, the ejected matter consisting apparently only of stones, ashes, or volcanic sand, and fragments of older lava. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions, some of them extremely violent, have occurred. Among others may be specified those of 1779, 1793, 1834, 1838, 1847, 1850, and 1855.

VESZELE, a vil. Hungary, co. Arva, on the frontiers of Galicia, about 36 m. from Also-Kubin; with a church, and a trade in cattle and flax. Pop. 1823.

VESZPRIM, or WESPRIM, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. of same name, beautifully situated near Lake Balaton, among vineyards, partly in a valley on the Sed, and partly on a lofty and steep limestone-rock, 24 m. W.S.W. Stuhlweissenburg. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important public offices; and has a cathedral, a Piarist gymnasium with valuable library, a bishop's palace, finely situated on a hill beside a ruined castle; a synagogue, hospital, and orphan asylum; and a trade in salt and wine, particularly the latter. Pop. 10,080. — THE COUNTY, bounded N. by cos. Oedenburg and Raab; N.E. Komorn; E. Stuhlweissenburg; S. Tolna, Sümegh, and Szalad; and W. Eisenburg; length, N.W. to S.E., 75 m.; breadth, about 50 m., is occupied in its centre by the Bakonyer-Wald, and in the S. by part of Lake Balaton. The soil is fer-fertile, and the minerals include among others coal and alun. Pop. 152,000.

VETLUGA, a river, Russia, rises in the W. of gov. Viatka, enters gov. Kostroma; flows very circuitously W., then S. past the town of Vetluga, and turning S.E., joins l. bank Volga. Its course, about 300 m., is chiefly through vast forests. Its principal affluents are the Voksa, Kokosha, and Usta.

VETRALLA, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 6 m. S. W. Viterbo. Pop. 1020.

VETSCHAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 45 m. S. W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on an arm of the Spree; with two churches, a castle, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1420.

VEVAY (German, *Veig*; anc. *Vibiscum*), a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, beautifully situated at the N.E. margin of the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. It is regularly built, in the form of a triangle; and has spacious streets, and a large market-place, lined on three sides by handsome buildings, and on the fourth planted so as to form a fine promenade. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them on a lofty height above the town, surrounded with trees, and containing the tomb of Ludlow, one of the regicides of Charles I.; the corn-magazine (*Kornhaus*), with 18 marble-pillars; the townhouse, and hospital. As an entrepot for the surrounding districts, Vevay has a considerable transit trade. The beauty of the town and neighbourhood attracts many foreign residents. Pop. (1850), 5201.

VEVAY, a vil., U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Switzerland, pleasantly situated on the Ohio, 88 m. S.E. by S. Indianapolis. It was settled by a colony from Switzerland, with a view to the cultivation of the vine; and has many neatly built brick-houses, a courthouse, academy, and jail. The wine produced resembles claret. Pop. about 1500.

VEYLE, a river, France, rises near Chalamont, dep. Ain; flows first N., then W., and joins l. bank Saône a little below Mâcon, after a course of about 65 m.

VEYRE, or **VEYRE-MONTON**, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.E. Clermont; with some trade in wine. P. 1845.

VEZÈRE, two rivers, France:—1, (*Vézère Proper*), formed by the union of several streams, dep. Corrèze; flows S.W. past Uzerche, and joins r. bank Dordogne at Limereil, after a course of nearly 120 m. After receiving the Corrèze it becomes navigable.—2, (*Haute-Vézère*), rises in the N.W. of dep. Corrèze; flows S.W., and joins l. bank L'Isle, 6 m. above Périgueux, after a course of about 50 m.

VEZIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Namur, on the Meuse, near the confluence of the Somme; with a blast-furnace, an oil and three flour mills. Pop. 1186.

VEZIR-KOPRI, or **KEDI-KALAH**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 42 m. W.S.W. Samsoon. It is divided into quarters, sometimes separated by party-walls; and has Armenian and Greek churches, several mosques, and a *bazaar* or covered market, for silks and fine goods. Pop. about 5000.

VEZON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 24 m. W. Mons; with an agricultural pop. of 1359.

VEZOUZE, a river, France, formed by two streams from the W. slope of the Vosges, dep. Meurthe; flows W., and joins l. bank Meurthe, after a course of nearly 45 m.

VEZZA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 66 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Val-Grande, here crossed by a handsome bridge; with an elegant church, manufactures of iron-ware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1400.

VEZZA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba, on a lofty hill; with several churches, a public school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2125.

VEZZANO, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 15 m. E. Levante, at the confluence of the Vara and Magra. It is partly walled; and has two parish churches. Pop. 2838.

VIA-MALA, a remarkable defile, Switzerland, can. Grisons, S.W. Coire, through which the Hinter-Rhein passes, and along which the road to the Splügen Pass, &c., has been cut. It is about 4 m. long. The road crosses the Rhine several times at so great a height, that the noise of the tumbling stream below is scarcely heard, while the rocks in some places form a wall on either side 1600 ft. high, and not more than 30 ft. apart.

VIADANA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Mantua, near l. bank Po. It is well built, with principal street lined by arcades; and has 14 churches, an old castle, a gymnasium, elementary schools, a theatre, several benevolent institutions; manufactures of or-

dinary and fine linen, ordinary and morocco leather, various distilleries, and an important trade in corn. Pop. 6300.

VIADAIROS, a mountain-range, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, between the Maranhã and the Paran. Its culminating point, which overhangs the pass called Chapada-dos-Viadeiros, is bare and very lofty.

VIAGRANDE, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the S.E. slope of Etna. Pop. 3000.

VIAMAO:—1, A lake, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. It stretches N. to S. over a large space between the mouth of the Jacubi and the Lake of Patos; and besides the Jacubi, receives on the N. the navigable Sino, Cahi, Gravatahi, and a great number of small streams. It contains some islands, and being deep, is navigated by brigs.—2, A vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the E. shore of the above lake, about 12 m. E.S.E. Porto-Alegre; with a magnificent church. Pop. (dist.), 2816.

VIANA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 45 m. S.W. Pampluna, l. bank Ebro; with a large courthouse, two primary schools for each sex, two churches, and three hermitages; some cattle-rearing, three oil and two flour mills. Pop. 2803.

VIANDEN, a tn. Holland, duchy and 26 m. N.E. Luxemburg, on both sides the Our, here crossed by a bridge, near the Prussian frontier; with a church, a townhouse, and a castle; manufactures of glue, tanneries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1380.

VIANEN, a tn. Holland, formerly fortified, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S. Utrecht, l. bank Lek; with a townhouse, prison, two churches, orphan and old men and old women's hospitals, a town's and several other schools. Pop. (agricultural), 2293.

VIANNA, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and seaport, prov. Minho, 9 m. W. Ponte-do-Lima, near the mouth of the Lima. It is surrounded by ancient walls flanked with towers, and defended by a castle; and has two churches, two hospitals, and a small harbour, admitting vessels of 150 to 200 tons. It is said to have been founded by Celtic Gauls, nearly three centuries before the Christian era. Pop. 6790.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Alentejo, 20 m. S.S.W. Évora, near the Xarama; with a church, several chapels, and two hospitals. Pop. 1360.

VIANOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 45 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, and primary school, a fulling and several flour mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1895.

VIAR, a river, Spain, rises in the mountains of Monasterio, near Montemolino, prov. Badajoz; flows about 50 m. S.E., exclusive of windings, and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 m. N.E. Seville.

VIAREGGIO [Latin, *Via Regia*], a tn. Tuscany, duchy Luca, on the sea-coast, 12 m. N.N.W. Pisa. It has straight and spacious streets, lined for the most part with substantial and even elegant buildings; two parish churches, one in the form of a Latin cross, adorned with a sculptured façade, and capable of holding 5000 persons; a productive fishery, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and chestnuts. Pop. 7800.

VIARIGI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 11 m. S. Casale, on a gentle slope covered with vineyards; with a parish and four other churches, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1779.

VIATKA, a river, Russia, rises in the E. of gov. Viatka; flows N.N.W., then circuitously S.W. to the town of Viatka; here it begins to form a vast curve, almost in the form of a semicircle, passing the towns of Orlov and Kotelnitch, then proceeds S.E., skirts the E. frontier of Kasan, and at a point where the three gov. Viatka, Kasan, and Orenburg touch each other, joins r. bank Kama, after a course of about 500 m. Its principal affluents are the Kobra, Letka, Velika Moloma, and Pijma, and the Tcheptza and Kilmes. It becomes navigable for barges at Viatka, and has a deep stream, with a current of very moderate rapidity, and banks well covered with fine timber.

VIATKA, or **WJAKTA**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Vologda, E. Perin, S.E. Orenburg, S. Kasan, S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, W. Kostroma, and N.W. Vologda; greatest length, N. to S., 310 m.; central breadth, 230 m.; area, about 40,120 geo. sq. m. The surface, of an irregularly triangular shape, is much broken by hills, generally low, except towards the N. and E., where some distant ramifications of the Ural chain appear. The strata are chiefly cretaceous. The drainage belongs

wholly to the basin of the Volga, to which it is carried chiefly by the Kama, which, rising near the middle of the E. frontier, flows N., and after a long and winding course through Perm, again enters Viatka on its S.E. extremity, and forms its S.W. boundary. The other principal stream is that which gives the gov. its name. The climate varies much, being keen in the N. and mild in the S. The soil is generally a strong clay or a calcareous loam, which, though unskilfully cultivated, yields good crops of corn, flax, and hemp; large tracts are under wood and natural pasture; in some parts extensive morasses prevail. The common fruits suffer much from spring-frosts, but nuts and walnuts are abundant. In the more densely wooded districts the hunting of fur-animals occupies many persons. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees. The minerals, chiefly copper and iron, are not much worked. One important branch of industry is the building of boats and barges, for which the forests furnish excellent materials, while the numerous streams give easy means of transport. The only other manufactures of consequence are coarse woollen and linen cloth, leather, ironware, and articles in wood. The trade consists in corn, timber, flax, honey, wax, soap, leather, fur, iron, and copper. The chief imports are wine, colonial produce, salt, and tea, the last two brought overland through Perm. Education is so miserably neglected, that there is only one person at school out of every 2300; and the gov. possesses only one printing-press, which is the property of the Crown. Viatka is divided into 11 districts. Pop. (1850), 1,696,000.

VIATKA, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., advantageously situated near its centre, in a beautiful district at the confluence of the Klinowka with the Viatka, 500 m. E.N.E. Moscow. It consists mostly of indifferent wooden houses, is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, defended by a citadel; and has 23 stone-churches, one of them a cathedral, with very costly decorations; two convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium; manufactures of soap, leather, and various articles in silver and copper, a very extensive distillery, and considerable trade in corn, flax, tallow, and leather, particularly with Astrakhan, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. P. (1850), 9379.

VIAUR, a river, France, rises in E. of dep. Aveyron; flows circuitously S.W., then turning W., forms part of the boundary between depts. Tarn and Aveyron, and joins l. bank Aveyron, after a course of about 60 m.

VIAZMA, or WIASMA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 97 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, on a river of same name. It occupies a large area, is surrounded by walls, built almost entirely of wood; and has a fortress or kremlin, 32 churches, a monastery,

and the Olona. It figures much in early Italian history; and has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1297.

VIBORG, tns. Russia and Denmark. See WIBORG.

VIBRAYE, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 25 m. E.N.E. Le Mans; with several tanneries. Pop. 1443.

VIC [anc. *Vigo*], a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, in a narrow valley on the Seille, 15 m. N.N.E. Nancy. It is well built; and has a collegiate church, built in 1240; a castle still more ancient, salt-mines, and salt-springs. Pop. 3033.

VIC-EN-BIGORRE, a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 m. N. Tarbes. It is well built; and has a communal college, the ruins of an old castle, fine promenades, manufactures of leather, and distilleries. Pop. 3291.

VIC-FEZENSAC, or VIC-SUR-LOSSE [anc. *Fidentiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, 17 m. N.W. Auch, l. bank Losse. It is tolerably well built; and has manufactures of tartar and hoops, tanneries, a worsted-mill, a dye-work; and a trade in wine, corn, brandy, and ship-timber. Pop. 2888.

VIC-LE-COMTE, or VIC-SUR-ALLIER, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. S.E. Clermont, in a fertile wine-district, r. bank Allier. It is still partly walled; and has an ancient chapel, a much-frequented saline-spring, and a fine pottery. Pop. 2352.

VICALVARO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 4 m. from Madrid; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and fine alabaster-quarries. Pop. 1503.

VICARELLO [anc. *Vicus Aurelii*], a tn. Papal States, N.W. shore of lake, and about 5 m. from the town of Bracciano; with the ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral-springs, known to the Romans as the *Thermae Aureliae*. It was fortified in the middle ages.

VICARI, a tn. Sicily, prov. and S.S.E. Palermo, finely situated on Mount Erbesuss, in a healthy district. Pop. 4500.

VICCHIO-DEL-MUGELLO, a walled tn. Tuscany, comp. and about 18 m. from Florence, on a hill near l. bank Sieve; with a church, a castle, and a school. Pop. 1197.

VICENTE-DA-BEIRA (São), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 20 m. N.N.W. Castello-Branco, in a mountainous and somewhat barren district. Pop. 1710.

VICENTE-DE-LA-BARQUERA (SAN), a seaport, Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Santander. It is walled; has a castle with dungeons, said to have been used as a prison by the kings of Navarre; a handsome Gothic church, primary schools, and custom-house. The harbour is secure, and can admit vessels of considerable burden. Pop. 1023.

VICENTE (SAN), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 33 m. N. Badajoz; with good and clean streets, a town-house, prison, several primary schools, a parish church, and several hermitages; numerous manufactures of coarse hats, leather, common cloths, and linen, oil-presses, and flour-mills; exports of dried figs and other fruit to Portugal; imports of hides, and some traffic in cattle and products of industry. Pop. 6750.

VICENTE (SAN), a tn. Central America, San-Salvador, cap. dist. and at the E. foot of a volcano of same name, 40 m. E. San-Salvador; with extensive plantations of indigo and tobacco in its vicinity. Pop. about 8000.—The VOLCANO, an enormous isolated mass of irregular shape, with numerous projecting eminences, separated by deep chasms, is supposed to be about 800 ft. high.

VICENZA [Latin, *Vicentia*], a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. and 49 m. W. Venice, on the railway to Verona, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated near Mount Berico, at the confluence of the Retrone with the Bacchiglione, here crossed by nine bridges. It is surrounded by dry moats, now partly under cultivation, and by dilapidated walls, and is very well built; containing numerous fine mansions, many handsome streets, and several elegant squares, among which the Piazza-dei-Signori, with its campanile, not more than 20 ft. in the square, and yet more than 300 ft. in height, is conspicuous. The public buildings, though numerous, are somewhat monotonous, being almost all the work of Palladio, who was born here, or of scholars who rather slavishly imitated him. The most remarkable edifices are the Duomo, originally Gothic, but



VIAZMA.—From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

two schools, extensive manufactures of leather and gingerbread, and a considerable trade in corn and hemp. In 1812 the French sustained severe losses here, and the greater part of the town was burned down. Pop. (1850), 8716.

VIAZNIKI, or WIASNIKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. E. Vladimir, r. bank Kliasma. It has two churches, a monastery, manufactures of linen, several tanneries, and a trade in fine apples and cherries. Pop. (1849), 3543.

VIBOLDONE, or VICOBOLDONE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. from Milan, between the Lambro

much injured by modern alterations; the Dominican church, also Gothic, with Romanesque capitals; San-Pietro, with a basso-relievo by Canova; Santa-Corona, with two fine paintings; the Basilica, or Palazzo-della-Ragione, an ancient Gothic



THE MARKET-PLACE, VIENNA. - From Roscoe's Landscape Annual

building; the Palazzo-Prefettizio, in a rich and fanciful Corinthian style; the Teatro-Olimpico, regarded as the most curious if not the finest work of Palladio; the Pinacoteca, the lyceum, public library, and numerous hospitals. The manufactures are silk, woollen, and linen tissues, leather, earthenware, hats, and articles in whalebone, gold, and silver. The trade is in the above articles, and in corn, wine, and silk. Viena was founded above a century before the Christian era; became a Roman municipal town; was pillaged by the Goths, first under Alaric, and afterwards under Attila; passed into the hands of the Lombards; was ravaged by the plague in 1033; and burned down by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1236. It afterwards passed to the Venetians, who retained it till the downfall of the republic in 1796. After forming part of the French kingdom of Italy, it was united to Austria in 1815. Pop., including suburbs, 30,000.—The PROVINCE, 90 m. long, by 35 m. broad, though partly covered in the N. and W. by branches of the Alps, is generally flat and fertile, producing much corn, maize, hemp, flax, wine, and silk. Pop. 293,000.

VICH [anc. *Ausea*], a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 36 m. N. Barcelona. It has narrow and tortuous streets, several squares, one of which serves as a market-place; the remains of very old towers, and a castle, the latter of which serves as a prison; a townhouse, theatre, cathedral, and four other churches; three nunneries, two hospitals, a poorhouse, an asylum for poor clergymen, seven suppressed convents, a theological school, a free school of design, and various other establishments for elementary and advanced education; manufactures of leather, gloves, soap, chocolate, bricks, and tiles; flax and cotton mills, bleaching-works, dye-works, flour-mills, and limekilns. Vich is also famous for its sausages. This is a place of great antiquity. The modern name, Vich, is a corruption of Vicus, a Roman town which was razed by the Moors, and rebuilt in 798. Many Roman antiquities have been from time to time discovered, and neglected. Vich is the see of a most ancient bishopric, which was restored in 880, and in 970 was raised by John XIII. to be the metropolitan of Catalonia. This dignity, however, reverted to Catalonia, after its re-conquest from the Moors. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1038. Pop. 10,667.

VICHADA, a river, New Granada, which rises in the Llanos of San-Juan, near lat. 4° N.; lon. 72° W.; flows E.N.E., receiving the Mocn on the left, and after a course of about 300 m., joins l. bank Orinoco near lat. 5° N.

VICHERA, a river, Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Perm, in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains; flows S. nearly parallel with the chain, then circuitously S.W., and joins l. bank Kama, after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluents are on the right the Kolva, and on the left the Yazva. Its course, partly navigable, is through vast forests.

VICHODNA, a vil. Hungary, co. Liptau, 41 m. E.N.E. Neusohl; with a trade in dairy produce, particularly excellent cheese. Pop. 1200.

VICHTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, near the Groote-Beke, an affluent of the Lys, 22 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a distillery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1359.

VICHY, or MOUTIER-LES-BAINS, a tn. and com. France, dep. Allier, in a beautiful valley of the river of that name, 32 m. S.S.E. Moulins. It was once a place of strength, and is celebrated for its thermal alkaline springs, which issue from a deep fissure, and have temperatures varying from 102° to 112°. Pop. 1361.

VICKSBURG, a tn., U. States, and l. bank river Mississippi, and on a railway connecting it with Jackson, which is about 45 m. W. It stands in a fertile and picturesque district, and though of recent origin, is large and flourishing; with Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; three academies, and a public school attended by about 500 pupils. An active business is carried on in lumber and building-materials, and about 100,000 bales of cotton are annually exported. Pop. (1850), 3678.

VICO, several places, Italy, particularly:—1, A tn. Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. Pop. 3100.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 31 m. E.N.E. San-Severo, on the side of Mount Gargano; with a collegiate church and three convents.—3, A tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. Nola. Pop. 1130.—4, (*Egense*) [anc. *Equal*], A tn. Naples, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Naples, on a jutting rock in the Gulf of Naples. It is defended by a strong castle, and has several ancient remains. Pop. 2600.

VICO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Ivrea, in the valley of Brosso; with a court of justice, and a parish church. Pop. 1068.

VICO, or VICO-DI-MONDOVI, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and nearly 3 m. E. Mondovi, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old castle, now converted into a modern mansion. It has three churches, a Cistercian monastery, and a superior school. The French gained a victory here in 1796. Pop. 2584.

VICO-PISANO, a walled tn. Tuscany, comp. and 7 m. E. Pisa, on a slope of Mount Pisano; with an ancient church and a castle. Pop. 1457.

VICOMARINO, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 17 m. S.W. Placentia, on a lofty hill; with a trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 4508.

VICONAGO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 27 m. from Como, on a lofty height above the Tresa; with a parish church, and mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony. Pop. 1170.

VICOÇA, or COMETA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 140 m. W. Ceara, in the Serra-Hibapaba. It consists of about 150 houses, partly of brick, but chiefly of wood, and thatched with reed. The greater part of the inhabitants are Indians. Pop. (dist.), 5000.

VICOVARO, a vil. Papal States, 7 m. N.E. Tivoli; with some remains of polygonal walls, and a fine old baronial castle. In the vicinity is the ancient bridge of the Claudian aqueduct. Pop. 1050.

VICTORIA (formerly PORT-PHILL), a British colony in the S.E. of Australia; between lat. 34° and 39° S.; and lon. 141° and 150° E.; bounded, N.E. and N. by New South Wales, from which it is separated in the former direction by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and in the latter by the course of that river to the E. boundary of S. Australia; W. by S. Australia; and S. by Bass Strait, separating it from Van Diemen's Land; length, E. to W., 500 m.; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 144°, about 200 m.; area, about 90,000 sq. m., nearly the same as that of Great Britain. The coast is generally low and unbroken in the W., from the mouth of the Glenelg to Cape Otway, between which are situated the available harbours of Portland, Port-Fairy, and Warnambool; and in the

E., from the harbour of Port-Albert, in lon. 147° , to Cape Howe, between which latter points almost the only features which tend to diversify its monotonous appearance are a series of lagoons, of which Lake King is the largest. From Wilson Promontory to Cape Otway a remarkable contrast is presented, and the coast becomes skirted by perpendicular cliffs rising 500 ft. to 1000 ft. above the sea, and containing openings into numerous bays and anchorages. Of these the most remarkable is Port-Phillip, which, scarcely 2 m. wide at its entrance, forms a kind of inland sea, stretching from N. to S. for about 35 m., and expanding from E. to W., near its centre, to 50 m., though its average width may not exceed 18 m. Within this capacious basin, covering an area of 875 sq. m., the largest fleet that ever went to sea might ride in perfect safety. Separated from Port-Phillip by a low promontory, is the well-formed but shallow harbour of Western Port, effectually protected by Phillip or Grant Island at its mouth, and divided into an E. and a W. arm by French Island near its centre. Still farther E. the most remarkable feature of the coast is Wilson Promontory, connected with the mainland by a low sandy isthmus, but consisting of a lofty mass of granite, with summits rising to the height of 3000 ft., and usually enveloped in mist. On the N. of this promontory is the last great indentation of the coast, Corner Basin, protected S. and E. by several low sandy islands, of which the largest is La Trobe. The entire sea-board has a S. aspect, and, following its external sinuosities, is not far short of 600 m.

The interior is well diversified, both by mountains and plains, but is chiefly characterized by the latter, which are often of great extent, and so sparingly wooded and free from other obstructions, that it has been said the plough could in some parts be drawn continuously for 100 m. across tracts well adapted for agricultural purposes. In general, however, the surface is better adapted for pasture than agriculture, and wool of the most excellent quality now is and probably will long continue to be the staple product obtained from the occupation of the soil. The mountains form two principal ranges near the opposite extremities of the colony. The E. range is a continuation of the long chain which stretches from N. to S. through New South Wales, at no great distance from the coast, and nearly parallel to it. Shortly after attaining its culminating point of 6500 ft. in Mount Kosciusko or Wellington, this chain, under the name of the Australian Alps, enters Victoria, and proceeds S.W., with a bold outline but gradually diminishing height, to the coast at Wilson Promontory, from which it is continued almost visibly by the islands of Bass Strait to Portland Cape, and thence circuitously to the S. extremity of Van Diemen's Land. This range sends out numerous ramifications, chiefly N. and W., and covers an area estimated at 7000 sq. m. The W. range, called the Grampians, commences in Mount Zero, lat. $36^{\circ} 52'$; lon. $142^{\circ} 20'$, and stretches S. for 54 m., with a breadth of 20 m., to its termination at Mount Sturgeon, which rises abruptly 1070 ft. above the level of the plain, in lat. $37^{\circ} 38'$. It forms three distinct masses or ridges—a N., S., and W., called respectively the Grampians proper, the Serra, and the Western or Victoria range—which have their common nucleus and culminating point near the centre in Mount William, the height of which above sea-level is 4500 ft. The other loftiest summits which occur in the N. are generally bare and rocky, but have some fine timber on their slopes; in the S. one of the most remarkable summits is Mount Abrupt, a few miles N.W. of Mount Sturgeon. It is 1700 ft. in perpendicular height; contains a crater 446 ft. in breadth, and 80 ft. in average depth; and is described by Sir Thomas Mitchell as rewarding the toil of its ascent with a scene of surpassing magnificence and sublimity. The Grampians and the Australian Alps, notwithstanding their position at opposite extremities of the colony, are visibly connected by these ramifications, so as to form parts of the same mountain-system, and thus constitute a continuous water-shed, sending the whole drainage of the colony either N. to the Murray or S. to the ocean. It may be considered as a vast region of primary and transition formations, extending E. to W. for about 300 m., with breadths varying from 100 m. to 150 m., exhibiting numerous cones and extinct craters, apparently submarine, and composed chiefly of metamorphic rocks of granite, sienite, quartz, gneiss, &c., overlain on their slopes by more recent second-

ary and tertiary formations. Within this region lie all the gold-fields which have recently been discovered in Victoria, and have added so suddenly and extensively both to its wealth and population, making it the great centre of attraction for emigrants, not only from the United Kingdom, but from various other quarters of the world. The rivers which descend from this water-shed are more numerous than important. In the rainy season they fill their channels, overflow their banks, and have all the appearance of magnificent streams; but as the summer advances they shrink rapidly in their dimensions, and ultimately, for the most part, become either altogether dry, or leave only a chain of large and deep, but often unconnected pools. By far the most important river is the Murray, which, as already said, forms the N. frontier, and receives the whole of the drainage of the N. side of the water-shed. Though the magnitude of its volume is small in proportion to its length, it would seem from recent trials that its navigable importance has hitherto been underrated, and that, at least during the months when it attains its greatest height, it is capable of affording to the interior invaluable communication by steam for many hundred miles. Its chief feeders, however, come to it from New South Wales, while Victoria sends it only a few comparatively paltry streams, as the Mitta-Mitta and Ovens toward the E., and the Goulburn, Campaspe, and the Loddon or Yarra towards the centre. On the S. side of the water-shed the principal streams are, proceeding from the E., the Snowy River or Margalong, the Tumbo, Nicholson, Mitchell, Avon, Macalister, and La Trobe, which contribute to form a chain of lagoons; the Yarra-Yarra, important from having on its banks the capital, Melbourne, to which it is navigable by vessels of 200 tons; and along with it the Marriburnong or Salt-Water River, Werribee, and Little River, all falling into Port-Phillip; the Moorabool and Barwon, at the entrance of Port-Phillip; and the Glenelg, which forms part of the W. boundary, its mouth being variously situated on the map by the colonial surveyors; which has caused disputes as to government jurisdiction amongst the colonists. Mitchell places it 20 m. E. of the S. Australian frontier, while Tyers marks it almost on the meridian boundary within Victoria. The latter position is adopted in the government charts. The lakes are so numerous as to form one of the principal physical features of the interior. Few of them, however, are fed by perennial streams, and hence many, which at one season cover large areas, dwindle away at another, or become altogether dry. By far the largest, Lake Corangamite, situated 50 m. W. of Geelong, and at the common division of four counties, is of very irregular and serpentine form, about 90 m. in circuit, and though fed by several fresh-water streams, is perfectly salt. Lake Colac, about 8 m. E. of this, though only 10 m. in circuit, is, however, the most important, from the fact of its being fresh, and affording water to upwards of 200,000 sheep that feed in its vicinity. For pastoral purposes the colony is divided into five great squatting districts.—Gipps Land, and the Murray E., Wimmera, and Portland Bay or Geelong district W., and Western Port district between. The climate of Victoria, though liable to great and sudden fluctuations, is on the whole temperate and eminently salubrious, at least to the human frame, though catarrh and other diseases often commit great ravages among live stock, particularly sheep. The worst feature in the climate are its hot winds, which commence in November, and recur at intervals throughout the summer till near the end of February. The days, however, during which these winds prevail average annually not more than 20, and of these only a third are oppressively hot. At Port-Phillip the maximum and minimum summer-temperatures are respectively $90^{\circ} 6'$ and $48^{\circ} 8'$; the maximum and minimum winter-temperatures, $69^{\circ} 8'$ and $39^{\circ} 6'$; the annual mean is $61^{\circ} 3'$, nearly that of Naples. The annual fall of rain at Melbourne is about 27 inches, but this is very unequally divided over the year, about a fifth of the whole falling in July. The agricultural capabilities of Victoria have been very partially tested, but there cannot be a doubt that though much of the soil is of light texture, it possesses great natural fertility, and is capable of raising cereals of the best quality, and in quantity sufficient to maintain a large if not dense population. The vine also thrives well, and both the ordinary and many of the finer fruits and vegetables of the N. temperate zone have already become acclimatized and abundant. The following table shows the acres under

crop, with the produce in the year ending March 31, 1853:—

| Crop. | Acres | Bushels. |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Wheat | 18,823 | 498,704½ |
| Maize | 1 | 61 |
| Barley | 411½ | 9,481 |
| Oats | 2,917½ | 96,980 |
| Potatoes | 1,978½ | 4,512½ |
| Sown grasses | 14,101½ | ... |
| Green food for cattle | 401½ | ... |
| Hay | ... | 21,366½ |
| Total number of acres in crop... | 36,662½ | ... |

In vineyards, the same year, there were 107½ acres, yielding 4590 gallons wine, and 500 gallons brandy. In the year ending December 31, 1852, the live stock were 34,021 horses, 431,380 horned cattle, and 6,551,906 sheep. The largeness of the last item proves the vast progress which Victoria has made in the production of what was, previous to the gold discoveries, its only great staple. It now furnishes one-half of the whole wool imported into Great Britain. Its first export of wool took place in 1836, but the quantity, probably trifling, is unknown. The following year (1837) it amounted to 175,000 lbs., valued at £14,000; in 1844 to 4,326,000 lbs.; in 1848 to 10,525,000 lbs.; and in 1853 to 20,842,591 lbs., valued at £1,651,871. These results might of themselves establish the pre-eminent claims of Victoria as a field for emigration, but they have recently been in a great measure eclipsed by her mineral treasures. The conformity of the geological structure of the mountain-ranges with that of the Urals, had led Murchison to predict, with confidence, that gold would be found among them, and rumours of its actual existence had repeatedly been spread, on grounds more or less authentic. Its discovery, however, and the promulgation of it as an ascertained fact, within the colony, dates only from 1851. Since then the number of its known localities have greatly increased, and multitudes of diggers have been successfully at work, partly in the E. among the Australian Alps, where, among other valuable diggings, notice is due to those on the banks of Lake Omeo, at Mount Gibbon, near the sources of the Mitta-Mitta, and on the banks of the Ovens; but chiefly in the W., among the E. ramifications of the Grampians, from 50 m. to 100 m. N.W. of Melbourne. By far the largest continuous field yet explored is that which has Mount Alexander for its centre, and occupies an extensive area between the sources and along the banks of the Campaspe and Loddon. Besides these, the diggings which have hitherto acquired most notoriety are those of Ballarat, at the sources of the Yarrowee or Lea, 45 m. N.N.W. Geelong, and those of Mount Freeth, among the range of the Pyrenees, at the sources of the Avoca; but there are doubtless many others of equal value only remaining to be brought to light. In July, 1854, the number of gold-fields in course of being worked was 10, extending over no less than 5° lon. The quantity of gold which passes by private hands, and of which no public return can be made, makes it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the gross produce. The total quantity of gold obtained within Victoria up to the end of 1852, has been estimated at 4,891,000 oz., which, at £3, 15s. 6d. per oz., gives a value of £18,341,250. The quantity exported in the same year was 4,263,042 oz., valued at £15,966,407. In 1853 the ascertained and estimated quantity exported was 3,090,342 oz., which, valued at £3, 15s. 6d. per oz., the current rate of the colony, gives £12,284,110, or upwards of £30,500,000 as the produce of less than 2½ years. The following table gives a detailed account of the gold export on the customs list for that year:—

| Exported. | Ounces. | Value. |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| To London | 1,718,318 | £6,443,692 |
| „ Liverpool | 453,258 | 1,699,717 |
| „ Southampton | 202,043 | 757,657 |
| „ Glasgow | 450 | 1,687 |
| „ Sydney | 25,083 | 93,873 |
| „ Calcutta | 3,892 | 14,595 |
| „ Singapore | 44,758 | 167,812 |
| „ Ceylon | 32,710 | 121,662 |
| „ New York | 10,500 | 39,375 |
| „ Calao | 6,700 | 25,120 |
| „ Havre | 61 | 228 |
| Total | 2,497,722 | £9,865,448 |

The immense addition thus suddenly made to the wealth of the colony has necessarily produced a complete revolution in its circumstances. The necessity of entering into detail on this subject is saved by the following table, which exhibits a summary of the most remarkable changes:—

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850-1853.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Revenue, general | 134,469 | 180,004 | 845,834 | 1,618,423 |
| Revenue, territorial | 136,852 | 199,830 | 739,967 | 1,553,825 |
| Total revenue | 261,321 | 379,834 | 1,576,801 | 3,202,249 |
| Imports | 744,925 | 1,056,437 | 4,043,896 | 15,842,637 |
| Exports | 1,041,796 | 1,428,969 | 7,451,549 | 11,061,543 |
| Shipping (Number) | 555 | 669 | 1,657 | ... |
| inwards { Tonnage | 108,030 | 126,411 | 408,216 | ... |
| Bank deposits, 4th quart | ... | 822,354 | 4,334,241 | 6,249,297 |
| Circulation, do. | ... | 180,058 | 1,327,311 | 1,919,086 |
| Coin and gold, do. | ... | 310,724 | 3,034,538 | 4,335,089 |
| Number of banks | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Valuation of Melbourne (annual value) | 154,063 | 174,723 | 638,000 | ... |
| Population, 31st Dec. | 75,000 | 95,000 | 200,000 | 235,000 |

It ought to be observed that gold is not the only source of mineral wealth possessed by Victoria. The copper found so abundantly in S. Australia, doubtless exists here also; limestone, granite, and sandstone are already worked in quarries apparently inexhaustible; and an extensive field of coal has been traced along the coast, though no mine has yet been opened in it. The want of proper means of communication has been much felt, but three railways, which will bring the principal diggings into connection with Melbourne, Geelong, and Hobson's Bay, are (1854) in course of construction, and efforts are being made to establish a system of telegraphs. With all these sources of prosperity, a splendid future undoubtedly awaits this comparatively infant colony, provided the eager pursuit of wealth does not so completely absorb the public mind as to produce an indifference to the most important elements of social greatness. The present population is perhaps the most heterogeneous that was ever united into a body politic, and the great danger is that the rising generation, instead of improving upon the present, may, from the neglect of proper education, become still more degenerate. In relation to this subject, the statistics of the following tables of schools and churches are full of interest:—

| Description. | No of Scholars. | No. of Scholars. | Aid from Government. | Amount Paid from School-fees. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Denominational | 89 | 6,836 | 7,148 17 4 | 5,403 3 2 | 12,552 0 6 |
| National | 9 | 533 | 614 6 6 | 328 13 6 | 943 0 0 |
| Private | 17 | 472 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 115 | 7,941 | 7,763 3 10 | 5,731 16 8 | 13,495 0 6 |

| Denomination. | No. of Churches. | No. of Persons they are estimated to contain. | No. generally attending. |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Church of England | 13 | 3,190 | 2,930 |
| Presbyterian Church | 7 | 1,800 | 1,305 |
| Wesleyan Church | 17 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Independent Church | 3 | 1,110 | 1,010 |
| Baptists | 2 | 480 | 330 |
| Roman Catholic | 8 | 4,400 | 3,845 |
| Jews' Synagogue | 1 | 80 | 100 |
| Total | 49 | 16,060 | 14,520 |

For administrative purposes the squatting districts of Gipps Land, Western Port, and Portland Bay are divided into 24 counties, of which that of Bourke contains the capital, Melbourne. The government, similar to that of the other Australian colonies, consists of a governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly, of which a third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds are chosen by qualified electors. Port-Phillip was first discovered in 1802, and became the general name of the whole colony, which, after it had been partially settled by emigrants, chiefly from Van Diemen's Land, was formally recognized in 1835, when the first sale of crown-lands took place. It formed the S. division of New South Wales till 1851, when it was erected into a separate colony, and, in honour of her present Majesty, assumed its new name. The rapid progress of Victoria in its material

prosperity is unparalleled in the annals of British colonization. Without government aid, it was at first planted by a few private individuals; and, nursed by their industrious energies, it grew apace, until its financial sap was extracted so much by the parent colony, that its growth was being blasted, while at the time of the New South Wales gold discovery its existence was threatened. But its indigenous resources yielded their fruits to the enterprising colonists, and, in spite of misgovernment and local jealousies, it has become the most flourishing shoot from the parent stem in the British colonial empire.

VICTORIA :—1, A large river, Australia, N.W. coast. (See AUSTRALIA, sec. *Rivers*.)—2, A large river, N. Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. L. Mitchell, who crossed it in lat. 24° 14' S.; lon. 144° 34' E.—3, (or *Alexandrina*), A lake, S. Australia, 45 m. S.E. Adelaide. It is an expansion, and may be called the embouchure of the Murray River. It is about 20 m. in extent N. to S., and, including a reach on the S.E., called Lake Albert, connected by a narrow strait, about 33 m. N.W. to S.E. Its shores on the E. and S. are undulating and present a few bold headlands, but on the N. and W. they are low. It contains several islands, and is navigable, but the entrance to it by a narrow strait from the sea, at Encounter Bay, is obstructed by a sandbar.

VICTORIA, a tn. China, N. side, isl. Hong-Kong, built by the British settlers. It is mostly of stone and brick, and extends nearly 3 m. along the shore of the magnificent bay of Victoria (which affords excellent anchorage), occupying all the land between the water and the hills, wherever the acclivity is not too steep. The principal edifices are the school of the Morrison Education Society, the hospital of the Medical Missionary Society, the Seamen's and Military hospitals, the chapel and school of the London Missionary Society, the government-house, the magistracy, jail, the ordnance and engineer departments, the exchange, and the club-house, the latter, a very handsome structure, was opened in May, 1847. A substantial and commodious courthouse, public offices, and a colonial church have also been erected. The houses of the merchants are large and elegant, with fine gardens attached. Pop. (1849), 14,000.

VICTORIA, CAMOSACK, or CAMMUSAN, a harbour at the S.E. extremity of Vancouver's Island; lat. 43° 24' 46" N.; lon. 123° 23' 23" W. Though not the best, it is the most important harbour in the island. The Hudson Bay Company's settlement, Victoria, with the fort of that name, consisting of a square inclosure with octagonal bastions, is in the immediate vicinity.

VICTORIA, or CONQUISTA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, 80 m. S.E. Urubu; with a church, a primary school, and a considerable trade in cotton and cattle sent to Bahia. It suffers from the aggressions of the wild Indians, who live in the recesses of the forests.

VICTORIA (LA), a vil. Canaries, N. side, isl. Tenerife; with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in fruit and wine. Pop. 1878.

VICTORIA-LAND, or S. VICTORIA. See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

VICTORIA-LAND, an insular tract, British N. America, N. of lat. 68° N., and extending from about lon. 103° to 110° W. It is separated from the N. American continent on the S. by Dease Strait, and from Boothia-Felix on the E. by Victoria Strait. It was discovered and named by Simpson; and explored by Dr. Rae in 1851.

VICTORIA (SANTA), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. Alba; with an ancient castle and three rural churches. P. 1085.

VICTORIA-STRAIT, a broad sea-arm, Arctic regions, separating Victoria-Land, and Prince of Wales Land on the W. from Boothia-Felix and N. Somerset on the E. It communicates N. by Ommaney Inlet with Barrow's Strait, W. of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

VID, or URAK [anc. *Atus*], a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in the N. side of the Balkan, in the S.W. extremity of Bulgaria; flows circuitously N.N.E. between and nearly parallel to the Isker and Osma, and after a course of 130 m., joins r. bank Danube opposite to Islatz, about 10 m. above Nikopol.

VID (NEMES), a vil. Hungary, co. Sümegh, on the road from Buda to Fünfkirchen; with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1029.

VIDASOA, a river, Spain. See BIDASSOA.

VIDAUBAN [anc. *Vicus Albanorum*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 8 m. S.S.W. Draguignan, l. bank Argens. It suffered much during the religious wars. In the neighbourhood the Argens forms a magnificent cascade. Pop. 1512.

VIDIGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 28 m. S. by E. Evora. Pop. 2390.

VIDIGULFO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. Pavia, on the Lambro; with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1491.

VIDOMBAK, or WEIDENBACH, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 4 m. from Kronstadt, on a stream of same name; with two churches. Pop. 1100.

VIDOURLÉ, a river, France, rises near St. Hippolyte, in the W. of dep. Gard; flows S.E.E., and after a course of 50 m., divides into two branches, the one of which joins the canal of Radelle, while the other falls into the lagoon of Naugeo.

VIE, two rivers, France. The one rises in N.E. of dep. Orne; flows N.N.W., and joins r. bank Dives; total course, 33 m. The other rises in dep. Vendée, a little S. of Belleville; flows W.S.W., and falls into the Atlantic at St. Gilles; total course, 33 m., of which 6 m. are navigable at high-water.

VIECHTACH, two places, Bavaria :—1, (*Unter*), A market tn. Lower Bavaria, on the Black Regen, 42 m. N.N.W. Passau; with three churches, an infirmary, manufactures of linen and tobacco, a mill, dye-works, and several breweries. Pop. 1469.—2, (*Ober*), A market tn. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N.E. Amberg; with a church and two chapels, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1225.

VIELSALM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Salm, about 39 m. N. Arlon; with slate and whetstone quarries, two tanneries, and four flour-mills. Pop. 3033.

VIENNA [German, *Wien*; Latin, *Vindobona* or *Vienna*; French, *Vienne*; Dutch, *Ween*, *Weenen*], one of the principal cities of Europe, and capital of the Austrian Empire, about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, but traversed partly by an arm or branch, which bears the name of the Viennese Danube, serving the purpose of a canal, and is crossed by five bridges, and partly by an insignificant stream, called the Wien or Vienna, which empties itself into this arm of the river. The site is 480 ft. above sea-level, lat 48° 12' 32" N.; lon. 16° 23' E.; 390 m. W.N.W. Milan, 137 m. N.W. Pesth, 340 m. S.S.E. Berlin, 380 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and 650 m. E. by S. Paris. Like Paris, Vienna stands near the centre of a tertiary basin rich in fossil shells, but of less extent, as the secondary and transition rocks form conspicuous mountain-boundaries to the N.W., W., and S., at average distances of 10 m. and 12 m. With exception of



THE HOF SQUARE, VIENNA.—From Batty's German Scenery.

two suburbs, the whole of the buildings are on the r. bank of this branch of the Danube, rising from it in terraces, which give a considerable declivity to many of the streets.

Vienna consists of the town proper, or Innere-Stadt, and of 34 suburbs. Its whole circuit, traced for the far greater part

by walls, or, as they are called, lines, 12 ft. in height, provided with a ditch and 12 gates or barriers, is about 16 m. The Innere-Stadt, the original nucleus of the town, forms a kind of circle near its centre, and except on the N.E. side, where it reaches the river, is surrounded by ramparts from 30 ft. to

elegant streets in the suburbs, particularly in those of Schot-tenfeld and Breitenfeld on the W., Mariahilf on the S.W., and Leopoldstadt and Jägerzeil on the N.E. In the last in particular, the street of same name, with its Praterstrasse, forming the great thoroughfare to the Prater, is one of the most

showy and animated in Vienna. The dwellings are usually from four to five stories high, and of very large dimensions, occupied in flats by a number of families, who obtain access by a common stair. Several of the houses built round courts, and hence designated by the name of Hofen, are of enormous extent. Among others may be specified the Schotten-Hof or Scotch court, so called from having been originally attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who settled here in 1153; the Mülker-Hof, belonging to the monastery of Mülk; and the Trattner-Hof, situated in the Graben, tenanted by 400 persons, and yielding a yearly rent of 60,000 gulden—nearly £6000.

From its altitude and inland position, Vienna is one of the most salubrious cities in Europe; the



1. Kaiserburg (Imperial Palace).
2. Bevedere Palace.
3. Cathedral of St. Stephen.
4. Church of St. Peter.
5. Church of St. Carlo Borromeo.
6. The Basty (Bastions).

7. Josephsplatz.
8. Volksgarten.
9. Schwarzenburg-garten.
10. Lucie-Klein-garten.
- a. Nussdorfer Linie.

- b. Währinger Linie.
- c. Herrnhuter Linie.
- d. Lerchenfelder Linie.
- e. Mariahilfer Linie.
- f. Gumpendorfer Linie.

- g. Hundsturm Linie.
- h. Mautsiedler Linie.
- i. Favoriten Linie.
- m. Marcus Linie.
- n. Kleine Erdberg Linie.

50 ft. high, flanked with 11 regular bastions, and lined by a deep fosse, and is separated from the suburbs, partly by the river, but to a much greater extent by a glacis or esplanade, about 600 yards wide, furnishing ample space for relaxation in the localities where it is of most importance to possess it. The Innere-Stadt does not cover a tenth of the whole space occupied by the city, but being more closely built than the suburbs, contains more than a seventh of the whole population. It is entered by 12 gates, is divided into four quarters, and consists of 127 streets, generally narrow, but well paved with granite, and kept clean by a very complete system of subterranean drainage; and of 20 squares, of which the largest is the Hof, 420 ft. long, by 230 ft. broad. The others most deserving of notice are the Hohemarkt, the Josephsplatz, the Burgplatz, the Neumarkt, and the Stephansplatz, all situated within the inner town, which is the court-end and centre of gaiety and fashion. This marks the social aspect of Vienna from all the other great cities of Europe, especially in Britain. In London the nobility shun the confined, old-fashioned streets of the city: here, although there is no *trottoir*, may be seen at all times of the day, ladies of the highest order, and princely nobles, walking along the streets of the Innere-Stadt. In the inner town also, and nearly in the very heart of it, is the Graben, which is sometimes considered as a square, but is more properly a street, 540 ft. long, by 160 ft. broad, with a number of narrow outlets from it. It is in the line of the greatest thoroughfare, and contains a number of the finest shops. The other principal streets in the inner town are the Herrengasse and Wallnergasse, where the finest mansions of the nobility are situated; the Kohlmarkt and the Bischofgasse, continued by the Kärnthnerstrasse on the S., and terminated by the Rotherthurnstrasse on the N. There are also many

atmosphere is remarkably pure and balmy, and the inhabitants enjoy robust health, without being much attacked with colds, pulmonary affections, and the like, while epidemic diseases pass over the city lightly. Few cities are better provided with the means of relaxation in the open air. The broad glacis encircling the inner town has been already mentioned, the Augarten in the N., and the Belvedere gardens in the E., are equally commodious, but they are all eclipsed by the Prater in the N.E., about 4 m. long, by 2 m. broad, situated between two arms of the Danube, and so beautifully planted, laid out, and otherwise decorated, that it is regarded as the finest public park in Europe. The British traveller is struck with the resemblance of the Viennese to his own country men and women who inhabit large towns; and, on inquiry, he finds that there is an affinity by descent between the Austro-Saxon and the Anglo-Saxon races.

Churches.—The first in order is the *Dom-Kirche* or the cathedral of St. Stephen, a lofty, cruciform, Gothic structure, 350 ft. long, 235 ft. broad, and 90 ft. high. It stands in the centre of Stephansplatz, and is built of large blocks of hewn limestone. The W. façade, 210 ft. high, adorned with rich tracery and sculpture, and flanked by two octagonal towers, called Heidenthürme, contains the principal entrance, a gigantic portal (*Bisenthor*) with beautiful specimens of Gothic ornament. From the centre of the S. façade rises a magnificent tower, diminishing gradually from its base in regularly retreating arches and buttresses, till it terminates in a point 465 ft. in height, the loftiest in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Strasburg. Its top is reached by a stone-stair of 553 steps, another of wood of 200 steps, and several ladders, and within it is a great bell of nearly 18 tons weight, cast of cannon taken from the Turks in 1711. Besides the

tower there is a dome, the outside of which is covered with several remarkable statues, carvings, and sculptures. The interior, supported by 12 pillars, remarkable for their size and the number of these statues, is somewhat gloomy, but very imposing, has some beautiful specimens of ancient painted glass, a superb pulpit, a richly sculptured and carved chancel, 38 marble-altars, and various monuments, of which that of the Emperor Frederick IV., with a 'Passion' by Sandrart placed over it, is the most gorgeous, and that of the celebrated Prince Eugene the most interesting. Near the Josephsplatz is the court parish church [*Hofpfar-Kirche*] of the Augustines, a finely proportioned edifice, founded by Frederick the Fair in 1330, in fulfilment of a vow made during his imprisonment in the castle of Trausnitz, and containing a beautiful monument to the Archduchess Christina by Canova. The Capuchin church is remarkable only as containing the imperial burying-vault; the Barnabite or St. Michael's church, for being the most ancient in the city; the church of St. Peter, for its not very successful imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, some curious leaden statues and frescoes; and the church of St. Laurence, for its excellent organ and its fine music. Of numerous other churches, notice is due only to the castle-chapel, where the music of the greatest composers is regularly performed in the best style; the Scotch church, originally built in 1155 for Scotch Benedictines, though it has long ceased to have anything Scotch about it; the church of Maria Stiegen, a handsome structure, with fine painted glass, and an elegant tower about 185 ft. high; St. Charles' church, surmounted by a dome, and so called after Charles Borromeo, whose life is by an odd conceit exhibited in bass-reliefs on two immense isolated pillars, above 40 ft. in height and 13 ft. in diameter; and the university-church, with 16 richly decorated marble-columns, and a number of fine frescoes. The Lutheran church, in the suppressed monastery of St. Dorothea, has an excellent organ; and the Calvinists or members of the Helvetic Confession, have a handsome church after designs by Nigelli. The Jews have three synagogues, one of them with a magnificent interior.

Palaces and Government or Municipal Edifices.—The imperial palace [*Kaiserliche-Burg*], on the S.W. side of the inner town, near the glacis, is an ancient and irregular structure of little merit, consisting of three courts or quadrangles, one in the centre called the Burgplatz, another on the E. side called the Amalien-Hof, and a third on the W. side called the Schwetzer-Hof. The apartments of the imperial family are in the last. Immediately adjoining, and on the bastion, is the palace of the Archduke Charles, a splendid structure by Fischer-d'Erlach. The other principal palaces are the Belvedere, consisting of two buildings, one at the foot and another at the summit of a gentle eminence, with a fine garden between, and built by Prince Eugene, who spent the latter years of his life in it; the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, conspicuous both by its architecture and its enormous extent; the palaces of Count Schönborn, Prince Schwarzenburg, Prince Auersperg, Prince Esterhazy, &c. The principal government-buildings are the hotels of the ministry, the majestic structure in which the states of Lower Austria sit, the townhouse, the national bank, the mint, the imperial and the civil arsenal, both with collections of ancient armour, and the former with 150,000 stand of arms.

Educational Establishments and Libraries.—Among the former the first place is due to the university, founded in 1237, but re-organized by Maria Theresa under the direction of Van Swieten. It occupies a large isolated building in the form of a parallelogram, with a façade opening upon a public square, and adorned with two fountains. Its professors, about 75 in number, are all paid by government, and the average attendance of students, the largest in Europe, is nearly 5258. In immediate connection with it are an admirable botanical garden, and several valuable collections. The Josephinum, a medico-chirurgical academy for army-surgeons, has a very extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax. The polytechnic institute, occupying a handsome structure facing the glacis, instructs 500 pupils in the arts and practical sciences, as well as trade and manufactures. The normal school, established by Maria Theresa, has the honour of having originated that most important class of institutions, and practically exemplified their utility almost half a century before they were thought of in Great Britain. Other important

educational establishments are the Seminarium or R. Catholic institute, in which the greater part of the best educated priests of the empire finish their education; a Hungarian theological institute or Pazmaereum, a similar Protestant institute; the Theresianum, specially intended for the education of young nobility; the academy of Oriental language, to qualify for diplomatic appointments in the East; the military geographical institute, three gymnasias, attended by 1560 scholars; 14 schools of design, an agricultural, a veterinary, and a riding school; 29 Volks or common, 7 high, and 19 girls' schools, at which the average attendance amounts in all to at least 30,000. The imperial library, occupying a handsome edifice which forms one side of Josephsplatz, and immediately adjoins the imperial palace, is one of the largest and most valuable in Europe, containing 306,000 printed volumes, and 16,000 MSS., many of the latter either unique or of extreme rarity. Annexed to the library is an almost unrivalled collection of engravings, originally commenced by Prince Eugene, and now containing 300,000 of the finest prints. The university-library has 120,000 volumes, that of the Theresianum 30,000, and that of military archives 24,000. Besides these are several valuable private libraries, to which access can easily be had, among others the emperor's private library, 50,000 vols.; that of the Archduke Charles, 20,000; of Prince Liechtenstein, 50,000; of Prince Schwarzenburg, 40,000; of Prince Esterhazy, 36,000; and of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, 20,000.

Museums, Picture-Galleries, and other Collections.—The museum of natural history, adjoining the imperial library, has one of the largest herbariums in existence, and is particularly rich in ornithology. The cabinet of minerals consists of five divisions—mineralogy, geognosy, fossils, aeroliths, and pictures in mosaic—all excellent and some unrivalled. The cabinet of antiquities contains about 80,000 coins and medals, 12,000 Greek vases, several celebrated cameos and intaglios, and an enormous onyx, 28½ inches in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emperor Maximilian. The Schatzkammer or treasury, contains the imperial jewels, and among other remarkable curiosities the regalia of Charlemagne, taken out of his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. The cabinet of Egyptian antiquities is particularly rich in mummies, and the collection of Ambras, so called from a castle in the Tyrol where it was commenced, includes a remarkable assemblage of ancient and modern armour, together with a series of antique sculptures, and a museum of natural objects and works of art. Among the latter is the celebrated salt-cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. The imperial picture-gallery, in the Upper Belvedere, contains above 1200 pictures, among which are excellent specimens of almost all the different schools of painting. The other principal galleries are those of Prince Esterhazy, Prince Liechtenstein, Count Czernin, and Count Schönborn-Buchheim. The sculpture-gallery owes its chief attractions to modern artists, Canova, Thorwaldsen, &c.

Sanatory, Correctional, and Charitable Establishments.—These are very numerous, and include a general hospital [*Allgemeine-Krankenhaus*], an enormous pile composed of seven quadrangles, containing 2000 beds, and annually receiving 16,000 patients; connected with it a general lying-in and foundling hospital, greatly needed in a city in which, according to the statistics of 1849, above one-half of the births are illegitimate; a lunatic asylum, recently completed on a new plan, and regarded as a model of its class; a humane society for the recovery of persons only apparently dead by drowning or otherwise; a deaf and dumb institute, a Jewish and various other hospitals, particularly those of the Brothers and Sisters of Charity; a large bridewell, a penitentiary and house of correction for the province, and an imperial penitentiary and workhouse; a blind asylum, an orphan hospital, and various establishments of a similar description; a savings-bank, a *mont-de-piété*, a society for the relief of widows and orphans, and numerous almshouses and charitable foundations, both public and private.

Societies and similar Associations.—The most important are the Vienna academy of sciences, the geological institute of the Austrian Empire, the imperial geographical society, the polytechnic institute or society of arts, with a valuable collection of implements, models, and designs; the academy of the fine arts, including four schools—one for painters and sculptors, another for architecture, a third for engravers, and a

fourth for manufacturing designs; the imperial agricultural society, the philharmonic society of the Austrian Empire, and conservatory of music, and various other musical associations.

Public Monuments.—These are neither numerous nor very remarkable. Among the finest are the equestrian and colossal statue of Joseph II., by Zauner, in the Josephsplatz; the handsome monument of the late emperor Francis I., by Marchesi, in the Burgplatz; and above all the marble-statue of Theseus, executed by Canova, and set up in the temple of Theseus in the Volksgarten.

Amusements.—Of these the citizens of Vienna are extravagantly fond, and the demand, thus created has not failed to call forth a corresponding supply. In all quarters gardens, *cafés*, and similar establishments, are open, where excellent music, much harmless and not a little vicious pleasure are easily obtained. The more systematic establishments for amusement are an opera-house, where operas and ballets are performed in a style not surpassed elsewhere; and four theatres, one called the Hof or Burg theatre, attached to the palace, and appropriated to the regular drama; another, the Vienna theatre, the largest and handsomest in the city, and celebrated for melodramas and spectacles; the third, in the Josephstadt, of an intermediate description; and the fourth, in the Leopoldstadt, which is the favourite resort of the middle and lower classes, and furnishes, in the humour and rather coarse jokes of the pieces performed, an accurate idea of the popular taste and character.

Some of the most attractive objects belonging properly to Vienna are not within the town, but at a short distance from it, in the environs. The most celebrated of these is Schönbrunn, about 2 m. distant, and the summer-residence of the emperor. Its fine gardens are the great holiday-resort of the citizens. Other places which share with it in this respect are Hitzing, with its casino; Mödling, with its Tivoli; Laxenburg, with its palace, and its fine avenue connecting it with Schönbrunn; and Baden, with its romantic valleys. The latter are placed at some distance, but, with other places still more distant, have been rendered easily accessible by the completion of two railways—the one on the N. called the Kaiser Ferdinands-Nordbahn, and the other on the S. called the Gloggnitzer and Bruckerbahn.

Manufactures and Trade.—Vienna is unquestionably the first manufacturing town in the empire. The most important articles are cotton and silk goods, particularly shawls, saddlery, shoes, and other articles in leather; porcelain, made chiefly at the government-factory, and distinguished equally by the fineness of the ware, the beauty of its designs, and brilliancy of its colours; sword-cutlery, firearms, and cannon, the latter made chiefly at the government-foundry; tobacco, a government monopoly; meerschau-pipes, and musical and optical instruments, cutlery, hardware, white-lead, bronze and other metallic goods; paper, liqueurs, chemical products, watches, and jewelry. In the arts of letter-press and lithographic printing, and in the adaptation of the electrotype process to printing, the imperial office has produced specimens not surpassed anywhere. The trade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of an inland position, is also very extensive, Vienna being a central depot not only for its own provinces N. of the Alps, but for the traffic between the E. and the W. of Europe. The number of wealthy mercantile houses, many of them in the hands of Greeks, is great, and money transactions to a very large amount are carried on. The national bank, established during the Seven Years' war, and well managed, has contributed greatly to the commercial prosperity, and its shares bear a high premium.

History.—Vienna appears to have been a Roman station in the 1st century, and to have borne the name of Fabiana. It was afterwards included in Upper Pannonia, and received the name of Vindobona. On the decline of the Roman Empire it experienced the common fate, and was pillaged by the Goths and Huns. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, who erected it into a bishopric, and contributed much to its prosperity. Under him it became the capital of a margraviate, and the surrounding territory received the name of Austria, or Oester-reich, the Eastern kingdom. Its first margraves were princes of the Babenberg family, who afterwards changed their title to that of Dukes, and continued to rule till the 13th century, when the line became extinct. Vienna then came into the possession of Ottokar of Bohemia.

By him it was greatly increased in extent, and improved in appearance; but in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge the election of the emperor Rudolph, was subjected to a six weeks' siege. Not long after it passed, with Austria itself, to the house of Hapsburg. In 1484, Matthias, king of Hungary, gained possession of it, after a siege, and made it the seat of his court. Under the emperor Maximilian I. it became the capital, and has ever since been the habitual residence of the head of the Austrian family. Under Ferdinand I. a host of Turks, mustering 120,000 men, and 300 pieces of cannon, appeared before the walls, burned the suburbs, and battered down a great part of the city; but the defence, though conducted by only 16,000 regular troops, and 4000 citizens, was so valiant that the Turks were forced to retire. Before the disasters which they had caused were repaired, the plague visited the city in 1676, and carried off 120,000 persons in 11 months. In 1685 the Turks re-appeared, with a still more formidable host than before, headed by the grand-vizier Kara-Mustapha. The defence was most valiantly conducted for two months by Count Rudiger, of Starhemberg, but had become almost hopeless, when the celebrated John Sobieski suddenly appeared with his Poles, and the Turkish host was almost annihilated. A long period of rest and prosperity followed, and though interrupted by the wars of the French revolution, an inundation of the Danube in 1830, the fearful ravages of the cholera in 1832, and the commotions of 1848, Vienna has grown up to be one of the great capitals of Europe; and having recently become the centre of a great railway system, promises to advance still more rapidly than it has ever done before. Pop. (1846), 407,980.

VIENNA, a vil., U. States, New York, about 170 m. W. Albany, at the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and on the Auburn and Rochester railway; with three churches, a female seminary, flour, plaster, and saw mills, distilleries, manufactures of edge-tools, &c. Pop. 1600.

VIENNA, a tn. Upper Canada, on Otter Creek, co. and 42 m. S.E. London. It is improving fast; has three Protestant churches, several schools, and a large trade in lumber; with manufactures of cloth, iron, leather, chairs, &c.; several grist and saw-mills, a distillery, and a brewery. Pop. 1400.

VIENNE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Maine-et-Loire and Indre-et-Loire, E. Indre, S. Haute-Vienne and Charente, and W. Deux-Sèvres; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 78 m.; breadth, 52 m.; area, 2574 sq. m. The surface, though nowhere mountainous, is very much diversified, particularly in the S. and N.W., by numerous low hills; is well watered, being traversed S. to N. by the Vienne, which gives the dep. its name, and on its N. frontier by the Creuse, both navigable, and belonging to the basin of the Loire; has a mild, though changeable climate; and is generally healthy. Nearly one-third of the surface is arable, one-eighth under wood, and one-ninth waste. The cereals produced more than satisfy the home consumption; principal crops after them are hemp, flax, and potatoes. A considerable extent of surface is occupied by vineyards, but the wine is indifferent. Chestnuts abound in the woods, and form an important resource to the poorer inhabitants. Iron is abundant, and there are excellent quarries of marble, granite, millstones, whetstones, lithographic stones, and limestone. The manufactures consist of serges, coarse woollen stuffs, covers, common lace, cutlery, saddlery, and starch. There are also numerous bleach-works, tanneries, paper-mills, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. The cap. of the dep. is Poitiers. Pop. (1852), 317,305.

VIENNE [anc. *Vienna Allobrogum*], a tn. France, dep. Isère, at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills, l. bank Rhone, here crossed by a suspension-bridge leading to the suburb of St. Colombe, 49 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. It is a very ancient place, and very indifferently built, having only a few small squares, and narrow, dark, steep, and winding streets. The principal edifices are the cathedral, with a W. front flanked by two towers, and decorated with numerous but tasteless flamboyant ornaments; the church and cloister of the ancient abbey of St. André-le-Bas, with a fine Romanesque tower; the museum; public library of 10,000 vols., the college, a handsome structure, once belonging to the Jesuits; the infirmary, hospital, and corn-market. The manufactures are woollens, common linens, green soap, and chemical products. There are also silk-mills, dye-works, tanneries, glass-works,

paper mills, copper and lead foundries, iron-mills, and blast-furnaces. The trade, which is important, is in wine, woollen cloth, iron, steel, copper, lead, and zinc. Vienne contains



VIENNE.—From Nodder, *Voyage dans l'Antienne France*.

numerous Roman remains. It is one of the first towns of France into which Christianity was introduced, and makes a considerable figure in ecclesiastical history. Pop. 13,818.

VIENNE (HAUTE-) [**UPPER VIENNE**], a dep. France, bounded N. by depts. Vienne and Indre, E. Creuse, S. Corrèze and Dordogne, and W. Charente; greatest length, N. to S., 66 m.; average breadth, 50 m.; area, 2118 sq. m. The surface is covered by numerous hills and mountains, which are highest in the E., and slope gradually to W. At first they are almost destitute of vegetation, but as they descend, begin to be covered with birch and pine, and latterly exhibit extensive forests, in which a prominent place is occupied by the chestnut. The culminating point, Mont Jargeau, 3116 ft., separates the basin of the Loire, to which almost the whole dep. belongs, from those of the Charente and Dordogne. The principal rivers are the Vienne, Gartempe, Briance, and Taurion. The climate is cold, moist, and variable; and hence Limoges, though 5° farther S. than Paris, has its mean temperature lower. The arable land is much less than one-half of the whole, one-sixth is absolutely waste. Little of the soil being adapted for wheat, the principal crops are buck-wheat, rye, beans, and peas. On the mountain-pastures many horses, mules, and swine of superior breeds, are reared. A considerable quantity of indifferent fire is produced. The minerals include iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony, coal, and an excellent seam of kaolin, which is largely employed in the porcelain-works in the neighbourhood of Paris. The principal manufactures are porcelain, common woollen and other tissues, paper, and leather. There are also many glass-works, blast-furnaces, steel and other iron works. Limoges is the capital. Pop. (1852), 319,379.

VIENNE (LA) [anc. *Vigenna*], a river, France, which gives its name to two depts.; rises on the plateau of Millevache, dep. Corrèze; flows W. across Haute-Vienne, passing Limoges, enters dep. Charente, turns first almost due N., then N.W., and joins l. bank Loire at Candès. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Thorion, Isoire, and Creuse; and on the left, the Combade, Grande-Briance, Vaire, and Clain. Of its course of 220 m., 60 m., beginning at Châtellerault, are navigable.

VIENNOIS, an ancient dist. France, which belonged to former prov. Dauphiné, and had Vienne for its cap. It is now included in depts. Drôme and Isère.

VIEQUE, one of the Virgin isls. W. Indies. See **BIEQUE**.

VIERLANDE, the common name applied to a small territory in the N. of Germany, comprising the four villages of Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwärder, and Neungam, belonging jointly to the towns Hamburg and Lübeck, and situated between the Elbe and the Bille. It is protected from the Elbe by dikes. It is remarkably fertile; and the inhabitants, who are distinguished alike by the peculiarity of their dress and their language, are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-

rearing, and in raising vegetables, flowers, and fruits, including immense quantities of strawberries, for the markets of Hamburg and Altona. Pop. 8500.

VIÉRLINGSBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 30 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch, near l. bank Maas, with a church, synagogue, school, and new townhall. Pop. (agricultural), 806.

VIERNHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, princip. Starkenburg, 8 m. S.S.W. Heppenheim, on a forest of the same name; with a church. Pop. 2483.

VIERRADEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 24 m. S.S.W. Stettin; with two churches, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1611.

VIERSSEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers; with two churches, manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, velvet, lace, ribbons, hats, vinegar, and soap; bleach-fields, dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4917.

VIÉRWALDSTÄTTERSEE. See **LUZERN** (LAKE OF).

VIÉRZON, or **VIÉRZON-VILLE** [anc. *Virsio*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, amid vine-slopes and meadows, at the confluence of the Cher and Yèvre, and the junction of the Orleans, Chateauroux, and Nevers railways, 20 m. N.W. Bourges. It consists of well-built houses roofed with slate, a handsome principal and several other regular streets; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, hosiery, leather, parchment, porcelain and stone ware. Near it are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 6210.

VIÉSLEY, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.E. Cambrai. It has a church, with a lofty steeple. Pop. 2715.

VIÉSTI [anc. *Apeneste*], a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a peninsula forming the N.E. extremity of Mount Gargano, and washed on three sides by the Adriatic, 45 m. N.E. Foggia. It has ancient walls, a strong castle, a cathedral, two convents, and a small harbour, frequented chiefly by fishing-boats. Pop. 4700.

VIÉTRI, two places, Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Principato-Citra, 1 m. W. Salerno, on a hill near the Tyrrhenian Sea; with a number of well-built private mansions, a convent with an almshouse, paper-mills, and a considerable trade.—2, A tn., prov. Basilicata, 15 m. W.S.W. Potenza; with a convent, hospital, and two almshouses. Pop. 2600.

VIÉTZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt; with a church, a cannon-foundry, and other iron-works. Pop. 1525.

VIÉUX-COUDÉ, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N. Valenciennes, near the Scheldt; with a brewery, a fine nursery, and extensive collieries. Pop. 4386.

VIÉUX-GENAPPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 m. S. Brussels; with a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1199.

VIF, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S. Grenoble; with potteries and silk-mills. Pop. 1113.

VIG, a river, Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Olonetz, expands into a lake of same name; flows about 170 m., first N.W., then N., and falls into the White Sea. Its current is broken by several cataracts.

VIGAN, a seaport in Philippines, N.W. coast, isl. Luzon, cap. of prov. S. Ilocos, at the mouth of an arm of the Abra; with a governor's house, a cathedral, extensive barracks, building-yards, and an important trade, chiefly in the hands of the Chinese. Pop. 17,225.

VIGAN (LE) [anc. *Vicanus*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, at the foot of the Cévennes, 40 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. It is well built; and has a primary court, a consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society; manufactures of silk and cotton stockings, leather, and a kind of white skins which bear the name of Vigan, several cotton-mills; and a trade in silk, wine, oil, leather, mules, and horses. Pop. 4594.

VIGATTO [anc. *Vicatulo*], a vil. and com. duchy and 6 m. S. Parma, l. bank Parma; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and cattle. P. 4488.

VIGÉANS (Sr.), par. Scot. Forfar; 7 m. by 4. P. 9799.

VIGEVANO, a walled tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, and 58 m. E.N.E. Turin, near r. bank Ticino. It is well built; and has a cathedral, in a large and handsome square surrounded by porticoes; two other churches, fine cavalry-

barracks, an episcopal seminary, a convent, a college, and other schools; a penitentiary, an ordinary and foundling hospital; and manufactures of silk stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni. A peace was signed here in 1696. Pop. 15,221.

VIGGIANELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. S.E. Lagonegro; with three churches. Pop. 3220.

VIGGIANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. S.S.E. Potenza; with four churches, a convent, hospital, and two almshouses. Pop. 5700.

VIGGIU or **VIGIU**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 m. W. Como; with a magnificent parish church, a remarkable grotto, fine marble quarries, and a mineral spring. The decree of the emperor Sigismund, calling the council of Constance, was dated here. Pop. 2100.

VIGIA, or **SÃO-JORGE-DOS-ALAMOS**, a tn. Brazil, prov. and about 60 m. from Para, on the Guajara, a tributary of the Amazon. It was founded by the Jesuits, who built here a college and a conventual establishment; has three churches, and a trade in coffee and cacao. Pop. (dist.), 10,000.

VIGIPARA, a tn. Cashmere. See **BIJBAHAR**.

VIGNACOURT, a vil. France, dep. Somme, 11 m. from Amiens. Pop. 3851.

VIGNALE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 7 m. S. Casale; with two churches. Pop. 2189.

VIGNANE, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, near Spalatro; with a church, an infirmary, and an active trade with Turkey. Pop. 1288.

VIGNANELLO, a tn. Papal States, 8 m. E.S.E. Viterbo, near the Maggiore. Pop. 1060.

VIGNOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S.S.W. Potenza; with a collegiate and several other churches, a lofty belfry, two convents, an hospital, and a famous fair of eight days. Pop. 4000.

VIGNOLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 5 m. S.W. Coni; with a parish church, an oratory, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1309.

VIGO, a lake, Russia, in the N. of gov. Olonetz, about 50 m. long N.N.W. to S.S.E., by 18 m. broad. It communicates with Lake Sego, receives the Vig at the S.E., and discharges itself by a river of the same name into the White Sea.

VIGO, a city, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 15 m. S. Pontevedra; lat. 42° 14' 48" N.; lon. 8° 44' W. (R.), on the slope of a hill, and on the shore of a spacious bay, from which it presents a very picturesque and diversified aspect by its terraced and amphitheatrical construction. It is surrounded by a feeble wall with six gates, and has a battery and several forts, steep, narrow, tortuous streets, three squares, in which are held the weekly markets; a small townhouse and prisons, a

up and down the coast. Here foreign vice-consuls reside. Agriculture, navigation, fishing, and curing sardines form the principal employment of the inhabitants, while some are engaged in making casks, loading and unloading vessels, &c. There are also flour-mills, and looms for ordinary linens. Wine, maize, kidney-beans, sardines, &c., are exported; and wheat, oil, and other necessities imported. Vigo has been often attacked and almost destroyed by the English. Sir Francis Drake was here in 1585 and 1589; and in the war of succession, Admiral Rooke and General Stanhope destroyed the galleon-fleet and French convoys. Pop. 5520.

VIGOLENO, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 22 m. S.E. Placentia; with a church, a ruined castle, and a trade in corn, wine, chestnuts, and cattle. Pop. 4267.

VIGOLZONE, a vil. and com. Parma, duchy and 10 m. S. Placentia; with a castle, a primary school, a copper, an iron, and two paper mills; and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 3038.

VIGONE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Pinerolo, in a plain. It was once walled; and has two ancient parish churches of bastard Gothic, a large ordinary and orphan hospital, and a superior school. P. 6203.

VIGTEN (IND-, MEL-, and Yr-), three parallel islands, lying close to each other in a S.W. and N.E. direction, off W. coast, Norway, bail. N. Trondhjem; lat. (W. extremity) 64° 46' N.; lon. 10° 24' E. (N.).

VIGUERA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 13 m. S. Logroño, on a hill above r. bank Iregua. It has a well-formed square, a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and old palace; a fulling and two flour mills, gypsum-kilns, and a trade in charcoal. Pop. 1366.

VIGUZZOLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Tortona, on the Carrome. It was once walled, and is still entered by two turreted gates; and has a parish church, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2105.

VIHAR, a princip. Hindoostan. See **COCH-BAHAR**.

VIHNYE (EISENBACH), a vil. Hungary, co. Sohl, in a narrow valley inclosed by lofty mountains, about 10 m. from Schemnitz; with celebrated and much-frequented thermal-springs, and a trade in maize and fruit.

VIJAYA-PURA. See **BEJAPOUR**.

VIJAYANAGARA, city, Hindoostan. See **BIJANAGUR**.

VIKARTOCS, or **WEICHSDORF**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 30 m. from Leutschau; with a church, saw and flour mills, and a trade in timber. Pop. 1329.

VIKKUR, or **GHORABAREE**, a tn. Scinde, 20 m. from the sea, r. bank Hujamree branch of the Indus; lat. 24° 14' N.; lon. 67° 36' E. Vikkur was at one time the port for the greater part of the commerce of the delta of the Indus, but in consequence of a change in the bed of the Hujamree, it is no longer accessible by water. It is now a miserable place with only a few huts.

VILAFATELA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Zamora; with four churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 1158.

VILAGOS [Latin, *Siria*], a market tn. Hungary, co. and 17 m. N.E. Arad; with the ruins of an ancient castle which is famous in the wars of Hungary, and also a modern castle. Near it are the mineral-springs of Szent-Kut. Pop. 6186.

VILAINE [Latin, *Herius*, or *Vicinoria*], a river, France, rises W. of Ernée dep. Mayenne, enters dep. Ille-et-Vilaine; flows W. to Rennes, where it is joined by the Ille canal, then S.S.W. to Redon, then W.S.W. past Roche-St-Bernard, and falls into the Atlantic at the port of Penef, after a course of 135 m., of which about 90 m. are navigable. Vessels

of 250 tons ascend as far as Redon. Its principal affluents are the Meu, Cher, Don, Oust, and Isaac.

VILALLONGA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 7 m. from Tarragona; with a beautiful church, a courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a silk and several oil mills, and numerous distilleries. Pop. 1121.

VILASA-DI-MAR (SAN-JUAN-DE), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 20 m. from Barcelona, on the Mediterranean;



VIGO.—From Vivian's Scenery of Spain and Portugal.

handsome theatre, a granary, flesh-market; a college, founded in 1838; besides various schools, public and private, for primary education; a military hospital, a custom-house, an *alameda*, a lazaretto, a good port, a tribunal of commerce, a college of commerce, a substantial Doric parish church, and a chapel. This very ancient port was much injured by the establishment at El-Ferrol, but now it is reviving, and is the point where the Peninsular steamers touch, when going

with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of blonde, worsted, cotton, and flour mills, a fishery, building-yards, and some coasting and foreign trade. P. 1968.

VILASAR-DE-DALT (SAN-GINES-DE), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 12 m. from Barcelona; with a church, an ancient castle, a courthouse, school, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 2568.

VILASECA, or **VILLASECA**, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Tarragona; with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, hospital, an ancient tower used as a prison; and a considerable trade in oil and wine. Pop. 3364.

VILBEL, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, l. bank Nidda, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. N. Frankfurt; with a parish church. Pop. 2042.

VILCABAMBA, or **QUILLABAMBA**, a river, Peru, which rises near the centre of dept. Cuzco; flows W.N.W., and after a course of above 250 m., joins r. bank Apurimac nearly opposite to the confluence of the Mantaro.

VILCHES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Jaen, on the S. side of the Sierra Morena, between the Guadalen and Guadarrizas. It is poorly built; but has a handsome church with a tower, a sanctuary famous for pilgrimages, a courthouse, prison, two primary schools; manufactures of soap and linen, and flour and oil mills. Pop. 1837.

VILIA, a river, Russia, rises in the N. of gov. Minsk; flows W. across gov. and past the town of Wilna, and on the frontiers of Poland joins r. bank Niemen, after a course of about 280 m.; principal affluents, the Jeimino and Sventa.

VILIUIH, a river, Siberia, rises in a mountainous district in the W. of gov. Yakutsk; lat. 68° N.; flows W. past Verkhne-Viliusk, and joins l. bank Lena at Ust-Viliusk; total course, about 800 m. Its principal affluent is the Murka.

VILIUSK, two tns. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk:—1, (*Verkhne*), r. bank Viliuhi, 330 m. W.N.W. Yakutsk.—2, (*Ust*). At the junction of the Viliuhi with the Lena, 160 m. N.N.W. Yakutsk.

VILJEVO, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Verocze, about 16 m. from Siklos; with a church. Pop. 1788.

VILLA, numerous places, Portugal, particularly:—1, (*do Bispo*), A tn. and par., prov. Douro, 20 m. from Oporto. Pop. 1380.—2, (*Boa-de-Roda*), A tn. and par., prov. Minho, com. Guimarães. Pop. 1108.—3, (*do Conde*), A seaport tn. and par., prov. Douro, 16 m. N.N.W. Oporto, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Ave; with a collegiate church, two hospitals, and a large convent. Its harbour, defended by a fort, is small and shallow. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing. Pop. 3200.—4, (*Flor*), A walled tn. and par., prov. Tras-os-Montes, 11 m. N.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo; with four gates, a church, several chapels, an hospital, numerous fountains; and a considerable trade in leather. Pop. 3310.—5, (*de Frades*), A tn. and par., prov. Algarve, 18 m. N.N.E. Beja. P. 1340.—6, (*Franca-de-Xira*), A tn. and par., prov. Estremadura, in an extensive plain, r. bank Tagus, 18 m. N.N.E. Lisbon; with a church, hospital, and almshouse; a considerable trade, particularly in salt. Pop. 4600.—7, (*d'Igreja*), A vil. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 12 m. S.S.W. Viseu. Pop. 1260.—8, (*Nogueira*). See AZEITAO.—9, (*Nova-de-Foz-Coa*), A tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, near l. bank Coa where it joins the Douro, 8 m. S.S.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo. Pop. 2700.—10, (*Nova-de-Portinho*), A tn. and par., prov. Algarve, 9 m. E. by N. Lagos, near the mouth of river of same name. It is well built; and has a college, and two hospitals, and some trade. Pop. 3240.—11, (*Nova-do-Porto, or Gaia*). See GAIA.—12, (*Panca-de-Aguar*), A tn. and par., prov. Tras-os-Montes, 33 m. E. by N. Braga. Pop. 1360.—13, (*Real*), A tn., cap. prov. Tras-os-Montes, in a beautiful and fertile district on the Corgo, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N. Lamego. It is well built; and has a public walk, some handsome fountains, two churches, an hospital; and an industrious manufacturing and trading population. Pop. 4080.—14, (*Real-de-São-Antonio*), A tn. and par., prov. Algarve, 15 m. E. by N. Tavira, on the frontiers of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, which here forms a harbour. It is fortified towards the sea, and is built on a uniform plan, consisting of good houses, and spacious well-paved streets, which divide it into a series of equal sections. In the centre is a handsome square adorned with a marble-fountain, and containing an elegant custom-house. P. 1720.—15, (*Vicosa*), A tn., prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. S.W. Elvas; with an old castle and palace of the dukes of Braganza. P. 3470.

VILLA, several places, Naples and Sicily, particularly:—1, (*Alfoncina*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, N.W. Il-Vasto, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1000.—2, (*Bianca*), A tn. Sicily, prov. and 14 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2500.—3, (*Capello*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.W. Il-Vasto; with two churches. Pop. 1500.—4, (*Magna*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, S.E. Chieti, on a steep hill; with a fine church, and a dye-work. Pop. 2000.—5, (*Piedimonte, Lac*), A tn., prov. Lavoro, dist. Sora. Pop. 1360.—6, (*San-Giovanni*), A vil., prov. Calabria-Ultra, 8 m. N. Reggio, on the Strait of Messina; with manufactures of fine silks. Pop. 1250.—7, (*Santa-Maria*), A tn., prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 20 m. S.S.W. Lanciano, l. bank Sangro; with three churches. Pop. 1700.

VILLA, several places, Austrian Italy:—1, (*di-Tirano*), A vil. and com., prov. and 12 m. N.E. Sondrio, at the confluence of the Poschiavino with the Adda, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 3468.—2, (*d'Adda*), A vil. and com. on the Adda; with a parish church; and a trade in silk and wine. Pop. 2081.—3, (*Albese*), A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. S. Como; with a parish church; and a trade in wine, for the preservation of which it is provided with extensive and admirable cellars. Pop. 1489.—4, (*Bartolomea*), A vil., prov. Verona, 4 m. S.E. Legnago, r. bank Adige; with a trade in rice, extensively grown in the vicinity. P. 2300.

VILLA-BASILICA, a vil. and com. Tuscany, duchy Lucca, about 4 m. from Pescia; with a primary court, and a parish church. Pop. 6851.

VILLA-BELLA-DA-PRINCESSA, a tn. Brazil, on the N. of the isl. of St. Sebastian, prov. and 85 m. E. São-Paulo; with a church, a commodious and secure harbour; and a trade with Rio-de-Janeiro in sugar, rum, and tobacco. Pop. 3000.

VILLA-BOA-DE-GOYAZ, a tn. Brazil. See GOYAZ.

VILLA-CIDEO, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. and 28 m. N.W. Cagliari. It is indifferently built; has a fine cathedral with a massive belfry, an episcopal palace; and a trade in wine, brandy, and fruit, especially cherries. Pop. 5571.

VILLA-DA-PRINCESSA, or **Agu**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in a vast plain, l. bank Piranhas, 120 m. N.W. Natal; with houses generally of earth and covered with tiles, two churches, a primary school, a townhouse and prison; and a considerable trade in salt-fish, and salt from adjacent mines. Pop. (dist.), 5000.

VILLA-DA-RAINHA, a tn. Brazil. See CAHETE.

VILLA-DEL-RO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Cordova, l. bank Guadalquivir; with a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, church, and three hermitages; manufactures of linens and coarse cloths, oil-mills, a fulling-mill, three tilekilns, and a flour-mill. P. (agricultural), 3368.

VILLA-DE-YES, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 30 m. from Albacete, on a steep hill near the Jucar. It has ancient walls, a parish church, castle, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of serge and linen; and a trade in wine, oil, timber, saffron, and honey. Pop. 1314.

VILLA-DO-PRINCEPE, two tns. Brazil:—1, Prov. São-Paulo, 40 m. N.E. Curitiba; with a church, and a trade in horses, mules, and cattle. Pop. (dist.), 5000.—2, Prov. Minas-Geraes. (See SERRO.)

VILLA-FALLETTO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 6 m. N. Coni, l. bank Maera. It is partly walled; has two castellated gates, a church, two oratories, a townhouse, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 3790.

VILLA-FIOR, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 20 m. S. Natal. It is irregularly formed of earthen houses; and has a church, a primary school, and some trade in cotton. Pop. (dist.), 2500.

VILLA-FRANCA, a seaport tn. Azores, S. shore of isl. St. Michael, 15 m. E. Ponte-Delgado. It is beautifully situated along the W. side of a deep bay, in front of which rises a remarkable precipitous rock, in the form of a cone, to the height of 400 ft., while the ground around the town is covered with vineyards and gardens, and rises gradually in finely undulating slopes. It has many well-built houses, a church, and two convents, and is defended by two forts. The bay has depth of water for vessels of any size, and with a sufficient breakwater, might be one of the best harbours in the Azores. P. 3000.

VILLA-FRANCA (Latin, *Villa Leale*), a tn. and com. duchy Modena, in a plain near l. bank Magra, about 9 m. from Fontemoli; with two churches and a convent. Pop. 3212.

VILLA-FRANCA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on a lake communicating with the Amazon on the right and the Tapajós on the left, 20 m. S.W. Santarém. It has a parish church; and a fertile district inhabited by Indians, who gather great quantities of cacao. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

VILLA-MARIA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, l. bank Paraguay, 110 m. N.W. Cuiabá; with a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate millet, rice, manioc, haricots, and sugarcane, and rear some cattle. Pop. 1000.

VILLA-MASSARGIA, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Iglesias, on an unhealthy plain in the midst of marshes. Pop. 2850.

VILLA-NOVA, or VILLA-VISTOSA-DA-MADRE-DE-DIOS, a tn. Brazilian Guiana, prov. and 200 m. W.N.W. Para, l. bank Anarapucú, about 28 m. above its confluence with the Amazon. It has a parish church, and a fertile alluvial district, well adapted for rice. Sarsaparilla is everywhere met with.

VILLA-NOVA-MONTE-LEONE, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 15 m. S.S.E. Sassari, on a plain at the S. foot of Monte-Leone, in a tolerably healthy district. Pop. 3152.

VILLA-PUTZU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 36 m. N.E. Cagliari, near l. bank Flumendosa. There are seams of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 2162.

VILLA-RICA, the former name of OURO-PRETO (*which see*).

VILLA-SALTU, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, 32 m. N.E. Cagliari, finely situated on a hill, in a healthy district. P. 1537.

VILLA-SOR, a vil. and com., isl. Sardinia, div. and 15 m. N.W. Cagliari, on an unhealthy plain; with a Capuchin and a Cordelier monastery, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1588.

VILLA-VELHA, a vil. Brazil. *See* ESPÍRITO (SANTO).

VILLA-VERDE, an Indian tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, near the Buranhim, 30 m. S.W. Porto-Seguro; with a parish church, a primary school, and some trade in cotton and timber.

VILLACANAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 58 m. S.S.E. Madrid, situated in a plain near the Rianzares. It has spacious, straight, paved, clean-kept streets, but in the back parts of the town there are more than 300 subterranean hovels, inhabited by the poorest class. There are a townhouse with prison, chapter-rooms, archives, and flesh-market, all in the same building; several primary schools, parish church, and hermitage. Near it are three salt-pools. The manufactures consist of cloths and serges, sashes, garters, and plaited silk; a dye-work and several flour-mills. Pop. 3375.

VILLACARRILLO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Jaén, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. It has an hospital for the sick poor; a public granary, townhouse and prison, two primary schools, an elegant and substantial church, and a nunnery with a pretty church; 36 small brandy-distilleries, two flour-mills on the Guadalquivir, 15 oil-mills, and four soap-manufactories. Pop. 4504.

VILLACE, a tn. Spain, prov. and about 5 m. from Leon; with a church, a primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1350.

VILLACH, a walled tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. and 62 m. N.W. Laybach, cap. circle, r. bank Drave. It is well built; and has two churches, a high school, a strong castle, a theatre, and casino; manufactures of white-lead, litharge, vermilion, and shot; and a trade in these articles, and in iron, for which it is an important entrepot. Pop. 2487.

VILLADA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and W. Palencia; with a townhouse, granary, two primary schools, and two parish churches; manufactures of halters, collars, saddle-bags, hats, &c. Pop. (agricultural), 2216.

VILLADEATI, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 12 m. W. Casale; with a handsome Doric parish church. Pop. 2149.

VILLADECANES, a vil. Spain, prov. and 60 m. from Leon; with a church, an endowed school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1071.

VILLADOSE, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. Polesine, r. bank Adigetto, 7 m. E. Rovigo; with a trade in cattle and silk. Pop. 2000.

VILLAESCUSA-DE-HARO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 35 m. from Cuéncia. It is well built; and has a church, a handsome townhouse, a school, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1356.

VILLAFAMES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana, l. bank Monleón. It is walled and defended by a castle; and has a parish church with a

tower, a courthouse, prison, and primary school, and an oil and four mills. Pop. 1973.

VILLAFRANCA, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, A vil. prov. Navarre, and 17 m. N.W. Tudela, near the river Aragon. It has a townhouse and prison, two primary schools, parish church, three hermitages, and various fountains. The inhabitants are generally employed in tillage and rearing cattle. Pop. 2227.—2, (*del-Cid*), A tn. Valencia, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on a steep height; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of woollens and soap, dye-works, a chocolate and several flour mills, and some trade. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 1189.—3, (*de-Cordoba*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Cordova, r. bank Guadalquivir; with a townhouse, granary, poorhouse, primary school, academy for girls, parish church, and three hermitages; oil and flour mills, weaving linens and coarse cloths, a pottery, several brick and lime kilns, and a tannery. Pop. 3596.—4, (*de-la-Sierra*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. and 22 m. W. Avila. It is indifferently built; and has a church, an old Moorish castle, a courthouse, and a trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1119.—5, (*de-los-Barrios*), A tn. Extremadura, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Badajoz; with straight but ill-paved and dirty streets, a large square with a planted promenade in its centre, a townhouse, archives, and granary, a poorhouse, three schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and several fountains, and a considerable number of flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4406.—6, (*de-los-Caballeros*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Toledo, near the Amarguillo. It consists of earthen houses, generally of two stories, and arranged in straight well-paved streets; and has a church, manufactures of woollens, several flour-mills; and a trade in woollens, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1950.—7, (*del-Panades*), A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Barcelona. It is walled, and has three suburbs, and three squares, barracks, prisons, townhouse, a theatre, a civil and military hospital, a poorhouse, and other benevolent institutions, various schools for primary and advanced education, a large and lofty parish church, a nunnery, three suppressed convents, several chapels, a fish and a flesh market; cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of cloths and leather, once very considerable, have sunk to insignificance, but pottery is greatly on the increase, and is much esteemed. There are also two gypsum-kilns, four large brandy-distilleries, cooperages, and some chemical works. Pop. 5516.—8, (*del-Vierzo*), A tn., prov. and 66 m. W. Leon, at the confluence of the Burbia and Valcarlos, which are crossed by several bridges. About half of the houses are regularly built, large, and commodious. It has a townhouse, a prison in the ancient palace of the dukes of Villafraña, an old Jesuits' college, an hospital, barracks, an Augustine nunnery, a Franciscan nunnery with a beautiful church, a sumptuous collegiate church, and the church of the extinct convent of Franciscan monks, four parish churches, various primary schools, a professorship of Latin, and three public promenades; manufactures of household linens and shoes, flour-mills, and a pottery. Pop. 3150.—9, (*los-Palacios*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. S. Seville; with a townhouse and prison, four primary schools, a parish church, and several hermitages, almost entirely ruinous; seven oil-mills, and a number of flour-mills. Pop. 3187.

VILLAFRANCA, a seaport tn. Sardinian States, div. and 1 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean. It rises from a small bay in the form of an amphitheatre, is defended by a fort; and has three churches, a commodious hospital, an old convent, a public school, an excellent harbour, with a wet-dock; a productive tunny-fishery, and a trade in oil, fruit, silk, wine, corn, and hemp. Pop. 2574.

VILLAFRANCA, a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and S.W. Verona, l. bank Tanaro. It is well built; and has a fine old castle flanked with towers, and was once of great importance.

VILLAFRANCA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and W.N.W. Girgenti. Agates are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2700.

VILLAFRANCA, or VILLAFRANCA-DE-PIEMONTE, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Pinerolo, l. bank Po, where it first becomes navigable. It was once walled, and is regularly built, consisting chiefly of two spacious streets, and three squares; and has two parish and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, a college or gymnasium, an hospital, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 5572.

VILLAFRECHOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Valladolid, on a height between the Marrandiell and the Ahogabarras; with three churches, a courthouse, school, flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1314.

VILLAGARCIA, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 65 m. from Badajoz; with two churches, a courthouse, primary school, and a ruined castle; manufactures of soap, several oil-mills, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1822.—2, A tn. New Castile, prov. and 42 m. from Cuenca; with a townhouse, church, school, some domestic weaving, manufactures of chocolate, and oil-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1265.

VILLAGONZALO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 36 m. from Badajoz, near the Guadiana. It is poorly built; and has a church, a hermitage, a courthouse, an endowed school; manufactures of woollens, tile-works, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1120.

VILLAHERMOSA, two places, Spain:—1, A vil. Valencia, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, situated on a river of the same name. It has regular but very steep streets; a townhouse and prison, a small hospital, two primary schools, and a parish church. There are three hermitages in the neighbourhood, and at some distance are seen the lofty peak of Peña Golosa, upwards of 6000 ft. high, and the hill called La Hoz, with mines of copper and silver. It has some domestic linen-weaving and six flour-mills. P. (agricultural), 1760.—2, A tn. New Castile, prov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, prison, granary, two primary schools, parish church, and several hermitages. P. (agricultural), 3445.

VILLAINES-LA-JUHEL, a tn. France, dep. and 18 m. E. Mayenne; with manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 1300.

VILLAJOSYA, a seaport tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Villa. It has two small squares, one of which, with a fountain in the centre, serves as the flour-market; a townhouse, custom-house, a large and secure prison, a lighthouse on the shore, a parish church of solid Tuscan architecture, a suppressed convent, with a church in which there is public worship; and four primary schools; manufactures of soap, hemp, and esparto-cordage, woollen tissues for sails, household linens, and hempen sandals. The women are employed in working the esparto, and making fishing-tackle, but the principal branches of industry are navigation, fishing, and the trade of the muleteers. Above 400 small coasters enter and clear annually. A pier is much wanted, and the anchorage for large vessels is not good. Both in the town and vicinity have been found sepulchres, capitals of columns, fragments of statues, medals, tessellated pavements and mosaics, as well as stones with Roman inscriptions. Pop. 8097.

VILLALBA, several places, Spain:—1, A tn. Catalonia, prov. and 45 m. from Tarragona; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in oil. Pop. 1323.—2, A tn. Estremadura, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Badajoz, on a height above the Guadajira. It consists of well-built houses, and regular streets; and has a church, courthouse, school, ruinous castle, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1256.

VILLALBA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and not far from Caltanissetta. Pop. 1400.

VILLALGORDO-DE-JUCAR, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 20 m. from Albacete, near the Jucar, here crossed by a bridge; with a church, courthouse, primary school, paper, oil, and cotton mills. Pop. 1603.

VILLALON-DE-CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Valladolid; with many elegant and substantially built houses, a handsome Gothic hospital, five primary schools, three parish churches, one of them a fine Gothic edifice; two suppressed convents, one of them converted into a barracks; three flour-mills, four dye-works; manufactures of linseed-oil, chocolate, leather, woollen, linen, and hempen fabrics, and the exquisite cheese so much famed at Madrid and elsewhere. Pop. 4674.

VILLALONGA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 40 m. from Alicante, r. bank Alcoy; with a church, a chapel, courthouse, prison, and primary school, oil and flour mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1598.

VILLALPANDO, a vil. Old Castile, prov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Valladolid, l. bank Valderaduey; with a townhouse, two primary schools, eight parish churches, a nunnery, and two suppressed convents. Pop. (agricultural), 2500.

VILLALUENGA, several places, Spain:—1, (*-de-la-Sagra*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and about 14 m. E. Toledo, poorly built of earth; with a church, a ruinous castle, a courthouse, school, limestone-quarries, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1000.—2, (*-del-Rosario*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 60 m. from Cadiz, irregularly built; with a church, courthouse, and school; manufactures of linen, coarse woollens, and corks, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1622.

VILLALVA-DEL-ALCOR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Huelva; with a townhouse, primary school, various fountains, and a Gothic parish church, which formerly belonged to the Templars, and was erected on the site of an ancient temple of Juno. Pop. (agricultural), 2362.

VILLALVA-DEL-REX, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 26 m. from Cuenca, tolerably built; with an elegant church, a primary school, tile-works, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in corn and mules. Pop. 1149.

VILLAMALEA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 28 m. from Albacete, near the Cabriel; with a church, a ruined palace, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of carpets, and fulling, paper, and flour mills. P. 1848.

VILLAMAÑAN, a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. S. Leon, near the Esla. It has a large and beautiful church, with a lofty tower; a courthouse and prison, a primary and a Latin school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine, wool, &c. Pop. 1951.

VILLAMANRIQUE-DE-ZÚÑIGA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. W. Seville; with a palace of the counts of Altamira, a townhouse, a granary, three primary schools, a parish church in the ex-convent of Franciscans, and a small hermitage; wood-cutting, charcoal-burning, various oil and flour mills, and a soap-manufactory. Pop. 2949.

VILLAMAYOR, numerous places, Spain:—1, (*-de-Catalava*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real; with a church, courthouse, endowed school, and a trade in wine, oil, &c. Pop. 1115.—2, (*-de-Campos*), A tn. Leon, prov. and about 40 m. N.W. Valladolid, near the Valderaduey; with two churches, a courthouse, prison, primary school, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1304.—3, (*-de-Santiago*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and S.W. Cuenca; with a townhouse, granary, several primary schools, a parish church, the church of a suppressed nunnery, and in the vicinity four hermitages. Pop. (agricultural), 2203.

VILLAMEDIANA, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Leon, prov. and 9 m. S. Palencia; with a church, a suppressed convent, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, a distillery, oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine and corn. Pop. 1219.—2, A poorly built tn. Leon, prov. and S. Palencia; with a handsome parish church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1248.

VILLAMIEL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 55 m. from Caeres; with narrow and ill-paved streets, a church, courthouse, prison, and school; manufactures of linen, oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine, oil, and vegetables. P. 1862.

VILLAMOR-DE-LOS-ESCUEROS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Zamora; with a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1008.

VILLANOVA, a rising tn. Canada West, co. Norfolk, about 70 m. S.W. Toronto; with two Protestant churches, two schools, a cloth-factory, a flour-mill, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 750.

VILLANOVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, near l. bank Macaeu; with a handsome stone-church, originally built by the Jesuits; and a townhouse. The inhabitants are partly *brancos* and partly Indians. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, N. shore of Lake Laguna, 60 m. S. Desterro. It is almost entirely of wood; and has a parish church, a harbour advantageously situated for trade, and manufactures of linen from flax, here cultivated on a large scale.

VILLANOVA-DA-RAINHA, two tns. Brazil:—1, A tn. prov. Para, at the confluence of the Mauhé or Canoma with r. bank Amazon, 130 m. W.S.W. Santarem. Its inhabitants are Indians, who make excellent *guarana*, a kind of bread much esteemed in Brazil.—2, A tn. in the interior of prov. Bahia, 120 m. N. Jacobina; with a church and a primary school. The inhabitants rear cattle, and cultivate millet, rice, manioc, and sugar-cane. Pop. 2000.

VILLANOVA-DE-SANTO-ANTONIO, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.N.E. Sergipe, on a hill above r. bank São-Francisco; with a parish church, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in cotton. Pop. (dist.), 4000.

VILLANOVA-DE-SÃO-LUIZ, tn. Brazil. See GUARATUBA.

VILLANOVA-DE-SOUSA, or JARDIM-DO-RIO-DO-PEIXE, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 130 m. S.W.W. Parahiba, l. bank Peixe; with earthen houses, a large and handsome stone church, two primary schools, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. (dist.), 5000.

VILLANOVA-DO-PRINCEPE, or CAHETETE, a tn. Brazil, in the interior of prov. Bahia, 60 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Contas; with a church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in cattle, cotton, and other produce.

VILLANOVA-DO-PRINCEPE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the Serido, 150 m. W.S.W. Natal; with a church, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in cotton, tobacco, and cattle. Pop. (dist.), 3000.

VILLANOVA-SOLARO, a vil. and com. Sardinian Statges, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Saluzzo, r. bank Vraita; with a church, a modernized castle, and a school. Pop. 1676.

VILLANTERIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Pavia, on the Lambro; with a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 2000.

VILLANUEVA, numerous places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de-Alcolea*), a tn. Valencia, prov. and 17 m. from Castellon-de-la-Plana; with a church, courthouse, primary school, manufactures of reed-baskets, oil and flour mills. Pop. 1071.

—2, (*de-Algaidas*), a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. N. Malaga. It has merely a parish church in a suppressed Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 2162.

—3, (*de-Cardenas*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. from Cordova; with a large and handsome church, a courthouse, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1388.

—4, (*de-Cordoba*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 34 m. N. Cordova. It has a parish church, prison, granary, an hospital for the sick poor, two primary endowed schools, and two hermitages; some manufactures of linens, sackcloth, coarse cloths, and soap, and several flour-mills. P. (agricultural), 6572.

—5, (*de-Lorenzana, Santa-Maria-de-Valdeflores*), a vil. Galicia, prov. and about 30 m. from Lugo, regularly built; with a celebrated and magnificent old Benedictine monastery, a primary school, infirmary, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1658.

—6, (*de-San-Juan*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 55 m. from Seville; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1320.

—7, (*de-la-Fuente*), a vil. Old Castile, prov. and 54 m. E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, prison, primary endowed school, parish church, two hermitages, and some manufactures of cloths and coarse linens. Pop. (agricultural), 2100.

—8, (*de-la-Jara*), a tn. New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S. Cuenca, on the Valde-membra. A considerable number of the houses are well built; and there is a handsome townhouse, a sumptuous parish church, an hospital, a public school and Latin college, both fine edifices; two nunneries, and two suppressed convents. Pop. (agricultural), 2267.

—9, (*de-la-Serena*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. and 52 m. E. Badajoz; with some gay and elegant houses, broad, regularly paved, straight, and tolerably clean streets; a townhouse, prison, granary, hospital, several elementary schools, a nunnery, a suppressed convent, a spacious and solid parish church, and four hermitages. A great quantity of wine of good quality is produced here, and there are some common linens and cloth manufactured. Pop. (agricultural), 7296.

—10, (*de-la-Vera*), a vil. Estremadura, prov. and 65 m. N.E. Caceres. It has rudely-built houses, narrow but clean and paved streets; an hospital, an elementary school, townhouse, prison, and parish church. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.

—11, (*de-los-Castillejos*), a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Huelva, close to the Portuguese boundary; with a primary school, a church, and a granary; manufactures of yellow metal buttons, with which this place supplies the whole peninsula; coarse woollen cloths, leather, and wax—all which articles are largely exported. Pop. 2996.

—12, (*de-los-Infantes*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. Ciudad-Real, and 114 m. S.S.E. Madrid, in a beautiful plain in the Campo-de-Montiel. It has many handsome buildings, a large and three small squares; a commodious townhouse, a substantial and secure prison, a flesh-market, the parish church, with a remarkable fine portico; a chapel of ease, several suppressed convents, two nunneries, and numerous fountains; oil, gypsum,

and flour mills; manufactures of earthenware, brick, soap, and woollens, and distillation of brandy. The celebrated Quevedo died here in 1645. Pop. 5056.

—13, (*del-Arzipiscopo*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Jaen; with a townhouse, three primary schools, a nunnery, two suppressed convents, the parish church, and in the neighbourhood several hermitages; manufactures of common linens, oil and flour mills, and a tannery. Pop. (agricultural), 3624.

—14, (*del-Ariscal*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. from Seville; with a church, courthouse, and endowed school, manufactures of soap, several distilleries, and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1370.

—15, (*del-Campo*), a tn. Leon, prov. and about 30 m. from Zamora; with two parish churches, a celebrated hermitage, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1960.

—16, (*del-Cardete*), a tn. New Castile, prov. and 54 m. E.S.E. Toledo, on a plateau near the Giguela. It is well built; and has a parish church, courthouse, and endowed school, fulling and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1567.

—17, (*del-Fresno*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. and 34 m. S.S.W. Badajoz; with mean houses, a parish church, a suppressed convent, a townhouse with a square tower, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1606.

—18, (*del-Rio*), a tn., prov. and 15 m. from Murcia, r. bank Segura, tolerably well built; with a trade in fruit, particularly lemons and oranges. Pop. 1499.

—19, (*del-Rosario*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and about 20 m. from Malaga, on a rugged site near the Canaleja; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and mineral-springs. Pop. 1547.

—20, (*de-la-Reina*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. from Jaen, on an elevated plain above l. bank Guadalquivir; with a church which looks like a fortress, a courthouse, an endowed school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1747.

—21, (*de-la-Sierra*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. and 50 m. from Caceres, W. side of the Sierra-de-Dios-Padre; with a church, old palace, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. 1917.

—22, (*y-Geltru*), A seaport tn. Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Barcelona; with a custom-house, two parish churches, a large barracks, townhouse, prison, primary school, and two suppressed convents. Besides tillage, the inhabitants are employed in fishing, distilling brandy, and cotton-spinning. Some fruit and products of industry are exported. Above 800 small coasters enter and clear annually. Pop. 10,309.

VILLANUEVA-DE-CASTELLON, a tn. Spain. See CASTELLON-DE-JATIVA.

VILLANUEVA-DEL-GRAO, a tn. Spain. See GRAO.

VILLANOVA, several places, Sardinian States:—1. A tn., div. Coni, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Mondovì, near l. bank Ellero; with two churches, one of them handsome and modern; a magnificent sanctuary, which attracts numerous pilgrims; a superior school, and a rich charitable endowment. Pop. 3623.

—2. A tn., div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Asti. It has two parish churches, a courthouse, communal school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 3121.

—3. A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, prov. and 3 m. N. Casale; with a very ancient parish and three other churches. Pop. 2582.

—4. A tn. and com., div. Genoa, prov. and 4 m. W. Albenga, at the confluence of the Leirone and Arosica. Pop. 1148.

VILLANOVA, a vil. and com. duchy and 29 m. N.W. Parma, in an unhealthy district, l. bank Arda; with a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2905.

VILLANY, a vil. Hungary, co. Baranya, about 20 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen; with a church, a ruined castle, a marble quarry, and a trade in excellent wine, which bears its name.

VILLAR, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*de-Canas*), a tn. New Castile, prov. and 24 m. from Cuenca, near the Zancara; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woollens, dye-works, and a trade in corn. P. 1439.

—2, (*de-Cierpos*), a tn. Leon, prov. and N.W. Zamora; with a church, courthouse, endowed school, manufactures of linen, and some trade with Portugal. Pop. 1020.

—3, (*del-Arzipiscopo* or *de-Benaduf*), a vil., prov. and 24 m. N.W. Valencia; with a palace of the Archbishop of Valencia, two endowed elementary schools, a fountain in the centre of the square, a parish church, and in the vicinity a hermitage; flour-mills and oil-mills, three potteries for ordinary earthenware, and three brandy-distilleries. Pop. 2191.

—4, (*del-Rey*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. and 20 m. from Badajoz; with a townhouse, two schools, a church, flour and oil mills, limekilns, and a trade in sheep. Pop. 1668.

VILLAR-ALMESE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Susa; with a small square, containing the parish church; and a ruined castle. Pop. 1261.

VILLAR-BOBIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, l. bank Pellice. It has a ruined castle, and a R. Catholic and a Waldensian church. Pop. 2393.

VILLAR-FOCCHIARDO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. E. Susa, near r. bank Dora-Ripa; with a church, and the remains of an old castle. P. 2120.

VILLAR-PEROSA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, near Perosa. It has a small square, containing the parish church; and a handsome villa. P. 1152.

VILLAR-SAN-COSTANZO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 7 m. W.N.W. Coni; with a very ancient parish church, with a Gothic crypt. Pop. 2067.

VILLARAMIEL, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 18 m. W. Palencia. It has tolerably well-built houses, and the principal streets, as well as one of the squares, are spacious, and have paved foot-paths. It also possesses a townhouse, an elementary school, a fountain, two churches, and a hermitage; some tanneries, manufactures of serges and coarse wools, and four linseed-mills. Pop. (agricultural), 3605.

VILLARASA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Huelva; with a townhouse, parish church, and elementary school. Pop. (agricultural), 2011.

VILLARBASSA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, near Rivoli; with a handsome public square, a church, communal school, and charitable endowment. Pop. 1116.

VILLARD, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, 3 m. W. Beaufort. Pop. 1140.

VILLAREAL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 5 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares. Of its ancient fortifications scarcely a trace remains, with the exception of the citadel, which has been rebuilt. The streets are broad and straight, and there are three squares, one of which, in the centre of the town, has piazzas. Besides the large and commodious townhouse, there are an hospital, three elementary schools, a parish church, five chapels, a suppressed convent, a nunnery, and in the vicinity are two hermitages; 12 flour and nine oil mills, five brandy-distilleries, some looms for linens and sashes, &c. Pop. 8207.

VILLAREGGIA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. S.S.E. Ivrea, near l. bank Dora-Baltea; with a very ancient church. Pop. 1377.

VILLAREJO, a vil. Spain, prov. Leon, diat. Astorga, r. bank Orbigo; with a church, a primary school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1246.

VILLAREJO-DE-FUENTES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Cuenca, and 30 m. S.W. Madrid; with a townhouse, two elementary schools, several fountains, a parish church, and hermitage. Pop. (agricultural), 2641.

VILLAREJO-DE-SALVANES, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Madrid; with a good townhouse, hospital, a large granary, two elementary schools, a sanctuary, and a parish church; manufactures of soap, earthenware, cloths of the country, and esparto-ropes. Pop. 2927.

VILLARES, several places, Spain:—1, (*de-Orbigo*), A vil., prov. and about 18 m. from Leon; with a church, courthouse, primary school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax and garden-stuffs. Pop. 1075.—2, (*Los*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 5 m. S. Jaen, a filthy and unhealthy place; with a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, and a parish church; two potteries, and oil and flour mills. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. 1968.

VILLARGORDO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. from Jaen, near l. bank Guadalquivir; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school; and a trade in corn, oil, and wool. Pop. 1285.

VILLARINO-DE-LOS-AIRES, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 38 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes with l. bank Douro. It has a church, courthouse, school; manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1677.

VILLARLUENGO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Teruel; with a parish church, a nunnery, courthouse; manufactures of hempen shoes, and woollen and linen cloth; and some trade in corn. Pop. 1025.

VILLAROBLEDO, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. Albacete, and 94 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, prison, granary, hospital, two elementary schools, a chair of Latinity, a solid

and magnificent parish church, with two auxiliary churches; three nunneries, a beautiful hermitage, and a suppressed convent; manufactures of linens and woollen cloths, earthen jars, bricks, tiles for paving and roofing, and a tannery, and several flour-mills. Pop. 5255.

VILLARODONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 16 m. N.E. Tarragona, l. bank Gaya; with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a distillery. P. 1679.

VILLAROYA, two places, Spain, Aragon:—1, (*de-la-Sierra*), A tn. Aragon, prov. and 60 m. from Saragossa, l. bank Clares. It is well built; and has a church, courthouse, primary school, brick and tile works, distilleries, mills; and a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 1350.—2, (*de-los-Pinares*), A tn., prov. and 24 m. N.E. Teruel, in a mountainous district between two streams, which form the Guadaloep. It is tolerably built; and has a church, courthouse, primary school, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1278.

VILLARUBIA-DE-LOS-OJOS-DE-GUADIANA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real, picturesque situated on the skirts of lofty ranges of hills. The houses are almost all two stories high, and some of them very good, especially the palace of the Duke of Híjar. It has level, rather broad, and paved streets; a townhouse, prison, two endowed primary schools, parish church, a suppressed Capuchin convent, and several hermitages; numerous oil mills and presses, a flour-mill, and manufactures of some cloths and linens for home use. Pop. (agricultural), 5415.

VILLARUBIA-DE-SANTIAGO, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 32 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse and prison, a granary, an hospital with a chapel, a college for Castilian and Latin, two elementary schools, and a parish church. Pop. (agricultural), 1946.

VILLASABARIEGO, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 8 m. from Leon, on a height; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 1377.

VILLASANDINO [*anc. Desobrigal*], a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 21 m. W. Burgos. It has two churches, an hospital, primary school, and ancient tower; woollen and linen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1050.

VILLASARRACINO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and about 30 m. from Palencia; with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school. Pop. 1098.

VILLASECA-DE-LA-SAGRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Toledo; with a church, courthouse, hospital, endowed school, and extensive potteries. P. 1034.

VILLASTELLONE, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, not far from Caramagnola, on the Stellone. It was once walled; has a modernized castle, a church, a free school, and a rich charitable endowment. Pop. 2402.

VILLATA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. and near Vercelli; with a central square, containing two very ancient churches. Pop. 1715.

VILLATOBAS, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 42 m. S.E. Madrid; with a townhouse, hospital, two elementary schools, a church, a magnificent sanctuary; six oil-mills, two fulling-mills, and gypsum, brick, and tile kilns. P. 2238.

VILLAVEJA, a tn. Leon, prov. Salamanca, 18 m. N. Ciudad-Rodrigo; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 1290.

VILLAVELASCO, a vil. Spain, prov. and 35 m. from Leon, on the Valderaduey; with a church and a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1147.

VILLAVICIOSA, several places, Spain:—1, a hamlet of 203 inhabitants, in the prov. of Guadalajara, 50 m. N.E. Madrid, where a celebrated battle was gained in the war of succession, in 1710, by Philip V. Stanhope, the English general, was taken prisoner.—2, A vil. Asturias, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Oviedo, on the Linares; with a custom-house, but the trade is insignificant. Pop. 1341.—3, A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Cordova; with a parish church, two schools, townhouse, six flour-mills, two potteries, seven brandy-distilleries, and a few looms for linen fabrics. Pop. 1600.

VILLAVIEJA, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana; with a townhouse, two elementary schools, parish church, and hermitage; but chiefly remarkable for its mineral-waters. One spring maintains a uniform temperature of 84°, but others vary from 95° to 116° Fah. Pop. (agricultural), 1839.

VILLE-SUR-AUJON, tn. France. See CHATEAU-VILLAIN.

VILLEDIEU, or **VILLEDIEU-LES-POËLES**, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 20 m. S. St. Lô. It is said to derive its name from skillful artificers, settled here by the knights of Malta, who employed them in adorning their churches with copper vases, and similar articles. Their descendants still drive a thriving trade in all kinds of iron and copper ware. P. 3689.

VILLEDIEU, a tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Tregouze, near its confluence with the Indre, 8 m. N.W. Chateauroux; with manufactures of porcelain. Pop. 1195.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-LAURAGAIS, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Lers, 20 m. S.E. Toulouse. It is generally well built of brick; and has manufactures of sail-cloth, hosiery, woollen covers, earthenware, and leather; and a trade in corn, maize, hemp, &c. Pop. 2336.

VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUERGUE [anc. *Villofranca Francopolis*], a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, at the confluence of the Alzon with the Aveyron, 25 m. W. Rodez. It is of great antiquity; and has a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower, in a square surrounded by arcades; a communal college, an ancient Carthusian cloister and an hospital, a library of 7000 volumes; important manufactures of plain linen and pack-sheeting, leather, paper, copper and iron ware; and a trade in corn, wine, truffles, hams, and cattle. Pop. 7723.

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAÔNE, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 15 m. N. Lyons, on the Morgon. It is generally well built; and has one very long and spacious street, a parish church with a tower, a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural society; manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, bombazines, and prints, tanneries, dye-works, and cotton-mills, and an important trade. Pop. 7064.

VILLEL, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Teruel, on the Turia, regularly built in the form of an amphitheatre; with a church, a celebrated sanctuary, a primary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1081.

VILLEMUR, or **VILLEMUR-SUR-LE-TARN**, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 20 m. N. Toulouse, 1. bank Tarn, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has several foundries, and manufactures of articles in iron. Pop. 2803.

VILLENA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Alicante, 1. bank Vinalopé. Its ancient fortifications have almost entirely disappeared, with the exception of the ruinous castle, which is still a grand object. The streets are in general narrow, irregular, and unpaved. There are five squares, a spacious townhouse with prison and granary attached, various elementary schools, an hospital, two parish churches, a nunnery, and a suppressed convent; five flour mills, two brandy-distilleries, and 12 oil-mills, and manufactures of woollen counterpanes and ordinary linens. Lord Galway was besieging this place when he was inveigled into fighting the rash battle of Almansa. Pop. (agricultural), 8224.

VILLENAUXE [anc. *Villa Noxa*], a tn. France, dep. Aube, 10 m. N.E. Nogent. It possesses an excellent promenade, formed out of its ancient ramparts; is well built, and has a large and handsome church, with an elegant spire; and a trade in wine and vinegar. Pop. 2553.

VILLENEUVE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. N.W. Rodez; with a trade in wine and cattle. P. 3251.

VILLENEUVE [German, *Neustadt*; anc. *Pemniculus*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, near E. end, Lake of Geneva. It has an old ruinous wall, and a small harbour; and is dull, ill built, ill paved, and unhealthy. Pop. 1036.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BÉGO, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas, in a rich vine-district. The chief employment is rearing silk-worms. Pop. 2172.

VILLENEUVE-LE-ROI or **SUR-YONNE**, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, r. bank Yonne, 30 m. N. Auxerre. It consists chiefly of a straight and spacious street, terminated at each extremity by a handsome gate, and continued round the town by handsome alleys; and has a richly decorated parish church, coarse woollen and leather manufactures, and a trade in wine, brandy, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 3872.

VILLENEUVE-LES-AVIGNON, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 24 m. N.N.E. Nîmes, r. bank Rhone, opposite to Avignon. It has an ancient abbey, an old Carthusian monastery, situated on a rock, and surrounded by walls flanked with towers; a church, a public library; manufactures of silk stuffs, linen, cordage, and saltpetre, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3188.

VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, or **VILLENEUVE-D'AGEN** [anc. *Villa Nova*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on both sides

of the Lot, here crossed by a bold bridge. Part of its old fortifications still remains, and it is well and regularly built, in spacious streets converging to a central square lined by arcades. It has courts of first resort and commerce, a communal college, and the extensive buildings of an old abbey, used as a house of correction for 11 depts., and capable of receiving 1200 convicts; manufactures of linen, leather, copper ware, and tiles; and a trade in flour, prunes, wine, &c. Pop. 4769.

VILLERS, numerous small places, Belgium. The only one deserving of notice is a vil. and com., prov. Brabant, 21 m. S.S.E. Brussels; with the magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1147.

VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 10 m. E.S.E. Amiens; with manufactures of woollen hosiery, and flannel, and a worsted-mill. Pop. 3125.

VILLERS-COTTERETS [anc. *Villeria*], a tn. France, dep. Aisne, in the middle of the forest of Retz, 30 m. S.S.W. Laon; with a poorhouse; manufactures of polished steel, hosiery, shawls, bone-combs, turnery, and children's toys; and a considerable trade in corn and wood. Pop. 2658.

VILLERS-GUILAIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.W. Cambrai; with a large subterranean cavern, used in early times as a place of refuge. Pop. 2051.

VILLERS-OUTREAU, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2701.

VILLETTE (La), a tn. France, dep. Seine, and close to the N. walls of Paris, of which it is a suburb. It has much-frequented *guinguettes*; manufactures of soap, vinegar, and earthenware, sugar-refineries, and extensive cellars and warehouses for wine, brandy, oil, wool, slates, &c. Pop. 12,180.

VILLEURBANNE, a vil. France, dep. Isère, 18 m. N. Vienne; with a silk-mill. Pop. 1554.

VILLEVEYRAC, a vil. France, dep. Herault, 17 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 2137.

VILLIMPENTA, or **VILIMPINTA**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 6 m. E. Mantua. In 1796, after a severe contest, a body of French were here almost cut to pieces by the Austrians. Pop. 1400.

VILLINGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, among bleak hills, on the Brigach, 42 m. N.W. Constance. It has walls with four gates, a square, a beautiful minster, formerly belonging to a monastery; four other churches, a nunnery, superior burgher-school, a museum, a bathing-establishment; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, clocks, and chemical products, and numerous mills. Villingen is very ancient, and was once an imperial free-town. Pop. 3870.

VILLMAR, a vil. Nassau, 3 m. S.E. Runkel, 1. bank Lahn; with a marble-quarry, and extensive marble works. Pop. 1646.

VILLMERGEN [formerly *VILLMARINGEN*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 9 m. E.S.E. Aarau; with a large and handsome church. Pop. 1372.

VILLOQUILAMBRE, a vil. Spain, prov. and 4 m. from Leon; with a parish church, a primary school, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1201.

VILLOSLADA-DE-CAMEROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and about 30 m. from Logroño; with a church, court-house, and primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1395.

VILMANSTRAND, or **WILMANSTRAND**, a tn. Russia, Finland, on a tongue of land in the S. of Lake Saima, 102 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. It is walled on the land-side, and defended towards the sea by palisades; and has two churches, a school, hospital, arsenal, and some trade. In 1741 a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and Russians. Pop., exclusive of garrison, only 400.

VILNA, or **WILNA**, a gov. Russia, forming part of anc. Lithuania, and bounded N. by Courland, E. Minsk, S. Grodno, and W. Poland, Prussia, and the Baltic; greatest length, 270 m.; central breadth, about 110 m.; area, 12,325 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, the hills nowhere exceeding 300 ft., and has as yet been only partially cleared of its primeval forests. Much of it is occupied by moors and morasses, and the soil is generally sandy. The drainage belongs wholly to the basin of the Baltic, which receives it chiefly by the Niemen or Memel, and tributaries Vilja and Dubitzia. The climate is characterized by short but severe winters, wet springs and harvests, and warm misty summers. In good years the grain raised leaves a surplus for export. Good

crops of hemp and flax are grown. Fruit is scarce, and of bad quality; and hops are seen only in gardens. The forests, though extensive, do not furnish much good timber. The principal mineral is iron-ore. Some amber is found on the coast. Both manufactures and trade are very limited. P. 898,000.

VILNA, or **WILNA**, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on several hills above the Vilja, at the confluence of the Vileika, 415 m. S.W. St. Petersburg. It consists of a walled town and two large suburbs, generally with old wooden houses huddled together in dark and narrow streets. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral and several other churches, particularly a marble chapel, originally belonging to a now ruinous castle; a Mahometan mosque for the use of the Tartar inhabitants, a synagogue, lyceum, theological seminary, medical academy, observatory, townhouse, finely situated on a



VILNA, FROM THE GREEN TÊTE DU PONT
From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

height; a library, museum of natural history, with botanical garden; several monasteries, hospitals, and charitable endowments. The manufactures are insignificant; but the trade, chiefly in agricultural produce sent to Riga, Memel, Königsberg, and Libau, is considerable. Vilna was founded in the beginning of the 14th century, and became the capital of Lithuania. Many of the nobility still continue to reside in it. Its university was suppressed in 1832. Pop. (1849), 52,226.

VILS, two rivers, Bavaria:—1, An affluent of the Nab, which it joins, 11 m. N.W. Regensburg, after a S.S.E. course of about 45 m.—2, An affluent of the Danube, which it joins at Vilshofen, 55 m. E.S.E. Regensburg, after an E.N.E. course of about 79 m.

VILSBIBURG, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 11 m. S.E. Landshut. It has walls with two gates; two churches, a townhouse, infirmary, saltpetre-works, a wax-refinery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1246.

VILSECK, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 11 m. N.N.W. Amberg; with four churches, a castle, and hospital. Pop. 1218.

VILSHOFEN, a tn. Lower Bavaria, at the confluence of the Vils with the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 13 m. W.N.W. Passau. It has walls with three gates; many well-built houses, two churches, a townhouse, and infirmary, and a trade in corn and linen. Pop. 2150.

VILTERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 28 m. S.S.E. St. Gall; with a church, and some trade in wine. P. 1699.

VILVESTRE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 54 m. W.S.W. Salamanca; with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in wine, oil, and delicious fruit. Pop. 1272.

VILVORDE [Flemish, *Vilvoorden*; anc. *Filfurdum*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. Brussels, on the railway to Malines, and on the Senne. It has a handsome and interesting Gothic church, with fine wood-carvings; a vast central prison, capable of receiving 2000 prisoners, who work at all kinds of trades; several boarding and primary schools, an almshouse, a musical society, manufactures of hair-cloth, printed calicoes, acids, tobacco, vermicelli, and glue; also breweries, tanneries, bleachfields, and oil and corn mills. Pop. 4809.

VOL. II.

VIMEIRA, a vil. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near Leiria, in a valley watered by the Maceira, and rendered memorable by the victory gained by the English and Portuguese under Wellington, over the French under Junot. P. 480.

VIMERCATE, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Milan, r. bank Molgora. It has a beautiful parish church, a gymnasium, and several other schools, an hospital, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 3468.

VIMIEIRO, two places, Portugal; the one, prov. Minho, about 3 m. from Braga, pop. 1570; and the other, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. W.N.W. Estremoz, pop. 1260.

VIMINES, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy Proper, 3 m. S.W. Chambery; with quarries of marble and gypsum. Pop. 1358.

VIMIOSO, a tn. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 15 m. S.E. Braganza, near the Spanish frontier. P. 1000.

VIMMERBY, a tn. Sweden, län and 73 m. N.N.W. Kalmar, near the Stang or Stör. It stands among romantic scenery, but is old and unimportant. In its vicinity are the baths of Sodra-Bi. Pop. 1343.

VIMODRONE, or **VICO-MODRONE**, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 6 m. from Milan, on the canal of Martesana; with fine villas belonging to the inhabitants of Milan, an ancient parish church, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1160.

VIMOUTIERS [anc. *Album Monasterium*], a tn. France, dep. Orne, in a well-wooded but marshy valley on the Vie, 36 m. N. Alençon; with a court of commerce, important manufactures of a kind of white linens called *cretonnes*, bleachfields, tanneries, and a trade in linen. Pop. 2496.

VINADIO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. W.S.W. Coni, l. bank Stura; with two churches, an elementary school, thermal-springs, and mines of argentiferous lead. Pop. 3114.

VINALMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Liège, on the Meuse; with brick-works, breweries, numerous limekilns, quarries of black marble, and mines of iron and coal. Pop. 1144.

VINARÓZ, a seaport, Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 22 m. S. Tortosa, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is surrounded with a good wall, a fosse, and seven forts; has generally lofty houses, provided with fine balconies; and some good streets and squares, a spacious townhouse, custom-house, theatre, shambles, hospital, handsome parish church, several chapels, an *alameda*, and various schools. The bulk of the population is engaged in navigation, fishing, and ship-building; but there are also oil-mills, brandy-distilleries, and cooperages. About 600 coasters, and 25 foreign vessels, enter and clear annually. Imports, grain, dried cod, sardines, staves, &c.; exports, wine, brandy, timber, &c. Pop. 9341.

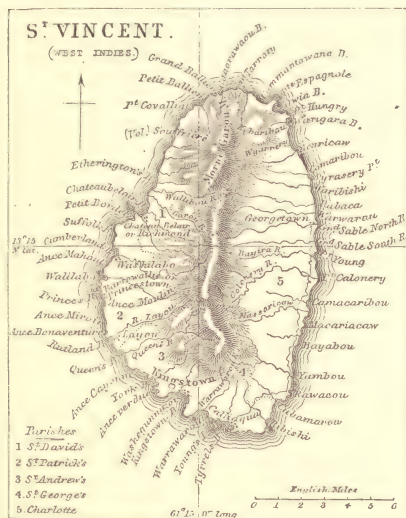
VINÇA, a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 m. E.N.E. Prades. It is walled; has numerous fine fountains, a communal college, manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, fruit, flax, hemp, and cattle. Pop. 1960.

VINCENNES [anc. *Vicena*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, about 2 m. E. Paris, close to the Bois-de-Vincennes. Its large old castle, which is surrounded by lofty walls and deep ditches, was once the frequent residence of the French kings, and has long been used as a state-prison. More recently it has been converted into an arsenal, where all the munitions of war have been crowded together, and a strong garrison is constantly kept. The Duc-d'Enghien, only son of the Prince of Condé, was barbarously shot in one of the fosses of this castle. The town is well and regularly built. Pop. 3408.

VINCENNES, a tn. U. States, Indiana, on the Wabash, and on the Evansville and Illinois, and the Ohio and Mississippi railways, 100 m. S.W. Indianapolis. It is regularly built; and has several churches, including a spacious R. Catholic cathedral; an ecclesiastical seminary, female academy, and two orphan asylums, a handsome townhouse, a good market-house, and some manufactures. Pop. 2070.

VINCENT (Str.), a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Aosta, 2 m. E. Chatillon, above the Dora, here crossed by a remarkable Roman bridge. It has well-built houses, fine walks, a parish church, and several free schools. Pop. 1951.

VINCENT (Str.).—1, One of the British W. India Islands, 100 m. W. Barbados; lat. (Kingstown) $13^{\circ} 13' N.$; lon. $61^{\circ} 15' W.$ (r.); 17 m. long, and about 10 m. broad; area, 132 sq. m. A ridge of high volcanic hills, bold and abrupt, but well wooded, stretches through the island N. to S., and sends off subordinate masses, which extend to the sea, and are intersected by beautiful and fertile valleys. In the N.W., where the mountains are highest, is a volcano called the Souffriere, in which a tremendous eruption occurred in 1812. Its height is 3000 ft. above sea-level, and its crater 3 m. in circuit, and 500 ft. deep. On the N.E., where the surface is more level, there is an extensive slope of upwards of 6000 acres of remarkable fertility.



The soil in the valleys is usually a rich tenacious, and occasionally a fine black loam. On the higher regions it is more sandy, and less productive. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an average annual fall of rain of nearly 80 inches, but is not unhealthy. The principal produce is sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, and cotton. The exports in 1851 were £218,521, of which £199,899 were to the U. Kingdom; the imports, £198,679, of which £114,796 were from the U. Kingdom, and £29,815 from the U. States. The government is vested in a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 19 members. The capital, Kingstown, is near the S.W. extremity of the island. Pop. (1851), 30,128.—2, [Portuguese, *São Vicente*], One of the Cape Verd Islands, about 10 m. S.E. St. Antonio; lat. (Porto-Grande) $16^{\circ} 54' 42'' N.$; lon. $25^{\circ} 1' 15'' W.$ (r.); length, E. to W., 16 m.; breadth, 10 m. It is of volcanic origin, lofty and rugged, like the rest of the group, but surpasses them all in the excellence of its harbour, Porto-Grande, which is a free-port, and has become important as a coaling-station for ocean-steamers. Pop. 1600.—3, [Portuguese, *Cabo-de-São Vicente*; anc. *Promontorium Sacrum*], The most W. point of Portugal and Europe; lat. $37^{\circ} 2' 54'' N.$; lon. $9^{\circ} W.$ (r.); forms a rocky peninsula, with peaks 300 ft. above the sea; and is famous for the naval victory gained in 1797 over the Spaniards by the British, under Admiral Jarvis, who was rewarded with the title of Earl St. Vincent.—4, A cape on the W. shore of Madagascar, forming the S. entrance of a bay at the mouth of a river of same name in Mozambique Channel; lat. $21^{\circ} 54' 16'' S.$; lon. $43^{\circ} 20' 30'' E.$ (r.).—5, A gulf, S. Australia, entered by Investigator Strait on the N., and Backstairs Passage on the E. of Kangaroo Island, and separated on the W. from Spencer Gulf by Yorke Peninsula. It is about 110 m. long, and about 40 m. wide; and on its E. shore lies Port-Adelaide, on a bay at the mouth of the Torrens.—6, (Port.). See NEW CALEDONIA.

VINCHIATURO, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 5 m. S.W. Campobasso; with two churches and a convent. Pop. 3060.

VINCIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti. It is an ancient place; with a church, a communal school, and an old castle. Pop. 1078.

VINCI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, comp. Florence, on a hill, 3 m. from Cerreto-Guidi; with a parish church, a castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 5799.

VINCAZA, a tn. Austria. See ALVINCZ.

VINDAU, or **WINDAU**, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Courland, 100 m. W.N.W. Mitau, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Vindau. It has irregular, unpaved streets, ill-built houses, an old castle, a church, a school, and a small harbour; with some trade in corn, hemp, flax, linseed, and hemp-seed. Pop. (1852), 3406.—The river rises in the N.W. of gov. Vilna; flows N.N.W. into Courland, passing Goldingen, and after a course of about 170 m., falls into the Baltic at Vindau. Its chief affluent is the Iba. A canal connects it with the Niemen.

VINDHYA, a mountain-range, Hindoostan, extending E. to W. across the peninsula of India, from the basin of the Ganges to Gujerat. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda, unites the N. extremities of the E. and W. Ghauts, and extends from lat. 22° to $25^{\circ} N.$ It is of granitic formation, overlain by sandstone. All S. of this range was called the Deccan, under the Moguls, while all N. of it was named Hindoostan.

VINDICARI [anc. *Macchara*], a seaport tn. Sicily, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Syracuse. It has a small harbour, defended by a tower which mounts four guns.

VINGORLA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 215 m. S. Bombay; lat. $15^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $69^{\circ} 35' E.$; at the mouth of a small river of its name, about 2 m. off which are the Vingorla Rocks, rising 20 ft. above high-water. It has a good bazaar, and its bay is well sheltered, except to the S. It was ceded to the E. India Company in 1812. Pop. about 5000.

VINKEVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Utrecht; with two churches and a townhouse. Inhabitants occupied in turf-cutting and dairy-farming. Pop. 903.

VINKOWCZE, or **VINKOWITZ**, a market tn. Austria, Military Slavonia, 21 m. S.S.E. Eszek; with two churches, a gymnasium, a high school, and a girl's school. Pop. 3350.

VINNA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Ungvár, on a stream of same name, 3 m. from Nagy-Mihály; with a R. Catholic church, an ancient and a modern castle; several mills, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 1061.

VINNINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. Pirmasens; with a R. Catholic church, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1076.

VINNITZA, or **WINNITZA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, r. bank Bug, 96 m. N.E. Kamenetz. It has ramparts and ditches, a strong castle, a R. Catholic and several Greek churches, a gymnasium, a monastery, and school; and has some general trade. Pop. (1842), 9212.

VINOVO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, near Carignano; with a church, and a large castle. P. 3007.

VINTIMIGLIA, tn. Sardinian States. See VENTIMIGLIA.

VINZAGLIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Verelli; with a handsome modern church. P. 1123.

VIOLA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Coni, prov. and about 10 m. S.E. Mondovì, on both sides of the Monza or Mongio; with two parish churches, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1365.

VIONE, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 68 m. N.E. Bergamo; with two churches, a school, a charitable endowment, and a trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 1163.

VIRE, a river, France, rises on the S.W. frontiers of dep. Calvados; flows N.N.W. past St. Lô, and falls into the English Channel, after a course of about 70 m., of which above 20 m. are navigable with the tide.

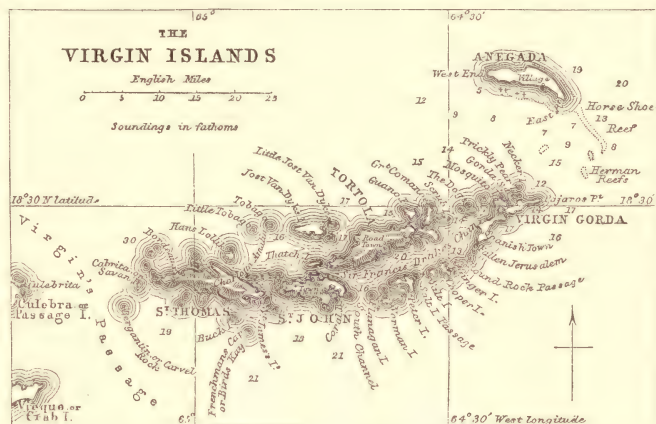
VIRE [anc. *Castrum Vere*], a tn. France, dep. Calvados, r. bank Vire, 23 m. S.E. St. Lô. It has steep and narrow streets, many houses interesting from their antiquity, remains of a Norman castle, with a planted space around furnishing an excellent promenade; a fine Gothic church, a clock-tower, communal college, public library, general and founding hospital; manufactures of fine linen and army-clothing, numerous worsted and paper mills; and a trade in corn, wine, brandy, ironware, iron, woollen cloth, linen, and paper. Pop. 7315.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a group of about 100 small islands in the W. Indies; between lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$ and $18^{\circ} 50' N.$; and

lon. $64^{\circ} 10'$ and $65^{\circ} 40'$ W.; occupying a space of about 100 m. long, by 20 m. wide. Not above a fourth are inhabited and cultivated. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and salt, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, pimento, and indigo. Vegetables and fruits are abundant. The climate is subject to much fluctuation, and slight shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt. The islands are exposed to a heavy swell, and the obstacles opposed to the tidal wave between them produce some extraordinary phenomena; the waves sometimes breaking against the shore with great violence, without there being any indication of a previous gale. The Virgin Islands

of the state are the peaks of Otter in the Blue Ridge, 4260 ft. high; but the most remarkable object is the natural bridge over Cedar Creek, near the centre of the state; it consists of a huge rock spanning the river by an arch 90 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 200 ft. above the water, and supported by light airy abutments gracefully curved. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, the Big Sandy, and the Great and Little Kanawha. Thermal-springs occur in many parts. The climate differs much in different localities, and the thermometer has a range from 6° below zero to 98° . Among vegetable products the great staple is tobacco; cotton and flax

are also raised in large quantities. The principal grain-crops are Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Sheep, yielding excellent wool, are very numerous, but by far the most important live stock are swine, of which, particularly in the W. districts, the annual slaughter is immense. Considerable attention is also paid to the dairy, and both butter and cheese are largely exported. Minerals have recently been worked to a considerable extent. W. of the Alleghanies, anthracite, bituminous and parrot coal are found over extensive tracts, in connection with iron-ores of the finest quality. Some gold is found at the base of the Blue Ridge, and lead, plumbago, &c., in



are shared by Great Britain, which has about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin-Gorda, Jost-van-Dykes, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch islands, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Cooper's, Salt, St. Peter's, and several smaller islands; Denmark, which has St. Thomas, Santa-Cruz, and St. John, with a considerable number of islets; and Spain, which has Culebra, and several islets. Bique, Vieque, or Crab Island, forms a sort of joint possession of the three powers. (See BIEQUE.) The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494.

VIRGINAL-SAMME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Samme, near the frontiers of Hainaut, 16 m. S. Brussels. It has manufactures of cotton, lace, and paper, and a brewery, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 1266.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. $36^{\circ} 33'$ to $40^{\circ} 43'$ N.; lon. $75^{\circ} 25'$ to $83^{\circ} 40'$ W.; and bounded, N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, E. Maryland and Delaware Bay, S. North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. Kentucky and Ohio; greatest length, E. to W., 408 m.; breadth, 212 m.; area, 64,000 sq. m. The surface consists of four parts, distinctly marked by characteristic features. The first, commencing in the E. on the sea-coast, and extending W. to the head of tide-water at Fredericksburg, consists of a low alluvial flat, covered with luxuriant vegetation on the river-margins, but in some places sandy, and in others marshy. The second division extends from the former to the Blue Ridge, which stretches across the state from S.S.W. to N.N.E., and presents much wild and romantic scenery. It contains several fertile tracts, but is often stony, with a sub-soil of tenacious clay; and has much thin sandy land. The third division occupies the long but comparatively narrow valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and the North and Alleghany Mountains, and is continued with little interruption from the frontiers of Maryland in the N. to those of Tennessee and N. Carolina in the S. The soil rests on a bed of limestone, which is often seen penetrating the surface, and occasionally starts up into sharp, steep, and isolated heights. The bed of the valley is fertile, but the sides are often bare and bleak. The fourth division, extending from the Alleghanies to the Ohio, is wild, broken, and generally barren, but has mines of lead, iron, coal, and salt. The culminating points

of the state are the peaks of Kanawha are the most extensive in the Union. Next to iron, which, including machinery, hardware, cutlery, firearms, &c., is the most important manufacture, are cotton and woollen goods. In 1850 the exports, consisting chiefly of tobacco and flour, and to a more limited extent of firewood, rosin, turpentine, &c., amounted in value to £680,000; the foreign imports to only £85,300. It is supposed that the coasting is thrice the amount of the foreign trade. In 1850 the length of railroads completed was 365 m., and that of canals and navigation improvements above 200 m. The prevailing religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians. For higher education, the principal institutions are the university at Charlottesville, Randolph college at Boydston, Bethany college at Bethany, and the military institute at Lexington; in 1849 the sum of £14,000 was expended in the education of 30,387 poor children. The government, as fixed by the constitution of 1851, consists of a general assembly, composed of a senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a house of delegates elected for two years, all by universal suffrage. Richmond is the capital. The first European settlement in the original U. States was made in 1607, at Jamestown in this state, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who gave it this name in honour of Queen Elizabeth. Among the distinguished natives are Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and Chief-justice Marshall. Pop. (1850), 1,421,661; of whom 53,829 are free coloured, and 472,528 slaves.

VIRGINS, a cape, S.E. extremity of S. America, 160 ft. high, forming the N. entrance of the Strait of Magalhaens, and the S.E. point of a range of steep white cliffs about 200 ft. high, which stretches N. to within 8 m. of Cape Fairweather, with only one or two breaks where a boat can land.

VIRGINSTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 1274 ac. Pop. 173.

VIRLE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo. It is entered by a castellated gate; and has a church, two oratories, two castles, an elementary school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1747.

VIRLE, or **WIRLE**, a market to. Austria, Croatia, generalship Warasdin, about 10 m. from Koprinitz, and near the Drave. It is the headquarters of a frontier-regiment. P. 3694.

VIRLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 632 ac. Pop. 88.

VIRTON [anc. *Vertunum*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, near the French frontier, 13 m. S.W. Arlon; with a church, a chapel, a college with a normal school annexed, a school of design, musical society; breweries, dye-works, bark, oil, and flour mills, and a trade in wood and iron. Pop. 1784.

VITZERV, or **WÜNZSEE**, a lake, Russia, in N. of gov. Livonia; greatest length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth, 9 m. It is properly an expansion of the Embach, which enters it on the S., and issues from it in the N.E. to discharge its waters into the Peipus. It also discharges itself partly by the Fellin, which falls into the Gulf of Riga.

VIZY, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Genevese, 3 m. S.W. St. Julien; with a ruined castle, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1844.

VISAN, a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. N.E. Orange. Pop. 1139.

VISCHE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Ivrea, r. bank Dora-Baltea; with an old castle, and a parish church. Pop. 2154.

VISCIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. and E. Nola; with four churches, two convents, and marble-quarry. P. 1367.

VISÉ, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Liège, on the Meuse. It has a townhall, three churches, one of them founded in 799, by Charlemagne's daughter Bertha; a chapel, a college, and several schools; manufactures of woollens and hosiery, brick and tile works, breweries, a beet-root sugar factory, a worsted and flour mill, a building-yard, limekilns, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2097.

VISEU, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, on a small affluent of the Dão, 44 m. S.E. Oporto, 1300 ft. above sea-level. It is well built; and has an ancient cathedral on a commanding height, a seminary with a staircase of a curious construction, two hospitals and a college, some fine promenades, and a number of interesting antiquities. Pop. 6800.

VISHERA, a river, Russia. See **VICHERA**.

VISINGÖ, an isl. Sweden, in the S. of Lake Wetter. It is a narrow strip little more than 1 m. wide, stretching about 6 m. N. to S.; well wooded; with an ancient church and the remains of two old castles of great historical interest.

VISIUGAN, a river, Siberia, rises in the E. of gov. Tobolsk; lat. 58° 30' N.; flows E.N.E., and after a course of about 170 m., joins l. bank Obi about 30 m. below Narim.

VISK, or **VOSKOVA**, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, near the Theiss, 18 m. from Szeged; with two churches, mineral-springs, manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn, cattle, flax, and linseed-oil. Pop. 2036.

VISNYO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, about 32 m. from Miskolcz; with a Protestant church, glass-works, slate-quarries, and several saw and flour mills. P. 1288.

VISNYOVE, a vil. Hungary, co. Trencsin, about 4 m. from Sillein; with a R. Catholic church, limestone-quarries, and gold and silver mines. Pop. 1113.

VISO, one of the principal summits of the Alps, on the frontiers of France and the Sardinian States. Its height is 13,599 ft., and it is the source of the Po.

VISO, several places, Spain:—1, (*del Alcor*), A tn. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. E. Seville; with regular and well-paved streets, a townhouse, several schools, a church, and suppressed convent. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.—2, (*del Marques*), A vil. New Castile, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real; with a townhouse, granary, two elementary schools, a handsome palace, belonging to the Marquis of Santa-Cruz, built of exquisite white marble from quarries in the vicinity; and a church; manufactures of cloths, linens, and serges, oil and flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2410.—3, (*El*), A vil. Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N. Cordova; with a townhouse, two schools, and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 2704.

VISO, two vils. Hungary, co. Marmaros:—1, (*Alao*, or *Dolne-Visoa*), In a plain on a stream of same name, 34 m. from Szeged; with a church and a synagogue. Pop. 1575.—2, (*Felso*, or *Visnya-Visoa*), At the confluence of the Wask with the Viso, 38 m. from Szeged; with a church, a synagogue, and mineral-springs. Extensive forests in the vicinity give employment to most of the inhabitants. Pop. 1830.

VISOKA, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, 17 m. N.W. Bosna-Seral. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 2000.

VISONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and near Acqui; with a handsome square, a parish church, and an oratory. Pop. 1360.

VISP [French, *Viege*; Latin, *Vespia*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Valais, on a torrent of same name, near l. bank Rhone, 26 m. E.N.E. Sion; with two churches, one of them with a fine steeple; and some transit trade. Pop. 558.

VISSEGRAD, or **PLETENBURG** [Latin, *Arx Alta*], a market tn. Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.N.W. Pesth, r. bank Danube. It is chiefly deserving of notice for its ruined castle, which figures in Hungarian history, and was occupied by King Matthias Corvinus.

VISTABELLA-DEL-MAESTRAZZO, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana; with a church, a ruinous castle, courthouse, primary school; manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1239.

VISTORIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and about 10 m. W.N.W. Ivrea, on the Chiusella; with a handsome church. Pop. 1651.

VISTRITZA, a river, European Turkey, which unites with the Vardar immediately before the latter falls into the Gulf of Salonica. Its course, first N. and then S.E., is about 80 m.

VISTULA [German, *Weichsel*], a river, Europe, rises in Mount Barania or Schafberg, a branch of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Austrian Silesia and Galicia, and a little N. of the frontiers of Hungary, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea. It flows first N. to the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, then E.N.E. past Cracow and Sandomir, forming the boundary between Galicia and Russian Poland, enters the latter and proceeds circuitously N.N.W. to Warsaw. About 15 m. below Warsaw it begins to flow W.N.W., and continues in that direction till it quits Russian Poland, enters Prussia, and there reaches the town of Thorn. About 20 m. below Thorn it changes its direction to N.N.E., passes the towns of Culm and Marienverder, and 10 m. below the latter, throws off an arm which takes the name of Nogat, and flowing N.E. enters the Frische-Haff by a great number of mouths. The main stream proceeds N., and again divides into two branches, the one of which goes E. to the Frische-Haff, while the other flows W.N.W. to Danzig, and about 3 m. below at Weichselmünde, falls into the Gulf of Danzig. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Sola, Skawa, Raba, Dunajec, Wisloka, Lonka, San, Wiprz, Wilga, Zwitter, Bug, Skrua, Drewenz, and Ossa; and on the left, the Brinoica, Nida, Skodnia, Wrona, Kamienna, Ilza, Radomia, Pilica, Buzra, Braa, Schwarzwasser, Ferse, and Radenau. Its total course, including windings, is about 680 m. It becomes navigable at Cracow, and is of the greatest commercial importance to the countries through which it passes. By a canal connecting the Braa and the Netze, it communicates with the Oder. At first it descends from the mountains with such rapidity between narrow rocky banks, that the height of its channel, which was 2000 ft. at its source, is no more than 750 ft. when it reaches the frontiers of Prussian Silesia. On quitting Russian Poland, at the junction of the Drewenz, a little above Thorn, the height of its channel above the sea is only 93 ft. Accordingly from this point to its mouth, it becomes extremely sluggish, winding slowly along through wide and marshy plains. The area of its basin is estimated at 59,624 geo. sq. m.

VITA, a tn. Sicily, in a hilly district, near the source of the Birgi, S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2800.

VITAGLIANO (Str.), a vil. Naples, prov. Lavoro, W. Nola; with two churches. Pop. 1554.

VITCHEGDA, or **VYTCHEGDA**, a river, Russia, rises in the N.E. of gov. Vologda; flows first S., then very circuitously W. past the towns of Ust-Siolsk and Narensk, and a little below Solwytechgodsk unites with the Suchona in forming the N. Dvina, after a course of nearly 450 m.

VITEPSK, **VITEBSK**, or **WITEBSK**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Pskov, N.W. Livonia, W. Courland, S. Minsk and Mohilev, and E. Smolensk; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 220 m.; central breadth, 100 m.; area, 13,002 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and much occupied by woods and morasses. The whole drainage is carried to the Baltic, partly in the N. by the Lovat and other small streams, but chiefly by the S. Dvina. The climate is temperate, but is somewhat moist. The soil, generally thin and light, suits rice much better than any other grain. The extensive pastures rear great numbers of young horses and cattle. Fruit, particularly apples and plums, pears and cherries, are abundant. The lakes abound with fish, particularly a kind of spar-

lings, which are taken in large quantities, dried, and exported, often after being ground into meal. The only mineral of value is iron. Manufactures have made little progress, but distilleries on a small scale are very numerous; and the trade, greatly facilitated by the Dvina, is considerable. The principal articles are hemp, fish, timber, linseed, flax, wool, hides, honey, and wax. Pop. 805,000.

VITEPSK, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the S. Dvina, which is here navigable, and receives the Viteba, 335 m. S. St. Petersburg. It has old walls flanked with towers, very irregularly built wooden houses, in narrow dirty streets; and has three R. Catholic and 11 Greek churches, three synagogues, eight monasteries, a gymnasium, infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous tanneries, and a considerable trade. Pop. (1851), 29,822.

VITERBO, a tn. Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, at the foot of Mount Cimino, 39 m. N.N.W. Rome; has walls flanked with towers, houses generally well built, narrow and dirty, though well-paved streets, numerous elegant fountains, and a principal square, surrounded by porticoes. The chief edifices are a Gothic cathedral, on the supposed site of a temple of Hercules, containing the tombs of four popes, and numerous fine paintings, and known to English history as the place where Prince Henry, nephew of Henry III. of England, was barbarously assassinated by Guy of Montfort; an ancient and greatly dilapidated episcopal palace, a Gothic church, with a 'Descent from the Cross' by Sebastian-del-Piombo; several other churches, all more or less enriched with paintings; the Palazzo-Publico, the Palazzo-San-Martino, and outside the gate, the Dominican convent. The trade is chiefly in sulphur and iron. Viterbo is supposed to occupy the site of the Fanum Voltumna, where the Etruscan cities held their assemblies, and figures much in Italian history during the middle ages. Pop. 13,849.—THE DELEGATION is bounded, N. by deleg. Perugia, W. the Tyrrhenian Sea and Tuscan, S. deleg. Civita-Vecchia and comarca of Rome, and E. delegs. Rieti and Spoleto; greatest length, N. to S., 60 m.; greatest breadth, 57 m.; area, 818 geo. sq. m. The surface in the N. is mountainous; towards the centre is finely diversified by hill and dale; and in the S., particularly towards the sea, spreads out into extensive plains. The Tiber forms the greater part of its E. boundary. The higher districts are covered with forests or green pastures; the lower are generally fertile but indifferently cultivated. The only mineral product of consequence is alum, which is largely exported. Pop. 120,676.

VITH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Our; with manufactures of glue and leather, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 868.

VITI-LEVU, the largest of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (Rewa harbour) 18° 10' 50" S.; lon. 178° 30' 40" W.; about 80 m. long, by 55 m. broad. Its S.E. part, which has been explored, is low, but little is known of the interior. The Wailevu or Peale, which has been traced about 36 m., to where the mountain-district commences, is said to have its source in a large lake. The country through which it flows is well cultivated. About 3 m. from its mouth is an excellent and secure anchorage, known as the harbour of Rewa, and 6 m. farther up, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bank, is the town of Rewa, consisting of houses built with posts about 7 ft. high, and with lofty pitched roofs, thatched, and having an ornamented pole across the summit. Like all the other large islands of the group, Viti-Levu is basaltic. Pop. estimated by Gaimard at 20,000.

VITIGUDINO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 37 m. W. Salamanca; with a church, a court-house, a school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1043.

VITIM, a river, Siberia, rises among the mountains which skirt the E. shores of Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk; flows first N.E. to lat. 55° N., then very circuitously N.W., and joins r. bank Lena at Vitimsk, after a course of about 700 m. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Karengha, Kazatchia, Iana, and Bartchika; and on the left, the Tzipa, Nerpa, the Verkei-Mana, and the Nij-nei Mana.

VITIMSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 575 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Vitim with the Lena. It has

a church; and in the vicinity, brine-springs, and beds of excellent gypsum. Pop. about 600.

VITO (ST.), several places, Italy:—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 6 m. N.E. Lanciano, on a hill, about 1 m. from the Adriatic; with four churches and an almshouse. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., 15 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2000.—3, A tn. Sicily, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Trapani, near the cape of its name; with a church, which is much resorted to by pilgrims; an anchorage for small vessels, and a fishery.—4, A tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, cap. dist., on the Lemene, 22 m. S.W. Udine; with a handsome church, and manufactures of linen and hats. Pop. 4000.—5, (*degli-Schiavi*), A tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, 14 m. W.N.W. Brindisi; with seven churches, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 3600.

VITOLANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, N.W. Avellino; with manufactures of woollen goods and leather, and a quarry of variegated marble. Pop. 5500.

VITORCHIANO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1050.

VITORIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, cap. prov. Alava, agreeably situated on a gentle height overlooking an extensive plain, 60 m. N.W. Burgos. It consists of three portions, a very old, an old, and a new. The first and most elevated is surrounded by dilapidated walls, bulwarks, and towers, and more covered with courts and gardens than with houses. The second consists of six streets, immediately below the first, and partly encircling it; also surrounded by walls, which, joining the former, make one complete inclosure. The first two parts are poorly built, but the third, or new town, is well built, in spacious streets and squares, one of which is lined with arcades, forming a favourite promenade. The principal buildings and establishments are four parish churches, one of them a large and ancient structure, in bastard Gothic, and another adorned with a fine altar-piece by Velasquez; three suppressed convents, one of them converted into barracks; an existing and two suppressed nunneries, a handsome modern palace of deputies, a courthouse, ecclesiastical seminary, school of design, lyceum, and several other schools, an academy of music, almshouse, civil hospital, theatre, and prison. The chief manufactures are stained paper, carriages, cabinet-furniture, earthenware, hats, brushes, combs, leather, looking-glasses, picture-frames, and various articles in iron. The trade, once important, has been almost destroyed by the removal of the custom-house to the frontiers. A very ancient origin is claimed for Vitoria, but it makes little figure before the 13th century. The most interesting event in its modern history is the battle fought here in 1813, when the Duke of Wellington concluded his series of great victories in the Peninsula. Pop. 10,266.

VITRÉ [anc. *Vitreaum*], A tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Cantache, 22 m. E. Rennes, irregularly built and gloomy, with high thick walls flanked with towers. It



THE CASTLE OF VITRÉ.—From Poillet, La Bretagne.

has an ancient Gothic church, an ecclesiastical school, an old castle of the lords of Tremouille, converted into a prison; important manufactures of hosiery, serge, flannel, sailcloth, leather, hats, casks, and turnery; a trade in wine, brandy,

wax, honey, cattle, and cantharides, found in the vicinity. The Chateau-des-Rochers, where Madame de Sevigné wrote many of her celebrated letters, is in the vicinity. Pop. 6817.

VITRY, a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 11 m. E.N.E. Arras. It had a royal palace in the 6th century. Pop. 2377.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS [anc. *Victoriacum Francicum*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, 26 m. S.E. Chalons. It is surrounded with ramparts, regularly built of wood in spacious streets, kept clean by copious streams from numerous fountains. In a large and regular central square, planted with a double row of lime-trees, is a large and handsome but unfinished cathedral, in the Grecian style. Besides manufactures of hosiery, there are numerous cotton-mills and oil-works. The trade is in corn, wool, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 7389.

VITRY-SUR-SEINE [anc. *Victoriacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, on a hill above l. bank Seine, about 2 m. S.E. Paris; with many fine country-seats, of which the most conspicuous is the Chateau-de-Vitry; and extensive plaster-quarries. P. 2472.

VITTORE (Str.), a tn. Naples, prov. Lavoro, dist. Sora. It contains four churches, an hospital, and almshouse. P. 950.

VITTORIA, a tn. Sicily, prov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, on a hill; with a trade in cattle, honey, wax, and silk. Pop. 10,275.

VITTORIA, a tn. Upper Canada, co. Norfolk, 7 m. from Simcoe; with three Protestant churches, two schools, several grist and saw mills, two distilleries; and manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather. Pop. about 600.

VIU, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. and 20 m. N.W. Turin, on the Chiara. It is well built; and has a large and magnificent church. Near it are quarries of gypsum and millstones. Pop. 3745.

VIUZEN-SALLAZ, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, prov. Faucigny. It was nearly buried by a landslide in 1715. Many of the inhabitants make straw-mats. P. 2480.

VIVARAIS, an ancient dist. France, which formed the N.E. part of Languedoc, and is now entirely included in dep. Ardèche. Viviers was its capital.

VIVE-SAINT-ÉLOI [Flemish, *St. Eloy's Vyve*], a vil. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, on the Lys, 24 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, cotton cloth, and yarn, two breweries, an oil and three flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1248.

VIVE-STR-BAVON [Flemish, *St. Baefts Vyve*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 2 m. S.S.E. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, oil and flour mills, and limekilns. Pop. 1900.

VIVEL, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 27 m. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, l. bank Palancia; with good streets, high and well-planned houses, a townhouse, hospital, two elementary schools, prisons, church, three hermitages, oil and flour mills, and brandy-distilleries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged as carriers, conveying grain, timber, wool, charcoal, iron, &c., to Valencia, Aragon, and Castile. Pop. 2087.

VIVERO, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 45 m. N. Lugo, and 14 m. S.E. Cape Ortegal, near the mouth of the Landrove, here spanned by a bridge of 12 arches. It has narrow, but regular, paved, tolerably clean streets, and three squares, in one of which stands the townhouse. There are also a prison, two hospitals, a theatre, several schools, two churches, two nunneries, and two suppressed convents; some manufactures of linens, flour-mills, and tanneries, and a small shipping trade. Pop., including several hamlets, 3952.

VIVERONE, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S. Biella, on the lake of same name. It has a handsome church. Pop. 1826.

VIVIERS [anc. *Alba Augusta Helviorum*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, r. bank Rhone, 23 m. from Privas. It has old walls, with a labyrinth of narrow streets; a cathedral of little merit, a handsome bishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. The chief employment is in rearing silk-worms. Pop. 1710.

VIVONNE [anc. *Vinonium*], a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. S.S.W. Poitiers, at the confluence of the Clain and the Vonne; with coarse woollen manufactures, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1471.

VIX, a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. S.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte; with a trade in hemp and flax. Pop. 2104.

VIZA [anc. *Byzia*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, on S.W. slope of the Little Balkan, 70 m. W.N.W. Constantinople.

VIZAGAPATAM, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan. The District, one of the circars of presid. Madras, extends along

the coast, generally called the Orissa coast, in a N.E. direction, from lat. 17° 15' to 19° 3' N.; lon. 82° 24' to 84° E.; bounded, W. by the E. Ghats, distant 30 m. to 40 m. from the sea; N.E. dist. Ganjam; and S.W. Rajahmundry; area, 7650 sq. m. Unlike the other circars, it is mostly mountainous and waste; the hills, to 1500 ft. or 2000 ft. in height, are clothed with jungles, and interspersed with fertile valleys, in which rice and dry grains are raised. The coast is bold and rocky; the climate is generally healthy. Principal exports are rice, tobacco, betel, turmeric, oil-seeds, chillies, fish, and iron; with cotton cloths of a superior kind, jewelry, ivory boxes and chessboards, and articles in silver and horn, for all which manufactures the dist. is celebrated. It furnishes a hardy race of palanquin-bearers to the rest of the presidency, and many Coolie emigrants to the Mauritius. Principal towns, the cap., Vizianagram, and Bimlipatam. — VIZAGAPATAM, the cap., stands near the centre of the coast-line, on a tongue of land at the mouth of a river, and immediately N. a remarkable height called the Dolphin's Nose, about 1500 ft. high; lat. 17° 41' N.; lon. 83° 24' E.; 38 m. N.E. Madras. The fort contains barracks, an arsenal, hospital, courthouse, bazaar, and some other buildings; outside of it, on the N. and W., is the native town, which has many good streets and well-built houses, but is crowded by being inclosed between the sea and a large swamp. Beyond this are the parade-ground, many handsome detached villas along the beach, and a good road, stretching 4 m. N. to the suburb Waltier, where all the civil and most of the military officers reside. There is 8 ft. to 10 ft. water on the bar at the entrance to the river, and about 1½ m. from the land is good anchorage during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. (dist.), 1,254,272.

VIZCAYA, a prov. Spain. See BISCAY.

VIZIADROOG, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 165 m. S. Bombay; after which, it is the best harbour on the Malabar coast.

VIZIANAGRAM, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, 35 m. N. Vizagapatam, and 12 m. from the Bay of Bengal. It is large, but meanly built; its inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and cultivators of land. The fort is occupied by the residence of the rajah: about 1 m. distant are British cantonments, where a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of foot-artillery are stationed. The climate from September to March is highly salubrious, and most Europeans remove thither from Vizagapatam during this season. — (*Rep. on Madras Presid.*)

VIZILLE, a tn. France, dep. Isère, in a fertile plain, r. bank Romanche, 9 m. from Grenoble; with a ruined castle, which figured in the civil wars of the 16th century; a modern chateau, manufactures of calico, blast-furnaces, a paper and several cotton mills. Pop. 2513.

VIZZINI [anc. *Bidis*], a tn. Sicily, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Catania, on a lofty height; with a college. Pop. 9000.

VLAARDINGEN.—1, A tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. W. Rotterdam, l. bank Maas, in which it has a harbour furnished with a lighthouse. It has a townhouse, neighbourhood, fish-market, two churches, an orphan hospital, a fishery, and a trade in herrings, fish, salt stockfish, fruit, &c.; four building yards, two rope walks, two tanneries, two oil-boilers, and several mills. Pop. 7611.—2, A tn., isl. Celebes. See MACASSAR.

VLADIKAWKAS, a Russian stronghold, in a plain at the N. foot of the Caucasus, on both sides of the Terek, 90 m. N. Teflis, and commanding the mountain-pass leading S. to that town. A large garrison is always kept in it.

VLADIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Jaroslav and Kostroma, E. Nijnei-Novgorod, S. Riazan, W. Moscow, and N.W. Tver; greatest length, E. to W., 212 m.; breadth, 140 m.; area, 13,833 geo. sq. m. It is very near the centre of Russia in Europe, and has an undulating surface, with a general slope towards the E. The drainage belongs wholly to the Volga, which receives it by the Oka and its tributary the Kliasma. The climate, considering its inland position, is moderate. The rivers freeze in the beginning of November, and are again open in March. The soil, partly a stiff clay, partly a light loam, is not of great fertility, the corn raised being short of the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats. Fruit, particularly apples and cherries, is very abundant. The forests, once very dense, have been much thinned. The cattle are neither numerous nor of

good breeds. Fish are scarce. The principal mineral is iron, which supplies several blast-furnaces. Manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen and woollen tissues, have made considerable progress, and furnish a considerable export. P. 1,271,000.

VLADIMIR, or **WLADIMIR**, two tns. Russia:—1, Cap. above gov., on a lofty and wooded bank above the Kliasma, 111 m. E.N.E. Moscow. It is one of the oldest towns in Russia; and has walls with six gates, numerous churches, one of them a cathedral, seated on a commanding eminence; a theological seminary, two monasteries, one used as the archbishop's pa-



ENTRANCE TO THE MONASTERY OF ST. ALEXIS, VLADIMIR.
From Demidoff, *Voyage Pittoresque en Russie*, &c.

lace; a gymnasium, large barracks, manufactures of silk goods, earthenware, and soap, several tanneries, and a trade in fruit, particularly cherries. Pop. (1849), 13,405.—2, [Polish, *Włodzimierz*], Gov. Volhynia, r. bank Lug, 200 m. W.N.W. Jitomir; with several churches, a synagogue, a monastery, a school, and a trade in silk and salt. Pop. (1850), 5031.

VLADSLoo, a vil. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, on the Zydellink-Vaert, 16 m. S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, oil-works, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2397.

VLAMERTINGHE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 29 m. S.W. by S. Bruges, r. bank Kemmelbeke, on a height surmounted by a ruined castle. It is neatly built; and has a church, townhouse, two schools, oil and several corn mills; manufactures of leather, pipes, starch, vinegar, and linen; and a trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 2730.

VLEDENY, or **VLADEN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, dist. Kronstadt; with a Greek church. Pop. 1390.

VLESENBECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. S.W. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1178.

VLIE (*Hvlt*), or **De Vliestroom**, the name given to the current that flows from the N. Sea towards the Zuider-zee, through the entrance between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

VLIELAND, an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, off the entrance to the Zuider-zee, between isls. Texel and Terschelling, about 11 m. S.W. to N.E., by about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m. broad. It is low, sandy, and has little herbage. Pop. 690.

VLIERMAEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 7 m. N. Tongres; with a brewery, an oil and two flour mills. Pop. 1222.

VLIERZELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.E. Ghent; with a considerable linen trade and manufacture. Pop. 1918.

VLIJMEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. W. Hertogenbosch; with two churches, a school, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2408.

VLISSINGEN, a tn. Holland. See **FLUSHING**.

VLOTHO, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Minden, l. bank Weser. It has two churches, manufactures of sailcloth, chicory, soap, and vinegar; a sugar factory, some shipping, and a trade in linen and yarn. P. 2166.

VOBARNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Brescia, l. bank Chiese; with a church, and a trade in wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 1800.

VÜCKLABRUCK, a tn. Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckla; with a church, and manufactures of articles in wood. Pop. 1000.

VODE, or **VEDE**, a river, Turkey in Europe, rises in a mountainous district in Upper Walachia; flows S.S.E. past the town of Rusvede, and after a course of about 120 m., joins l. bank Danube about 7 m. below Sistova.

VODENA [anc. *Edessa*], a tn. European Turkey, 46 m. N.W. Salonica, on a long wooded ridge; with cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 12,000.

VODLA, a river, Russia, issues from the lake of same name, in the N. of gov. Olonetz; flows circuitously S.S.E., then W.S.W., and falls into the E. shore of Lake Onega, after forming a magnificent cascade at the village of Podporogie, to which it is navigable. Its course is about 100 m. Lake Vodla is about 26 m. long N. to S., by 15 m. broad.

VOGELBERG, or **VOGELSGBERGE**, a mountain-chain, Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel, E. of the Rhöngebirge, and N. of the Spesshardt. It commences E. of the town of Schluchtern, and terminates in the N. between Homburg and Alsfeld, and is about 36 m. long, by 30 m. broad. In the Oberwald, or Sieben-Ahorne, the culminating point, it attains the height of 2497 ft. The rocks are almost all basaltic, and well wooded. The Vogelberg forms the water-shed between the basins of the Main and the Weser.

VOGHERA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. prov., l. bank Staffora, in a fertile plain between the Po and the Apennines. It is nearly of an oval form, and was till recently surrounded by walls, bastions, and other strong fortifications. It is well built, in spacious streets and in squares, one of which, near the centre of the town, is lined with arcades; and has a collegiate church of very early date, two convents, and a nunnery; a college or gymnasium, several elementary schools; an ordinary and a foundling hospital; and a trade chiefly in corn and wine. Voghera is supposed to be the ancient Iria, which, under the Romans, was one of the most important towns of Liguria. Pop. 10,706.—The PROVINCE, area, 300 sq. m., is partly covered by ramifications of the Apennines and is not very fertile, though it produces a good deal of corn, flax, hemp, pulse, wine, silk, and famous almonds. Pop. (1852), 202,033.

VOGOGNA, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, 7 m. S. Domo-d'Ossola; with a very ancient palace, two churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1657.

VOHBRUG, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, 9 m. E. Ingolstadt, r. bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge; with two churches, a townhouse, school, hospital, and several breweries. The ruinous castle of Vohburg, on an adjoining height, was the residence of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer, secretly married to Albert III., hereditary prince of Bavaria. Pop. 1195.

VOIHENSTRAUSS, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 26 m. E.N.E. Amberg; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a castle, almost consumed by fire in 1839. Pop. 1555.

VOHIMARINA, a division, Madagascar (*which see*).

VÖHRINGEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 28 m. from Sulz, on the Mühlbach; with a church, and a sulphur-spring. Pop. 1567.

VOIAVAT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 50 m. E.N.E. Castambul. Pop. about 2000.

VOIGTLAND, a former political division of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

VOIRON, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 18 m. from Grenoble, on the Morge. It is well built; and has manufactures of woollens, silks, hempen cloth called cloth of Voiron, liqueurs, straw-hats, steel, paper, nails, and leather. Pop. 5630.

VOITSBERG, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle and 13 m. W. Grätz, on the Kainach; with a church, an hospital, a ruined

castle, manufactures of white-lead, wire-works, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1000.

VOJE, a lake, Russia, in the N.E. of gov. Novgorod, about 30 m. long N. to S., by 12 m. broad. It may be considered as the source of the river Onega, into which it discharges itself indirectly through Lake Latcha.

VOJUTZA, **VOIOUSSA**, or **PORO**, a river, Turkey in Europe, Albania, rises in Mount Politzo, on the frontiers of Thessaly and Macedonia; flows W.N.W. past the towns of Konitza, Tepeleni, and 15 m. N.W. Valona, falls into the Adriatic Sea, after a course of about 140 m. Its chief affluents are the Levkaritza and Desnitza, the Zagoria, Deropuli, and Sutchitza.

VOLCANO, several islands:—1, S. Pacific Ocean, off N.E. coast, Papua; lat. 5° 3' S.; lon. 145° 30' E. It has the form of a truncated cone, about 2500 ft. high, with a diameter of 3700 ft. at the base, and looks as if it had arisen directly from the depths of the ocean. When discovered by Dampier, March 4, 1700, it was in a state of activity, venting fire and smoke; but when passed by D'Urville, in August, 1827, was extinct, and clothed with an agreeable verdure on the E. face.

—2, A group, N. Pacific. The central one, Sulphur Island, lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 141° 13' E., is about 5 m. long, and evidently volcanic.—3, N. Pacific, S.E. Japan; lat. 34° 5' N.; lon. 139° 35' E. (n.).—4, N. Pacific, one of the Japan Islands; lat. 30° 43' N.; lon. 130° 17' E. (n.).—5, (or *Darven Island*), Bay of Bengal, one of the Andamans; lat. 12° 16' N.; lon. 93° 54' E. (n.).—6, S. Pacific Ocean. (See **TINACORO**).—7, One of the Lipari Islands. (See **VOLCANO**.)

VOLCIANO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Brescia, at the entrance of the Val-Sabbia, r. bank Chiavese; with a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1000.

VOLCONDA, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, S.W. Pondicherry. It figured during the wars of the Carnatic, being strongly defended by a fort, on a rock rising 200 ft. from a base about 1 m. in circuit.

VOLGA, or **WOLGA**, a river, Russian Empire, the longest in Europe; and, with exception of the Danube, possessing the greatest body of water. It proceeds from a small lake on the E. side of the Valdai Hills, gov. Tver, lat. 57° N.; lon. 33° 10' E., at an elevation of 550 ft. above sea-level, and falls into the Caspian Sea, by numerous mouths, near Astrakhan. Its basin is estimated at 400,000 sq. m., and its entire course, including windings, at 2400 m.; while its fall from source to embouchure is only 633 ft. It flows at first S.E. about 90 m. to Zubtsov, thence generally N.E. past Tver to Mologa, thence E. by S. past Jaroslav, Kostroma, and Nijnei-Novgorod, to the vicinity of Kasan. Here it turns S., flows circuitously S.S.W. past Simbirsk and Saratov to Sarepta, and thence S.E. to the Caspian, into which, after dividing into eight branches, inclosing 70 islands, it falls by 65 mouths. It is navigable by barges from its source, but its navigation is much impeded in the dry season by increasing shallows and islands, and for 170 days in the year it is frozen over. Its principal affluents are the Oka and Kama, the one joining it from the S.W., the other from the N.E. The other more important tributaries are, on the left, the Mologa, Sheksna, Unja, Vetluga, and Viatka; and on the right the Sura. By a judicious system of canals, it communicates both with the Caspian, Baltic, and Polar Sea. The banks of the Volga are fertile, and well covered with oak-timber. It abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon, carp, and pike of extraordinary size.

VOLHIYNIA, or **WOLHIYNIA** [French, *Volhynie*], a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Minsk and Grodno, W. Poland, S.W. Austrian Galicia, S. Podolsk, S.E. and E. Kiev; greatest length, E. to W., 230 m.; greatest breadth, 152 m.; area, 20,806 geo. sq. m. The S. is covered by low and well-wooded ridges, which, towards the N., merge into plains generally dry, but sometimes marshy. The whole drainage is carried to the Dnieper by numerous small streams. The climate is mild, equable, and in general healthy; but locusts from time to time appear in hosts, and commit great ravages. The soil is almost all remarkably fertile, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, particularly wheat, which ranks among the best of Polish growth. Other crops are hops, mustard, and saffron. Fruit abounds, particularly apples, pears, cherries, and plums. Of the last much liqueur is made. The pastures feed great numbers of fine cattle, and horses much used for heavy cavalry. The woods, chiefly in the N and N.E., furnish a considerable export both of timber and fuel. The hills in

the S. are rich in iron, chiefly bog-iron ore, which supplies several blast-furnaces. In other quarters saltpetre abounds. There are few manufactures. The principal exports are corn, meal, hemp, hemp-seed and hemp-oil, potash, pitch, tar, timber, saltpetre, wool, hides, fat cattle, horses, honey, and wax. Jitomir is the capital. Pop. (1850), 1,474,000.

VOLKACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank Main, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg; with two churches, a chapel, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of linen, several mills, a fishery, and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1984.

VOLKERAK, or **VOLKRAK**, the stream coming out of Hollands-diep, between the islands of Overflakke and Schouwen, and separating prov. S. Holland from prov. Zeeland.

VOLKERMARKT, or **VÖLKEN**, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Klagenfurt; with a church, a townhouse, barracks, and important corn and cattle markets. Pop. 1000.

VÖLKERSHAUSEN, a vil. Saxo-Weimar, circle Eisenach, on the Oechse, 3 m. S.E. Vach; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1165.

VOLKHOV, a river, Russia, issues from the N. extremity of Lake Ilmen, close to the town of Novgorod; flows N.N.E., and falls into the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, after a course of about 140 m. Its current is generally deep and rapid, but when the water is low the navigation is impeded by cataracts.

VOLKMARSEN, a walled tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Twiste, 13 m. W.N.W. Cassel; with two churches, a courthouse, hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather; and an acidulated spring. Pop. 2818.

VOLLENHOVE, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 31 m. N.N.W. Deventer, on the Zuider-zee; with a castle, townhouse, three churches, and several schools. Inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing, fishing, herring-smoking, and some calico-weaving. Pop. 1318.

VOLLEZEELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.W. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1775.

VOLMAR, or **WOLMAR**, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, r. bank Aa, 62 m. N.E. Riga; with a church, a school, and some trade. Vlademar II., king of Denmark, in 1220, gained a signal victory here over the pagan natives. P. (1849), 1235.

VOLMERDINGSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden; with a church. Pop. 1258.

VOLO, a gulf in the Archipelago, S.E. coast, Turkey in Europe. Its entrance by the channel of Trikeri has a width of only 4 m., but it afterwards assumes somewhat of a circular form, with a length and breadth of about 20 m. Its E. and S.E. shores are bordered by the mountain-range of Zagora or Pelion, which sends down numerous torrents into it.

VOLO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, at the N. extremity of the gulf of same name, in Thessaly, 30 m. S.E. Larissa; lat. (fort) 39° 24' N.; lon. 22° 56' 30" E. (n.). It is defended by a castle, and has a mosque and a synagogue, and a port with a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

VOLOCSA, a market tn. Austria, Istria, on the bay, and 7 m. N.N.W. Fiume; with two tolerable harbours, a tunny-fishery, docks, and a trade in fruit and wine. P. (dist.), 19,000.

VOLOGDA, a river, Russia, rises in a morass in the S.W. of gov. Vologda; flows past the town of its name, and 18 m. below joins r. bank Suchona; total course, about 90 m. Its navigation by barges gives Vologda continuous water-communication by the Suchona and N. Dvina to Archangel.

VOLOGDA, or **WOLOGDA**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by gov. Archangel; E. the Ural Mountains; S.E. gov. Perm; S. Viatka, Kostroma, and Jaroslav; W. Novgorod; and N.W. Olonetz; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 760 m.; breadth, 380 m.; area, 111,505 geo. sq. m. The surface consists generally of a plateau, covered with woods, lakes, and morasses, and high only in the E., where it approaches the Ural chain. The drainage, except a small part received by the Volga, wholly belongs to the basin of the Northern Ocean, which receives it chiefly by the N. Dvina and the Petchora. The climate is tolerably temperate in the S.W., but severe in the N. and N.E. In the S. a good deal of wheat and barley are grown, but cease towards the N. and E. The great wealth of the gov. is in its forests, which, besides timber, furnish charcoal both for common fuel and blast-furnaces; potash, tar, and pitch. The chief minerals are iron and copper. P. (1850), 893,000.

VOLOGDA, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on the Vologda, in a beautiful district extensively occupied with gar

dens, 346 m. E.S.E. St. Petersburg. It consists chiefly of old wooden houses; and has 51 churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a monastery, a nunnery, a school, several charities; manufactures of silk goods, linen, plain and printed; sailcloth, soap, lacquerware, white-lead, candles, and various articles in gold and silver, numerous tanneries, and an extensive trade. Pop. (1849), 13,714.

VOLPEDO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 6 m. E. Tortona, on a slope above r. bank Curone; with a church, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1070.

VOLPIANO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. and 11 m. N.N.E. Turin, on a hill above the Mallone. It has four turret-gated gates, a dilapidated castle, and two churches. P. 3663.

VOLSK, or **WOLSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, r. bank Volga; with three churches, a superior educational establishment, and manufactures of earthenware, tanneries, tile-works, and an important trade in corn and fish. Pop. 11,000.

VOLSTCHOK (**VICHNEL**), a tn. Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.W. Tver, on the canal which, by uniting the Tvertza and the Tzna, gives a continuous water-communication between the Baltic and the Caspian. It is surrounded by a fosse, regularly built; and has an imperial palace, three churches, a school, two hospitals, a handsome bazaar, and a very active general and transit trade. Pop. (1851), 9125.

VOLTA, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Mantua, near r. bank Mincio. It has many fine mansions, a parish church, primary schools, a charitable endowment; and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. P. 5000.

VOLTA, **ASWADA**, or **ADIE**, a river, W. Africa, rises in the mountains of Kong; flows circuitously S.E.E., forming the E. frontier of Ashantee, and falls into the Gulf of Guinea on the Slave Coast. Its chief affluents are the Senni, which joins it on the right, and the Loka on the left. Its course exceeds 200 m., but is not well ascertained.

VOLTAGGIO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Novi, at the foot of the Bocchetta; with three large squares, a church, a ruined castle, an hospital, and an endowed school. Pop. 2180.

VOLTAIRE, a cape, N. Australia; lat. 14° 15' S.; lon. 125° 43' E. (r.)

VOLTAS, a cape, S. Africa, at the S. entrance of the Gariep or Orange River; lat. 28° 44' S.; lon. 16° 32' E. (r.)

VOLTERRA [Latin, *Volaterræ*], a tn. Tuscany, 33 m. S.W. Florence, on a plateau above l. bank Era. It is an ancient Etruscan city, still surrounded by Etruscan walls, within which is the modern town, which has a separate inclosure of walls, is defended by a citadel, and entered by five gates. The principal buildings are the cathedral and parish church, town-house, courthouse, college, diocesan seminary, museum rich in Etruscan antiquities, mint, and hospital. The manufactures are chiefly articles of alabaster, and of salt. Pop. 4679.

VOLTORINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. Foggia, on a hill in a fertile district. Pop. 1560.

VOLTOYA, a river, Spain, rises in the S.W. of Old Castile; flows N.W., then circuitously N.E., and joins l. bank Eresma 15 m. below Segovia, after a course of nearly 60 m.

VOLTRI, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. and 10 m. W. Genoa, at the mouth of the Ceruso in the Gulf of Genoa. Its walls have disappeared, but it is still entered by two ancient gates; and has two handsome and richly decorated parish churches, with good paintings; a convent, and a dilapidated castle. Pop. 9271.

VOLTSCHANSK, or **WOLTSCHANSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. N.E. Kharkov, on the Voltschanka, an affluent of the Severnoi-Donetz; with two wooden churches, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1842), 5970.

VOLTURARA, two places, Naples—1, A tn., prov. Capitanata, 26 m. W. Foggia. Pop. 2150.—2, A tn. Principato-Ultra, 12 m. W.N.W. San-Angelo-de'-Lombardi; with four churches and several chapels. Pop. 4000.

VOLTURNO [anc. *Vulturinus*], a river, Naples, rises in the W. slope of the Appennines, near Castellone, prov. Lavoro; flows circuitously S.S.E., till it receives the Calore, when it turns W. to Capua, and about 15 m. below, falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea; total course, about 90 m.

VOLVERA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, near None, l. bank Chisola; with a parish church and courthouse. Pop. 1938.

VOL. II.

VOLVIC [anc. *Volovicum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy de Dôme, at the foot of an old volcanic cone, 5 m. from Riom, with a handsome church, a fine old feudal castle, and extensive lava-quarries, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2264.

VOMO, the south-easternmost of the Asana group, belonging to the Feejee Islands, in the S. Pacific; lat. 17° 29' S.; lon. 177° 13' E. It is 2 m. in circuit, and famous for its turtles, which abound from December to March.

VONITZA, or **VONIZZA** [anc. *Limnea*], a seaport tn. Greece, Livadia, at the mouth of a small stream, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Arta, 60 m. N.W. Lepanto. It is partly surrounded by a double wall, and has a good harbour, with some trade in olive-oil and corn, but is very poorly built.

VOORBURG, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. N. Delft, a station on the railway to the Hague; with three churches, and several schools. Pop. (agricultural), 2216.

VOORDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. S.S.E. Ghent; with a flour-mill, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1109.

VOORMEZELE, a vil. and com. W. Flanders, 27 m. S.S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of starch and tobacco, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1105.

VOORN, an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland, bounded, N. by the Old Maas, W. the North Sea, S. the Haringvliet, and separated E. from Beijerland by the Spui. It is about 17 m. E. to W., by 8 m. broad; and contains the towns of Brielle and Hellevootsluis.

VOORSCHOTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. S.W. Leyden, near the Delfsche-Vliet and the railway to Rotterdam; with two churches, some building-yards, a rope-walk, limekilns, &c. Pop. 1092.

VORARLBERG, a circle, Austria, Tyrol, but once an independent territory. It is bounded, N. and N.E. by Bavaria, E. the circle of Oberinthal, S. the Swiss can. Grisons, and W. princip. Liechtenstein and can. St. Gall; area, 746 geo. sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in the E. and the S., where the Arlberg, a chain of the Alps, attains the height of nearly 10,000 ft., and forms part of the great European water-shed, sending a small part of the drainage to the basin of the Danube, and the rest to the basin of the Rhine, which forms the N.W. boundary of the circle. The land is tolerably fertile, but much more pastoral than arable. Much wine and fruit are produced; the forests are extensive, and iron is largely worked. Vorarlberg has still its own states. Bregenz is the capital. Pop. 98,531.

VORCHEIM, a tn. Bavaria. See **FORCHEIM**.

VORDATE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, N.E. side of Larat; lat. 7° 50' S.; lon. 132° 18' E.; about 15 m. long N.E. to S.W. It is the north-easternmost of the Timor-Laut group; and has an anchorage on the N.W. side.

VORDERNBERG, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 13 m. W.N.W. Brück; with a fine villa belonging to the Archduke John, iron-mines, and extensive ironworks. P. 1600.

VORDINGBORG, a tn. Denmark. See **WORDINGBORG**.

VOREPPE, a tn. France, dep. Isère, on the Roize, 9 m. N.W. Grenoble; with manufactures of hats and leather, oil and corn mills, and a trade in the sand for glass. Pop. 1316.

VORIA, a river, Russia, rises near Gjat, gov. Smolensk; flows S.S.W., and joins l. bank Ugra; total course, 60 m.

VORMS, an isl. Russia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and close to the N.W. coast of gov. Esthonia, about 9 m. long E. to W., by 6 m. broad. Its inhabitants, about 1100, are of Swedish extraction, and live by fishing and agriculture.

VORONA, a river, Russia, rises in the S. of gov. Penza; flows first W., then turns S., traversing gov. Tambov N. to S., and joins r. bank Choper, after a course of about 200 m., partly navigable.

VORONEJ, a river, Russia, formed on the frontiers of gov. Riazan and Tambov, by the junction of the Lesnoi-Voronej and the Polevoi-Voronej; flows through the W. of gov. Tambov, enters gov. Voronej, passes the town of that name, and a little below joins l. bank Don, after a course of about 230 m. Though somewhat obstructed, it is navigable, and by means of a canal between it and the Riazan, an affluent of the Oka, communicates indirectly with the Volga.

VORONEJ, **VORONETZ**, or **WORONESH**, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by gov. Tambov; N.E. Saratov; E. and S.E. Don

Cossacks; S. Ekaterinoslav; and W. Kharkov, Koursk, and Orlov; greatest length, N. to S., 285 m.; central breadth, 150 m.; area, 19,408 geo. sq. m. The surface, generally flat or undulating, belongs wholly to the basin of the Don, which entering it in the N., traverses it very circuitously in a S. S. E. direction, and drains the far greater part of it directly. The other principal streams are its two tributaries, the Choper and the Donetz. The air is clear and healthy, and the climate temperate, though the rivers freeze for about three months. The soil, a clayey loam, is remarkably fertile, producing all kinds of grain in the greatest abundance, even without the aid of manure. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown; melons and other fruits are very abundant. The pastures rear vast numbers of cattle and sheep, and the forests are covered with magnificent timber. The principal minerals are iron and saltpetre. Manufactures, though of recent origin, have made rapid progress, and considerable quantities of woolen and linen cloth are made. Distilleries are very numerous. The principal exports are corn, cattle, hides, honey, and wax. Pop. (1850), 1,691,000.

VORONEJ, a tn. Russia, cap. above gov., on a height above the Voronej, near its confluence with the Don, 290 m. S. S. E. Moscow. It consists of a high town, a low town, and an extensive suburb, is tolerably well built; and has 18 churches, two monasteries, an episcopal palace, townhouse, gymnasium, diocesan seminary, arsenal, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, soap, and vitriol, numerous tanneries, a considerable trade in iron and tallow, and a large wool-fair, which lasts about a fortnight. On a little sandy island here, Peter the Great erected building-docks in which he intended to construct ships of war for the Black Sea, but on the acquisition of new territory on the shores of the sea itself, in better situations for the purpose, the idea was abandoned, and not only the docks but the palace which he had caused to be erected, have almost entirely disappeared. P. (1842), 43,800.

VOROSMART, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Iaranya, near the Danube, 4 m. from Hercegg-Szöllös; with two churches, and a ruinous castle. Pop. 1597.

VÖRÖSPATAK, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, on both sides of the Vörös, 25 m. N. W. Karlsburg. It consists of about 600 well-built houses, almost all inhabited by Walachians; and is famous for its gold-mines, which have been wrought from very early times, and are still valuable.

VORSFELDE, a vil. Brunswick, on the Aller, 20 m. N. E. Brunswick; with a parish church, tanneries and distilleries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1660.

VORSKLA, a river, Russia, rises N. W. of Kharkov; flows S. S. W., passing the town of Poltava, and after a course of about 140 m., joins l. bank Dnieper.

VORSSELAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 22 m. E. Antwerp, on the Aa; with manufactures of wax-tapers, two breweries, a malt and a flour mill. Pop. 1767.

VORST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and E. Antwerp; with a brick-work, tannery, and flour-mills. Pop. 1894.

VORST, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle and 6 m. S. S. E. Kempen; with a R. Catholic church. P. 1079.

VOSGES [German, *Vogesen*, *Wasgau*; Latin, *Vogesus Mons*], a mountain-chain, in the N. E. of France, and Palatinate of Bavaria, stretching S. S. W. to N. N. E. between the source of the Moselle and that of the Lauter, for about 150 m., with a breadth varying from 20 m. to 45 m. Its loftiest summits, called from their rounded form *ballons*, are nearly 4000 ft.; the culminating point, Ballon-de-Guebwiller, is 4685 ft. The slopes, particularly the E., are very precipitous, but generally well covered with pine-forests: the prevailing strata are igneous; the minerals include argentiferous lead, copper, iron, and above all salt. The principal rivers of the chain are the Ill on the E., and the Moselle, Sarre, and Meurthe on the W. slope.

VOSGES, an E. dep. France, bounded, N. by depts. Meuse and Meurthe, E. Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, S. Haute-Saône, and W. Haute-Marne; greatest length, E. to W., 76 m.; mean breadth, 38 m.; area, 2230 sq. m. It derives its name from the mountain-chain which bounds it on the E., and sends out ramifications over the greater part of its surface. Its S. portion is traversed E. to W. by the chain of the Faucilles. Several summits exceed 4000 ft., and the culminating point, Ballon-de-Guebwiller, is 4685 ft. The mountains are generally well wooded. Only a narrow zone on their lower slopes is cultivable. In the lower grounds, on an elevated but toler-

ably flat tract, grain, hemp, flax, and potatoes are extensively raised. The wine produced is indifferent, but the department has long been famous for its kirsch-wasser, made from the produce of extensive cherry-plantations. The principal rivers are the Meuse, Mouzon, Vaire, Madon, Moselle, Saône, Fave, and Meurthe; but none of them are navigable within the department. The minerals include argentiferous lead, copper, iron, antimony, cobalt, marble, millstones, slate, kaolin, and fine agates. The chief manufactures are cotton and linen cloth, lace, musical instruments, turnery, and wooden clogs, nails, iron, steel and iron ware, paper, leather, pottery, and glass. Epinal is the capital. Pop. (1852), 427,409.

VOSKRESENSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 85 m. W. N. W. Moscow, l. bank Istra, pleasantly situated, and celebrated for its large and handsome monastery, founded in 1656. P. 1008.

VOSMAERBAAI (De), a bay, Indian Archipelago, E. coast, isl. Celebes, in the Gulf of Tamaiki or Tolo; with a small fort on its N. side.

VOSTITZA [anc. *Ægium*], a seaport tn. Greece, Morea, on a height above the S. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto. The harbour, though not capacious, has depth of water for the largest vessels, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in currants and timber. The modern town is straggling and ill built. *Ægium*, which was once the head of the Achean league, few vestiges remain. Pop. about 4000.

VOTKA, or **WORKA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. S. E. Viatka, on the Ij; with a church, hospital, school; and extensive iron-works, which employ about 3000 workmen. About 70,000 muskets are annually made. Pop. 6000.

VOTIEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. and 2 m. N. Liège, on an affluent of the Meuse; with manufactures of all kinds of hardware, including firearms. Pop. 1746.

VOUGA, a river, Portugal, rises in the N. E. of prov. Beira; flows E., and falls into the Atlantic at Aveiro, after a course of about 48 m.

VOULTE or **VOUTE** (LA), [anc. *Volta*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E. N. E. Privas, on a steep hill above the Rhone; with a large old castle, in which Louis XIII. resided for sometime; and extensive iron-works. Pop. 3029.

VOUZIEERS, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, l. bank Aisne, 30 m. S. Mezières; with manufactures of basket-work, biscuits, and oil; and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and cattle. P. 2688.

VOWCHURCH, par. Eng. Hereford; 2690 ac. P. 323.

VRACENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 23 m. N. E. by E. Ghent. It is well built; and has a large church, with some fine tombs; a townhouse, three schools, an hospital, dye-works, breweries, and cotton manufactures; and a trade in grain, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 5632.

VRATA, or **VARAITA**, a river, Sardinian States, rises on the E. slope of the Maritime Alps, a little S. W. of Monte-Viso; flows E. to Castiglione, then N. N. E., and joins r. bank Po about 3 m. above the confluence of the Maira.

VRANA, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 19 m. S. E. Zara; with the ruins of a castle, in which the grand-master of the Templars once resided.

VRANA, or **VIVARINA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S. of Servia, in an angle formed by the confluence of the E. Morava and Vivar, 70 m. E. S. E. Sophia. Pop. 3000.

VRANYUCZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krasova, 6 m. from Oravicz; with a church, and a trade in wheat, maize, and cattle. Pop. 1103.

VREDEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. W. Münster, on the Berkel; with three churches; manufactures of linen and chicory, and some trade. Pop. 2596.

VREESWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. S. Utrecht, on the Lek, where it has a good harbour. It has a church and a school, and the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in seafaring and the transit trade. Pop. 1143.

VRICZKO, or **MÜSCHWIESEN**, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, 18 m. from Rudno; with a church, and a trade in dairy produce and cattle. Pop. 1512.

VRIESENVEEN, or **VRIEZENVEEN**, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 24 m. N. E. Deventer; with three churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 2708.

VRIESLAND, a prov. Holland. See **FRIESLAND**.

VUGHT, or **VUGT**, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. S. Hertogenbosch, l. bank Dommel; with a townhouse, two churches, two breweries, four tan-pits, and several mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1013.

VUKOVAR, a market tn. Austria, Civil Slavonia, at the confluence of the Vuka with the Danube, 25 m. S.E. Eszek. It is well built; and has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, a Franciscan convent, and silk-mills. Pop. 6000.

VULCANO, or **VOLCANO** [anc. *Vulcania*], the most S. of the Lipari isls., 2 m. S. Lipari, 12 m. off the N. coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 21' N.; lon. 14° 53' E.; length, N. to S., 7 m.; breadth, 7 m. Its surface is covered with mountains, the chief of which is Mount Aria, containing two craters, from which dense whirling clouds of smoke are incessantly sent forth. It has two good roadsteads, but no inhabitants.

VUNA, one of the principal of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat. 17° 2' S.; lon. 179° 56' E. (a.); 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad. It rises gradually to a central ridge, 2052 ft. high, and is fertile. Pop. 7000. On the N.W. side is the principal town, Somu-Somu, consisting of about 200 houses.

VOUXEN, a river, Russia, rises near lat. 64° N., in the N. of circle Kuopio, Finland, and proceeding S.S.E. through a series of lakes, forms a magnificent cascade, and turning N., falls into the W. shore of Lake Ladoga at the town of Kexholm; total course, about 300 m.

VUPABUÇU, a lake, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of prov. Bahia, on the top of São-Simão, a mountain-ridge belonging to the Cordillera-dos-Aimores. It was once celebrated for its gold and emeralds, though it does not possess much of either.

VUREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 24 m. W.S.W. Tiel, on the Waal-dyke; with a church. P. (agricultural), 963.

VUSITRIN, or **VELTCHISTERN**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. of Servia, in a mountainous district on the Ibar, an affluent of the Morava, 35 m. S.E. Novi-Bazar. P. 3000.

VYNCKT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. W. Ghent; with a church, school, brewery, starch-factory, three oil and several flour mills. Pop. 2219.

VYTEGRA, or **WYTEGRA**, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, on the Vytegra, which is here navigable, 85 m. S.E. Petrozavodsk. It has two churches; manufactures of candles, brick-works, building-yards, and an important transit trade. Pop. 2500.—The river rises in the S. of gov. Olonetz; flows N.W., and falls into the S.E. shore of Lake Onega. The Marinsk canal connects it with the Kojva, and through it with Lake Bielo and the Volga. Its course is about 70 m.

W.

[For names not found under *W*, look under *F*.]

WAAG, a river, Hungary, formed in the E. part of co. Liptau, by the White Waag and Black Waag, which descend from the Carpathians; flows W.N.W. to Zolna, S.S.W. to Leopoldstadt, and S.S.E. to Komorn, where it joins I. bank Danube, after a course of about 230 m. It receives on the right the Arva, Kizutza, and Dudvag; and on the left the Thurocz and Neutra. Its upper course is through a narrow valley; its lower through wide and level plains.

WAAGÖ, one of the Färoe Islands (*which see*).

WAAL (De) [Latin, *Valis* or *Vahalis*; French, *Vahai*], a river, Holland, being the S. arm or bifurcation of the Rhine, which branches off about 12 m. S.E. Arnhem; flows W.S.W. past Nijmegen and Tiel, and joins the Maas at Gorinchem, about 17 m. above which there is also a connection with the Maas. The Waal is very much obstructed by sandbanks.

WAALWIJK, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W. Hertogenbosch; with a Reformed and an elegant R. Catholic church. It has water-communication with the Maas, a trade in grain and cattle, some shipping, breweries, tanneries, &c., and six annual fairs. P. (agricultural), 2943.

WABASH, a tn., U. States, Indiana, pleasantly situated on the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 72 m. N. by E. Indianapolis; with several churches, a court-house, jail, and a large trade. Pop. 1100.—The river rises in the N.W. of Ohio; flows W. and S. across Indiana, then nearly S. between Indiana and Illinois, and falls into the Ohio, of which it is the largest tributary, after a course of about 400 m. It is navigable for steam-boats to La Fayette, about two-thirds of its course, and connects Lake Erie with the Ohio by the Wabash and Erie canal.

WABERN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, circle and 4 m. E.S.E. Fritzlar; with a church and castle. P. 1035.

WABERWATHE, par. Eng. Cumb.; 1901 ac. P. 212.

WACCAMAW, a river, U. States, issues from a lake of same name in the S. of N. Carolina; flows first S.E., then S.W. into S. Carolina, and falls into the estuary of the Great Pee Dee nearly opposite to Georgetown; total course, about 80 m.

WACHBACH, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, 3 m. S. Mergentheim; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1201.

WACHENHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the foot of Mount Hardt, 12 m. N.W. Spire. It contains a church, and has a trade in wine. Pop. 2920.

WACHTENDONK, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on an isl. formed by the Niers, Netze, and Sleske; with a church and an hospital; manufactures of ribbons, woollen and linen cloth, and a bleachfield. P. 1160.

WACHTERSBACH, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and E.N.E. Hanau, on the Kinzig; with a castle and a Latin school, and several mills. Pop. 1363.

WACKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 19 m. S.S.E. Bruges. It has wide and straight streets, a fine square, a church, two schools, four breweries, four distilleries, several corn and oil mills; and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, starch, blue, and tobacco. Pop. 2580.

WACKTEBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N.E. Ghent, on the canal thence to Moervaert; with a church, chapel, townhouse, various schools, three breweries, a bleachery, oil and flour mills; manufactures of linen, leather, pottery, and mustard; and a trade in grain, cattle, timber, &c. Pop. 3947.

WACTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1002 ac. Pop. 129.

WACTON (MAGNA and PARVA), par. Eng. Norfolk; 1044 ac. Pop. 261.

WAD-MEDINA, or **OUAD-MEDINA**, a tn. Egyptian dominions, in the S. of Nubia, I. bank Blue Nile, about 80 m. S.S.E. Khartoom. It is of considerable importance, and was once regarded as the capital of E. Soodan, having for that purpose been substituted for Sennar, though it was itself afterwards supplanted by Khartoom. Pop., including the garrison, nearly 4000.

WADĀY, or **OUADAY**, a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and E. of Darfur. It is called Wadāy in Fezzan, in Barbary, and Morocco; but the natives themselves, though they often use the name Wadāy, or Wadāday, prefer that of Dar-Saleyh; while their neighbours in Darfur, Kord ofan, and Bornu, call it Bargū, or Borgū. The name Mobba, given to it by some writers, seems to be derived from a particular tribe in Wadāy, and to belong properly to a single district, or perhaps to the tract situate along the right or N. bank of the river which flows from Wadāy W. to Lake Fitte.

Position.—The geographical position of Wadāy, or of its capital Wara, cannot be assigned with even tolerable certainty; for that country has not been yet visited by any European, and the itinerary distances mentioned in the routes of native pilgrims passing through it between Negroland and Egypt differ so widely, as to render satisfactory inference from them impossible. If the position assigned by Browne to Kobbe, the chief town of Darfur, be assumed as correct, and also the distance (14½ days' journey), which he sets between Kobbe and Wara, then the latter place will lie 200 geo. m. at the utmost W. of the former, or in about 24° 30' E. lon.; whereas the best itineraries concur in setting it farther W.; and recently, Dr. Barth, with abundant native information, places Wara in lat. 14° N.; lon. 22° E.; a position which is perhaps rather too far N., but near the true meridian.

Extent, Nature, &c.—The extent of Wadāy, according to the best Arab and native authorities, is about 30 days' journey N. to S., and 24 E. to W. These must be understood as

pedestrian journeys of 6 m. or 8 m. Wadāy is a larger territory than Darfur, which it exceeds also in fertility and in abundance of water. The hills which diversify its surface run chiefly in chains E. to W., thus forming two hollows, the more S. of which is styled Batha—that is, the valley or lowland; the more N., Boteyha, the diminutive of Batha. From the Maçalyt Arabs, who dwell near the Batha, this river is supposed to take the name of Mislāti, and to be the Misseled of Browne. Through these valleys flow, from the highland on the E. confines of Wadāy, two streams, so copious in the rainy season as to overflow the adjoining plains, and in the dry season never wholly exhausted. They unite, lower down, to form the river (Bahr-el-Gazal) which periodically reaches and converts into a lake the hollow plain of Fittre, about 200 m. W. of Wadāy. According to the Sheikh-el-Tounsy, another river, the Bahr-Iro, far exceeding in magnitude those already mentioned, flows N.W. through Wadāy from the mountains of Marrah, S. of Darfur. But the Bahr-Iro does not figure in the sheikh's account with the vividness and amplex of detail which seem to belong to the natural importance of a great river in a tropical country. Its name, too, seems borrowed from the rivers of Begharmi; and, finally, it disappears altogether from the information concerning Wadāy collected with unexampled industry by Dr. Barth.

Deserts.—The strip of desert on the E. side of Wadāy, separating it from Darfur, is by no means utterly inhospitable, but lying within the limits of occasional rains, it affords pasture, and has in many places trees; yet it is wholly uninhabited. For, owing to the deep-rooted animosity existing between wandering tribes on the one hand, and a settled population on the other, the interval of three or five days' journey (as the width of that tract is variously estimated) would not allow either party to feel secure. On the N., Wadāy has the mountainous and rocky desert of the Tibboos. The plains on the W., towards Fittre and Begharmi, with an extent of eight or ten days' journey, resemble the desert but not quite arid tract on the E., and are occupied by numerous tribes of Arab or Berber race. Towards the S. the country improves continually in luxuriance of vegetation, copiousness of water, and variety of aspect, till at last the forests of baobab and ebony, and numerous communities of pagan negroes, mark the limits of the horse and camel keeping Mahometans of Wadāy.

Productions.—In respect of fertility, Wadāy is said to be much superior to Darfur, producing in abundance durra, dokhn, maize, and the other grains as well as fruits of that zone. It has also a better climate, though often visited by violent hurricanes during the rains. The cold N. winds during the winter diminish the evaporation, so that the rivers in general never wholly dry up. The banks of the Batha and Boteyha are lined with a broad seam of trees, behind which spread well-cultivated plains, annually inundated, and teeming with abundance. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers, and the various tribes and races inhabiting the country find each a suitable spot for its peculiar husbandry, whether pastoral or agricultural.

People.—Of the various tribes or nations composing the population of Wadāy, five are considered as primitive and chief, namely, the Maçalyt, the Mymeh, Dājo, Kashmēreh, and Gorān. These are probably of Tibboo or Berber origin. Then come the Kūkah, the Jénākerah, and the Birgrid. The Maçalyt, a bronze-coloured people of mixed origin, occupy the borders of the country on the N.E. and N.W., and are numerous in Wadāy as well as in Darfur. The Mymeh and Dājo both dwell in the S. parts of the country, and are quite black. The Kashmēreh speak a peculiar language; they are industrious, docile, and orderly, with comparatively light complexions. They cultivate the valley of Boteyha, sowing, besides their grains, onions, coriander, pepper, and other condiments. Their villages are all ranged along the S. border of the valley, and wear an appearance of cheerfulness and plenty. The Gorān are a pastoral tribe, alienated in some degree from the other tribes of Wadāy by the fairness of their complexion. The Kūkah, in the S.E. of Wadāy, are a pastoral people, distinguished for personal beauty, and who, on this account, furnish the sultan and the opulent chiefs of the N. with female slaves; for the five primitive tribes are alone exempt from servitude. The Jénākerah, sprung and still recruited from the sultan's slaves, are distributed in groups throughout the country. The Birgrid are the gipsies of Wadāy; smiths and hunters, and in corrigible thieves; they are thrust beyond the pale of charity,

and consequently acknowledge no moral restraint. This enumeration of the elements of a motley population might be easily lengthened, and all these various nations are distinguishable at once by physical appearance, and by difference of languages. They have also their separate chiefs or kings, who, though owning subjection to the Sultan of Wadāy, are not on that account less despotic within their petty domains. Around Wadāy, again, are numerous tribes of Bedwīn, nearly all affecting a noble Arab descent, and doing homage to the Sultan of Wadāy with more or less sincerity. The Zebedeih, the Areygat, and the El-Bahr (river-tribe), are the chief Arab Bedwīn on the W. On the N., the Mahāmid feed immense droves of horses and camels. Farther E., the Bideyāt, of negro origin, imitate the manners of their Arab neighbours, and subsist on camels' milk. Towards the S., parties of the widely-spread nation of the Fellāta, or Fellāny, keep immense herds of cattle wherever the pasturage attracts them.

Customs.—In manners, dress, and mode of life, the Mahometan inhabitants of Wadāy resemble those of Darfur. Their houses, however, are said to be superior, being often of good masonry (in Wara probably); whereas in Darfur they are constructed wholly of straw. The people of Wadāy have the reputation of great generosity and of courage, in which latter quality the Darfurian is almost always deficient. It is remarkable that, anticipating the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, they have always held that the organ or seat of courage is a protuberance behind the ear, and consequently, those who have distinguished themselves in battle are authorized to bear, as a badge of merit, large tumours artificially raised behind the ears by cupping. The court ceremonies, elaborate, and for the most part humiliating to the subject, savour too much of barbarous despotism; yet it is said that the inspection of all official accounts, rigidly enforced as a public right, effectually maintains a pure administration. It is said that the sultan's body-guard, the Ozbāu, amounts to 4000 men; and that 1000 of them, in cloaks and round iron-helmets, and armed with clubs, keep watch every night round his palace in Wara, the population of which town does not exceed 40,000.

Industry.—There is little manufacturing industry in Wadāy. The people know how to spin and weave cotton, and can dye their webs, which are inferior, however, in texture and colour to those of Begharmi; they can work iron, and make coarse implements for their own use; but the manufactured articles chiefly in demand, and most prized by them, are imported from Egypt or Barbary. They thus obtain beads and other glass-work, cloth caps, printed cottons, woollen and silk stuffs, guns, swords, and cutlery of all kinds; saddles, paper, copper, tin, and Spanish dollars, on which last the importers always realize a large profit. In return they export gum, ivory, ostrich-feathers, tamarinds, sena, skins to make water-bags, and slaves. These last form, in truth, the chief merchandise of Wadāy. Hunted down in the S. countries by private adventurers, who buy a license of the government, the poor captives are driven across the deserts to Barbary and Egypt, the greater number of them perishing on the way. This is the dark stain which defaces the otherwise fair picture of Wadāy. Richly endowed with the gifts of nature, this country is almost cut off from intercourse with, and glories in a trade condemned by, the civilized world. Under these circumstances, Wadāy seems destined to be soon impoverished by the social improvements going on around, and to be the last reached by the benefits that follow in their train.

Rulers.—The origin of the Wadāyan dynasty is involved in a cloud of traditional fables, separately plausible, but collectively inconsistent. It is said, among other things, that the Sennāw, a noble tribe dwelling on the mountain Ab-Seūn, are descendants of the Abbassid caliphs, or rather, were adopted by a wandering member of that family. The Sennāw became afterwards intimately allied with the Malangah, the Madabah, and Madalsh; and these now form the four royal tribes of Wadāy, from one of which the sultan must be derived. Notwithstanding this nobility of descent, it does not appear that the Wadāyan dynasty can be traced in history beyond the sixth generation anterior to Abd-el-Kerīm, who succeeded to the throne in 1803, and whose personal history is, in European eyes, the only interesting portion of the Wadāyan chronicles.

Recent History.—Sultan Abd-el-Kerīm, surnamed Sabūn (soap, a highly-prized luxury in those countries), subdued the mountaineers of El-Tamah, a rocky district N.E. of Wadāy.

and leading an army S.W. into Begharmi, he deposed the profligate sultan of that country. But the success of his arms concerns us less than his strenuous efforts to open communications with Egypt and the shores of the Mediterranean. Sensible of the disadvantages attending his secluded position, the road on one side being commanded by Darfur, on the other by Begharmi and Bornu, or by the powerful tribes seated round Fitte and Kanem, he resolved on exploring new and more direct routes across the desert. With this view he sent an envoy to Mohammed-Ali, the pasha of Egypt, who met his wishes, and despatched in return a caravan to Wadây. This, however, never reached its destination, being seized and plundered by the Darfurians. A caravan sent directly N. from Wadây by a new route to Bengazi, was hardly more fortunate. The goods eventually arrived at the seaport, but the people nearly all perished, having lost their way, and wandered long in the desert. The experiment, however, has been since repeated frequently, and with tolerable success. Sabûn, naturally disposed in favour of enlightenment, determined that one of his sons should be qualified by education to promote in Wadây the interests of civilization. For this purpose he sent Jafar, a youth of thirteen, to proceed to Egypt by way of Bengazi, but the caravan was pillaged, and the prince detained 10 or 12 years a captive in Tripoli; till at length, through the influence of the English consul, he obtained his liberty, and reached Cairo in 1827. His story, published at the time in an English periodical, was deemed by many a romance, and by none was it thoroughly understood. It is now, however, ascertained that the young captive was the favourite son of the Sultan Abd-el-Kerim. The latter died about 1815, and has been followed on the throne by a son, a grandson, and lastly, by a brother. Jafar, however, it appears, had attempted, prior to 1846, to drive his uncle from the throne; and, in 1849, he was in a hostile attitude in Darfur, awaiting an opportunity to assert his claims.

—(Browne's *Travels*; Burckhardt's *Nubia*; *Voyage au Ouaday*, par El-Chrek-el-Tounsy, &c., 1851; *United Service Journal*, 1830; Fehnel, in *Bulletin de la Soc. de Geogr.*, 1843-50.)

WADDESON, par. Eng. Bucks; 6010 ac. Pop. 1743.
WADDINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3720 ac. P. 831.
WADDINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln city. Pop. 962.
WADDINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 928 ac. P. 71.
WADEBRIDGE, a market tn. England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. E.S.E. Padstow, 1 bank Camel, here crossed by a magnificent ancient bridge of 17 arches. It has two Dissenting places of worship and a Friends' meeting-house; commodious wharfs, quays, and docks; and ships much granite, copper and iron ore, and corn. Pop. 777.

WADENHOE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1150 ac. P. 290.
WADENSWEIL, or WADENSCHWIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. S.S.E. Zürich, S. shore, Lake of Zürich. It is well built; and has a handsome parish church, with a fine organ; a schoolhouse, poorhouse, orphan hospital; manufactures of silk and woollen goods, soap, and soda, and several silk and cotton mills. Pop. 5094.

WADHURST, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.E. Tonbridge-Weils. It has a parish church with a tower and lofty spire, and some ancient monuments; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a corn-market, and two annual fairs. Area of par., 10,147 ac. Pop. 2802.

WADJIER, or WADJIE, one of the smaller Arru isls.; with a village of same name on its W. side. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, with a smaller number of Mahometans.
WADJOE, a native state, Indian Archipelago, near the middle of isl. Celebes, on the bay or gulf of Boni. The inhabitants are peaceful and industrious.

WADOR, or WADER, a tn. Afghanistan, in the Derajat, 17 m. W. Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the great route thence to Kandahar by the Sakhee-Sarwar Pass. Pop. 2000.

WADOWICE, or WADETZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, on an elevated plain, 23 m. S.W. Cracow; with a handsome court-house, barracks, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2344.

WADSLEY, a vil. and dist. England, co. York, on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 3 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. It has a modern parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two ordinary and two infant schools, several almshouses, and extensive manufactures of clasp-knives. Pop. 4333.

WADWORTH, par. Eng. York; 2930 ac. Pop. 724.

WÄELHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S. Antwerp, on the Nethe and the Dyle; with manufactures

of linen, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in hay, corn, cattle, and poultry. Pop. 1075.

WAEPING, a tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, near the frontiers of Kiangnan, on the lofty banks of the Hwuy-chow, and S.W. Hang-chow. It is surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified. Pop. about 150,000.

WAEREGBEHM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Courtrai; with extensive linen manufactures. Pop. 6975.

WAERMAERDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 m. S.S.E. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, a flour and a mustard mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1388.

WAERSCHOOT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Liège, 8 m. N.W. Ghent; with extensive linen and cotton manufactures, two breweries, a dye-work, two oil and four flour mills. Pop. 6096.

WAES (PAYS-DE-), an anc. dist. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, nearly included between the Scheldt from Ghent to the village of Doel, a little below Antwerp, and a line drawn from that village to Zelzate. It is one of the most fertile and best peopled tracts of its extent in Europe, and was formerly called the pleasure-garden of Flanders.

WAESMUNSTER, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. E. by N. Ghent, 1 bank Durme. It has wide and paved streets; and a handsome market place, a richly decorated church, a townhall, convent, almshouse, several primary schools; manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, blue, starch, vinegar, candles, chicory, &c.; and a trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 5393.

WAGENDRÜSSEL, or WAGENDRUSZEL, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, dist. and 13 m. S. Leutschau, in a deep mountain-hollow, 1 bank Gölnitz; with important iron-mines. P. 2383.

WAGENFELD, a vil. Hanover, S.E. Diepholz; with manufactures of linen and a flax-mill. Pop. 2794.

WAGENINGEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. W. by S. Arnhem, on the railway thence to Utrecht, and near the Rhine. It has a number of fine-looking houses, a townhall, two churches, a Latin and several other schools, a library, and several markets for cattle and sheep, and a trade in the tobacco grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2163.

WAGER RIVER, a large inlet, British N. America, N.N.W. of Hudson's Bay; its entrance is about lat. 65° N.; lon. 87° W.

WAGHEN, or WAWN, par. Eng. York; 5085 ac. P. 347.

WAGRAM, or DEUTSCH-WAGRAM, a vil. Lower Austria, 1 bank Russbach, 12 m. N.E. Vienna, famous for the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1809.

WAGSTADT, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 15 m. S.E. Troppan, on the Wagbach. It is walled; and has a parish church, a castle, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and tanneries. Pop. 2400.

WAHLEREN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 9 m. S.W. Bern, above r. bank Sense. Pop. (agricultural), 4975.

WAHLERSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Cassel; with two castles, one of them a fine old ruin; and three mills. Pop. 1478.

WAHLSTATT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Near it, in 1241, the Duke of Liegnitz defeated the Tartars; and in 1813 the Prussians defeated the French.

WAHRING, a vil. Lower Austria, so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. It has a parish church, with a beautiful cemetery, in which Beethoven is buried; and manufactures of ordinary and morocco leather, refined wax, and Japan ware. Pop. 2600.

WAI, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat. (peak) 17° 17' 20" S.; lon. 177° 4' 35" E. It is high and rugged; with a peak about 1641 ft. high. Though apparently a craggy rock, it is said to be fertile. Pop. about 3000.

WAIBLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, on the Rems; with a Latin school, and manufactures of articles in wood, tanneries, and several mills. Pop. 2700.

WAIBSTADT, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Rodenbach, S.E. Mannheim. It was once an important place, and rose to be a free-town. Pop. 1854.

WAIDHOFEN, two places, Lower Austria:—1, (*wander-Abbs*), 43 m. S.W.S.W. St. Pölten. It consists of a walled town with five gates, and of two suburbs; and has a church,

a castle, extensive iron-works, and manufactures of scythes, wire, and hooks. Pop. 3000.—2, (*an-der Thaya*), A tn., 31 m. N.W. Krems; with a castle, a parish church; manufactures of ribbons and cloth stuffs. Pop. 1400.

WAIGATZ, an isl. Russia. See VAIGATZ.

WAIGEOU, WAYGOU, or WAGEO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off N.W. coast, Papua, from which it is separated by Dampier Strait; lat. (S.E. point) 0° 21' S.; lon. 131° 18' E. (N.) It is about 70 m. long E. to W., by 20 m. broad; and forms two peninsulas, united by a narrow neck of land, formed by an arm of the sea, called Chabrol, penetrating N.W., and almost intersecting the island. In the centre the island is high and hilly, and well covered with woods. Many small streams flow towards the coasts, which are well supplied with good harbours and bays; those of Boni and Offak, on the N. side, have anchorage for large vessels. The principal hill is Djebby-Monpenie, which is visible 50 m. off at sea; and there are three other peaks of a like magnitude. Though on the equator, the climate, tempered by sea-breezes and the moisture of the land, is not particularly hot. The products include sago, sugar-cane, pimento, cocoa-nuts, sweet-potatoes, calabashes, and probably likewise spices; wild swine are plentiful, and there are birds of paradise, cockatoos, crown-doves, and wild barn-door fowls. The inhabitants consist of



NATIVES OF WAIGEOU.—From Duperry, *Voyage autour du Monde*.

Malays on the coast, Alfooras in the hills, and Papuans; the last build their large houses raised up on bamboo pillars. The lower classes go quite naked, but the upper classes wear jackets and other clothes, of Chinese materials, and a turban. Their arms are bow and arrow, and pikes with iron points. A considerable barter trade is carried on with China, and sundry Chinese merchants have settled here and trade with Papua. Pop. 100,000.

WAIKATO, a river, New Zealand, N. isl., issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Taupo; flows N.N.W. to Wanganui, then turns suddenly W. and falls into the ocean, forming the harbour of Waikato. Its chief affluent, Maipa, joins it on the left. It is navigable for 100 m. by vessels of 30 tons.

WAINFLEET, a market tn. England, co. and 33 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, on the Steeping, which is here navigable. It consists of three principal streets, is well built of brick; and has three parish churches, Wesleyan and Friends' chapels, a grammar and another endowed school. Pop. 2255.

WAIKAU, a river, New Zealand, Middle Island, rises in the Snowy Mountains; flows E.N.E., and falls into Cloudy Bay, Cook's Strait. It is navigable for several miles.

WAIROA, New Zealand. See HAWKE BAY.

WAIH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 780 ac. Pop. 53.

WAITZEN, or VACZ [Latin, *Vacium*], a tn. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N. Pesth, l. bank Danube, which here forms the island of St Andrew. It is beautifully situated among vineyards at the foot of the lofty Nagy-Szal, and though long and narrow, is regularly built. Its principal buildings are a cathedral, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and considered, after that of Gran, the finest in Hungary; three other R. Catholic churches, a Protestant and an Armenian church, a bishop's palace, with fine gardens; two townhouses, an episcopal seminary, a Piarist college and gymnasium, with library; a large and well-endowed deaf and dumb institute,

a high and two normal schools, a convent, and an orphan hospital. The trade is chiefly in wine and cattle. P. 11,271.

WAKEFIELD, a mun. and parl. bor. and par. England, W. Riding, and 27 m. S. by W. York, beautifully situated on a slope rising from the Calder, here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway. It consists of three principal and several minor streets, not generally either well formed or well kept, though some, chiefly of modern construction, are spacious and regular; and has a fine old church, situated on a height, and conspicuous at a distance by its tower and a spire; four district churches, one of them a handsome structure crowned by a dome; Quaker, Baptist, Independent, Methodist, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels; a handsome edifice of the Ionic order, containing an assembly-room and music-saloon; mechanics' institute, library, &c.; a courthouse, and house of correction; public baths, a theatre, a free grammar-school, in buildings equally handsome and commodious; a green-coat charity, and several other schools; a lunatic asylum for the W. Riding; numerous provident and charitable institutions, and literary and geological societies, the latter with a valuable museum. Woollen cloth and worsted, long the staple manufactures of the town, though less important than formerly, still employ many hands; and there are also large dyeing-establishments, breweries, malt-kilns, roperies, foundries, machine, copperas, and starch works. The corn-market is one of the most important in the kingdom, and to accommodate the dealers, warehouses capable of containing 200,000 quarters have been erected. The trade in wool is also very extensive, and large cattle-markets are held every fortnight. The celebrated classical scholar Dr. Bentley, Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and Joseph Bingham, author of the *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, were natives of Wakefield. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (parl. bor.), 22,057. Area of par., 9311 ac. Pop. 33,117.

WAKERING, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 5484 ac. Pop. 905.—2, (*Little*); 5862 ac. Pop. 292.

WAKERLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2130 ac. P. 232.

WAKES-COLNE, par. Eng. Essex; 1926 ac. Pop. 490.

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA [German, *Wallachei*; Lat. *Valachia*; French, *Valachie*, or *Valachie*; Dutch, *Wallachye*], a principality, Turkey in Europe; lat. 43° 40' to 45° 40' N.; lon. 22° 30' to 28° E.; and bounded N. and N.W. by the Carpathians, separating it from Transylvania and the Banat of Hungary; W., S., and E. by the Danube, separating it in the first direction from Servia, and in the last two from Bulgaria, and N.E. by Moldavia, from which it is chiefly separated by the Sereth, and its tributary Milkov. It is thus remarkably well defined by great natural boundaries, and is of an irregularly oval form, with a conjugate axis from W. to E. of 260 m., and a transverse of 120 m.; area, about 27,000 sq. m. Its surface may be regarded as a vast inclined plane, sloping from the Carpathians towards the Danube. In the W. and lesser portion, called Little Walachia, the slope is nearly due S.E.; in the E. and larger portion, called Greater Walachia, it is S.E. Among the mountains of the N. and W. the elevation, which averages from 3000 ft. to 4000 ft., rises in particular summits to 7000 ft., and in Mount Boutschesch, N. of Kimpolung, exceeds 8000 ft.; but this elevation is soon succeeded by a region of hills and undulating plains, and finally sinks down into extensive flats, often swampy, and fringed near the banks of the Danube by a chain of shallow lakes. Many of the loftier summits are composed of gneiss and mica-schist; in the hilly region, though the lower part of the secondary formation appears to be wanting, the cretaceous system is largely developed, and is overlain by tertiary conglomerates, clays, marls, and sandstones. In the S. and E. diluvial gravels, and alluvial deposits of great depth, form large and fertile plains. The most valuable mineral of Walachia is salt, the mines of which seem almost inexhaustible. Petroleum and asphalt are also abundant; sulphur is found in more limited quantities. The only metal of consequence is copper, which has been worked to some extent; gold is washed from the sands of several streams. The drainage belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives it on its left bank, both directly and by numerous affluents, particularly the Schyl, Aluta, united Vede and Teliorm, Arghisch or Ard-jish, Jalonitza, and Sereth. The climate, in the more mountainous districts, is severe; and even on the plains the winter continues long. The Danube and its tributaries are regularly

frozen over for about six weeks. The soil is remarkable for its fertility, and with few exceptions the whole principality admits of being cultivated like a garden. With very imperfect culture, wheat, barley, and maize are everywhere raised in abundance. Tobacco, hops, and flax are also extensively grown; the vine thrives well, and there is a profusion of all ordinary fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in vast numbers. Manufactures are insignificant; the trade is principally in raw produce, exchanged against coffee, sugar, pepper, foreign wines, furs, and various manufactures, chiefly from Germany, Russia, and Great Britain. The inhabitants, chiefly pure Walachians, who are believed to have descended without much intermixture from the ancient Dacians, have lost almost all their better qualities during long misgovernment, and have now few qualities to compensate for their prevailing indolence, sottishness, cunning, and revenge. They belong generally to the Greek church, which provides very imperfectly either for the religious or moral education of its adherents. Walachia, with the adjoining principality of Moldavia, is nominally a dependency of Turkey, to which it pays an annual tribute, and till recently was under an undefined kind of Russian protectorate. The prince, or *kospodar*, is elected for life by the *boyards* or nobles, who hold a kind of legislative diet, by which the sovereign power is modified. Administratively the principality is divided into 18 districts, 13 in Great and 5 in Little Walachia. Pop. about 2,000,000.

WALAJANAGUR, a large tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, on the Palaur, 65 m. W. by S. Madras; lat. 11° 40' N.; lon. 78° 5' E.; one of the cleanest and most neatly built towns in India. The houses are large, but are only one story high, and roofed with tiles. It has an extensive trade.

WALBECK, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg, on the Aller; with a church, limekilns, several mills, tile-works, and beds of fine pipe-clay. P. 1225.

WALBERSWICK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1960 ac. P. 357.

WALBERTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1722 ac. P. 578.

WALCHEREN, an isl. Holland, prov. Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt, forming an irregularly shaped circle of about 11 m. in diameter. It is a fine island, in some parts well wooded, but generally consisting of fertile meadows, yielding corn and madder in great plenty. Fruit is abundant. There are some breweries, soap-works, salt-refineries, and saw and corn mills, &c., but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It contains the towns of Flushing, Middelburg (the capital), and Veere. It is protected from the sea by strong dikes, which have frequently been ruptured. In 1808 the water burst the dikes and committed great damage, the country being in some places laid under water to a depth of above 30 ft. On July 30, 1809, the British expedition under Lord Chatham landed near Veere, and took it, Middelburg, and Flushing, but had to retire the December following, after losing 7000 men by fever. Pop. 40,000.

WALCOT, two pars. Eng.—1, Lincoln; 1747 ac. P. 152. —2, Somerset; 7156 ac. P. 9452.

WALCOTT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 735 ac. Pop. 167.

WALCOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Namur, on the Eau-d'Heure; with an ancient Gothic church, in which an image of the Virgin annually attracts more than 20,000 pilgrims. Pop. 952.

WALCZ, a tn. Prussia. See DEUTSCHKRONEN.

WALD, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen; with a church, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, umbrellas, iron and steel ware. P. 5278.

WALD, two places, Switzerland.—1, A vil. and par., can. and 19 m. E.S.E. Zürich, at the outlet of a picturesque valley. It has a handsome church, a commodious schoolhouse, manufactures of linen, several spinning-mills, and an iron-work. Pop. 3895.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 7 m. E.N.E. Appenzell. It is well built and has a parish church and an orphan hospital. Pop. 1489.

WALDASCHAFF, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Rothenbuch, at the source of the Aachaff; with a parish church, manufactures of stoneware, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1324.

WALDAU, several places, Prussia, particularly a vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Bunzlau; with a parish church, a castle, vinegar-works, tile-works, several bleach-fields, saw, and other mills. Pop. 2233.

WALDCAPPEL, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Werra, 20 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1304.

WALDECK, a principality, Germany, forming the 30th state of the Germanic Confederation. It consists of two distinct parts—Waldeck properly so called, and the principality of Pyrmont. Waldeck Proper is bounded, N. and W. by Rhenish Prussia, and S. and E. by Hesse-Cassel. Pyrmont, situated about 30 m. N., on the l. bank of the Weser, is inclosed by the territories of Prussia, Lippe-Detmold, Hanover, and Brunswick. Area of Waldeck Proper, 347 geo. sq. m.; of Pyrmont, 24 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S.W. of Waldeck, where it is covered by ramifications of the Eggegebirge, Rothaar-gebirge, and Habichts-gebirge, some of the summits of which attain a height of about 2500 ft. Some of the mountains are composed of slate, but the greater part of them are sandstone. In several districts basalt occurs. The rivers, of which the Eder in the N., and the Diemel in the S. of Waldeck Proper, are the principal, all belong to the basin of the Weser. The climate is rather cold, but healthy. Nearly one-half of the whole surface is available for cultivation, though not remarkably fertile. Much of the remainder is covered with wood. The only minerals now worked are ironstone, lignite, slate, ochre, black marble, and alabaster. The chief manufactures are linen, beer, and brandy. For administrative purposes Waldeck Proper is divided into five bailiwicks—Twiste, Diemel, Werde, Eder, and Eisenberg. Pyrmont forms a single bailiwick of its own name. P. 58,753, almost all Protestants.

WALDEGRAVE, an isl., S. Australia, S. side, Anxious Bay, Eyre Land, and N.E. Flinders Island; lat. 33° 35' S.; lon. 134° 37' E.

WALDEN-SAFFRON, a mun. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Essex, 40 m. N.N.E. London, singularly situated on the crown and sides of a narrow neck of land. It has six principal streets, and a spacious market-place, in which is a commodious and handsome townhall. It is well paved, and lighted with gas; and has a spacious and elegant parish church, seven Dissenting churches, an endowed grammar and several other schools, almshouses, various minor charities, and a literary and scientific institution. There is a considerable trade in malt and barley. Area of par., 7416 ac. Pop. 5911.

WALDEN (St. Paul's), par. Eng. Herts; 3678 ac. Pop. 1175.

WALDENBUCII, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 7 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart, on the Aichbach; with an old castle, glass-works, and several mills. Pop. 1952.

WALDENBURG, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Polnsitz; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, chapel, and courthouse; manufactures of and a considerable trade in linen and yarn, and several potteries, dye-works, and mills. Pop. (1852), 4244.—2, A tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, 8 m. E. Oehringen; with an ancient castle seated on a height. Pop. 1060.—3, A tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, l. bank Mulde, 10 m. W. Chemnitz. It is walled; and has a fine castle, with a park; a church, hospital, manufactures of linen, woollen, and mixed goods, hosiery, and articles in horn; and paper and other mills. Pop. 2253.

WALDERSHARE, par. Eng. Kent; 1242 ac. P. 105.

WALDHEIM, a tn. Saxony, circle and 35 m. S.E. Leipzig, r. bank Zschoppau; with a castle, used as a house of correction; an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth and fustian, two bleachfields, and two mills. Pop. 3872.

WALDITCH, par. Eng. Dorset; 285 ac. Pop. 176.

WALDITZ (GROSS and KLEIN), two nearly-contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Löwenberg; with a R. Catholic church, tile-works, and two mills. P. 1397.

WALDKIRCH—1, A vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and W. St. Gall, l. bank Sitter; with a spacious old church. Pop. 2681.—2, A tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, l. bank Elz, 8 m. N.E. Freiburg. It is walled; and has a parish church, an hospital, manufactures of linen, a paper-mill, and tanneries. P. 2576.

WALDKIRCHEN, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, S.E. Chemnitz; with a church, tile-works, four mills, and a trade in wood and in toys. Pop. 1182.

WALDMICHELBACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 23 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt; with a parish and two other churches. Pop. 1694.

WALDMOHR, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Glan, N. Zweibrücken; with a parish church, the remains of a Roman station, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1191.

WALDMUNCHEN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, picturesquely situated on the Schwarzbach, 36 m. N.E. Ratisbon. It has three churches, a chapel, a castle; manufactures of linen and thread, glass-works, and a trade in wood. Pop. 2132.

WALDNIEL, or **BERGWALDNIEL**, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and W. Düsseldorf; with two churches; manufactures of ribbons, and three mills. Pop. 1175.

WALDOBOROUGH, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Maine, at the mouth of the Muscongus, 55 m. E. Portland. Its most important business is the building of vessels, of which, in 1850, the number fitted out was 71, carrying 23,630 tons. The coasting trade and fisheries of cod and mackerel are also very important. Pop. 4199.

WALDRINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1156ac. P. 169.

WALDRON, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, 6 m. E.S.E. Uckfield; with a parish church, having an embattled tower; a Methodist chapel, and chalybeate-springs. Area of par., 6218 ac. Pop. 1106.

WALDSASSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 33 m. E.N.E. Baireuth; with an old Cistercian monastery, manufactures of calico and earthenware, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1522.

WALDSEE.—1, A tn. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 32 m. S.S.W. Ulm; with a castle of the princes of Waldburg, a Gothic church, old Franciscan monastery, and hospital. P. 1570.—2, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, circle Spire; with a parish church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1179.

WALDSHUT, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, r. bank Rhine, 30 m. S.E. Freiburg. It is an old place, surrounded by walls; and contains a church, to which pilgrimages are made; and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 1364.

WALDSTATT, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 4 m. W.N.W. Appenzell; with mineral-springs, and a much-visited bathing-establishment. Pop. 957.

WALDSTÄTTER (DIE VIER), a name anciently and still sometimes given to the four Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Luzern, probably from the extensive forests with which they were once covered.

WALDSTÄTTERSEE (VIER). See LUZERN (LAKE OF).

WALES, a principality in the S.W. of the isl. of Great Britain, which gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the British crown, and consists of a N. and a S. division, each comprising six counties, as follows:—

| COUNTIES | Area in square m. | Area in stat. acres. | Pop. 1841. | Pop. 1851. | Principal Towns. |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| <i>North</i> | | | | | |
| Anglesey..... | 271 | 193,453 | 50,801 | 57,327 | Anglesey. |
| Caernarvon..... | 544 | 370,273 | 81,093 | 87,870 | Caernarvon |
| Denbigh..... | 643 | 386,052 | 68,478 | 92,663 | Denbigh. |
| Flint..... | 244 | 184,905 | 66,919 | 68,156 | Flint. |
| Merioneth..... | 663 | 385,291 | 39,332 | 38,843 | Dolgelly. |
| Montgomery..... | 899 | 453,324 | 69,607 | 67,335 | Montgomery |
| <i>South</i> | | | | | |
| Brecon..... | 754 | 460,158 | 55,608 | 61,474 | Brecon. |
| Cardigan..... | 675 | 443,387 | 68,796 | 70,796 | Cardigan. |
| Caernarthen..... | 974 | 606,331 | 106,336 | 110,632 | Caernarthen |
| Glamorgan..... | 792 | 547,494 | 171,188 | 231,849 | Cardiff. |
| Pembroke..... | 610 | 401,691 | 88,044 | 94,140 | Pembroke. |
| Radnor..... | 390 | 272,128 | 25,458 | 24,716 | Radnor. |
| Total..... | 7,349 | 4,734,486 | 911,705 | 1,005,721 | |

As part of the British Empire, and especially of England, Wales has been generally described under those two articles, but its comparatively isolated position, and its very marked features, both physical and moral, demand for it a short additional notice. It is composed of a peninsula, with the island of Anglesey situated at its N.W. extremity, and separated from it by the Menai Strait, now crossed by two very re-

markable bridges, and with a number of smaller islands chiefly at a short distance from the S.W. coast. The peninsula, washed N. and W. by the Irish Sea, and S. by Bristol Channel, and bounded W. by the four English counties, Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth, is 135 m. long; where widest 95 m. and where narrowest only 35 m. broad; and has an area of 7389 sq. m. It is very mountainous, particularly in the N. division, where Snowdon, the culminating point of S. Britain, rises to the height of 3571 ft.; is intersected by beautiful valleys, traversed by numerous streams, including among others the Severn, which has its source within it; and is rich in minerals, particularly copper in the N., and coal and iron partially there also, but much more extensively in the S. The Silurian formation, so called after the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the principality, covers more than two-thirds of the whole surface, extending continuously from the mouth of the Conway to the vicinity of St. David's Head; but is succeeded in the S. by the old red sandstone, above which lies, first the mountain-limestone, and then the large and valuable coal-field already mentioned.

Besides the Severn, already mentioned, the principal rivers are the Dee, which has part of its lower course in Cheshire;



COSTUMES OF WELSH WOMEN.

the Clwyd, in Denbigh and Flint; the Conway, forming the boundary between Denbigh and Caernarvon; the Dovey, and the united Rheidol and Ystwith, which have their mouths near the centre of Cardigan Bay; the Teify, separating Cardigan on the N. from Caernarthen and Pembroke on the S.; the Cledydd and Cleddau, remarkable chiefly from contributing, by their junction, to form the splendid estuary of Milford Haven; the Towy and Bury, which both fall into Caernarthen Bay; the Ebrý and Taf, which have a common estuary in Bristol Channel; the Romney, which forms part of the boundary between Wales and England; and the Usk and Wye, which, though rising in the principality, have only the earlier part of their course within it. The lakes are numerous, but the largest, that of Bala, is only 4 m. long, and scarcely 1 m. broad. The climate is on the whole moderate and equable, though somewhat keen in the loftier districts. In all the counties, but more especially in the maritime, humidity is in excess, the average fall of rain in the principality being 34 inches, while that in England is only 22. Hence both climate and surface concur in rendering Wales much more adapted for pasture than agriculture. The soil, too, seldom possesses great natural fertility, except in some of the vales, of which those of the Clwyd in the N., and of Glamorgan in the S., are celebrated for productiveness. The latter, rather a plain than a vale, is of great extent, and grows excellent wheat. The system of agriculture, however, notwithstanding recent improvements, continues on the whole indifferent. The minerals, as already observed, are very valuable, and the S. contains some of the largest coal and iron works in the

kingdom, as well as the smelting-works of Swansea, probably the most extensive in the world. Of manufactures, properly so called, by far the most important are woollens. The principal articles are flannel, for which the principality has long been famous, cloth chiefly of a coarser description, and hosiery.

The inhabitants long struggled manfully, first against the Romans, and afterwards against the Anglo-Saxons. They became tributary to England in the 10th century, and after various vicissitudes, in which their attempts to throw off the yoke only rivetted it more firmly, were finally and completely incorporated with the English monarchy in the reign of Henry VIII. Both in language and manners, however, they continue to be a distinct people, and give undeniable evidence of a Celtic origin. Their dialect bears a marked affinity to the Gaelic or Erse, but is much more closely allied to the ancient Cornish dialect, and that which is still exclusively used by the peasantry in the W. of the French prov. Bretagne. Welsh is one of the most ancient languages now spoken in Europe, and has also a literature, composed chiefly of the poetical effusions of bards, some of whom flourished as early as the 6th century, but partly also of prose, of which the translation of the Bible, completed in 1588, is considered one of the best specimens. Among the peculiarities which characterize the people, one of the most striking, at least to a stranger, is the female dress, consisting generally of a plain or checked gown, a mantle, a napkin of gay flaunting colours around the neck and shoulders, and a black beaver-hat, either cylindrical, like that worn elsewhere by men, or broad-brimmed and tapering to the form of a truncated cone. All classes are distinguished by civility and hospitality; and though among the lower ranks very loose ideas prevail as to the privileges which a declared lover may claim, when once the marriage-knot is tied the duties of married life appear to be faithfully performed. Many curious superstitions, handed down by immemorial custom, still retain their hold, and even the gross imposture of Mormonism has found many followers, particularly in the mining districts; but in addition to the labours of the Established clergy, those of the Methodists have been signally successful in diffusing a knowledge of religion, and the great body of the people belonging to what are called the Calvinistic Methodists, find one of their principal sources of enjoyment either as teachers or taught in the primitive services of their church, or in the Sunday-school almost invariably attached to it. P. 1,005,721.

WALES, par. Eng. York; 1950 ac. Pop. 268.

WALES (NEW SOUTH). See NEW SOUTH WALES.

WALESBY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2580 ac. Pop. 331.—2, Notts; 1260 ac. Pop. 362.

WALLET, a tn. Western Africa, cap. state Beroo, 650 m. N.E. Sierra-Leone.

WALFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 4241 ac. Pop. 1217.

WALGRAVE, par. Eng. Northampton; 2040 ac. P. 613.

WALHAIN-ST.-PAUL-SARTLEZ-WALHAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Nil, 22 m. S.E. Brussels; with a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1745.

WALINCOURT, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambrai; with manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs. P. 2040.

WALIUKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 116 m. S.W. Voronej, at the confluence of the Waliuka with the Oskol. It has some general trade. Pop. 1200.

WALKER, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, 1. bank Tyne, 2 m. E. Newcastle, and a station on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway; with a district church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, iron-works, a turpentine-distillery, copperas-works, &c. The great Roman wall terminates about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the village. Pop. 3963.

WALKERINHAM, par. Eng. Nottingham; 3000 ac. Pop. 608.

WALKERN, par. Eng. Hertford; 2924 ac. Pop. 738.

WALKHAMPTON, par. Eng. Devon; 10,540 ac. P. 751.

WALKI, or VALKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Kharkov; with five churches, several distilleries, and some general trade; and five annual fairs. Pop. 9286.

WALKINGTON, par. Eng. York; 3460 ac. Pop. 699.

WALKRINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 8 m. E.N.E. Bern. It is well built; and most of the inhabitants are linen-weavers. Pop. 1859.

WALLABOUT BAY, a bay, U. States, New York, in Long Island, on the E. side of Brooklyn, and containing on its S. side the U. States navy-yard.

Vol. II.

WALLABY ISLANDS, two small isls. of the Abrolhos, off S.W. coast, Australia; they are the highest of the group, about 2 m. apart, and are known as the E. and W. Wallaby.

WALLACE-TOWN, a suburb of Ayr (*which see*).

WALLACEBURG, a tn. and port of entry, Canada West, on Big Bear Creek, 26 m. from Chatham; with three Protestant churches, three schools, a sash and blind factory, three steam-mills, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 800.

WALLACHIA, principality Turkey. See WALACHIA.

WALLAJABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 38 m. S.W. Madras, 1. bank Palaur; with a military cantonment.

WALLAMETTE, a river, U. States. See WILLAMETTE.

WALLANCHOON, or WALLOONG, a large vil. Eastern Nepal, 1. bank Wallanchoon or Tambur river, 10,385 ft. above sea-level; composed of about 100 large, good, painted wooden houses, ornamented with hundreds of long poles and vertical flags. It has some transit trade with Tibet, through the Wallanchoon Pass, 16,756 ft. high, and about two day's journey to the N. Around it yak, sheep, goats, &c., are fed; and turnips, radishes, and potatoes are grown.—(Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*.)

WALLASEY, par. Eng. Chester; 17,775 ac. P. 8339.

WALLDORF, a vil. Sax Meiningen, N.N.W. Meiningen, 1. bank Werra; with a parish church, synagogue, and hospital. Pop. 1562.

WALLDÜREN, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, in a wild and mountainous district of the Odenwald, 26 m. S.W. Würzburg; with a parish church, a Capuchin monastery, and a tile-work. Pop. 3136.

WALLENBRÜCK, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden; with a parish church. Pop. 1073.

WALLENDORF, or OLASZI, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, near r. bank Hernad, 12 m. S.E. Leutschau; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a high school, a copper-mill, and valuable mines of iron and copper. Pop. 3144.

WALLENFELS, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the wild Rodach, 21 m. N. Baireuth; with a parish church, a ruined castle, saw and other mills; a trade in wood, and mines of iron. Pop. 1121.

WALLENSTADT:—1, A tn. Switzerland, can. and 21 m. S.S.W. St. Gall, in a marshy and unhealthy district, r. bank Seer, about 1 m. E. Lake Wallenstadt. It is walled, but is dull and ill built; and has a parish church, chapel, and school; and a considerable transit trade, as the chief entrepot between Zürich and Italy. Pop. 1792.—2, (*Wallenstatter*, or *Wallen-See*), A lake, Switzerland, chiefly in the S. of can. St. Gall, but partly also in the N. of can. Glarus. It is of a long but somewhat oval shape, about 12 m. long E. to W., and nowhere above 3 m. wide; 1385 ft. above sea-level, and about 500 ft. deep. Its chief feeder is the Seer, of which it is only a wide expansion; it discharges itself by the Linth canal. The precipices on the N. side, rising precipitously from its edge, vary in height from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. Owing to sudden gusts of wind, the navigation of the lake is considered dangerous.

WALLERFANGEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, on the Saar; with a synagogue, a weekly market, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1051.

WALLERN, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, 36 m. S.S.W. Pisek; with a church, chapel, and castle. Pop. 2069.

WALLERS, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2691.

WALLERSTEIN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Eger, 29 m. S.S.W. Anspach; with a palace, in which the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein resides; a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, Latin school, and ruined castle. P. 1950.

WALLINGFORD:—1, A parl. and mun. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Berks, 15 m. N.N.W. Reading. It has two principal streets, a spacious market-place, two churches, both fine edifices; several Dissenting chapels, a number of schools, a good townhall, a mechanics' institute, a horticultural society, and some business in malting. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Area of par., 821 ac. Pop. 122. Pop. (mun. bor.), 2819; (parl. bor.), 8064.—2, A vil., U. States, Connecticut, 11 m. N. by E. New Haven, on the railway to Hartford; with four churches, a school, and manufactures of leather, woollen stuffs, &c. Pop. 2595.

WALLINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hertford; 1950 ac. Pop. 254.—2, (*cum Thorpland*), Norfolk; 1460 ac. Pop. 58.

WALLIS, a can. Switzerland. See VALAIS.

WALLIS ISLANDS, a group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 24' S.; lon. 176° 10' W. (R.). They are nine in number, varying in circuit from 1 m. to 10 m., and inclosed with one extensive reef. The land is in general high. The principal island, Uvea, is the only one inhabited. About 300 of the natives are Protestants, and 2700 R. Catholics.

WALLISCHBIRKEN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, about 60 m. S.W. Prague; with a parish church, a chapel, a castle, an hospital, a synagogue, and a poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, potash-works, tile-works, a distillery, and saw, walk, and other mills. Pop. 2142.

WALL-OP (NETHER), par. Eng. Hants; 7201 ac. P. 952.

WALLS, par. Scot. Shetland. Pop. 2442.

WALLS and FLORRA, par. Scot. Orkney; 7½ m. by 6 m. Pop. 1667.

WALLSEND, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The village, which is about 3½ m. E.N.E. Newcastle, has a spacious green in the centre, and some good houses. The church, a stone-building with a spire, is situated on the turnpike-road, at some distance from the village. Area of par., 2787 ac. The pop., 5721, are chiefly engaged in collieries, limekilns, in manufacturing coppers and earthenware, and in ship-building. Large quantities of Wallsend coal, which is of a very superior quality, are exported annually to London.

WALLSTADT, two vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, bail. Obernburg, 34 m. W.N.W. Würzburg;—1, (*Gross*), 1. bank Main; has a parish church, a chapel, quarries of building-stone, and iron-mines. Pop. 1317.—2, (*Klein*), on the opposite side of the river; has a church, chapel, castle, oil-mills, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1805.

WALLSTOWN, par. Irel. Cork; 3056 ac. Pop. 531.

WALMER, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, about ½ m. S. Deal, on the road to Dover; is surrounded with numerous handsome marine-villas, and much frequented for sea-bathing. The celebrated ancient fortress, Walmer castle, a little S. from the village, is now appropriated as a residence for the lord-warden of the Cinque-ports. The Duke of Wellington, who held that office, died in it, Sept. 14, 1852. Area of par., 1079 ac. Pop. 2165.

WALMSGATE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 920 ac. Pop. 79.

WALNEY ISLAND, Irish Sea, Lancashire, N. of the entrance to Morecambe Bay, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, fordable at low-water; lat. (light on S. point) 54° 2' 54" N.; lon. 3° 10' 30" W. (R.). It is 10 m. long, and generally about 1 m. broad; sandy, and comparatively barren; and so low, that the waves sometimes threaten to roll directly over it, and instances are on record of the sea rushing across it in one or two places. The isl. of Walney is a chapelry in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness. Pop. 921.

WALPOLE, three pars. England;—1, Suffolk; 1750 ac. Pop. 563.—2, (*St. Andrew*), Norfolk; 3494 ac. Pop. 737.—3, (*St. Peter*), Norfolk; 6982 ac. Pop. 1361.

WALPOLE;—1, An isl. in the N.E. of Lake St. Clair, Canada West, about 10 m. long N. to S., by 4 m. broad. It contains much fertile land, and is occupied by Chippewa, Pottawatamie, and Ottawa Indians, who live partly by the chase, and partly by cultivating the land. Pop. about 1040.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, S. from the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia; lat. 22° 39' S.; lon. 169° 16' E. Discovered by Captain Butler in 1794.

WALSALL, a market tn. and parl. and mun. bor. England, in the S.E. of co. Stafford, 8 m. N.N.W. Birmingham, on the side and summit of a limestone-ridge, above a stream of same name, which joins the Thame a little below, on the Old Birmingham, and Wyrley and Essington canals, and on the London and North-Western, and the South Staffordshire railways. The environs, presenting much finely diversified scenery, enlivened by numerous villas, are very pleasing; and the town itself, though not regularly laid out, contains several spacious streets, well paved and well lighted, and superior to most towns of the same magnitude in the number of substantial and handsome dwellings. The more important buildings and establishments are a handsome modern parish church, on a commanding height, with well-proportioned tower terminating in a lofty spire; a district church, in the early English style; a chapel of ease, Independent, Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, and two R. Catholic chapels, one of which is handsome; a free grammar, blue-coat church, national, infant, and

other schools; a townhall and jail, a public library and news-room, adorned with a handsome Doric colonnade; several almshouses, and other charitable endowments. The situation of the town, on the E. edge of the S. Staffordshire mineral-field, and in the immediate vicinity of that of Warwickshire, gives it great advantages for carrying on the iron manufacture, which accordingly forms its great staple; the chief articles consisting of all kinds of saddles, ironmongery, including coach and carriage harness mountings, buckles, chains, snuffers, spoons, locks, keys, screws, files, edge-tools, firearms, gas-tubes, &c. There are also several brass and iron foundries, machine-shops, large malting-establishments, and in the vicinity extensive lime-works, and both coal and iron pits. Walsall is of considerable antiquity, and had at one time a castle, said to have been built in the early part of the 10th century, by Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, and daughter of Alfred the Great; but the existing town is almost entirely of modern origin. It is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and 18 councillors; and sends a member to Parliament. Area of par., 8182 ac. Pop. 26,822. Pop. (mun. and parl. bor.), 25,680.

WALSCHLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt; with a parish church, and a trade in cattle, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1230.

WALSHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk;—1, (*South St. Lawrence*), Pop. 246.—2, (*South St. Mary*), Pop. 443. United area, 3149 ac.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk, in a picturesque valley, 4 m. E. by N. Ixworth. It has a spacious parish church, with a richly-groined roof, and a square embattled tower; Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Area, 2800 ac. P. 1297.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. 15 m. N.N.E. Norwich, on an eminence. It consists of three streets, leading to a central square; and has a large and elegant church, four Dissenting chapels, a grammar and a national school. Area, 4252 ac. Pop. 2911.

WALSINGHAM (GREAT), par. Eng. Norfolk; 2170 ac. Pop. 476.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE), a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, in a valley inclosed by lofty heights, 28 m. N.W. Norwich. It has a large parish church, with an embattled tower and lofty spire; Independent, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a free grammar-school, a house of correction, and the remains of a celebrated monastery. Area, 860 ac. P. 1207.

WALSOKEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk, close to the town of Wisbeach; with a parish church, in the Norman style, with an embattled tower and lofty spire; Primitive Methodist chapel, and a charitable endowment. Area of par., 4658 ac. Pop. 2740.

WALSRODE, two places, Hanover;—1, A tn., gov. and 45 m. S.W. Lüneburg, on the Böhme; with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, yarn, saltpetre and gunpowder, a paper-mill, and dye-works. Pop. 2061.—2, A vil., near the former; with a monastery. Pop. 1528.

WALSTON, par. Scot. Lanark; 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 497.

WALTERSDORF, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, about 30 m. from Gitschin; with two churches, a school, and a mill. Pop. 1037.—2, A vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudin, on a small stream, 10 m. from Landskron; with a church. Pop. 1569.—3, A vil. Moravia, circle Prerau, about 24 m. from Olmütz; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1400.

WALTERSDORF, numerous places, Prussia;—1, (*Alt*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Halberschwedt; with limekilns, a saw and other mills. Pop. 1042.—2, (*Wüste*), Gov. Breslau, circle Waldenburg; with a church, a castle, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, and saw, bark, walk, and flour mills. Pop. 1365.—3, A vil., gov. Liegnitz; with a R. Catholic church, and oil and other mills. Pop. 1039.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, on the Bode-wasser, 15 m. W.S.W. Gotha. It consists of a walled town and four suburbs; and has a castle, two churches, two hospitals, two schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, tanneries, breweries, and paper-mills. Pop. 3148.

WALTERSHOF, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 20 m. E. Bairreuth; with two churches, two chapels, and a castle; manufactures of woollen cloth and red leather, a dye-works, brewery, and four mills. Pop. 1200.

WALTERSTONE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1241 ac. P. 147.

WALTERSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1502 ac. P. 320.
WALTHAM, six pars. Eng. —1, Kent; 3215 ac. Pop. 576.—2, Lincoln; 2350 ac. Pop. 782.—3, (*Great*), Essex; 7335 ac. Pop. 2335.—4, (*Little*), Essex; 2227 ac. Pop. 651.—5, (*on-the-Wolds*), Leicester; 2870 ac. Pop. 732.—6, (*St. Lawrence*), Berks; 3468 ac. Pop. 783.

WALTHAM, a vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 10 m. W. by N. Boston, on the Fitchburg railway; with several fine churches, and manufactures of cotton and wool. Pop. 4464.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, or WALTHAM-HOLY-CROSS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, 12 m. N. by E. London, 1 bank Lea. It consists chiefly of one irregular main street; and has a spacious Norman church, originally belonging to an abbey; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels; manufactures of gunpowder and pins, and a considerable business in printing silk-handkerchiefs. Area of par., 10,876 ac. Pop. 4303.

WALTHAM BISHOP'S (ST. PETER), a market tn. and par. England, co. Hants, 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton. It is neatly built; on its S. side are the remains of the once magnificent palace of the bishops of Winchester, built in 1135. Area of par., 7388 ac. Pop. 2265.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a vil. England, co. and 9 m. S. by E. Hertford, so called from a beautiful cross erected here, at one of the halting-places of the funeral-procession of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., on its way to London. The cross is hexangular, and highly enriched with tabernacle work and foliage. There are here an Established and a Dissenting chapel, and almshouses, in the decorated English style.

WALTHAMSTOW, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, pleasantly situated near the borders of Epping Forest, on the Lea, here crossed by a bridge, and the Eastern Counties railway, 6 m. N.N.E. London. It consists chiefly of detached houses, many of them elegant; and has a parish church, partly ancient and partly modern, with a circular window of stained glass, and several fine monuments; three other churches, Independent and Unitarian chapels, a free school, several almshouses, an oil, and extensive copper and flour mills. Area, 4436 ac. Pop. 4959.

WALTIER, a small vil. Hindoostan, N. Circars, on the Bay of Vizagapatam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town of that name.

WALTON, 12 pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 757 ac. Pop. 95.—2, Cumberland; 3592 ac. Pop. 455.—3, Somerset; 2502 ac. Pop. 768.—4, Suffolk; 1988 ac. Pop. 897.—5, York; 1670 ac. Pop. 245.—6, (*Cardiff*), Gloucester; 650 ac. Pop. 60.—7, (*East*), Norfolk; 2459 ac. Pop. 202.—8, (*West*), Norfolk; 5219 ac. Pop. 999.—9, (*in-Gordano*), Somerset; 1315 ac. Pop. 225.—10, (*on-the-Hill*), Surrey; 2592 ac. Pop. 426.—11, (*on-the-Wolds*), Leicester; 1720 ac. Pop. 260.—12, (*upon-Trent*), Derby; 2309 ac. Pop. 465.

WALTON, two pars. Wales, Pembroke: —1, (*East*); 1893 ac. Pop. 279.—2, (*West*); 1408 ac. Pop. 518.

WALTON-LE-DALE, a township and chapelry, England, Lancashire, about 1 m. S.E. Preston, of which it is almost a suburb, on the Preston and Blackburn railway. It has a chapel with a tower, national and other schools, a print-work, an iron-foundry, and several large cotton-factories. P. 6855.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, or WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, 6 m. S. Harwich, on a gentle acclivity sloping to the beach, and visited for sea-bathing. It has a parish church and a Dissenting chapel. The manufacture of coppers was formerly carried on to a large extent, but the stone is now shipped to London. Area, 3260 ac. Pop. 729.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township and par. England, co. Lancashire, pleasantly situated on the road to Preston, 3 m. N. by E. Liverpool. It contains a great number of handsome mansions and villas; and has an elegant parish church, so conspicuously situated as to form an important landmark; two other churches, one of them with a graceful spire; and day, Sunday, and infant schools. Area of par., 29,233 ac. Pop. 46,302.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the London and South-Western railway, 18 m. W.S.W. London. It contains many fine mansions and villas; and has an ancient parish church, with several interesting monuments; a modern chapel of ease, in the early Norman style; an Independent chapel, a charitable endowment, and an annual cattle-fair. Admiral Lord Rodney was born here. Area of par., 6834 ac. Pop. 2881.

WALVISCH BAY [Whale Bay], S. Africa, S.W. coast, country of the Damaras. Pelican Point, which forms its S. entrance, is in lat. 22° 52' S.; lon. 14° 22' E. It extends along shore for 20 m.; is spacious, well sheltered, except from N. winds, which seldom blow here; and much frequented by whalers. Vast flocks of sea-fowl resort to this bay.

WALWIN'S-CASTLE, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2904 ac. Pop. 353.

WALWORTH, a dist. par. England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. London, of which it forms a suburb; comprising a continued line of houses on the road to Camberwell, also W. to Kensington, and E. to the Kent road. It has a church, three Dissenting chapels, a literary institution, and several schools. Pop. 29,861.

WALZENHAUSEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Appenzel, on a hill at the extremity of the Rheintal; with a church so commandingly situated, that the Tyrolean mountains are seen, and 92 churches counted from it. The rearing of cattle, raising of fruit, and culture of the vine are the principal employments. Pop. 1604.

WAMBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. W. Brussels, with a brewery, a distillery, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1481.

WAMBERG, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz; with a parish church, a chapel, two mills, and manufactures of lace. Pop. 1965.

WAMBROOK, par. Eng. Dorset; 1857 ac. Pop. 245.

WAMEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 1 bank Waal, opposite Tiel; with two churches, and several cattle-markets. A good deal of tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. P. 1453.

WAMPHRAV, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. P. 523.

WANBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. —1, Surrey; 156 ac. Pop. 208.—2, Wilts; 4440 ac. Pop. 954.

WANCANEER, a tn. Hindoostan, in the Gujerat peninsula, 1 bank Mhye, 20 m. N.W. Baroda. It is long and narrow, and surrounded by a great wall with towers and bastions; and has a good bazaar, and an elegant mosque. In the rainy season the streets are inundated.

WANCHOW, or TUNGOW-CHING, a large seaport tn. China, prov. Chekiang, 150 m. S. Ningpo, at the mouth of a river of its name; lat. 28° N. Its streets are intersected by canals, and exposed to frequent inundation, and it is esteemed very unhealthy for Europeans. It has manufactures of silks, shamsoo, and soy. Pop. 200,000.

WANDELL and LAMINGTON, par. Scot. Lanark; 9 m. by 4 m. Pop. 369.

WANDERSLEBEN, a market tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Erfurt. It has a Protestant church. Pop. 914.

WANDIPOOR, a tn. Bootan; lat. 27° 51' N.; lon. 89° 57' E.; on the extremity of a rock, formed into a narrow point by the junction of three streams. This is one of the consecrated towns of Bootan, where a considerable number of *gy-longs* or monks are established.

WANDIWASH, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and 73 m. S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 30' N.; lon. 79° 37' E. In September, 1759, it was attacked by the British, who were repulsed with great slaughter, but was subsequently taken, with scarcely any loss. In January, 1760, the French, under M. Lally, were totally defeated here by the British, under Colonel Coote.

WANDORF, a tn. Hungary, co. and about 2 m. from Oedenburg, at the foot of a ridge of well-wooded hills; with a Protestant church, and an old Pauline monastery. In the vicinity are the extensive coal-mines of Brennberg.

WANDRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Liège, on the Meuse; with a manufacture of plates for fire-arms, and a nailery. Pop. 2715.

WANDSBEK, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wands, 4 m. N.E. Hamburg. It is well built; and has a handsome modern church, a synagogue, a large cotton-factory, and a considerable trade. Pop. 4200.

WANDSWORTH, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey, at the junction of the Wandale with the Thames, about 4 m. S.W. London. It consists chiefly of one street, occupying the declivities of two hills; and has a plain brick parish church, with a square tower. There are also a spacious and handsome district church, various Dissenting chapels, a national and other schools; manufactures of hats and bolting-cloths, print and dye works. On the Wandale are numerous oil, corn, and other mills. Area of par., 2478 ac. Pop. 9611.

WANFERCEE-BAULET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. N.N.E. Charleroi; with three breweries, an oil-press, and several flour-mills, weaving, and some trade in flax. Pop. 2538.

WANFRIED, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, r. bank Werra, which here becomes navigable, 30 m. S.E.E. Cassel. It has walls and ditches, an ancient castle and courthouse, some shipping, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 2045.

WANGARI BAY, New Zealand, North Island, E. coast; is formed by the peninsula of which Cape Tewara is the S.E. point, and has excellent anchorage in all parts.

WANGEN, two places, Württemberg:—1, A tn. circle Danube, on the Argen, 45 m. S. Ulm. It is an ancient place, walled, and well built; with two churches, an hospital, a paper-mill, and some general trade. Pop. 1456.—2, A vil. circle Neckar, near Cannstadt, l. bank Neckar; with a parish church. Pop. 1339.

WANGEN, several places, Switzerland, particularly:—1, A tn. and par., can. and 22 m. N.N.E. Bern, r. bank Aar, here crossed by a covered bridge. It has a handsome modern church, potteries, and some trade. Pop. 1705.—2, A vil. and par., can. Schwyz, at the S. foot of the Buchberg; with a very ancient church. Pop. 1014.

WANGERIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, between the Wangerin and Polchow; with a parish church, a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1121.

WANGEROOG, an isl. Oldenburg, in the North Sea, about 6 m. from the coast, at the mouth of the Jade. It is about 3 m. long E. to W., by 1 m. broad; lat. (light, W. end) 53° 49' 36" N.; lon. 7° 51' 30" E. (n.)

WANGFORD, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1; 2603 ac. Pop. 814.—2; 3252 ac. Pop. 33.

WANGI, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on the Murg, 5 m. S.E. Frauenfeld; with a parish church, and a Protestant and R. Catholic school. Pop. 1586.

WANLIP, par. Eng. Leicester; 952 ac. Pop. 137.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining vil. Scotland, co. Dumfries, 5½ m. E.N.E. Sanquhar. It is nearly 1500 ft. above sea-level, and is inhabited chiefly by miners and others connected with the lead-works; has an Established and a Free church, two or three schools, and a subscription-library. The chief produce is lead-ore; gold has been found in quantities not sufficient to remunerate. Pop. 872.

WANNEBECQ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on an affluent of the Dendre, 24 m. N.N.E. Mons; with two mills, a brewery, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1098.

WANNEGEM-LEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, 12 m. S.W. Ghent; with two breweries, an oil and two flour mills, and some trade. Pop. 1468.

WANSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.E.E. Breslau, r. bank Ohlau. It is entered by three gates; and has a R. Catholic church, and an hospital. Pop. 1551.

WANSFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 469 ac. P. 184.

WANSTED, par. Eng. Essex; 2004 ac. Pop. 2207.

WANTROW, par. Eng. Somerset; 2054 ac. Pop. 472.

WANTAGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Berks, 60 m. W. London. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses; a spacious cruciform church, with a square embattled tower; three Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, almshouses; manufactures of sacking, twine, and a trade in malt and flour. Alfred the Great was born here in 849. Area of par., 7530 ac. Pop. 3860.

WANTSIDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2126 ac. Pop. 107.

WANTUNG (n. and S.), two islets in the Canton river, China, between the two islands Anunghoy and Ty-cock-tow, both of which are fortified, the one by the British, the other by the Chinese.

WANTZENAU (Le), a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 8 m. N.E. Strasburg, near r. bank Rhine. Pop. 2343.

WANZLEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It has walls with four gates, a Protestant church, and a courthouse; and several breweries and mills. Pop. 3002.

WAPLEY-CUM-CODRINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2448 ac. Pop. 305.

WAPPATOO, or **MULTONOMAH**, an isl., U. States, Oregon, formed by two branches of the Columbia, and about 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It consists entirely of alluvial deposits. In the interior is a block of basalt rudely chiselled in ancient

times by the Indians into a column 4 ft. in height by 3 ft. in diameter, and the object of much superstition. The Hudson's Bay Company have a dairy here.

WAPPENBURY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1550 ac. P. 271.

WAPPENHAM, par. Eng. Northampton; 2980 ac. P. 590.

WAPPING (St. John), a par. England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, in the Tower Hamlets, on the banks of the Thames, about 2 m. E. St. Paul's. The chief business is connected with the shipping and the London docks. Area, 80 ac. Pop. 4477.

WARA, or **OUARAH**, a tn. Central Africa, cap. of Wadai; about lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 24° E. It is of elliptical form, and surrounded by mountains, rendering it a sort of natural citadel. It is in general well built, and has a spacious sultan's palace.

WARASDIN, or **VARASD**, a tn. Austria, Civil Croatia, cap. co. of same name, near W. bank Drave, in a plain bounded by hills, 36 m. N.N.E. Agram. It consists of an inner town and of suburbs. The former, of a square form, is surrounded on the S. side by old walls and fortifications, and has tolerably regular and paved streets, with a number of handsome houses; nine churches, of which St. Nicolas, the Franciscan, and the old Pauline churches are particularly deserving of notice; a bishop's palace, handsome county-buildings, a townhouse, a fine mansion belonging to Count Draskowitz, a gymnasium, high school, Ursuline girls' school, a philharmonic institute, a burgher hospital and poorhouse; manufactures of tobacco, vinegar-works, and some trade in silk and wine. P. 9151.—

THE COUNTRY is bounded, N. by Hungary Proper and Styria, W. Styria and Illyria, S. and E. Agram; length, N.E. to S.W., 50 m.; mean breadth, about 18 m. The surface is mountainous in the W. and the centre; is watered, N. by the Drave, and E. by its tributary Bedyňa; S. by the Krapina, and W. by the Suttel. Much of the surface has fine forests, which yield excellent timber, and feed vast numbers of swine; is generally fertile, and produces in abundance corn, maize, tobacco, flax, and wine. The minerals include sulphur, and a little gold obtained from the sands of the Drave. P. 111,000.—**WARASDIN** also gives its name to a generalship of Military Croatia, bounded, N.E. by Hungary Proper, from which it is separated by the Drave; E. and S.E. Slavonia; and S.W. and W. Civil Croatia. It is divided into the two regimental dists. of Kreutz and St. George. Belovar is the capital. Pop. 110,000.

WARBERG, a seaport, Sweden. See **VARBERG**.

WARBLETON, par. Eng. Sussex; 5763 ac. P. 1509.

WARBLINGTON, par. Eng. Hants; 3848 ac. P. 2302.

WARBROUGH, par. Eng. Oxford; 1673 ac. P. 729.

WARBOYS, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 8100 ac. P. 1996.

WARBOSTOW, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4104 ac. P. 470.

WARBURG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S.S.E. Minden, l. bank Diemel. It has walls with six gates; two churches, a chapel, progymnasium, Dominican monastery; and manufactures of linen and tobacco. Pop. 3404.

WARBURTON, par. Eng. Chester; 1747 ac. P. 489.

WARCOING, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, l. bank Scheldt, 33 m. W.N.W. Mons; with a salt-refinery, a brewery, an oil and a flour mill; and a trade in agricultural produce and charcoal. Pop. 1125.

WARCOP, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 10,020 ac. P. 740.

WARD, par. Irel. Dublin; 1349 ac. Pop. 128.

WARDE, a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, r. bank Warde, 69 m. N.N.W. Flensburg. It has long been famous for its black pottery, which is largely exported to Germany and Holland. Pop. 1600.

WARDEIN (Gross), a tn. Hungary. See **GROSSWARDEIN**.

WARDEN (CHIPPING), a vil. and par. England, co. and 17 m. W.N.W. Northampton, on the Cherwell; with a large and handsome parish church. Area, 1987 ac. Pop. 521.

WARDEN, or **OLD WARDEN**, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 3330 ac. Pop. 627.—2, Kent; 796 ac. Pop. 58.

WARDEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, about 2 m. N.N.W. Hexham; with an ancient cruciform church, and finely-planted church-yard; a school; collieries, quarries, and lead-mines. Area, 3122 ac. Pop. 646.

WARDIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Wiltz, 23 m. N. Arlon; with a tannery, numerous flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce and timber. P. 1208.

WARDLEY, par. Eng. Rutland; 1550 ac. Pop. 59.

WARDOE, or VARDOE, a vil. Norway, prov. Finnmark, on isl. of its name, 76 m. E. by S. Hammerfest; about lat. 70° 25' N.; lon. 31° 10' E. It is protected by the fort of Wardehus, and has a good harbour, but an unimportant trade. Pop. 200.

WARDOUR, par. Eng. Wilts. Pop. 734.

WARDSVILLE, a tn. Canada West, co. Middlesex, 36 m. from London; with two Protestant churches, one R. Catholic; a public and two private schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; several mills, and a distillery. Pop. about 750.

WARE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford, 21 m. N. London, in a valley, l. bank Lea. It consists of several streets, one of which extends about 1 m. along the London and Cambridge road. It is lighted, and well supplied with water; and has an ancient cruciform church, several Dissenting chapels, almshouses, a public library, and an assembly-room. The malting-establishments, upwards of 70, supply most of the London breweries. Area of par., 4700 ac. P. 5088.

WARE, a vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 64 m. W. by S. Boston, on the Ware; with a Congregational church, a bank, and various manufactures. Pop. 3785.

WAREHAM, a bor. and market tn. England, co. Dorset, 15 m. E. by S. Dorchester. It has an Established and two Dissenting churches, a national and other schools; manufactures of naphtha, and a trade in corn and cattle. Area of par., 4873 ac. Pop. 596.

WAREHAM, a vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 40 m. E. by S. Boston, on Cape Cod railway; with two churches, and iron-works. Pop. 3186.

WAREHORNE, par. Eng. Kent; 2870 ac. Pop. 507.

WAREMME, a tn. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Liège, on the railway between Liège and Tirlemont, on the Geer; with a handsome square, and a very old church. Its gingerbread is famous.

WAREN, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, circle Meklenburg, on the N. shore of the Lake of Müritz; with fine promenades formed out of its ramparts, a large central and well-planted square, two churches, a savings-bank; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, some shipping, a fishery, several mills, and a distillery. Pop. 4861.

WARENDORF, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. E. Münster, on the Ems. It was once fortified, is entered by four gates; and has six churches and chapels, a synagogue, progymnasium, monastery, lunatic asylum, orphan hospital; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton tissues, tobacco-factories, a bell-foundry, dye-works, bleachfields, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1852), 4544.

WARESLEY, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1979 ac. P. 295.

WARFUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 14 m. W.N.W. Appingedam; with a church. P. (agricultural), 1853.

WARFIELD, par. Eng. Berks; 3239 ac. Pop. 1374.

WARGLA, a tn. Algerian Sahara. See OUARGLA.

WARGRAVE, par. Eng. Berks; 4314 ac. Pop. 1773.

WARHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk;—1, (*All Saints*); 1774 ac. Pop. 343.—2, (*St. Mary*); 3066 ac. Pop. 61.

WARIN, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist. of same name, on a small lake, 50 m. S.E. Schwerin. It has three gates, a church, a courthouse; manufactures of tobacco, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1383.

WARINGSTOWN, a tn. Ireland, co. Down, 2 m. S.W. Lurgan; with a very old but handsome parish and a Presbyterian church; manufactures of linen, chiefly lawns, diapers, and cambric handkerchiefs. Pop. 956.

WARK, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, on the North Tyne, 12 m. N.N.W. Hexham; with a handsome parish church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and vestiges of fortifications said to have been thrown up by Edward III. Area, 22,986 ac. Pop. 865.

WARKLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2451 ac. Pop. 337.

WARKTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1810 ac. P. 309.

WARKWORTH, an anc. bor. and par. England, co. Northumberland, pleasantly situated, 7 m. S.E. Alnwick, on a bend of the Coquet, over which is an ancient bridge. It consists of three spacious streets, and generally well-built stone houses; and has a fine old parish church, with a handsome spire; a Dissenting chapel, several schools, and a literary society. At the mouth of the river, about 1 m. below, is a harbour at which coals are largely shipped. The ancient baronial castle, an object of great interest, stands upon an

elevated mound, with a lofty watch-tower in the centre. Area of par., 19,365 ac. Pop. 4430.

WARKWORTH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2370 ac. P. 559.

WARKLEGGON, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2055 ac. P. 295.

WARLEY, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 2 m. W. Halifax; with an Independent chapel, a subscription-school, iron-foundries, chemical works, and woollen and worsted mills. Pop. 6408.

WARLEY, two pars. Eng. Essex;—1, (*Great*); 2793 ac. Pop. 952.—2, (*Little*); 1651 ac. Pop. 344.

WARLEIGHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1777 ac. P. 505.

WARLOY-BAILLOU, a vil. France, dep. Somme, 19 m. N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2092.

WARMBRUNN, a watering-place, Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz, in a romantic valley of the Riesengebirge; with two churches, a castle with gardens, a very complete bathing-establishment, and fine walks. The waters, which have a temperature of 97° to 99°, are efficacious in gout, rheumatism, &c. Many of the inhabitants cut the beautifully variegated Silesian glass, and the fine pebbles and rock-crystals found in the vicinity. Pop. 2475.

WARMEFIELD, or KIRKTHORPE, a vil. and par. England, co. York, near the Calder, and on the Midland railway, 3 m. E. Wakefield. It has a neat and substantial church, with a square tower; an endowed school, several almshouses, a colliery, and freestone-quarries. Area of par., 2618 ac. P. 960.

WARMINGHAM, par. Eng. Cheshire; 4730 ac. P. 1271.

WARMINGHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 1051 ac. P. 116.

WARMINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1750 ac. P. 523.

WARMINGTON, par. Eng. Northamp.; 3150 ac. P. 671.

WARMINSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, near the W. margin of Salisbury Plain, 19 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. It consists of a principal street, with a few narrow lanes, and a spacious market-place; and has several well-built though mostly old houses, three churches, several Dissenting chapels, a townhall, containing assembly and court rooms, &c.; a literary institution, atheneum, national, infant, and other schools; manufactures of agricultural implements, extensive foundries and breweries, and a trade in corn. Area of par., 6370 ac. Pop. 6285.

WARMOND, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 3 m. N. Leyden; with two churches and a school. Inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing, agriculture, and nursery-gardening. Pop. 1079.

WARMWORTH, par. Eng. York; 1042 ac. Pop. 389.

WARMWELL, par. Eng. Dorset; 1531 ac. Pop. 149.

WARNBOROUGH (SOUTH), par. Eng. Hants; 2569 ac. Pop. 410.

WARNDON, par. Eng. Worcester; 988 ac. Pop. 193.

WARNUMÜNDE, a seaport, Meklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 6 m. N.N.W. Rostock. It is defended by a fort, tolerably well built; and has baths, a fishery, and a small harbour, at which, though neither deep nor very secure, in 1853, 590 vessels entered, and 613 cleared. Pop. 1150.

WARNETON (WAESTEN), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders 7 m. S. by E. Ypres, l. bank Lys. It is neatly built; and has a church, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, musical society, two schools; manufactures of linen, eight breweries, a tannery, pottery, salt-refinery, and several corn and oil mills. Pop. 5970.

WARNFORD, par. Eng. Hants; 3057 ac. Pop. 414.

WARNHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4920 ac. Pop. 1016.

WARNOW, a river, Germany, rises S. of Sternberg, in Meklenburg-Schwerin; flows first W., then N.E., then N., and falls into the Baltic at Warnemünde; total course, 70 m.

WARNSDORF;—1, (*Alt*), A vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 4 m. S.E. Rumburg; with a church, extensive manufactures of damask and ordinary linen, several saw and other mills. Pop. 3328.—2, (*or Wernarowice*), A vil. Moravia, circle Pterau; with a church and three mills. Pop. 1160.

WARP, two places, Prussia, prov. Pomerania;—1, (*New*), A walled tn., gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Stettin, on a lake of same name. It has a Protestant church, some shipping, and a trade in wood and cattle. Pop. 1821.—2, (*Alt*) A vil. not far from the former; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1064.

WARPSGROVE, par. Eng. Oxford; 460 ac. Pop. 30.

WARREE, a tn., W. Africa, in the delta of the Niger, 58 m. S. Benin; lat. 5° 32' N.; lon. 5° 28' E.

WARREN, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1169 ac. Pop. 124.
WARREN, numerous places, U. States:—1, A vil. Maine, 38 m. E.S.E. Augusta, on the St. George; with a courthouse, an academy, and considerable manufactures. Pop. 2428.—2, A vil. Massachusetts, on the Chickopee, and on the Western railroad, 73 m. W. Boston; with two churches, and some manufactures. P. 1776.—3, A vil. Rhode Island, E. side of Narraganset Bay, 10 m. S. by E. Providence; with several churches, an academy, a harbour for vessels of 300 tons, and building-yards. Pop. 3103.—4, A tn. Pennsylvania, r. bank Alleghany, on the Sunbury and Erie railway, 120 m. N.N.E. Pittsburg; with wide straight streets, county-buildings, an academy, and numerous mills. Pop. 1013.—5, A tn. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 160 m. N.E. Columbus; with six churches, two foundries, two machine-shops, an oil, a fulling, and two flour mills. Iron-stone and coal abound in the vicinity. Pop. (1853), 3000.

WARRENSPOINT, a seaport and par. Ireland, co. Down, near the head of Carlingford Bay, 25 m. S.S.W. Belfast. It is well built, generally of stone; and has an Established church in the early English style, a handsome R. Catholic and several other Dissenting chapels, eight schools, and an excellent harbour, with a considerable trade, partly carried on by regular steamers to Liverpool. Pop. (tn.), 1769. Area of par., 1042 ac. Pop. 2152.

WARRENTON, a tn., U. States, Virginia, 100 m. N. by W. Richmond; with a handsome courthouse, three churches, and two academies. Pop. 1500.—2, A vil., N. Carolina, 24 m. W.S.W. Gaston, on the railway to Raleigh; with three churches. Pop. 1242.

WARRINGTON, a market tn., mun. and parl. bor., and par. England, co. Lancaster, r. bank Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, and on the London and North-Western railway, of which it is an important station, 16 m. E. by S. Liverpool. It consists of four principal and several minor streets, generally narrow, though tolerably straight and well kept, and lined with houses sometimes of wood, and interesting for their antiquity, but usually well built of brick, and covered with slate; is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, both from springs and by pipes from a distance; and has three churches, one of them a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower, a Norman crypt, and a richly decorated chancel; Baptist, Independent, different Methodist, Quaker, R. Catholic, and Unitarian chapels; grammar, blue-coat, national, British, orphan, infant, and other schools; a townhall, market-hall, bridewell, assembly-rooms, theatre, a library and museum, a mechanics' and a church institute, a natural and a musical society, a savings'-bank, and several charities. The manufactures are chiefly cotton goods, sailcloth, glass, pins, considered the staple; files, cordage, leather, soap, iron-castings, and iron-steamers. The breweries have long been famous for their ale. Pop. 23,561. Area of par., 12,168 ac.

WARSAW [Polish, *Warszawa*; German, *Warschau*; French, *Varsovie*], the capital city of Russian Poland, partly on a flat, and partly on a height rising gradually from l. bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 1570 ft. long, communicating with the city or suburb of Praga, 325 m. E. Berlin, with which and with Leipzig it is connected by railroad; lat. (observatory) 52° 13' 5" N.; lon. 21° 2' 14" E. (L.) It consists of the city proper and several suburbs, inclosed for the most part along with it by a rampart and fosse, entered by 10 gates, and defended or overawed by a vast citadel, which the Russians have recently erected. In the older parts the streets are narrow, and the houses, generally of very indifferent appearance, are huddled together without any order; in the newer part, and more especially in some of the suburbs, the streets are often spacious, and many ranges of handsome buildings are seen, but the impression produced is by no means favourable, and Warsaw, as a whole, is decidedly ill built, badly paved, and very dirty. It has, however, several large public squares, among which that of Sigismund, adorned with a bronze colossal statue of the third king of that name, is particularly deserving of notice; and the vicinity is well provided with beautiful promenades.

The more remarkable public buildings are the cathedral, a huge structure adorned with a fine altar-piece; the church of the Holy Cross, more distinguished by magnitude than any more attractive feature; the church of the Carmelites, interesting as the spot where the league was sworn between

Charles XII. of Sweden and Stanislas Leszinski; numerous other churches, among which the Lutheran church stands conspicuous, and is justly regarded as one of the finest structures of which the city can boast; the Zamek or ancient palace of the Polish kings, still occupied by the czar on occasional visits, and forming a huge pile, which towers above the other houses, on a height overhanging the Vistula; the palace of Casimir, occupied by the university till its suppression, and adorned in front with a statue of Copernicus; the Saxon palace, with fine gardens attached to it; the Krasinsky palace, occupied partly by the superior courts of law, and partly by government-offices; several other palaces similarly occupied, the townhouse, arsenal, mint, custom-house, exchange, barracks, several theatres, particularly the national; and the bazaar of Marieville, consisting of a large square lined with arcades, somewhat in the style of the Palais Royal at Paris.



COLUMN OF SIGISMUND III., WARSAW.—From L'Univers Pittoresque.

Since the suppression of the university, which was on a very complete scale, and had a library of 150,000 volumes, which has been removed to St. Petersburg, the principal educational establishments are a Piarist college, a college for nobility, a lyceum, and many other superior and elementary schools. Among the benevolent institutions are a town and a military hospital, both very large establishments; a foundling hospital, a deaf and dumb, and two lunatic asylums. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, hats, hosiery, leather, saddlery, carriages, hardware, paper, refined wax, chemical products, and tobacco. There are also numerous breweries, distilleries, tile-works, and mills. The trade is very extensive, Warsaw being by far the most important commercial emporium of Poland, and carrying on a large traffic both with the interior and with Thorn and Danzig, by means of the Vistula. Besides a well-frequented weekly market, at which great numbers of cattle are sold, there are two large annual fairs, each of which lasts three weeks. Warsaw, though a very ancient town, did not become the capital till about the middle of the 16th century. Its history since, though full of incident, is properly identical with that of Poland. Pop. (1851), 164,115, of whom above a fifth part are Jews.

WARSAW, a river-port, U. States, Illinois, on the Mississippi, at the foot of the lower rapids, 115 m. W.N.W. Springfield. The largest steamers ascend to this point. There is a considerable export and import trade. Pop. (1853), 3000.

WARSEP, a vil. and par. England, co. Nottingham, on the Meden, 5 m. N.N.E. Mansfield; with a substantial parish church, an endowed school, and limestone-quarries. Area of par., 6710 ac. Pop. 1398.

WARSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 14 m. E. Arnsberg; with a Protestant church, manufactures of copperware, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1610.

WARTA, a river, rises in the S.W. of Russian Poland, about 30 m. N.W. Cracow; flows circuitously N.N.W. to Kolo, then generally W. into Prussia, passing Posen, till it enters prov. Brandenburg, and at Custrin joins r. bank Oder, after a course of above 400 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Widawka, Ner, Welna, and Netze; and on the left, the Prosna and the Obra. It generally traverses low plains, and forms several extensive marshes.

WARTA, a tn. Russian Poland, 27 m. E. Kalisch, on the Warta. It has a Bernardine school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and hosiery. Pop. 1131.

WARTAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 23 m. S.S.E. St. Gall, l. bank Rhine; with two iron-mills, a tile-work, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1757.

WARTBERG, or **SZEMPTA**, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. from Pressburg; with a synagogue, an orphan hospital, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. P. 1781.

WARTBURG, a castle, Saxe-Weimar. See **EISENACH**.

WARTENBERG (OBER-), a tn. Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.N.W. Bunzlau; with a parish church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1304.

WARTENBERG (POLNISCH-), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Breslau; with a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, two castles with gardens, and an hospital; manufactures of linen, and tile-works. Pop. (1852), 2542.

WARTENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S. Königsberg, at the confluence of the Pisch and Kirmas, which here form the Wading. It has two R. Catholic churches, a Bernardine monastery, several mills, and a trade in linen and cattle. Pop. (1852), 8557.

WARTER, par. Eng. York; 7000 ac. P. 488.

WARTHA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Breslau, l. bank Neisse, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a town-house, and hospital. The chief employment is in making images and similar articles for the numerous pilgrims visiting the church. Pop. (1852), 1038.

WARTHILL, par. Eng. York; 860 ac. Pop. 169.

WARTLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 4736 ac. Pop. 1039.

WARTON, par. Eng. Lancaster; 1141 ac. Pop. 2099.

WARGUNGUL, a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam's dominions, 86 m. N.E. Hyderabad, the ancient cap. of Telingana, of which little now remains but four gateways of the temple of Siva.

WARWICK, a central co. England, bounded, N. by Stafford, Derby, and Leicester; E. Northampton; S. Oxford and Gloucester; and W. Worcester; greatest length, N. to S., 50 m.; central breadth, 28 m.; area, 881 sq. m. It has a large projection both at its S. and N. extremity, and an indentation on its W. side, but is otherwise of a compact shape. The surface, nowhere elevated, is finely diversified by gentle hills and vales, and is well watered, chiefly by the Avon, flowing S. to the Severn, and the Tame, flowing N. to the Trent. A small part of the S.E. belongs to the basin of the Thames. Rocks belonging to the new red sandstone occupy the far larger part of the county, but in the E. and S. those of the oolitic series prevail, and a coal-field, forming a long and narrow trough, stretches N.N.W., from the vicinity of Coventry to that of Tamworth. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil, with the exception of some cold stiff clays on the higher grounds, is very fertile, consisting chiefly of a strong red or of a sandy loam; the one well adapted for wheat and beans, and the other for barley and turnips. Much land is kept in permanent pasture, chiefly for grazing; and fine timber, both in plantations and hedgerows, is abundant. The most valuable minerals are coal, limestone, sandstone, and blue flagstone. The manufactures, both of hardware and silk goods, are very important, the former having their central locality at Birmingham, which, in its peculiar departments, is almost without a rival, and the latter at Coventry, which has long been famous for its ribbons. The other leading manufactures are watches, made also at Coventry; gloves, hats, linen, yarn, horn-combs, fishhooks, and needles. In carrying on these manufactures, and the extensive trade connected with them, the natural deficiency of river-communication has been amply compensated by canals and railways, which traverse the county in all directions, and bring it into close connection with all the great

thoroughfares, towns, and ports of England. Warwickshire sends 10 members to Parliament—four for the co., and two each for Warwick, Coventry, and Birmingham. P. 475,013.

WARWICK, a bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., r. bank Avon, 90 m. N.W. London, pleasantly situated on an eminence rising somewhat abruptly from the river. Its seven principal streets are spacious, regular, and well kept, and the houses, chiefly of brick but partly of stone, are generally well built. Its principal buildings and establishments are three churches, one of them elegant; several Dissenting chapels, the townhall, county-jail, bridewell, market-house, and the Earl of Leicester's hospital, a very ancient structure; endowed grammar-school, national, British, and other schools, numerous charities, several libraries, and a scientific institution. The only manufacture is hats, but the trade in cattle, corn,



WARWICK CASTLE.—From Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire.

and provisions is considerable. The principal object of interest in Warwick is its ancient and magnificent castle, situated on the S. side of the town. It incloses within its walls an area of nearly 3 ac., and the plot surrounded by the moat is upwards of 5½ ac. It is said to have been founded before the Norman conquest, and it is still in perfect preservation, and the residence of the Earl of Warwick. Pop. 10,973.

WARWICK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1845 ac. P. 363.

WARYE, a small protected state, Hindoostan, in the N.W. of prov. Gujerat. It is watered by the Bunnass. Pop., chiefly Juts, about 20,000. The town of its name is in lat. 23° 47' N., lon. 71° 29' E.

WASA, a tn. Russia, Finland. See **VASA**.

WASELONNE, or **WASSENHEIM**, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 15 m. W.N.W. Strasburg, l. bank Mossgat; with a ruined castle; manufactures of woollen hosiery, calicoes, and black soap, paper and worsted mills, bleachfields, and tanneries. Pop. 3685.

WASH (THE), a bay of the German Ocean, on E. coast, England, between cos. Norfolk and Lincoln, about 25 m. long, by 15 m. broad. It is much encumbered by sandbanks, but drains an area of about 5000 sq. m., chiefly by the Witham, Welland, Nene, and Ouse.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), par. Eng. Gloucester; 470 ac. Pop. 117.

WASHBROOK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1443 ac. Pop. 514.

WASHFIELD, par. Eng. Devon; 3319 ac. Pop. 452.

WASHFORD-PYNE, par. Eng. Devon; 1140 ac. P. 192.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. and 3 m. N.E. Lincoln, on the Witham, which is here navigable. It has a large and handsome church, with a lofty tower; a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school. Area of par., 5190 ac. Pop. 1180.

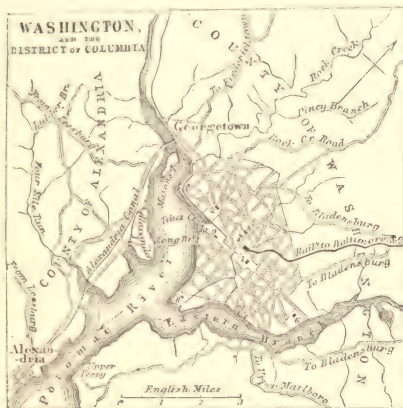
WASHINGLEY, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1260 ac. P. 88.

WASHINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, on irregular broken ground above the Wear, 5 m. S.E. Gateshead; with a neat parish church, manufactures of magnesia and other chemical products, and fine stone-quarries. The family of the great Washington are said to have come from it. Area of par., 5335 ac. Pop. 3485.

WASHINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 3162 ac. Pop. 884.

WASHINGTON, the cap. of the U. States of N. America, dist. Columbia, pleasantly situated on a point of land formed

by the confluence of the Anacostia with the Potomac, here navigable from the Atlantic by ships of the largest class; lat. (Capitol) $38^{\circ} 53' 24''$ N.; lon. $77^{\circ} 2' 0''$ W. (R.) It occupies a site which Washington himself selected, but the original plan con-



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Capitol. | 6. Marine Hospital. |
| 2. President's House | 7. Navy-yard. |
| 3. Observatory. | 8. Penitentiary. |
| 4. City-hall. | 9. Smithsonian Institution. |
| 5. Hospital. | 10. Washington Monument. |

templated has been carried very partially into effect. It extends N.W. to S.E. about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and E. to S.W. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and is laid out in spacious streets, which cross each other at right angles in the direction of the cardinal points. The regularity of this arrangement, however, is much broken by 15 large avenues from 120 ft. to 160 ft. wide, which, by a quaint device, bear the names, and point in the directions of the earliest states of the Union. One of the most striking features in the place is the vast quantity of ground which remains blank. Much of this is intended to be sooner or later covered with buildings, but much also has been judiciously reserved for parks and other places of recreation. Among the objects deserving of special notice, the first place is due to the Capitol, where Congress holds its sittings. It stands conspicuously near

Rotunda, a splendid hall 95 ft. in diameter, and 95 ft. high, adorned with bass-reliefs and paintings, and a colossal statue of Washington. The Senate-chamber, with the Supreme Court beneath it, and the House of Representatives, occupy the N. and S. wings respectively; and immediately W. of the Rotunda is a library of about 40,000 vols. The whole length of the building, 352 ft., exhibits a rusticated basement forming the ground story, and two other stories comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns, and the main entrance is by a splendid pillared portico. The President's house, or White-house, about 1 m. W. of the Capitol, is a handsome edifice, ornamented in front with a beautiful Ionic portico, and behind, facing the garden, with an Ionic circular colonnade; on each side of it, but separated from it, are the principal government-offices. The other principal buildings and establishments are numerous churches, among which the fine Gothic Trinity church (Episcopal) stands conspicuous; the general post-office, the patent-office, the city-hall, the Washington and Jackson monuments, the observatory, the Smithsonian Institution, the Columbian college, numerous schools and seminaries, the Washington arsenal, the navy-yard, the national cemetery, two orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions, several theatres, assembly-rooms, &c. The manufactures of Washington are unimportant, but it has a considerable trade with the surrounding country, and ample means of communication with it by bridges across the Potomac and Anacostia, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and branch-railways leading both N. and S. Pop. (1850), 40,001.

WASHINGTON, a territory, U. States, America, in the N. of Oregon, formed in 1853, and bounded N. by British America and the Straits of San-Juan-de-Fuca, separating it from Vancouver's Island; W. the Pacific; S. Oregon, from which it is partly separated by the Columbia; and E. the Rocky Mountains; greatest length, E. to W., about 600 m.; breadth, about 209 m.; area, 120,000 sq. m. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, is drained by the Columbia and its tributaries; and, with several fertile flats and valleys, has for the most part an elevated and mountainous surface, with summits rising from 8000 ft. to 12,000 ft. and 13,000 ft. Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is the capital.

WASHINGTON, numerous places, U. States, particularly:—1. A flourishing tn. Pennsylvania, on the Hempfield railway, 25 m. S. W. Pittsburg; with elegant public buildings, including a courthouse, several churches, a female seminary, and the Washington college, founded in 1806. Pop. 2662.—2. A vil. N. Carolina, f. bank Tar, 127 m. E. by S. Raleigh. Vessels drawing 8 ft. ascend to this village. Pop. 1400.—3. A vil. Texas, r. bank Bragos, 120 m. E. Austin; with an academy and two female schools. It is well situated for trade at the head of the steam-navigation. In 1836 the independence of Texas was proclaimed here, this place having been the capital of the republic at the time of its annexation to the U. States.

WASHINGTON, or UAHUGA, one of the Marquesas isls., S. Pacific; lat. $8^{\circ} 56' S.$; lon. $139^{\circ} 33' W.$ (R.) It is about 9 m. long, and of striking appearance, the land rising so as to form in the middle a mountain 2430 ft. high. Towards its W. extremity, a cluster of islands and rocks forms the only bay where landing seems practicable.

WASHITA, a river, U. States, N. America, rises in the Masserne Mountains, Arkansas, about lat. $34^{\circ} 45' N.$; and flowing S., falls into the Red River, 40 m. E. Alexandria, after a course of 400 m. It receives the Tensas, Saline, and Bartholemey from the N.E., and the Cathoola and some smaller streams from the W. and N.W.

WASIL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 83 m. E. Nijnei-Novgorod, at the foot of a hill, r. bank Volga, at the confluence of the Sura; with wooden houses, a church, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1400.

WASING, par. Eug. Hants; 652 ac. Pop. 88.

WASMES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons; with rich coal mines, employing many of the inhabitants; two chalk-quarries, a forge, tannery, three breweries, and three flour-mills. Pop. 6064.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, from the West:—From a Lithograph, after Augustus Köhler

the centre of the city, in a beautiful and highly ornamented space of 23 ac., on an eminence about 70 ft. above the river, is built of white freestone, and forms an imposing pile, consisting of an original centre and two wings, and considerable recent additions. A low dome covers each of these wings, while a third dome, of loftier height and greater dimensions, rises magnificently from the centre, and forms the roof of the

WASMES-ANDEMETZ-BRIFFOEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. E.S.E. Tournai; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1090.

WASPERTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1619 ac. P. 292.

WASPIK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W. Hertogenbosch; with some good houses, and two churches. Inhabitants engaged in horse and cattle rearing, and in hay-culture. Pop. 1667.

WASSEIGES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 25 m. W. Liège, on the Mehaigne; with two breweries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1020.

WASSENAAK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. W. Leyden, and 2 m. from the North Sea, from which it is separated by sand-dunes. It has two churches, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1292.

WASSERBURG, a tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank Inn, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. E.S.E. Munich. It is walled; and has five churches, a castle, townhouse, hospital, infirmary, house of correction, a mineral-spring, with baths; and a trade in fruit, hemp, and hops. Pop. 2238.

WASSERLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Elbe; with a church, and oil and other mills. Pop. 1150.

WASSOTAH, a strong hill-fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, among the W. Ghats, 30 m. S.S.W. Satara, at the end of a narrow valley, on a rocky height, two sides of which present precipices from 2000 ft. to 3000 ft. high. The adjacent scenery is of the grandest description.

WAST-WATER, a lake, England, co. Cumberland, in the West-Dale, at the foot of Scaffell. It is about 3 m. long, by not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and discharges itself into the Atlantic by the Irt.

WASUNGEN, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, r. bank Werra, at the confluence of the Katzwasser, 5 m. N.N.W. Meiningen; with two churches, a school, and an hospital, two mills, and a trade in tobacco. Pop. 2497.

WATCHETT, a seaport and market tn. England, co. Somerset, 15 m. N.W. Taunton, on an activity near the Bristol Channel; with a fine ancient parish church, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; a Baptist and a Methodist chapel, several private schools, a considerable coasting trade, building-yards, an iron-foundry, and paper-mill. A sea-wall, of great strength, forming an esplanade of 600 ft., has been built here.

WATEO, an isl. Pacific Ocean, one of the Harvey group; lat. 19° 58' S.; lon. 158° 6' W.; 8 m. long, by about 5 m. broad. It is hilly but fertile.

WATER-NEWTON, par. Eng. Hunts; 863 ac. Pop. 133.

WATER-STRATFORD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1082 ac. P. 179.

WATERBEACH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 5556 ac. P. 1440.

WATERBURY, a city, U. States, Connecticut, on the Nangatuck railroad, 28 m. S.W. Hartford. It is remarkably neat; has a fine central square, seven churches, some of which are very elegant; a commodious high school, and several other educational institutions, a young men's institute, and several benevolent societies; rolling-mills for brass and copper, and manufactures of machinery, metal buttons, daguerreotype-plates, kettles, pins, umbrellas, india-rubber, pocket-cutlery, porcelain, &c. Pop. 7000.

WATERDEN, par. Eng. Norfolk; 763 ac. Pop. 39.

WATERDOWN, a vil. and township, Canada West, Gore district, on a small stream, 22 m. S.W. Toronto. It has a woollen factory, a tannery, and several saw and flour mills, and in the immediate vicinity are fine quarries of free-stone. Pop. about 600.

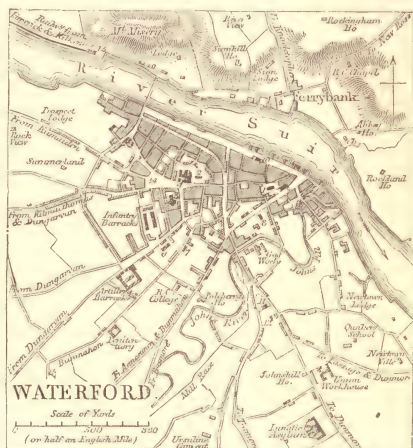
WATEREE, a river, U. States. See CATAWBA.

WATERFALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1530 ac. Pop. 521.

WATERFORD, a co. Ireland, prov. Munster, bounded, N. by Tipperary and Kilkenny, being separated from the greater part of the one and the whole of the other by the Suir; E. Wexford, from which it is separated by Waterford Harbour; W. Cork; and S. the Atlantic; length, E. to W., 50 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 27 m.; area, 712 sq. m. The coast is in general bold and rocky, but besides the harbours of Waterford and Youghal at its E. and W. extremities respectively, has the deep indentations of Dungarvan Harbour and Tramore Bay. The interior is very rugged and mountainous, being covered by the Commeragh range, which in Monavallagh rises to 2598 ft., and in Knockmeelown to 2700 ft. The strata of the loftier heights are composed chiefly of slate,

overlain occasionally by rocks of the old red sandstone formation. In the valleys the prevailing rock is carboniferous limestone. The minerals include copper, partially worked; lead and iron, once worked but now abandoned; potter's-clay, and marble. The principal rivers are the Suir, navigable to Waterford by large and to Carrick-on-Suir by small vessels; and the Blackwater, by which vessels of 100 tons ascend to the junction of the Bride, and 70 tons to Cappoquin. The climate is moist, and the surface, partly covered with bog, is much better adapted to pasture than agriculture. The principal crops are wheat and oats, but the dairy is the most important branch of rural economy, and furnishes a large export of butter. The only other large export is bacon. The fisheries on the coast employ about 1500 men and boys. Waterford sends five members to Parliament—two for the county, two for Waterford city, and one for Dungarvan. Pop. 138,574.

WATERFORD, a city, parl. bor., and seaport, Ireland, cap. above co., 97 m. S.S.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway, r. bank Suir, here crossed by a wooden bridge 832 ft. long, opening in one place to allow vessels to pass, and communicating with the suburb of Ferrybank. It stretches along the Suir for about 1 m., consists



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|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cathedral. | 6. Monastery. | 11. Lepet Hospital. |
| 2. Church. | 7. Sunnery. | 12. Peter Hospital. |
| 3. R. Catholic Chapel. | 8. Buriall Asylum. | 13. Railway-station. |
| 4. Courthouse and Jail. | 9. Prison. | 14. Bull-bricken Green. |
| 5. Town-hall. | 10. Custom-house. | |

in the more modern parts of wide and airy streets, and well-built houses; but in the older quarters, of irregular and narrow streets, ill-arranged, dilapidated houses, occupied by the poorest classes. The principal objects of note are two parish churches, a R. Catholic cathedral, five other R. Catholic and several Protestant Dissenting chapels, a blue-coat and other endowed schools, a courthouse, exchange, custom-house, theatre, assembly-room, barracks, jail, several hospitals and charitable institutions, the Waterford institution, with a library and museum; and literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. The quay of Waterford, by far the finest in Ireland, extends 1200 yards along the river, with a general width of 40 yards, and has sufficient depth of water to allow vessels of 800 tons burden to discharge their cargoes. The exports, chiefly to England, are bacon, pork, butter, grain, flour, meal, cattle, sheep, and pigs. In 1851 there entered 1052 sailing vessels, tonnage, 110,556; and cleared, 787 vessels, tonnage, 80,232. The same year there entered 240 steamers, tonnage, 59,775; and cleared, 252, tonnage, 68,818. The manufacture of glass, once celebrated, is now very limited; but there are building-yards, starch and blue works, distilleries, and breweries. Waterford sends two members to Parliament. P. 25,297.

WATERFORD, a vil., U. States, New York, 10 m. N. Albany, r. bank Hudson, and on the Champlain canal and Saratoga railway; with four churches, an academy, a female

seminary; and manufactures of cotton goods, and several flouring-mills. Pop. 2000.

WATERFORD, a tn. Canada West, co. Norfolk, 7 m. from Simcoe; with two Protestant churches, two schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather, several grist and saw mills, and a distillery. Pop. about 750.

WATERGRASSHILL, a vil. Ireland, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Cork, of which it is said to occupy the highest point. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and police-barracks. Pop. 651.

WATERHEAD, a vil. and dist. England, co. Lancaster, on the road from Manchester to Huddersfield, 2 m. E. by N. Oldham. The village, which is a large and important place, has grown up within the last 20 years; the parish church is a beautiful structure, and there is also an Independent chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quarries, coal-mines, and cotton manufacture. Pop. 3818.

WATERINGBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on the Medway and the Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway; with a very ancient church, with a spire; and a trade in fruit, extensively raised for the London market. Area of par., 1420 ac. Pop. 1448.

WATERINGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 12 m. N.W. Rotterdam. It is a well-built place; and has two churches, a school, and some almshouses, a boat-building yard, and corn and saw mills. Inhabitants engaged in gardening, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1260.

WATERLOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the road from Brussels to Namur, as it issues from the forest of Soignés, 10 m. S. Brussels. It has a church in the form of a rotunda, which is rather handsome; but the celebrity of the place, whose name has become familiar as a household word throughout Europe, is owing to the great battle fought in its vicinity, June 18, 1815, when the allied army, composed of 54,000 men, of whom 32,000 were British or of the German legion, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, signally defeated the French army of nearly 75,000 men, commanded by Napoleon in person. The inhabitants of Waterloo are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in hewing wood in the neighbouring forest. There are also manufactures of beet-root sugar and chemical products. On the field

with a beautiful courthouse, six churches, an academy, an extensive woollen factory, various mills; and manufactures of soap and candle, carriages, machinery, boats, and leather. Pop. 3500.

WATERMAEL-BOITSFORT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, near the forest of Soignés, about 4 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. (agricultural), 3825.

WATERPERRY, par. Eng. Oxford; 2620 ac. P. 258.

WATERS-UPPON, par. Eng. Salop; 732 ac. Pop. 202.

WATERSTOCK, par. Eng. Oxford; 653 ac. Pop. 141.

WATERTOWN, several places, U. States:—1, A bor. New York, l. bank Black River, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 140 m. W.N.W. Albany; with a courthouse, state-arsenal, numerous churches, and academies; and extensive manufactures of woollens, cottons, paper, flour, machinery, &c. Pop. 7201.—2, A city, Wisconsin, 40 m. E. by N. Madison, on the Rock River, and on the Fond-du-Lac and Rock River railroad; with several churches and schools, saw-mills, iron-foundry; and manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, &c. Pop. 4000.

WATERVILLE, a tn., U. States, Maine, 18 m. N. by E. Augusta, r. bank Kennebec at Ticonic Falls; with four churches, a Baptist college, an academy, grain, plaster, saw, and carding mills; and manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 3965.

WATERVLIET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the frontiers of Holland, 16 m. N. Ghent; with manufactures of wooden pumps, a tannery, a brewery, a brick-work, and three mills. Pop. 1831.

WATFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford, 15 m. N.W. London, on the London and North-Western railway. It consists of one street, about 1 m. long; and has a church with a tower, two Dissenting chapels, two free schools, almshouses; manufactures of straw-plait, three silk-mills, several malt-kilns, and two large breweries. Area of par., 10,792 ac. Pop. 6546.

WATFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 3080 ac. P. 503.

WATH, par. Eng. York; 3568 ac. Pop. 747.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE, a vil. and par. England, co. York, 11 m. N.N.E. Sheffield, on an acclivity near the Dearne and Dove canal, and on the Midland railway; with numerous well-built houses and handsome shops. Area of par., 10,709 ac. Pop. 9521.

WATLING'S ISLAND, an isl. British W. Indies, one of the Bahamas; lat. (S. end) 23° 56' 42" N.; lon. 74° 28' W. (N.); 180 m. S.E. New Providence, and 18 m. long, by 3 m. broad.

WATLINGTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 15 m. E.S.E. Oxford; with narrow streets, mean houses, a very ancient parish church, three Dissenting chapels, several free schools, an ancient and substantial townhall; and manufactures of pillow thread lace. Area of par., 3440 ac. Pop. 1884.

WATLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1709 ac. Pop. 577.

WATOU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 35 m. S.W. Bruges; with a church, chapel, townhouse, two schools, four breweries, a tannery, six flour-mills, several tobacco-factories, and a trade in horses and horned cattle. Pop. 2975.

WATTEN, par. Scot. Caithness; 14 m. by 11 m. P. 1351.

WATTENHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. and 9 m. S.S.E. Grünstadt; with a church, and manufactures of arms and tobacco-pipes, a foundry, and mill. Pop. 1215.

WATTENSCHIEDT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg; with three churches, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1027.

WATTENWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. S.S.E. Bern; with a church, and an old chateau, used as a paragonage. Pop. 1916.

WATTIGNIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 1550.

WATTISFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1517 ac. P. 603.

WATTISHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1298 ac. Pop. 220.

WATTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 21 m. W. by S. Norwich. It has a church, with a circular



MONUMENTS ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.—From *Belgique Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

of battle, an artificial mound, 425 ft. in diameter at its base, and about 150 ft. high, and surmounted by a colossal Belgic lion of cast-iron, has been raised, from which the best view of the scene of the action is obtained. On either side of the road to Genappe, and not far from the mound referred to, two other monuments have been erected—one a pillar to the memory of Col. Gordon, and the other an obelisk in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion, who fell on the spot. Pop. 2756.

WATERLOO, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, on the coast, at the mouth of the Mersey, 5 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. It has several ranges of well-built houses and hotels, and is much frequented by the citizens of Liverpool for sea-bathing. P. 750.

WATERLOO, a vil., U. States, New York, at the outlet of Seneca Lake, on the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and the Auburn and Rochester railway, 162 m. W. by N. Albany;

tower and spire; three Dissenting chapels, a transit trade, a brewery, and malt-kiln. Area of par., 1807 ac. Pop. 1353.

WATTON, par. Eng. Hertford; 3499 ac. Pop. 976.

WATTON, par. Eng. York; 3720 ac. Pop. 315.

WATTELOS, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. E.N.E. Lille; with an hospital, manufactures of cotton stuffs, breweries, cotton and oil mills. Pop. 2970.

WATTWELL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. S.W. St. Gall, r. bank Thur, at the foot of the Hemeberg; with a church for both Protestants and R. Catholics, several good schools; and manufactures of cotton goods and other tissues. Pop. 4541.

WAUKESHA [formerly PRAIRIEVILLE], a flourishing vil. U. States, Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad; with a courthouse, jail, six churches, an academy, and some manufactures. P. 4000.

WAUREKAURI, or WARE-KAURI, the largest of the Chatham Islands (*which see*).

WAUTHIER-BRAINE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Haine, 12 m. S. Brussels; with manufactures of paper, a brewery, a cotton and a flour mill. Pop. 1219.

WAVENDON, par. Eng. Bucks; 2665 ac. Pop. 935.

WAVENEY, a river, England, rises in a swampy tract on the N. frontiers of Suffolk, near the source of the Little Ouse; flows circuitously E.N.E. between Suffolk and Norfolk, and joins r. bank Yare about 5 m. above Yarmouth. It is navigable to Bungay.

WAVERTON, par. Eng. Chester; 4027 ac. Pop. 788.

WAVRE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels; with a handsome parish church, a communal college, seminary, several schools, a musical society; manufactures of beer, gin, leather, oil, salt, and soap; and a trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco. A sanguinary combat was fought here the day before the battle of Waterloo, between a Prussian corps under Thielmann, and a French division under Grouchy. Pop. 5204.

WAVRE-NOTRE-DAME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Antwerp; with two breweries, a flour-mill, and a trade in oats. Pop. 2172.

WAVE-ST.-CATHERINE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Antwerp; with two breweries, two flour-mills, and two oil-presses, vinegar-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3174.

WAVIN, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. S.W. Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 1768.

WAWRENYCZE, a market tn. Russian Poland, woiwod Cracow, obwod near Stobnica, on the Vistula; with a church and an old cloister. Pop. about 1200.

WAXHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2087 ac. Pop. 76.

WAXHOLM, or VAXHOLM, a tn. Sweden, län and 12 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, on isl. Vaxo, in the channel thence to the Baltic; with a church, and the strong fortress of Waxholm, which completely commands the passage. Pop. 982.

WAXWAY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off W. coast, isl. Celebes, about 17 m. long, and of considerable height; lat. (E. point) 3° 33' S.; lon. 123° 17' E. (n.)

WAY-LA, two rivers, Indian Archipelago. *See* ILA.

WAY (PULO)—1, The largest of the Acheen isls., 18 m. off N.W. coast, Sumatra, about 12 m. long; lat. (S. point) 5° 46' N.; lon. 95° 20' E. (n.)—2, A small isl. Gulf of Siam; lat. 9° 58' N.; lon. 102° 48' E. (n.)—3, An isl. Indian Archipelago. (*See* Ay.)

WAYFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1618 ac. Pop. 238.

WAYGEOU, an isl. Indian Archipelago. *See* WAYGEOU.

WAYNESBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 45 m. S. by W. Pittsburg; with a handsome courthouse, six churches, a seminary, and a college. Pop. 1200.

WAZCIORZ, a tn. Prussia. *See* HERRNSTADT.

WAZEMMES, a tn. France, dep. Nord, properly a suburb of Lille; with manufactures of starch, glue, vinegar, white-lead, animal-charcoal, waxcloth, table-linen, and pipes. Pop. 10,318.

WEALD-BASSETT (NORTH), par. Eng. Essex; 3377 ac. Pop. 842.

WEALD (SOUTH), par. Eng. Essex; 5037 ac. P. 3538.

WEALD (THE), an extensive level tract in the S.E. of England, occupying parts of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. Its limits are not very exactly defined, but it is generally understood to stretch W. from Romney Marsh to Petworth, a dis-

tance of about 65 m., with a breadth varying from 8 m. to 15 m., and to have an area of nearly 1000 sq. m. The South Downs bound it on the S., and the chalk-hills of Kent and Surrey on the N. The soil consists for the most part of a stiff heavy clay, well adapted for wheat, and particularly favourable to the growth of the oak, which is still very abundant, and appears at one time to have covered the whole country, giving it its name, which in Saxon means *wild forest or chase*. Geologically it consists of middle secondary strata of fresh-water origin, and has given its name to what is called the Wealden formation, consisting of Wealden clay, Hastings sands, and Purbeck beds, resting on oolite, and overlain by the lower greensand.

WEAR, a river, England, co. Durham, rises in the W. angle of the county; flows E. to Bishop-Auckland, then N.E., nearly encircling the city of Durham, and at Sunderland falls into the North Sea; total course, about 70 m.

WEAR-GIFFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 1087 ac. Pop. 551.

WEARE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2146 ac. Pop. 715.

WEARMOUTH (BISHOP and MONK). *See* SUNDERLAND.

WEASENHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk—1, (*All Saints*); 1988 ac. P. 363.—2, (*St. Peter*); 1423 ac. P. 326.

WEAVER, a river, England, rises near the frontiers of Salop and Cheshire; flows N.N.W. past Nantwich and Northwich, and falls into the S. estuary of the Mersey a little below Frodsham. It has been rendered navigable to Winsford Bridge, a distance of about 22 m. Its whole course is about 35 m. Almost all the valuable salt-mines and pits of Cheshire are in the valley of the Weaver.

WEAVERHAM, par. Eng. Chester; 7634 ac. P. 2745.

WEAVERTHORPE, par. Eng. York; 5100 ac. P. 1066.

WECHSELBURG, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. from Leipzig, on the Mulde; with a castle and a mill. Pop. 1192.

WECKELSDORF (OBER- and UNTER-), two nearly-contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the Mettau; with a parish church, a chapel, a castle, a bleachfield, tile-works, saw and other mills. Pop. 1804.

WECKERSDORF, or SKRINICE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, dist. and 4 m. from Brauna; with tile-works and mills. Pop. 1435.

WEDDINGEN (ALTEN), a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg; with a parish church, glass-works, and seams of lignite. Pop. 1800.

WEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 911 ac. P. 54.

WEDEL, a vil. Denmark, Holstein, on the Wedeler, a little above its mouth in the Elbe, 10 m. W.N.W. Altona. In the market-place is a column erected in memory of Roland. Pop. 1800.

WEDMORE, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W. by N. Wells. It has a cruciform church, with a massive tower; Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and quarries of building-stone. Area, 9986 ac. Pop. 3905.

WEDNESBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. S.S.E. Stafford; with a Gothic parish church, on the summit of a hill at the N. extremity of the town; two new churches, several Dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a benevolent society, an almshouse, and several schools. The principal manufactures are railway-carriages, patent axle-trees, and general iron-work for railways; tubing for gas, water, and steam pipes; gun locks and barrels, springs for coaches, hinges, nails, screws, and wrought-iron work of every description. Area of par., 2175 ac. Pop. 14,281.

WEDNESFIELD, a vil. and township, England, co. Stafford, par. and 2 m. E.N.E. Wolverhampton, on the Essington and Wyrley canal, and the London and North-Western railway; with a chapel of ease, Wesleyan and Connexion Methodist chapels; manufactures in iron, collieries, and iron-mines. In a battle fought here in 911, between Edward the Elder and the Danes, the latter were defeated, and two of their kings and nine other chiefs were slain. Pop. 4858.

WEEDON, or WEEDON-BEC, a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton, near the source of the Nene, and on the London and North-Western railway, 4 m. E.S.E. Daventry; with a modern parish church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, an endowed school, and a magnificent military depot, with workshops, barracks, and hospital attached. Area of par., 1710 ac. Pop. 1996.

WEEDON-LOYS, par. Eng. Northamp.; 1050 ac. P. 545.

WEEFORD, par. Eng. Stafford; 4556 ac. Pop. 425.

WEEK (St. Mary), par. Eng. Cornwall; 5824 ac. P. 641.
 WEEKE, par. Eng. Hants; 1080 ac. Pop. 446.
 WEEKLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1800 ac. P. 265.
 WEEKS, par. Eng. Essex; 3090 ac. Pop. 778.
 WEELDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Aa; with a brewery, an oil and several other mills, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1174.

WEELEY, par. Eng. Essex; 2087 ac. Pop. 617.
 WEEM, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 740.
 WEENDAM, a vil. Netherlands. See VEENDAM.
 WEENDE, a vil. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, near Göttingen, on the Leine; with a parish church, and manufactures of cloth and tobacco, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1110.
 WEENER, a vil. Hanover, gov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Aurich, l. bank Ems; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, building-yards, some shipping, tile-works, saw-mills, and a trade in horses. Pop. 2600.

WEERBERG, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle and near Schwatz; with a church. Pop. 1024.

WEERT, a tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, 27 m. N. by W. Maestricht. It was formerly fortified, and had five gates, of which only one now is in existence. It has a church and several chapels, a neat townhouse, an academy and several ordinary schools, and a school for the poor; a brewery, a distillery, a soap-work, a salt-work, four tanneries, and three dye-works, &c.; and flax, horse, and other markets. P. 2281.

WEESP, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. S.E. Amsterdam, separated into two parts by an arm of the Vecht. It is well built; has one of the finest townhalls in Holland, four churches and a synagogue, numerous schools, and several benevolent institutions; a boat-building yard, calico print-work, and several other minor branches of manufactures; and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2775.

WEETHLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 638 ac. Pop. 48.
 WEETING (ALL SAINTS), par. Eng. Norfolk; 6187 ac. Pop. 429.

WEFERLINGEN, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg, on the Aller; with a R. Catholic church, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. P. 1737.

WEGELEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Goldbach; with a parish church, castle, hospital, tile-works, oil and other mills. P. 2672.

WEGROW, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood Podlachia, not far from Siedlec; with a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and manufactures of linen, &c. Pop. 1600.

WEGSTADTEL, or STET, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 24 m. W. Buzlau, r. bank Elbe; with a church, a poorhouse, townhouse, and manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 1042.

WEHDEM, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Minden; with a parish church, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1410.

WEHE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden; with a parish church. Pop. 2057.

WEHINGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, S.S.W. Tübingen; with a church and ruined castle. P. 1220.

WEHLAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. E. Prussia, gov. and 29 m. E. Königsberg, at the confluence of the Alle with the Pregel, here crossed by a long bridge. It has walls with two gates, a parish church, courthouse, mills, tile-works, tanneries; and a trade in corn and linen. A treaty of peace made here in 1657, secured the independence of Prussia. Pop. 3980.

WEHR, —1, A market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Säckingen, 27 m. S. Freiburg; with an iron-mill. Pop. 1517.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle Ahaus. Pop. 1000.

WEIHEIM, a vil. Nassau, 11 m. N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main; with two churches and an old convent. Pop. 1429.

WEHRSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle and not far from Bautzen; with saw and other mills. Pop. 1539.

WEI-THOU, or HOEI-THOU, a city, China, prov. Nganhoei, 140 m. S. Nankin. It has manufactures of China ink and varnish.

WEICHSEL, a river, Europe. See VISTULA.

WEICKERSHEIM, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, bail. Mergentheim; with a church, synagogue, courthouse, Latin school, old castle, and a trade in corn and wine. P. 1923.

WEIDA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, at the confluence of the Weida with the Auma, 32 m. E.S.E. Weimar; with a court-

house, an hospital, burgher-school, and the old castle of Osterburg, seated on a height; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and earthenware; dye-works, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 3765.

WEIDEN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Waldnab, 6 m. S.E. Bairuth. It has four churches, a castle, townhouse, and Latin school; manufactures of serge and saltpetre, dye-works, and a trade in corn, wax, and cattle. Pop. 2280.

WEIDENAU, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 45 m. N.N.W. Troppan. It is walled; has a church, an hospital, manufactures of needles, and a mill. Pop. 1802.

WEIDENBERG, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 6 m. E. Bairuth; with two churches and a castle. Pop. 1384.

WEIDENTHAL, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Neustadt; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1028.

WEIGELSDORF, several places, Prussia; particularly a vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Reichenbach; with a church, a castle, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1217.

WEIGHTON (MARKET), a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. E.S.E. York, at the W. foot of the Wolds. It has an ancient church with a square tower, three Dissenting chapels, and a national school. Area of par., 7248 ac. P. 2427.

WEIL, or WYL, several places, Switzerland:—1, A tn. and par., can. and 15 m. S.W. St. Gall, in a fertile wine-district; with a number of handsome buildings, a church, monastery, and nunnery; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and some transit trade. Pop. 1098.—2, (or *Schlossau*), A vil. and par., can. and 10 m. E.S.E. Bern; famous for its castle, which is seated on a height, and has a very ancient tower, supposed to be of Roman construction. Pop. 888.

WEIL, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Lörrach; with a parish church. Pop. 1137.

WEIL, several places, Württemberg, circle Neckar:—1, (*die-Stadt*, or *Weilerstadt*), A tn. on the Wurm. It is walled, was once an imperial free-town; and has four churches, a Latin school, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, dye-works, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1775.—2, (*im-Dorf*), A vil., 8 m. from Leonberg; with a church. Pop. 1346.—3, (*im-Schönbuch*), A vil., bail. Boblingen; with a parish church. Pop. 2234.

WEILAR, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, circle Eisenach, on the Felda; with a church, a paper, saw, and other mills. P. 1125.

WEILBACH, a watering-place, Nassau, E.S.E. Wiesbaden; with a church, and a mineral-spring, from which about 70,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 581.

WEILBURG, a tn. Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by a chain-bridge, among some of the finest scenery of N. Germany, 28 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt. It has a castle on a rock above the river, two churches, in one of which the dukes of Nassau are buried; a gymnasium, an orphan hospital; manufactures of linen and earthenware, and paper, gypsum, and other mills. Pop. 2476.

WEILE, or VEILE, a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, at the point where the Weile and the Greismühlen unite, and fall into the Weile-fjord, 41 m. S.S.W. Aarhus. It is a pretty and cheerful-looking town, finely situated in a deep valley surrounded by woody hills, with a fine sheet of water exposed in front; and has a church, supposed to date from the time of Canute the Great, and containing in one of its vaults a female body found petrified in a neighbouring bog, and believed to be that of Gunild, the Norwegian queen, who was murdered here in the 10th century by Harold Blaet and the Danish king. The harbour is small and very shallow. About 2½ m. from the town is the chateau of Engesholm, a Gothic pile, with four towers and tapering spires, built by the brother, and after the design of the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe. P. 3000.

WEILERBACH, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. and near Kaiserslautern; with a church and a mill. Pop. 1286.

WEILHEIM:—1, A walled tn. Upper Bavaria, near r. bank Amper, 28 m. S.W. Munich. It has five churches, a castle, townhouse, infirmary, manufactures of saltpetre and potash, a tannery, brewery, numerous mills, and a marble-quarry. Pop. 1910.—2, A tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, on the Lindach, at the foot of the Lümberg; with a fine old church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 3450.

WEILMÜNSTER, a vil. Nassau, bail. and 5 m. S.E. Weilburg, on the Weil, an affluent of the Lahn; and with a church,

manufactures of tin and earthenware, limekilns, slate and marble quarries, and three mills. Pop. 1124.

WEIMAR [Latin, *Vimaria*], the cap. city of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 1. bank Ilm, here crossed by two bridges, and on the Thuringian railway, 13 m. W. Erfurt. It stands in a beautiful valley surrounded by hills, on ground partly hilly and partly flat, and though no longer walled, is entered by six gates, and defended by several forts. It is not well built, and notwithstanding the presence of the court, has a dull and lifeless appearance. Its public edifices most deserving of notice are the ducal palace, a handsome structure seated on a height; the Stadtkirche, or town-church, with two towers, a good organ, an altar-piece, one of the finest works of Lucas Cranach, in which he has introduced portraits of himself and Luther and Melancthon; the graves of 44 members of the ducal family, and a bronze statue of Herder, who is also buried here; the St. Jacob's or garrison church, in which Cranach and the poet Musäus are buried; the Reithaus, townhouse, library of 140,000 vols., museum, gymnasium, theatre, normal and other schools, the blind asylum, deaf and dumb institution, the houses of Goethe and Schiller, infirmary, several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions. Weimar has neither trade nor manufactures of any consequence, but, as the capital of the duchy, is the seat of the legislature, and of all the more important courts and public offices, and has long occupied a much more conspicuous rank in Germany than its political importance could have secured, in consequence of the enlightened patronage which the Duke Charles Frederic (died 1853) afforded to distinguished literary characters; thus associating the town with the names of Schiller, Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, the first two of whom are buried here, and entitling it to be regarded, in respect of literary distinction, as the German Athens. It is also the birthplace of Kotzebue. P. 11,444.

WEINFELDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, r. bank Thur, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 10 m. E.N.E. Frauenfeld. It is well built; and has a large church, a townhouse, in which the grand council meets every second year; and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2148.

WEINGARTEN:—1, A vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 19 m. N.W. Karlsruhe; with two churches. Pop. 3097.—2, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, circle Germersheim; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1126.

WEINHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Weschnitz, and on the Frankfurt railway, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. It has turreted walls with four gates, three churches, a synagogue, and an old castle. The environs are covered with orchards and vineyards, in which, among other wines, the Hubberger, the best of the Bergstrasse, is grown. Pop. 5346.

WEINSBURG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 27 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart; with a handsome church, a Latin and a superior general school, two mills, and a trade in wine. In the vicinity is the ruined castle of Weibertreu ['woman's fidelity'], said to be so called because the women who were in it during a siege, having been allowed, by the capitulation, to depart with their most valuable property, walked out, each carrying a husband, father, or other friend on her back. Pop. 1875.

WEIPERSDORF, or **WEIPERTSDORF**, a vil. Bohemia, about 28 m. from Lentonischel. It is a long, straggling place; with a church, a school, a flour and a saw mill. Pop. 1990.

WEIPERT, a mining tn. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, on a gentle slope above the Pielh; with a church, manufactures of firearms, hosiery, and lace; and several mills. Pop. 3074.

WEISENHEIM-AM-SAND, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Dürkheim; with a Protestant church; and a trade in asparagus, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1760.

WEISSBACH:—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a chapel, a saw and three flour mills. Pop. 1550.—2, (or *Ober-Weissbach*), A vil. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, bail. Rudolstadt; with a church and chapel. Pop. 1716.

WEISSBAD, a vil. and watering-place, Switzerland, can. and 2 m. S.E. Appenzell. The bathing-establishment, built of wood, but very complete, in a beautiful and sequestered spot, attracts numerous visitors.

WEISSBURG, a vil. Switzerland, can. and 19 m. S.S.E. Bern, in a mountain-ravine, on the Simme, celebrated for its thermal-springs, which rise in a chasm traversed by a rocky torrent, and are conveyed by pipes to the bathing-establishment about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below. The water, which is sulphureous, has a temperature of 81.3° Fahr.

WEISSENBURG, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, in a fertile district, on the Swabian Rezat. It has walls with towers, and four gates; two churches, a nunnery, Latin school, and ruined castle; manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, lace, articles in gold and silver, &c., and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4194.

WEISSENBURG (OBER- and UNTER-), two cos. Austria, Transylvania. Ober-Weissenburg, in the S.E. of the country, consists of a great number of irregularly shaped and isolated portions of land, inclosed by the territories of the Saxons and Szeklers. It is watered chiefly by the Aluta, and contains a good deal of fertile soil. Unter-Weissenburg, situated in the S.W. of the country, is bounded, N. by cos. Thorenburg and Klausenburg; W. Hungary; S. Zaránd, Hunyad, and the land of the Saxons; and E. Kokelburg. It is watered chiefly by the Maros.

WEISSENFELS, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 11 m. S. Merseburg, r. bank Saale, here crossed by a long bridge. It is tolerably well built; has two churches, in one of which lie the remains of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; a courthouse, a R. Catholic chapel, an old castle converted into barracks, a normal school, poorhouse, and two hospitals; manufactures of merino, leather, porcelain, tobacco, and articles in gold and silver, several worsted-mills, a fishery, and a trade in corn. Pop. (1852), 9525.

WEISSENHORN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Roth, 35 m. W. Augsburg; with three churches, a castle, Latin school, infirmary, hospital; manufactures of linen, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1605.

WEISSENEE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 16 m. N. Erfurt, on the Helbe; with two churches, a courthouse, and two mills. Pop. 2724.

WEISSENSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, in a bleak district, on the Eger; with two churches, manufactures of nails, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1468.

WEISSENSULZ, or **BIELA**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Klattau; with a church, a castle, a distillery, and three mills. Pop. 1449.

WEISSKIRCH, or **WEISSKIRCHEN**:—1, (or *Hranice*), A tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle Praelau, on the Betschwa, 24 m. E.S.E. Olmutz; with a church, a normal school, a courthouse, and a trade in wool and salt. Pop. 5558.—2, A vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Grafenstein, on the Neisse, here crossed by a bridge; with a church. Pop. 1203.

WEISSKIRCHEN, or **FEJEREGHAZA**, a tn. Hungary, Banat, 44 m. E.N.E. Belgrade, in a beautiful district among gardens and vineyards; with a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a high school, hospital, large barracks, a government silk-mill, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 5582.

WEISSMAIN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on a small stream of same name, 18 m. N.W. Baiereuth. It has lofty walls flanked with towers, two churches, a castle, hospital; manufactures of cloth, a paper and other mills, and a trade in leather, hemp, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1014.

WEISSSTEIN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau; with an infirmary, glass-works, and two smelting-furnaces. Pop. 1143.

WEISSWASSER:—1, (or *Bila*), A tn. Bohemia, circle and 7 m. N.N.W. Bunzlau, on the Bila; with a church, a castle, a monastery, and manufactures of hats, woollen and linen cloth, and paper. Pop. 1624.—2, Two contiguous vils. Austria, Moravia, circle and 60 m. N.W. Troppau; with a church, a castle, and Piarist college. Pop. 1305.

WEISSWIL, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, near r. bank Rhine, 16 m. N.W. Freiburg; with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1611.

WEISSWEILER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde; with a church, and manufactures of needles. Pop. 1058.

WELBORENE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 732 ac. Pop. 265.

WELBOURN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3270 ac. Pop. 592.

WELBURY, par. Eng. York; 2569 ac. Pop. 249.

WELBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2740 ac. Pop. 481.

WELCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 1751 ac. Pop. 234.

WELDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Scheldt, 15 m. S. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1613.

WELDON (GREAT), par. Eng. Northampton; 3680 ac. Pop. 858.

WELFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Northampton, on the Grand Junction canal. It has an ancient church, with a tower; an Independent chapel, and a free school. Welford was formerly a famous posting town. Area of par., 3650 ac. Pop. 1153.

WELFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 5173 ac. Pop. 1115.—2, Gloucester and Warwick; 3550 ac. Pop. 659.

WELHAM, par. Eng. Leicester; 1109 ac. Pop. 68.

WELIKIJA-LUKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 127 m. S.E. Pskov, on the Lovat, which here receives the Kolomenka. It consists of the town proper on the left bank, with one earthen rampart, bastions, and palisades, and of a suburb communicating by a wooden bridge; and has four stone and three wooden churches, and a nunnery; several tanneries, and a trade in hemp, flax, and leather. Pop. (1849), 5298.

WELISCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. E.N.E. Vitepsk, on the Diina, at the confluence of the Wellshka. It is irregularly built of wood; and has a R. Catholic and eight Greek churches, a synagogue, and a large trade in corn, linseed, and hemp. Pop. (1851), 9562.

WELKA, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S.S.E. Hradisch; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1597.

WELKERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz; with a castle, two churches, limekilns, and a bark and other mills. Pop. 1438.

WELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2110 ac. Pop. 80.—2, York; 6451 ac. Pop. 1044.

WELLAND, a river, England, rises near Market-Harborough, on the confines of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire; flows N.E. past Rockingham and Stamford, forms the boundary between counties Northampton and Rutland, and falls into the Wash at Posdyke-Bridge, near the mouth of the Witham. Its navigation, practicable naturally to Market-Deeping, has been continued by a canal to Stamford.

WELLAND, par. Eng. Worcester; 2027 ac. Pop. 582.

WELLAND, a river, Upper Canada, dist. Niagara; flows E. and joins the Niagara above the falls, after a course of 60 m. It forms a part of the Welland canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. The main trunk, from Port-Coleborne on Lake Erie, to Port-Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, is 28 m. long, having 27 locks, with a descent of 330 ft., 81 ft. wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. deep, and admits vessels of 400 tons. It was commenced in 1824, and up to January 1, 1851, had cost £254,824; the revenue in 1852 was £58,273, levied upon 6455 vessels, of 894,145 tons.

WELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank Dendre, 17 m. S.E. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, a flour-mill, and some trade. Pop. 1253.

WELLENDEGEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Rottweil; with a church and two castles, tile works, and two mills. Pop. 1367.

WELLESBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (Hastings). Pop. 797.—2, (Mountford). Pop. 728. United area, 4740 ac.

WELLESLEY ISLANDS, a group of isls., N. Australia, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest is called Mornington Island (*whick* see).

WELLESLEY (PROVINCE), Further India. See PROVINCE-WELLESLEY.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 10 m. N.E. by E. Northampton. It consists of four principal streets diverging from a central market-place, lighted and paved, supplied with excellent water, and well built of red sandstone; and has a fine spacious church, with elegant spire; several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar, Latin, national, British, and infant schools; and manufactures of boots, shoes, and patent leather for gaiters and overalls. Area of par., 4490 ac. Pop. 5297.

WELLINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1066 ac. P. 163.

WELLINGORE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2400 ac. P. 914.

WELLINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 2538 ac. P. 689.

WELLINGTON:—1, An inland co. New S. Wales, 65 m. long, by 50 m. broad; area, 1,059,840 ac. It is traversed E. to W. by mountain-ridges. The principal river is the Macquarie. It contains part of the Turon diggings; and gold is found along all its S. and W. frontier, and along the small stream Meroo, in its centre.—2, An inland dist. New S. Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Macquarie, or between lat. 32° and 33° S.; and lon. 147° and 149° E.; are, about

10,000,000 ac. It is one of the finest districts in the colony.—3, A maritime co., W. Australia, 50 m. long, and 45 m. broad; traversed by the Roe Mountains, a continuation of the Darling range.—4, A settlement, New Zealand, Ulster or North Island, on Cook's Strait, and on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. It contains much rich land, for the most part so densely wooded as to make the clearing of it very laborious and expensive. The houses are picturesquely situated in tiers around and above the margin of the bay. The town, properly so called, occupies two flats on the W. and S. sides of the harbour; and has Episcopal, Scotch, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, a mechanics' institute, savings'-bank, custom-house, exchange, barracks, jail, and hospital; a brewery, steam flour and sawing mills, &c. Pop. (1848) of tn. and suburbs, 2649; of whole district, 4844.—5, A vil. and port of entry, Canada West, co. Prince-Edward, about 44 m. S.W. Kingston, on the N. shore of West Lake, a bay of Lake Ontario, now nearly separated from it by a long ridge of sandhills. It consists of an upper and a lower village; and has a Methodist and a R. Catholic church, three schools; manufactures of cloth, iron, and leather; a brewery, several grain and saw mills, a valuable fishery, and a trade in corn, grain, and timber. Pop. 700.—6, An isl. S. America, the largest of the chain which stretches along the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 30' and 50° 20' S.; and in lon. 75° W.; greatest length, measured along the coast N.N.W. to S.S.E., 138 m.; medium breadth, 35 m. It is separated from the mainland by Messier and Wide channels, and from Madre-de-Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and on the N. forms the S. side of the Gulf of Penas. Its N. extremity is Cape San Roman.

WELLINGTON (ALL SAINTS), a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop, 11 m. E. Shrewsbury, in a low situation. The streets are mostly narrow, but many of the more modern houses are of very respectable appearance. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them a light and elegant modern edifice of freestone; and three Dissenting chapels. Iron manufactures, especially nail-making, are carried on in the vicinity to a great extent. There are also glass-works, corn-mills, and malt-kilns, and some trade in timber. Area of par., 8757 ac. Pop. 11,544.

WELLINGTON (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, 149 m. W.S.W. London. It has a handsome church with an embattled tower, three Dissenting chapels, almshouses, and manufactures of druggets and serges. From this place the conqueror of Waterloo took his titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke. Area of par., 5195 ac. Pop. 6415.

WELLOW, four pars. Eng.:—1, Notts; 991 ac. Pop. 597.—2, Somerset; 5292 ac. Pop. 1142.—3, (East), Hants; 2373 ac. Pop. 239.—4, (West), Wilts; 1344 ac. P. 407.

WELLS, a city, England, co. Somerset, 19 m. S. Bristol, in a fertile plain at the S. base of the Mendip Hills. It consists chiefly of four principal streets, well paved, and amply supplied with water; is substantially built, having some old but also many modern elegant buildings. The cathedral is a magnificent cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, founded by Wifeline, second bishop of the diocese, and completed in 1239. The parish church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; and there are three Dissenting chapels, a collegiate grammar and a united charity school, an hospital, and several almshouses. The principal manufacture is the knitting of stockings, but about 2 m. distant are several paper-mills. Pop. 4734.

WELLS, par. Irel. Carlow and Kilkenny; 2726 ac. Pop. 1298.

WELLS-NEXT-TO-SEA, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4510 ac. Pop. 3675.

WELLS (ST. PETER), a seaport tn. England, co. Norfolk, 33 m. N.W. by N. Norwich, on a creek of the North Sea. It has a handsome church, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; four Dissenting chapels, a charity-school, building-yards, oyster and other fisheries. At the harbour, accessible to vessels of 160 tons, the exports are wool, flour, grain, and malt; the imports, coal, timber, deals, tiles, bark, linseed and rapeseed cakes, and tar. Pop. 4736.

WELLSBURG, a vil., U. States, Virginia, 16 m. N. by E. Wheeling, l. bank Ohio, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek; with a courthouse, five churches, two academies, manufactures

of cottons, woollens, glass and stone ware, a paper and several flour mills. In the vicinity are inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal. Pop. (1853), 3000.

WELLSVILLE, a vil., U. States, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 52 m. below Pittsburg, with which it is connected by railway. It has a good trade, and several mills. Pop. 1546.

WELS [Latin, *Ovilabia*], a tn. Upper Austria, l. bank Traun, 16 m. S.W. Linz. It is an ancient place, consisting of a walled town with four gates, and of two suburbs; and has a parish church with finely painted glass, a castle in which the emperor Maximilian I. died, a high school, a female school, a casino, poorhouse, and theatre; manufactures of calico, brassware, and machines; a paper-mill, and a trade in wood and corn. Pop. 4300.

WELSH-STR-DONATS, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2175 ac. Pop. 291.

WELSHPOOL, a bor., market tn., and par., N. Wales, co. and 7 m. N. Montgomery. It consists principally of one long and wide street, intersected by several others; is well paved, lighted with gas, amply supplied with water, well built of brick; and has a parish church, a county-hall, manufactures of flannel, some trade in malt, and several large tanneries. Area of par., 6801 ac. Pop. 4391.

WELSLEBEN, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle Wanzleben; with a church, and several mills. P. 1291.

WELTEVREDEN, a suburb of Batavia (*which see*).

WELTON, five pars. Eng.—1, Lincoln; 3690 ac. Pop. 604.—2, Northampton; 1690 ac. Pop. 663.—3, York; 3553 ac. Pop. 856.—4, (*in-the-Marsh*), Lincoln; 2600 ac. Pop. 431.—5, (*de-Wold*), Lincoln; 2520 ac. Pop. 368.

WELTRA, or **WALTRA**, a tn. Lower Austria, on a height above r. bank Lainsitz, near the Bohemian frontiers. It has double massive walls; a public square, adorned with an obelisk; a parish church, a castle, a theatre, and an hospital; manufactures of hosiery, and woollen and linen cloth; iron-works, soap-works, breweries, several mills, and tanneries. Pop., exclusive of suburb, 1005.

WELWARN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, on the Rottenbach, 19 m. N.W. Prague. It is walled, has four gates, three churches, a chapel, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and three mills. Pop. 1449.

WELWICK, par. Eng. York; 6674 ac. Pop. 469.

WELWYN, a vil., and par. England, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Hertford, on the Mimram, an affluent of the Lea; with a church, in which Dr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, who was long rector, is buried; Comexion and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; an endowed school, founded by Dr. Young; a charitable endowment, and a chalybeate-spring. Area, 2987 ac. Pop. 1557.

WELZHEIM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, 21 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart; with a church, and a trade in flax and planks. Pop. 1674.

WEM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop, 11 m. N. by E. Shrewsbury, l. bank Roden. It consists of a spacious street; and has a large church with a lofty tower, two Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, tanneries, and malt-kilns. The infamous Judge Jeffries was created Baron of Wem in 1685. Area of par., 13,841 ac. Pop. 3747.

WEMBDON, par. Eng. Somerset; 2471 ac. Pop. 819.

WEMBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 3205 ac. Pop. 577.

WEMDING, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Schwald, 36 m. N. by W. Augsburg. It is well built, and has walls flanked with towers, four churches, an old castle, a Capuchin monastery, numerous mills, a trade in cattle and wax, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 2171.

WEMELDINGE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 6 m. E. Goes; with a townhouse, church, and school. Pop. 810.

WEMMEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 4 m. N.N.W. Brussels; with a brewery, two mills, and some trade. Pop. 1353.

WEMWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 2411 ac. P. 444.

WEMYSS, par. Scot. Fife; 6 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 5647.

WENDEL, a tn. Rhinish Prussia, gov. and 29 m. S.E. Treves, l. bank Blies; with a courthouse, and manufactures of linen and thread. Pop. (1852), 2436.

WENDELSTEIN, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, near the Ludwig canal, S. Nürnberg; with a parish church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of cutlery, scythes, and rosoglio. Pop. 1197.

WENDEN, or **VENDEN**, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, near l. bank Aa, 52 m. N.E. Riga. It was once important, but having been nearly burned down in 1768, has never recovered its prosperity. It has a church and a school, and some general trade. The Teutonic knights had once an establishment here, and several of them are buried in the church. P. 1500.

WENDENS-AMBO, par. Eng. Essex; 1220 ac. P. 421.

WENDLEBURY, par. Eng. Oxford; 1050 ac. P. 242.

WENDLING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1436 ac. Pop. 385.

WENDON-LOFTS, par. Eng. Essex; 1520 ac. Pop. 89.

WENDOVER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 23 m. S.E. by S. Buckingham. It is ill built; and has a church, about ¼ m. from the town; and two Dissenting chapels. Some lace is made. Area of par., 5719 ac. Pop. 1937.

WENDRON, par. Eng. Cornwall; 13,320 ac. P. 8675.

WENDY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 947 ac. Pop. 154.

WENER, the largest lake of Sweden, and after that of Ladoga, the largest in Europe, situated centrally between läns Carlstad, Wenersborg, and Mariestad. It is 147 ft. above sea-level, and of very irregular shape. Its greatest length, N.E. to S.W., is about 100 m.; and its breadth may average about 30 m., though at the widest it is not less than 50 m., and in its lower part, where two peninsulas stretch far into it from opposite directions, it is not more than 15 m. This distance is still further narrowed by a group of small islands, and hence the part of the lake above these peninsulas is sometimes considered as Wener proper, while the part below is called Lake Dalbo. The area covered by both is estimated at 768 geo. sq. m. The far most important feeder is the Klar, which pours into its N. shore the accumulated water of a course of more than 250 m. By a canal it communicates with Lake Wetter, but its only proper outlet is at Wenersborg at its S.W. extremity, where its superfluous waters are received by the Trollhättan or Gotha. In summer steamers and other vessels ply regularly upon the lake; in winter it is frozen for several months, and crossed by sledges. It abounds with fish, particularly trouts, which sometimes weigh 40 lbs.

WENERSBORG, a tn. Sweden, cap. lään of same name, or Elfsborg (*which see*), beautifully situated on a tongue of land which projects into Lake Wener from its S. extremity, 48 m. N.N.E. Gottenburg. It was nearly burned down in 1834, and though previously handsome, has been rebuilt on a more regular and improved plan, with many excellent houses of two stories. The only public building of any consequence which escaped the fire was the governor's residence. The trade in iron, dials, and other produce, is considerable. P. 2500.

WENEW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Tula, on a river of same name, at its confluence with the Oster, in a very fertile district; with eight churches, including a cathedral; and manufactures of silk goods, sailcloth, soap, and beer. Pop. about 3000.

WENHAM, two pars. Eng. Suffolk.—1, (*Great*); 1123 ac. Pop. 269.—2, (*Little*); 931 ac. Pop. 72.

WENHAM LAKE, a lake, U. States, Massachusetts, near Boston, surrounded by hills, and fed wholly by subterranean springs. The ice is of great purity, and many thousands are annually taken, chiefly for export.

WENHASTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2326 ac. P. 1008.

WENLOCK (*Little*), par. Eng. Salop; 2745 ac. P. 1033.

WENLOCK (*Much*), a bor., markettn., and par. England, co. Salop, 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. It consists principally of one long street, is in general well built of brick; and has an ancient church, with a square tower and spire; a Wesleyan chapel, a public subscription-library, and the ruins of an ancient priory. Area of par., 8846 ac. Pop. 2393.

WENN (*Str.*), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4546 ac. Pop. 650.

WENNINGTON, par. Eng. Essex; 1570 ac. Pop. 177.

WENSLEY, a vil., and par. England, co. York, on the Ure, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Middleham. It is well built; and has a parish church, with some fine screen-work. Pop. 2105. Area, 14,281 ac.

WENSUM a river, England, rises in the N.W. of Norfolk, near West Rudham; flows circuitously S.E., and joins l. bank Yare at Norwich.

WENTNOR, par. Eng. Salop; 6698 ac. Pop. 646.

WENTWORTH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, 5 m. N.N.W. Rotherham. It has a chapel with many monuments, including one to the Earl of Strafford, executed in 1641;

an endowed, a girls', and an infant school. In the vicinity are the magnificent mansion and fine domain of Wentworth house, the residence of the Earl of Fitzwilliam. Pop. 1556.

WENTWORTH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1437 ac. P. 189.

WENVOE, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2955 ac. Pop. 475.

WEUBLEY, a market to, and par. England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Hereford. It has a spacious church, in the later English style, with an embattled tower and lofty spire; a R. Catholic chapel, and a free grammar-school. Area of par., 3309 ac. Pop. 908.

WERNARDS (Str.), par. Eng. Hereford; 4536 ac. P. 648.

WERBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and near Birschofsheim, on the Tauber. Pop. 1157.

WERBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 53 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, 1. bank Elbe, opposite to the confluence of the Havel. It has dilapidated walls, with three gates; a Protestant church, an hospital, tile-works, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 1822.

WERCHTER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, at the confluence of the Demer with the Dyle, 17 m. N.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1992.

WERCKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S.S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of linen and cordage, two oil-works, a distillery, &c. Pop. 1576.

WERDAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Pleisse, 25 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz; with two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, dye-works, and numerous worsted-mills. Pop. (1849), 6966.

WERDEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, 1. bank Ruhr; with two churches, and an abbey, used as a house of correction; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, iron and copper ware, leather, and alum, dye-works, and cotton, walk, and paper mills. Pop. (1852), 5605.

WERDER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 5 m. W. Potsdam, on the Havel; with a church, some linen-weaving, a brewery, a boat-building yard, and a fishery. Near it the vine is cultivated, and much fruit is grown. Pop. (1852), 2555.

WEREHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2231 ac. Pop. 609.

WEREJA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on the Protva, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has an old castle, a handsome cathedral, three other churches, extensive manufactures of fishing-nets, and a trade in corn, hemp, hemp-oil, honey, wax, tallow, and wool. In 1812 a body of French having attempted to make a stand here, by fortifying the town, it was stormed by the Russians. Pop. 7000.

WERKENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 24 m. W.N.W. Hertogenbosch; with a neat townhouse, surmounted by a tower; a church, and a considerable trade in willows, for which it is visited by numerous vessels. It has a harbour communicating with the Merwede, two boat-building yards, and a corn-mill. Pop. 1514.

WERKHOTURIE, a tn. Russia. See VERKHOTURIE.

WERKHOFEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Utrecht, 11 m. W.S.W. Amersfoort; with two churches. Pop. (agricul.), 811.

WERL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, circle and 9 m. W. Soest; with six churches and chapels, and a Capuchin monastery, in which an image of the Virgin annually attracts great numbers of pilgrims, by whose expenditure the town is materially benefited. Pop. (1852), 4109.

WERMELSKIRCHEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and E.S.E. Düsseldorf; with two churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 1126.

WERMSDORF:—1, A vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a church, a paper, flour, saw, and zinc mill, and a slate-quarry. P. 1206.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle and E.S.E. Leipzig; near which is the old castle of St. Hubertsburg. Pop. 1206.

WERNE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. S. Münster, r. bank Lippe; with two R. Catholic churches, a chapel, a monastery, a synagogue; manufactures of linen and yarn, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 1984.

WERNERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, partly in a valley on the Weckelsdorf, and partly on a height; with a parish church. Pop. 1099.

WERNERSREUTH, a vil. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, on the Elster, 3 m. from Asch; with a Protestant church, a school, and several mills. Pop. 1046.

WERNIGERODE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 43 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Holtemme, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. It has walls with four gates, four churches, a castellated residence of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols.; a lyceum, several schools, three hospitals; manufactures of woollen goods, paper, tobacco, and chemical products, numerous mills, and tile-works. Pop. (1852), 5591.

WERNITZ, or WÖRNITZ, a river, Bavaria, rises about 12 m. W. Anspach; flows S.S.E.; then W., then S.S.E. past Oettingen, and joins 1. bank Danube above Donauwörth, after a course of about 60 m. It produces excellent crabs.

WERNSTÄDEL, or WERNETICE, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 15 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with a church, hospital, manufactures of calico, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1453.

WERRA, a river, Germany, rises in the Thüringwald, in Saxe-Meiningen; flows W.S.W. to Hildburghausen, then very circuitously N.N.W. through Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, the principality of Eisenach in Prussian Saxony, and Hesse-Cassel, and at Münden unites with the Fulda in forming the Weser, after a course of nearly 150 m., of which about 110 m. are navigable. Its chief affluents are the united Horsel and Nessa on the right, and the Ulster on the left.

WERRE, WERE, or WERNE, a river, Germany, rises in Lippe-Detmold, about 3 m. N.E. Horn; flows N.N.W. past Detmold and Herford, then almost due E., and after a course of about 45 m., joins 1. bank Weser.

WERRINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5000 ac. Pop. 657.

WERTACH, a river, Germany, rises among the mountains between Bavaria and the Tyrol; flows N.N.W. close to Augsburg, and joins 1. bank Lech, after a course of about 80 m. Its chief affluents are the Gennach and Singold.

WERTHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main. It has walls with four gates, two parish churches, an old and two new castles, a gymnasium, several schools, an hospital, some shipping, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3484.

WERTHER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Minden, on the Aa; with a Protestant church, manufactures of linen, a sandstone-quarry, and a trade in horses. Pop. (1852), 1907.

WERTINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Zusam, 17 m. N.W. Augsburg; with two churches, a castle, a tobacco-factory, and a brewery. Pop. 1590.

WERVICK [anc. *Virociacum*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.E. Ypres, 1. bank Lys, on the confines of France; with a Gothic church, two chapels, a town-hall, hospital, orphan asylum, convent, three schools, breweries, various oil, tan, and flour mills; manufactures of linen, ribbands, ropes, leather, soap, starch, candles, tobacco, refined salt, and a trade in tobacco and grain. Pop. 5667.

WESEL (NIEDER-), an important river-port and tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, at the confluence of the Lippe with the Rhine. It is regularly fortified, and derives much importance both from its position and its great strength, is entered by four gates, and has three Calvinistic, a Lutheran, a French and Walloon, an English, and two R. Catholic churches; a gymnasium, seminary, handsome townhouse, arsenal, orphan hospital, workhouse, and several charitable establishments. The manufactures are woollen goods, carpets, hosiery, upholstery, harpsichords, tobacco, and chemical products, dye-works, worsted and cotton mills, a sugar-factory; and the shipping trade is considerable. It partly occupies the site of a fortified Roman camp, and became an imperial free-town and a member of the Hanse league. Rapin wrote his *History of England* and died here, after a residence of 17 years. Pop. (1852), 12,289.

WESEL (OBER-), a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, 1. bank Rhine; with two old churches, one of them a beautiful edifice, with fine choir, interesting monuments and paintings; a ruined castle, and several mills. Pop. (1852), 2586.

WESELY:—1, A tn. Bohemia, circle and 19 m. N.E. Budweis, at the confluence of the Luschnitz and Nescharka; with a church, a handsome townhouse, and manufactures of silk goods. P. 1198.—2, A tn. Bohemia. See HOCH-WESELY.

WESEMAEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on an affluent of the Demer, 4 m. N.E. Brussels; with a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce and timber. P. 1362.

WESENBERG, a walled tn. Meklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Wobnitz, 8 m. S. W. Neu-Strelitz; with a church, a burgher school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. P. 1370.

WESER [Latin, *Visurgie*], a river, Germany, formed by the junction of the Fulda and Werra at Minden, on the frontiers of Hanover and Hesse-Cassel; flows very circuitously first N. W., forming part of the boundary between these two territories, then N. N. E. between Westphalia and Brunswick, past the towns of Höxter and Holzminde, and W. N. W. past Hameln and Rinteln; below the latter it enters Prussia, goes Münden; flows N. past Minden into Hanover; turns W. N. W., traverses the town and the territory of Bremen, forms the boundary between Hanover and Oldenburg, at Elsfleth turns almost due N., and falls by a wide mouth, very much encumbered with sandbanks, into the German Ocean. Its whole course is about 200 m. Its chief affluents are, on the right, the Aller, augmented by the Leine and the Wümme; and on the left, the Dimmel, Nette, Emmer, Werra, Aue, and Hunte. At Minden, where it is formed, it has a width of about 300 ft., and flows through a hilly country till it reaches Minden, where it begins to flow through level plains. Between Minden and Bremen its width varies from 500 ft. to 700 ft., at its mouth it is about 7 m. broad. It forms large alluvial deposits, and in the lower parts of its course requires strong dikes to protect the adjacent country from inundation. The navigation for vessels of large size ceases about 10 m. below Bremen. The basin of the Weser has an area of 12,912 geo. sq. m.

WESIJEGONSK, or **WESGONSK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 128 m. N. E. Tver, at the confluence of the Rens with the Mologa. It has two churches, two schools, an hospital, extensive manufactures of nails, and a trade in wood. P. 3000.

WESSEL ISLANDS, a group, off N. Australia, at the N. W. entrance to the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 m. S. W. to N. E. The principal island is 30 m. long, by 6 m. or 7 m. broad; lat. (N. point Cape Wessel) 10° 59' S.; lon. 136° 45' E. (n.)

WESSELBUREN, or **WESLINGBUREN**, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, in N. Ditmarsh. It was anciently walled; and has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 1300.

WESSELLI, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S. S. W. Hradisch, on the March; with a church, a castle with a park, and the buildings of an old monastery. Pop. 2543.

WESSEM, a market tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, 6 m. S. by W. Roermond, at the junction of the IJtteren with the Maas, over the latter of which there is here a bridge. It has a church and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 875.

WEST-BLOOMFIELD, a vil., U. States, New York, 16 m. W. Canandaigua; with several churches, and mills. P. 1698.

WEST-CHESTER, a bor., U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated, 26 m. W. Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railway. It is regularly built; and has an elegant courthouse, in the Corinthian style; several fine churches, and an academy, and several other schools of considerable reputation, a cabinet of natural sciences, &c. Pop. (1853), 4500.

WEST-FRIESLAND, a former dist. Holland, prov. N. Holland, being the sea-board of the Zuider-zee, N. of Edam. It comprehended the tns. of Enkhuizen, Hoorn, and Medemblik.

WEST INDIES. See *INDIES* (WEST).

WEST-KILLINGLEY, a vil., U. States, Connecticut, 32 m. N. N. E. Norwich; with two churches, a woollen and a planing mill, five cotton-mills, and a foundry. Pop. 2500.

WEST-MERIDEN, a vil., U. States, Connecticut, 17 m. N. by E. New Haven, on the railway to Hartford. It has a large fine church, high school, manufactures of ivory-combs, a foundry, &c. Pop. 1500.

WEST-PHILADELPHIA, a bor., U. States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. Pop. (1850), 5877.

WEST-POINT, a vil., U. States, New York, pleasantly situated, r. bank Hudson, 87 m. S. by W. Albany; with the U. States military academy, established by Congress in 1802. Fort Putnam, erected here during the Revolution, crowns a hill 598 ft. above the level of the river.

WESTACRE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3400 ac. Pop. 475.

WESTBERE, par. Eng. Kent; 1185 ac. Pop. 197.

WESTBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 890 ac. P. 236.

WESTBOURNE, par. Eng. Sussex; 5091 ac. P. 2178.

WESTBURY, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Wilts, on a plain, 21 m. N. W. Salisbury; with a handsome church, VOL. II.

several Dissenting chapels, an endowed, British and foreign, infant, national, and Sunday schools; several charitable endowments, a scientific and literary institution; manufactures of kerseymeres and broad-cloths, and a considerable trade in malt and leather gloves. It sends a member to Parliament. Area, 11,901 ac. P. 7029.

WESTBURY, four pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 2547 ac. Pop. 458.—2, Salop; 11,274 ac. P. 2485.—3, Somerset; 2968 ac. Pop. 625.—4, (on-Severn), Gloucester; 8695 ac. P. 2498.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, on the Avon, 3 m. N. N. W. Bristol. It has an ancient church with a square embattled tower, two chapels of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school. Near it limestone is extensively quarried, both for being burned into lime and used in building. In the vicinity is the immense cavern called Pen-Park Hole. Wickliffe the reformer was prebendary, and is said to have been both born and buried here. Area of par., 5456 ac. Pop. 6728.

WESTCALDER, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 10 m. by 5½ m. Pop. 2120.

WESTCAPPELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. N. N. E. Bruges. Pop. 1246.

WESTCOTE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1503 ac. P. 242.

WESTDEAN, par. Eng. Sussex; 2464 ac. Pop. 129.

WESTDORPE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S. Goes; with a neat church, a school, a mill, a chicory-factory, and two tan-pits. Pop. (agricultural), 1410.

WESTENHOLZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle Paderborn; with a R. Catholic church. P. 1693.

WESTERÄS, or **WESTERÄS**, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Svart, in a bay on the N. side of Lake Mälär, 55 m. W. N. W. Stockholm. It has a large and beautiful cathedral, built of red brick, in the Gothic style, in the 11th century, but considerably altered since, surmounted by a beautiful spire 328 ft. in height, and containing several good paintings and interesting monuments; a very ancient castle, an hospital-church, a townhouse, a gymnasium, with a library of 10,000 vols.; a botanical garden, building-yards, and a large trade, chiefly in iron. Pop. 3414.—The LÄN, bounded, N. by Falun and Gefle, E. Upsala, S. Lake Mälär, and W. Örebro, is 80 m. long, by 55 m. broad; area, 2003 geo. sq. m.; and has a general slope S. to Lake Mälär; a fertile soil, and valuable mines, chiefly iron, but partly of lead and silver. Pop. 94,550.

WESTERBOTTEN [West *Bothnia*], or **UMEÄ**, a län, Sweden, prov. Norrland, bounded, N. by län Piteä, E. the Gulf of Bothnia, S. län Östersund and Härnösand, and W. Norway; length, N. W. to S. E., 237 m.; breadth, 160 m.; area, 22,123 geo. sq. m. It has a general S. E. slope from the mountains on the frontiers of Norway to the Gulf of Bothnia, and is traversed in that direction by numerous streams, of which the Skellfteå, Umeå, and Windel are the chief. It has many considerable lakes, as Udd, Horn-Afvan, and Stor-Umeå; and towards the Norwegian frontier is mountainous. Rye and potatoes are grown; cattle are reared; a considerable quantity of timber is cut, and mines of iron are wrought. Pop. 60,654.

WESTERBURG, a vil. Nassau, bail. Rennerod; with a church, a castle, oil, saw, and bark mills. Pop. 1367.

WESTERDALE, par. Eng. York; 15,930 ac. P. 286.

WESTERFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1071 ac. P. 224.

WESTERHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent, 19 m. W. Maidstone; with a market-house in its centre, a large and venerable church, with a monument to General Wolfe, who was born and whose remains are interred here; and a Dissenting chapel. Area of par., 5676 ac. Pop. 2113.

WESTERHAUSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, about 3 m. W. N. W. Quedlinburg; with a church, and three mills. Pop. 1630.

WESTERKIRK, par. Scot. Dumfries; 10 m. by 6. P. 658.

WESTERLEIGH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4009 ac. P. 1679.

WESTERLOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. E. S. E. Antwerp, on the Grand Netho. It has two breweries, three distilleries, a tannery, two flour-mills, and in the vicinity an ancient castle. Pop. 2230.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. See *AUSTRALIA* (WESTERN).

WESTERN PORT, a large natural harbour, Victoria, co. Mornington, about 35 m. S. E. Melbourne, with anchorage for large vessels. It penetrates about 18 m. inland, is some-

what of a circular form, with an irregular breadth of about 18 m. Its centre is nearly filled up with French Island, and across its mouth stretches Phillip Island, forming a kind of crescent, with a chord of 15 m., the N.E. point of which is in lat. 38° 26' 42" S.; lon. 145° 18' 15" E. (A.)

WESTERWALD, a mountain-range, Germany, between the Lahn, the Sieg, and the Rhine. Detached from the Rothera Mountains, it stretches E. to the plateau called the Kalte-Eiche, a black tract 2000 ft. above the sea, where the Sieg and Lahn rise, then S.W. across the N. of the duchy of Nassau, and terminates in front of Coblenz, not far from the point where the Lahn joins the Rhine. Its whole length exceeds 70 m. It resembles a table-land rather than a mountain-chain, and is composed of a schistous basis, intersected by narrow valleys, and broken by a number of rounded hills, mostly of basalt, and seldom much above the general level. The chief exception is in the Salzburger-Kopf, which has a height of 2851 ft. All the waters of the Westerwald belong to the basin of the Rhine.

WESTFIELD, two pars. Eng. —1, Norfolk; 569 ac. Pop. 143.—2, Sussex; 4272 ac. Pop. 900.

WESTFIELD, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on river of its name, 10 m. W.N.W. Springfield, on the Western railway; with a fine public square, two churches, a townhouse, a normal and other schools, and manufactures of whips, &c. Pop. 481.

WESTHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2316 ac. Pop. 496.

WESTHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 4718 ac. Pop. 761.

WESTHOFEN:—1, A market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinessen, 20 m. S. Mainz; with three churches and three schools. Pop. 1838.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, near Dortmund, on the Ruhr; with a church. Pop. 1073.

WESTHOFFEN, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 5 m. W. Strasburg, at the foot of Mount Geisberg; with a Gothic church, divided into three naves by lofty pillars; and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 2104.

WESTHORPE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1322 ac. P. 240.

WESTKAPELLE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 7 m. W.N.W. Middelburg, on the most W. point of isl. Walcheren; with a townhouse, church, and school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and supplying the shipping. Pop. 1800.

WESTKERKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the canal of Bourgoigne, 10 m. W. Bruges; with a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1228.

WESTLETON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 6103 ac. Pop. 993.

WESTLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1216 ac. Pop. 118.

WESTLEY-WATERLESS, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1102 ac. Pop. 214.

WESTMALE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Antwerp, on the Tapelbeek or Hanckbeek; with a rope-walk, a brick and tile work, two breweries, a flour-mill, &c. In the vicinity, in the midst of a wild heath, is a Trappist monastery. Pop. 1064.

WESTMANNA, a group of 14 islets, off the coast of Iceland; lat. 63° 20' N.; lon. 20° 30' W. The principal one, Heimá, has a harbour called Westmanna. The whole pop. is only about 160.

WESTMEATH, a co. Ireland, Leinster, bounded, N. by co. Cavan, N.W. Longford, W. Roscommon, S. King's co., and E. and N.E. Meath; greatest length, E.N.E. to W.S.W., 43 m.; greatest breadth, 26 m.; area, 678 sq. m. The surface is hilly in the N., where some heights exceed 700 ft., but elsewhere undulates gently. The strata consist entirely of carboniferous limestone, and the rocks accompanying that formation. The drainage is shared between the Shannon and the Boyne. The former, with its expansion, Long Ree, forms the W. boundary of the co., and receives its drainage for the most part directly, but to some extent also by a remarkable chain of lakes, of which Lough Devenagh is the largest. The latter receives its share of the drainage chiefly by the Deel. The climate is mild, equable, and healthy. The soil is light and moorish in the W., and in the E. usually consists of a heavy loam. The principal grain-crop is oats, but the far larger part of the available surface is devoted to grazing, and rears black cattle, which are considered the best in Ireland. Considerable attention, also, is paid to the dairy. Important means of communication are furnished by the Shannon, the Royal canal, a branch of the Grand canal, and the Great Western railway from Dublin to Galway. Westmeath sends

two members to Parliament—one for the county, and the other for Athlone. The capital is Mullingar. Pop. 111,409.

WESTMESTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 4074 ac. P. 617.

WESTMILL, par. Eng. Hertford; 2137 ac. Pop. 380.

WESTMINSTER, a city, England, co. Middlesex, but properly the S.W. part of London; being bounded, N. by Oxford Street, from its junction with Tottenham Court on the E., to Kensington Gardens on the W.; W. by an irregular line running S.S.E. from Kensington Gardens towards Chelsea Hospital; S. and E. by the Thames; and N.E. by the City proper. It communicates across the Thames with the Surrey side by the Suspension, Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges; and contains Buckingham Palace, St. James' Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the Supreme Courts, and most important government-offices; the town-residences of the principal nobility and gentry; Chelsea Hospital and Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, the Green Park, and St. James' Park. As a city, it sends two members to the House of Commons; and is governed by a high-steward, with a high-bailiff of his appointment, both holding the office for life, and by 16 burgesses, each having jurisdiction, like an alderman, over a separate ward. Pop. 241,611.

WESTMORELAND, a co. England, bounded, N. and N.W. by co. Cumberland, S.W. Lancaster and Morecambe Bay, S. Lancashire, E. York, and N.E. Durham; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 45 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 32 m.; area, 758 sq. m. The surface, with the exception of a small portion in the S. sloping to Morecambe Bay, is very mountainous. The Pennine chain, entering it at Cross-Fell on its N. frontier, stretches across it in the N.E., and then curves round, forming the boundary between it and Yorkshire; while the principal chain of the Cumbrian mountains forms its boundary from Helvellyn to Bow-Fell, and sends a lofty branch nearly across its centre. Much of the celebrated lake-scenery of England is within the limits, or on the borders of this co. The streams, which run generally in narrow romantic dales, are numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The Eden, the largest, flows 30 m., and the Lune, the next in size, 27 m. within the county, without becoming navigable. The Kent, though not so long as either, is more important, from forming the broad estuary which terminates in Morecambe Bay. The strata belong in the W. to the lower, and in the centre to the upper silurian formation; in the E. mountain-limestone is largely developed, and forms some of the loftiest summits; in the N. granite occurs, particularly near Shap, where a low isolated mountain is composed of a small-grained species, containing large brilliant crystals of red felspar; still farther N., in the vale of the Eden, around Appleby, the new red sandstone appears in connection with a small troubled coal-field. The minerals include graphite, for which Borrowdale was long famous; excellent roofing-slate, marble, coal, lead, and copper. The arable land is mostly confined to the valleys, where the soil usually consists of a dry gravelly loam, well adapted for turnips. The far greater part of the remaining surface is in natural pasture, or under wood. The only manufactures of any consequence are the coarse woollens of Kendal. The principal means of communication are the Lancaster canal, and the Preston, Lancaster, and Carlisle railway, with a branch from Kendal to Bowness. Appleby is the cap. Westmoreland sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 58,287.

WESTMORLAND, an inland co. New S. Wales, 57 m. long, and about 30 m. in breadth, excepting towards the middle, where it does not exceed 20 m. It is traversed by a portion of the Blue Mountains, which at one point are 4000 ft. high.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry, England, co. Durham, forming a suburb of S. Shields, and the favourite residence of its wealthy merchants and ship-owners. P. 19,349.

WESTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, near the Great Western railway, 2 m. W.N.W. Bath; with two handsome churches, Wesleyan and Connexion Methodist chapels, and limestone-quarries, with many remarkable fossil remains. Area of par., 2650 ac. Pop. 3088.

WESTON, 29 pars. Eng. —1, Hertford; 4530 ac. Pop. 1186.—2, Lincoln; 5386 ac. Pop. 759.—3, Notts; 1690 ac. Pop. 487.—4, Suffolk; 1550 ac. Pop. 243.—5, York; 4552 ac. Pop. 492.—6, (*Damfylde*), Somerset; 631 ac. Pop. 119.—7, (*Beggard*), Hereford; 934 ac. Pop. 267.—8, (*Birt*, with *Lashborough*), Gloucester; 1904 ac. Pop. 234.—9, (*by Wel-*

Cambridge; 2943 ac. P. 574.—11, (-*Coney*), Suffolk; 1341 ac. Pop. 266.—12, (-*Pavell*), co. and 24 m. E.N.E. Northampton, long the scene of the ministerial labours of the amiable Hervey, author of the *Meditations*. He is buried in the church. Area, 1050 ac. P. 508.—13, (-*in-Gordano*), Somerset; 733 ac. Pop. 203.—14, (-*Longville*), Norfolk; 2737 ac. Pop. 458.—15, (-*Marke*), Suffolk; 1083 ac. Pop. 317.—16, (-*Old*), Hunts; 2012 ac. Pop. 432.—17, (-*on-the-Green*), Oxford; 2466 ac. Pop. 517.—18, (-*Patrick*), Hants; 1402 ac. Pop. 215.—19, (-*South*), Oxford; 560 ac. Pop. 98.—20, (-*sub-edge*), Gloucester; 2632 ac. Pop. 358.—21, (-*Turville*), Bucks; 2450 ac. Pop. 748.—22, (-*under-Lizard*), Stafford; 2398 ac. Pop. 248.—23, (-*under-Penyard*), Hereford; 3142 ac. Pop. 733.—24, (-*under-Weatherley*), Warwick; 1290 ac. P. 230.—25, (-*Underwood*), Bucks; 1300 ac. Pop. 405.—26, (-*upon-Avon*), Warwick and Gloucester; 1540 ac. Pop. 115.—27, (-*upon-Trent*), Derby; 1820 ac. Pop. 399.—28, (-*upon-Trent*), Stafford; 825 ac. Pop. 570.—29, (-*Zoyland*), Somerset; 2729 ac. P. 1007.

WESTON, a vil. Canada West, pleasantly situated on both sides the Humber, 10 m. N.W. Toronto. It has an Episcopal and a Wesleyan Methodist church, a woollen factory, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. about 500.

WESTON, a vil., U. States, Missouri, on the Missouri river, 200 m. W.N.W. Jefferson; with an active trade in cattle, provisions, &c. Many emigrants start from this point on their way to California. Pop. (1851), 2500.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a seaport tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, beautifully situated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 19 m. S.W. Bristol. It consists of several well-built and well-kept streets, two of them in the form of crescents, stretching round the bay; and has two churches, one of them a handsome modern structure with a tower; Baptist, Independent, and Quaker chapels, national, British, and several superior private boarding-schools, a mechanics' institute, a townhall, commodious market-house, splendid public baths, an extensive pottery, brick-works, and a valuable fishery. Many of the inhabitants live by keeping lodgings for sea-bathers. Area of par. 2770 ac. Pop. 4034.

WESTONING, par. Eng. Bedford; 1715 ac. Pop. 782.

WESTOUTRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the frontiers of France, 33 m. S.S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1228.

WESTOW, par. Eng. York; 2917 ac. Pop. 592.

WESTPALSTOWN, par. Irel. Dublin; 1596 ac. P. 167.

WESTPHALIA [German, *Westphalen*; French, *Westphalie*], a prov. in the W. division of the Prussian monarchy, bounded, N. by Hanover; E. Lippe-Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel; S.E. Hesse Cassel and principality of Waldeck; S. Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and Rhine prov.; W. Rhine prov.; and N.W. Holland; area, 5888 geo. sq. m. The surface in the S. and N.E. is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Westerwald, Rothhaar, Teutoburgerwald, and the Weser-gebirge. The N.W. spreads out into extensive and often marshy plains, and belongs to the basin of the Ems; the N.E. and a small part of the E. to the basin of the Weser; the remainder, constituting the far larger portion of the whole, belongs to the basin of the Rhine. The soil is in general far from fertile. Live stock are numerous, particularly horned cattle and swine; the hams made from the latter have long been famous. The staple manufacture is linen, but that of iron is also very extensive. Besides iron in abundance, the minerals include copper, lead, coal, and salt. The province is divided into the three govts. of Münster (the capital), Minden, and Arnsberg. Pop. (1849), 1,464,921.

WESTPORT, a seaport and market tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, beautifully situated in a valley, at the mouth of a small river in Clew Bay, 10 m. S.S.W. Castlebar. It is poorly built, and has a parish church, a R. Catholic, and two Protestant Dissenting chapels, a handsome union fever hospital, a large workhouse, a neat courthouse, and commodious hotel, several schools, a dispensary; manufactures of linens, a distillery, brewery, and a considerable export trade in grain, oatmeal, flour, butter, pork, and whisky. Pop. 4121.

WESTPORT (St. Mary), par. Eng. Wilts; 2036 ac. Pop. 1661.

WESTRAY, one of the more N. Orkney isls. Scotland, about 9 m. long N.W. and S.E., and 1 m. to 6 m. broad; se-

parated on the S. from isls. Rowsay and Pomona or Mainland by Westray Firth. Its form has a rude resemblance to a cross. The coast, generally abrupt and rugged, is indented with numerous bays, the largest and best sheltered of which is Pierowall, on the N.E. side of the island. With the adjoining isl. of Papa-Westry, about 3 m. long, by 1 m. broad, it forms a parish. Pop. 2459.

WESTRILL and STARMORE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1620 ac. Pop. 4.

WESTROOSEBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 21 m. S. Bruges. Most of the inhabitants are linen-weavers. In 1382 a great battle was fought here between the united French and Flemings, under their count Louis-de-Male, and the revolted men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde, when the latter lost their leader and above 20,000 men. Pop. 1928.

WESTRUTHER, par. Sect. Berw.; 7 m. by 5 m. P. 791.

WESTVLTEREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Vleterbeke, 27 m. S.W. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, two breweries, two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1472.

WESTWARD, par. Eng. Cumberl.; 13,120 ac. P. 1283.

WESTWELL, two pars. Eng.—1, Kent; 5199 ac. Pop. 1030.—2, Oxford; 890 ac. Pop. 186.

WESTWICH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1043 ac. Pop. 204.

WESTWOOD with IFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 813 ac. Pop. 605.

WESTZAAN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Haarlem, on the IJ; with three churches, a general and several orphan hospitals, and two schools; manufactures of litmus, asphalt, cudbear, shot, sails, mustard, and four oil, three fulling, three paper, and 15 saw mills. Pop. 2322.

WETHERAL, par. Eng. Cumberl.; 11,778 ac. P. 3165.

WETHERBY, a market tn. England, co. and 13 m. W. by S. York. It has several well-built streets, a handsome church with a square embattled tower, two Dissenting chapels, and a large brewery. Pop. 1494.

WETHERDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1830 ac. Pop. 541.

WETHERINGSETT, par. Eng. Suff.; 3783 ac. P. 1101.

WETHERSFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 4213 ac. P. 1770.

WEITTA, or WETTER, an island, Indian Archipelago, N. of Timor, from which it is separated by a channel about 30 m. wide; E. of Ombay, from which it is separated by the Ombay Passage, about 35 m. wide, and the best route from Europe to Pitt's Passage and the N. Pacific Ocean. The island is about 65 m. long, by 25 m. broad. Its interior has not been explored.

WETTER, a lake, Sweden, about 24 m. S.E. Lake Wener, and extending in a long and somewhat crescent-shape between the läns Mariestad, Örebro, Linköping, and Jönköping; lat. 57° 47' to lat. 58° 53' N.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 80 m.; medium breadth, about 15 m.; area, 272 geo. sq. m. Its height above the level of the Baltic is about 280 ft., but its depth is in some parts above 400 ft., or 120 ft. below the Baltic level. Its water is so very clear that the bottom is distinctly visible in 30 ft. to 35 ft. water. It has periodic rises and falls independent of the wetness or dryness of the season, and is subject, even in the calmest weather, to violent underground swells. When these take place in winter, the sounds emitted by the ice in cracking and breaking up are often tremendous. An underground ridge is traceable throughout the whole length of the lake from N. to S., and its culminating points form the few islands which appear above its surface. The largest of these is the Visingsö, in the S. The Wetter forms part of a general line of navigation, which extends across the kingdom from E. to W., and far into the interior. By the Gotha canal it communicates with Lake Wener, and by the Motala canal with the Baltic. The scenery of the lake is in many places magnificent; the chief towns on its shores are Motala, Wadstena, Carlsborg, Grenna, Jönköping, Hjo, and Åkersund.

WETTER, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, on the Wett-schaft, 5 m. N.N.W. Marburg; with a church, a paper, and three other mills. Pop. 1516.

WETTEREN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, and the railway between Ghent and Dendermonde, 11 m. E.S.E. Ghent. It is surrounded by fine villas, and has a church, orphan hospital, infirmary; manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, linen, leather, hats,

soap, glue, and earthenware; distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 8843.

WETTERHORN, a mountain, Switzerland, in the S.W. of can. Bern, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, in the midst of the most magnificent scenery of the Helvetic Alps. It rises in one vast precipice of limestone to the height of 12,842 ft.

WETTIN, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Saale. It has manufactures of chicory, tile-works, linckilns, and several mills. P. 3455.

WETTINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, in a beautiful plain, 1 m. S.E. Baden. It has a church, with a tower; and an old Bernadine cloister, which stands on a high bank above the Limmat, forming a splendid ruin. Pop. 2112.

WETTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 2600 ac. Pop. 466.

WETUMPKA, a city and river-port, U. States, Alabama, 1. bank Coosa, 113 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa; with a state-prison, four churches, and an academy. The Harrogate springs, S. of the city, are much resorted to. It has a good trade, in cotton. Pop. (1853), 3500.

WETWANG, par. Eng. York; 5740 ac. Pop. 750.

WETZLAR, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 41 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, in a valley, 1. bank Lahn. It has walls with six gates, indifferent houses, two R. Catholic churches, one of them a fine Gothic cathedral, with an ancient portal and several curious monuments; three Protestant churches, a synagogue, and gymnasium; manufactures of leather, hosiery, gloves, and tobacco, numerous mills, and a trade in iron. Wetzlar is the scene of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werter*. It was anciently a free imperial town, and the seat of the imperial chamber from 1698 to 1806. Pop. (1852), 5153.

WETZWALDE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, 3 m. from Grafenstein. Pop. 1285.

WEVELINGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. S.W. Courtrai, 1. bank Lys; with a church, chapel, three schools, three breweries, two oil and two corn mills; and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, ropes, candles, and oil. Pop. 4159.

WEVELINGHOVEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and S.W. Düsseldorf, r. bank Erft; with two churches, manufactures of linen, breweries, distilleries, vinegar-works, and several mills. Pop. (1852), 1992.

WEXFORD, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded, N. by co. Wicklow, E. and S. St. George's Channel, and W. cos. Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow; greatest length, 55 m.; breadth, 34 m.; area, 576,588 ac. The E. coast is dangerous, being without harbours or other shelter, and with a range of sandbanks near the shore. Off the S. coast are the islands of the Saltees, Koningsmore, and Konningsbeg. The surface is hilly, rising into a ridge on the N.W., declining into a level peninsula to the S.E. The strata belong to the clay-slate formation extending along the E. portion of Ireland. The Forth Mountains, near Wexford, consist principally of quartz-rock, granite appears in many places, and greenstone and porphyry also occur. The chief rivers are the Slaney and Barrow, the latter navigable for large vessels to New Ross, and the former for barges to Enniscorthy. The climate is very temperate. The prevailing soil is a light or stiff clay, generally well cultivated, and producing oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes. Dairies are numerous, and much butter is exported. The fisheries also are important. A small quantity of woollen cloths, checks, and coarse linens are manufactured. The co. contains 144 parishes, and returns four members to Parliament—two for the county, and one each for Wexford and New Ross, the two principal towns. Pop. 179,970.

WEXFORD, a parl. and mun. bor. and seaport tn. Ireland, cap. above co., picturesquely situated, r. bank Slaney, as it enters Wexford Harbour, 73 m. S. Dublin. It is generally ill built, but along the quays, and in the more modern streets, are many good houses. The public buildings consist of two Established churches, three R. Catholic, and several Protestant Dissenting chapels; a county-courthouse, townhall, theatre, union workhouse, hospital, infirmary, and prison. The harbour is spacious, and of very irregular form. The entrance, which is between the extremities of two long narrow sandy peninsulas, is rendered extremely inconvenient by a bank of shifting sand, that leaves sufficient water for small craft only. The Slaney, opposite the town, is crossed by a raised causeway, and a movable wooden bridge in the centre.

The exports in cattle, poultry, butter, grain, and other agricultural produce, are considerable, carried on chiefly by steamers to Liverpool. In 1851 there entered 647 sailing vessels, tonnage, 38,531; and 45 steamers, tonnage, 10,434; and there cleared 418 vessels, tonnage, 25,140; and 47 steamers, tonnage, 10,890. Wexford was once surrounded with walls, remains of which, as well as of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, still exist. It sends a member to Parliament. P. 12,819.

WEXHAM, par. Eng. Bucks; 670 ac. Pop. 201.

WEXIÖ, or VEXIÖ, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, sometimes called Kronoberg, on the Södre, and a little S. of Lake Helga, 208 m. S.W. Stockholm; with a small old cathedral, a gymnasium, with a library of 10,000 vols., and a cabinet of minerals and natural history; a handsome Episcopal palace, a governor's house, and manufactures of carpets, and paper-mills. Pop. 1844.—The LÄX, also called Kronoberg; area, 2851 geo. sq. m., is part of the ancient division of Småland. It is bounded, N. by län Jönköping, E. Kalmar, S. Carlserona and Christianstad, and W. Halmstad; is well watered, contains several large lakes, of which Asnen, 18 m. long, by 1 m. to 10 m. broad, is the chief; and extensive forests, furnishing fuel to numerous iron-forges, supplied by the rich mines of the district. It is fertile, yielding all the ordinary grain-crops; and depastures cattle, of which many are exported. Pop. 129,186.

WEY, a river, England, rises near Alton, in Hampshire; flows N.N.E. past Guildford, and joins r. bank Thames below Chertsey, after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Godalming.

WEYBOURNE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1680 ac. P. 301.

WEYBREAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2476 ac. Pop. 745.

WEYBRIDGE, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, on the London and S. W. railway, and the Wey, at its junction with the Thames, 20 m. W.S.W. London. It has many elegant seats, a neat church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Area of par., 1292 ac. Pop. 1225.

WEYER—1, A market tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, about 1 m. from Kasten; with a church, an hospital, barracks, manufactures of tinware, and steel and iron works. Pop. 1230.—2, (*Oberr.*) A market tn. Lower Austria, circle Traun, near r. bank Ens; with a church, iron-mines, and manufactures of articles in iron. Pop. 1350.—3, A vil. Austria, Styria, circle Brück; with a castle. Pop. 1200.

WEYERSHEIM, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 16 m. N. Strasburg. Pop. 2125.

WEYHILL, and PENTON-GRAFTON, par. Eng. Hants; 1888 ac. Pop. 419.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport, parl. bor., and market tn. England, co. Dorset, on a beautiful semicircular bay, 7 m. S.S.W. Dorchester; lat. (Jetty fort) 50° 36' 36" N.; lon. 2° 26' W. (N.) The borough comprises the adjoining town of Melcombe-Regis, from which it is separated by the small river Wey. It consists of three principal streets, with well-built houses; is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; and has two churches, one of them in Melcombe-Regis; four Dissenting chapels, a general and an eye infirmary, townhall, reading-room, and two libraries; a limited foreign trade, chiefly with America and the Mediterranean; and a considerable coasting trade, particularly with London and the north. A great many of the inhabitants also live by fishing. Both Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, particularly the latter, from the beauty of the bay and its smooth firm sands, attract numerous bathers and other visitors. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 9458.

WEYPERT, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 25 m. N.E. Elbogen; with a church, and manufactures of firearms, lace, and paper. Pop. 2600.

WEYKÉ, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 50 m. W. Agra; lat. 27° 2' N.; lon. 77° 2' E. It has an earthen wall flanked by circular bastions, a wide but shallow ditch, and within the gateway a narrow bazaar.

WEZIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 13 m. E.S.E. Zürich; with a church, two schools, some domestic weaving, and three large cotton-spinning mills. Pop. 3289.

WHADDON, four pars. Eng. —1, Bucks; 3730 ac. Pop. 987.—2, Cambridge; 1463 ac. Pop. 340.—3, Gloucester; 727 ac. Pop. 120.—4, Wilts; 438 ac. Pop. 44.

WHALLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster, near the junction of the Calder and Ribbles, 14 m. E.N.E. Preston;

with interesting ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1296; and a large and very ancient parish church, with a fine chancel, and some good screen-work.—The parish is of great extent, including the par. bor. of Clitheroe, and numerous parochial chapels. Area of par., 104,689 ac. Pop. 134,196.

WALSAY, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, E. of Mainland, about 6 m. long, by 3 m. broad; with rocky and deeply-indented shores, and a bleak and hilly surface. P. 679.

WHALTON, par. Eng. Northumb.; 5918 ac. P. 461.

WHAMPOA [pronounced *Wompoo*, 'Yellow Anchorage'], a tn. and anchorage, China, pleasantly situated, E. side of an island of same name, at the foot of a green and wooded hill, in the river, and 12 m. E.S.E. of the town of Canton. Its most conspicuous object is a stately pagoda 120 ft. high, built of brick, and commanding from its summit fine views of the varied scenery of the adjacent hills and valleys, and of the extensive and animated navigation. The anchorage, extending along a reach of the river nearly 4 m. long, affords a safe

academies, an institute, a theatre, cotton, saw, paper, and flour mills; glass-works, a silk-factory, a steam-engine factory, extensive naileries, building-yards, and a large transit trade. Pop. (1850), 11,829.

WHEERY, or **KILLAGALLY**, par. Irel. King's co.; 17,557 ac. Pop. 3841.

WHELDRAKE, par. Eng. York; 4921 ac. Pop. 722.

WHELNETHAM, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*Great*); 1493 ac. Pop. 552.—2, (*Little*); 592 ac. Pop. 178.

WHENBY, par. Eng. York; 1010 ac. Pop. 128.

WHERSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2670 ac. P. 652.

WHERSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2154 ac. P. 238.

WHERWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 3546 ac. Pop. 632.

WHETSTONE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1680 ac. P. 986.

WHICHAM, par. Eng. Cumberland; 7502 ac. P. 329.

WHICHFORD, par. Eng. Warwick; 3100 ac. P. 744.

WHICKHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead; with well-built houses, an ancient but

modernized church, with a square tower; a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, a colliery, chemical works, and a patent-anchorage factory. Area of par., 3933 ac. Pop. 5565.

WHIDBEY:—1, A point, S. Australia, N.W. of Spencer Gulf; lat. 34° 36' S.; lon. 135° 4' E. (a).—2, A group of small islets, S. Australia, about 20 m. off the coast, N.W. of Spencer Gulf; lat. 34° 47' S.; lon. 135° E. (a).

WHIDBY'S ISLAND, a large isl., U. States, Washington territory, S.E. of Vancouver's Island, 50 m. long, by 3 m. to 10 m. broad; with extensive and fertile prairies. Water is scarce. Near the middle of the island is the thriving settlement of Penn's Cove.

WHIDDY, an isl. Ireland, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, about 3½ m. long, and ½ m. to 1 m. broad; with a gently undulating and fertile surface. It has several forts protecting the bay.

WHILTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1270 ac. Pop. 357.

WHIMPLE, par. Eng. Devon; 3019 ac. Pop. 704.

WHINBERGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1241 ac. Pop. 262.

WHIPPINGHAM, par. Hants; 5208 ac. Pop. 3100.

WHIPSNAD, par. Eng. Bedfordshire; 1205 ac. P. 183.

WHISHAW, par. Eng. Warwick; 1196 ac. Pop. 282.

WHISSENDINE, par. Eng. Rutland; 3870 ac. P. 795.

WHISSONSETT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1344 ac. P. 666.

WHISTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 809 ac. Pop. 69.—2, York; 3190 ac. Pop. 1050.

WHITACK, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Nether*); 2210 ac. Pop. 517.—2, (*Over*); 1375 ac. Pop. 316.

WHITBECK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5372 ac. P. 217.

WHITBOURNE, par. Eng. Hereford; 3056 ac. P. 826.

WHITBURN, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham, on a S. slope, on a fine sandy bay, 3 m. N. Sunderland. It has a number of respectable lodging-houses, occupied during the bathing-season; an ancient but modernized parish church, with a good tower; a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, limestone-quarries, and a valuable fishery. Area of par., 4594 ac. Pop. 1203.

WHITBURN, par. Scot. Linlith.; 6 m. by 2 m. P. 3792.

WHITBY, a seaport, par. bor., market tn., and par. Eng., co. and 48 m. N.N.E. York, at the mouth of the Esk, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, connected by a handsome drawbridge; lat. 54° 29' 42" N.; lon. 0° 36' 45" W. (a). It consists of brick or stone houses, ranged on bold acclivities, in narrow, steep streets; and has an ancient cruciform church, on the verge of a lofty cliff; seven Dissenting chapels, a news-room, assembly-rooms, public baths, a subscription-library, and a literary and philosophical society. The harbour is spacious and commodious, having 15 ft. to 18 ft. water at spring, and 10 ft. to 12 ft. neap tides; wet and dry docks, and slips for ship-building. There are also numerous yards for boat-building, manufactures of sailcloth and ropes, and productive sea-fisheries. The imports consist chiefly of timber, wooden-ware, hemp and flax from British America and the Baltic. The foreign export trade is inconsiderable, but the coasting trade is extensive, consisting chiefly in the produce of the



WHAMPOA, from Dane's Island.—From Allom's Views in China

and commodious station for the European and American ships, which the shallowness of the water, and the exclusiveness of the Chinese, concur in detaining here, to receive their cargoes from the factories at Whampoa, by means chiefly of country-boats called *sampans*.

WHAPLODE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 10,164 ac. P. 2564.

WHARF, or **WHARFE**, a river, England, rises on borders of Yorkshire; flows first S.E., then E.S.E. through the beautiful vale of same name, to Tadcaster, where it becomes navigable, and about 10 m. below joins r. bank Ouse, after a course of about 55 m.

WHARRAM-LE-STREET, par. Eng. York; 2024 ac. Pop. 131.

WHARRAM-PERCY, par. Eng. York; 9017 ac. P. 685.

WHATCOTE, par. Eng. Warwick; 1400 ac. Pop. 177.

WHATFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1570 ac. Pop. 380.

WHATLEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1259 ac. Pop. 361.

WHATLINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1255 ac. P. 458.

WHATTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Notts; 3100 ac. Pop. 764.—2, (*Long*), Leicester; 2050 ac. Pop. 838.

WHEATACRE (ALL SAINTS), par. Eng. Norfolk; 1163 ac. Pop. 180.

WHEATENHURST, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1247 ac. P. 380.

WHEATFIELD, par. Eng. Oxford; 778 ac. Pop. 85.

WHEATHAMSTEAD, par. Eng. Herts; 5033 ac. Pop. 1908.

WHEATHILL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Salop; 1415 ac. Pop. 143.—2, Somerset; 314 ac. Pop. 36.

WHEATLEY, two pars. Eng. Notts:—1, (*North*); 2181 ac. Pop. 427.—2, (*South*); 641 ac. Pop. 34.

WHEELEY, par. Eng. See **WEELEY**.

WHEELING, a tn., U. States, Virginia, cap. co. and l. bank river Ohio, here crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, and at the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 350 m. N.W. Richmond. It is divided by Wheeling Creek into two parts, communicating by a fine stone-bridge; and has nine churches, several of them handsome; a courthouse, two

alum-mines in the vicinity, and in large quantities of freestone, grindstones, whinstone, limestone, and ironstone. The chief articles imported coastwise are groceries, salt, bones, and coal. In 1839 the port obtained the privilege of bonding, for which spacious warehouses have been erected. Whitby sends a member to Parliament. Area of par., 15,918 ac. Pop. 12,875.

WHITBY, or PORT-WHITBY, a tn. and port of entry, Canada West, cap. co. and on N. shore of Lake Ontario, 28 m. E. Toronto. It is well built; and has four Protestant churches, several schools, a newspaper, a brewery, a tannery, and many saw and flouring mills; a harbour, on which government expended about £39,000; and a large and increasing trade in lumber and agricultural produce. Pop. 1750.

WHITCHURCH, seven pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1580 ac. Pop. 915.—2, Devon; 5979 ac. Pop. 1156.—3, Hereford; 1956 ac. Pop. 842.—4, Oxford; 2070 ac. Pop. 893.—5, Somerset; 2194 ac. Pop. 428.—6, Warwick; 1942 ac. Pop. 257.—7, (*Canonicorum*), Dorset; 6113 ac. Pop. 1532.

WHITCHURCH, two pars. Wales:—1, Glamorgan; 3192 ac. Pop. 1661.—2, Pembroke; 3138 ac. Pop. 1252.

WHITCHURCH (ALL SAINTS), a tn. and par. England, co. Hants, 13 m. N. Winchester, on the Test. It is irregularly built; and has a church with a tower, three Dissenting chapels, and manufactures of silk. Most of the bank-note paper used by the Bank of England is made here. Area of par., 6142 ac. Pop. 1911.

WHITCHURCH (ST. ALKMUND), a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop, 20 m. N. by E. Shrewsbury, on a height. It consists of some good streets and houses, a fine parish church of the Tuscan order, with a square embattled tower, and interesting monuments; four Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, and a charity-school; an almshouse, an extensive house of industry, and a trade, principally in malt, hops, and shoes. Area of par., 14,445 ac. Pop. 5976.

WHITCOMB (MAGNA), par. Eng. Glo'ster; 918 ac. P. 167.

WHITCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 540 ac. Pop. 61.

WHITE ISLAND, off New Zealand, North Island, in the Bay of Plenty; lat. 37° 33' S.; lon. 177° 14' E. It is an active volcano, about 1500 ft. high, always burning, and sending forth columns of fire from its summit.

WHITE-LADIES-ASTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1230 ac. Pop. 356.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, part of a range, U. States, which breaks off from the Alleghanies, forming the watershed between the Connecticut and the Merrimac, and then stretches N. beyond the sources of the latter river. It extends about 20 m. S.W. to N.E., with an average breadth of about 10 m.; and has its culminating point in Mount Washington, 6428 ft. It is composed chiefly of gneiss and mica-schist, with an intermixture of granite and greenstone; is remarkable for the wild grandeur of its scenery; and furnishes the sources of some of the finest rivers of New England.

WHITE-NOTLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 2228 ac. Pop. 515.

WHITE RIVER, several rivers, U. States:—1, Vermont, an affluent of the Connecticut.—2, Arkansas, formed by three small streams E. of Fayetteville. It flows N.E. into Missouri, makes a considerable circuit, and returns S.E. into Arkansas, and enters the Mississippi about 15 m. above the mouth of the Arkansas; total course, about 800 m., of which 350 m., or to the mouth of the Black River, its chief affluent, are navigable by steamers.—3, Michigan, an affluent of Lake Michigan.—4, Indiana, formed by E. and W. Fork; flows S.W. about 50 m., and falls into the Wabash, 135 m. S.W. Indianapolis.

WHITE SEA [Latin, *Sinus Granvicius*; Russian, *Bieloe-More*; French, *Mer-Blanche*; German, *Weisse Meer*], a branch of the Arctic or Jey Ocean, in the N.W. of the Russian gulf. Archangel; lat. 63° 48' to 68° 50' N.; lon. 34° 20' to 45° E. It is formed by Cape Sviatoy on the W., and Cape Kanin on the E., between which the distance is 100 m.; and stretches first due S., and then S.W., for a total length of about 480 m. It is of very irregular shape, branching off at the large bays of Mezen in the E., Archangel in the S., Onega in the S.W., and Kandakaska in the W.; contains, in addition to a great number of islets, the considerable group of Soloyetz, in the mouth of the Bay of Onega; has in the E. bold and rocky, and in the W. low and marshy shores; and receives numerous rivers, of which the more important are the Mezen, N. Dvina,

Onega, Vig, Kemi, and Kamenna. The sea is navigable by the largest ships, and possesses within it the important harbour of Archangel, not far from the mouth of the Dvina. It is frozen annually from September to July.

WHITE-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a celebrated watering-place, U. States, Virginia, on a branch of the Greenbrier, 205 m. W. by N. Richmond. The springs, in an elevated and picturesque valley, hemmed in by mountains of the Alleghany chain, contain chiefly sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen. They are considered very efficacious in liver-complaint, scrofula, rheumatism, and nervous affections; and annually attract thousands of visitors.

WHITE-WALTHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 2576 ac. P. 983.

WHITE-WOOD, an isl., U. States. See BOIS-BLANC.

WHITECHAPEL, a par. England, Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London. It extends continuously nearly 1 m. from Aldgate E. to Mile-End; and has, among its principal objects of note, London hospital, the Sailors' Home, a famous butcher-market, a large distillery of British spirits and compounds, extensive cigar-factories, and still more extensive sugar-refineries. Area, 174 ac. Pop. 37,848.

WHITECHURCH, par. Wales, Pemb.; 2481 ac. P. 349.

WHITECHURCH, several pars. Irel.:—1, Dublin; 2873 ac. Pop. 1275.—2, Kildare; 3166 ac. Pop. 269.—3, Kilkenny; 2187 ac. Pop. 637.—4, Wexford; 5842 ac. Pop. 1186.—5, Cork; 10,515 ac. Pop. 2547.—6, Tipperary; 3922 ac. Pop. 1310.—7, Waterford; 9952 ac. Pop. 2672.

WHITECHURCHGLYNN, par. Irel. Wexford; 7188 ac. Pop. 1599.

WHITEGATE, a fishing vil. Ireland, co. and about 11 m. E.S.E. Cork, on the S.E. side of Cork Harbour. Pop. 1228.

WHITEGATE, par. Eng. Chester; 4384 ac. P. 1529.

WHITEHALL, a tn., U. States, New York, picturesquely situated at the S. end of Lake Champlain, 77 m. N. by E. Albany, where the Champlain canal from Albany and Troy opens into it, and at the junction of several important lines of railway. It has several churches, three academies, and other public buildings, numerous warehouses, required by the extensive transit and commission trade; saw and flour mills, a woollen factory, a machine-shop, a tannery, dry-docks, and building-yards. Whitehall is on the great thoroughfare between New York and Canada, and has splendid steamers plying regularly to the Canadian port of St. John's, and thence continued by another line of steamers to Montreal. Pop. (1850), 4726.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport, parl. bor., and market tn. England, co. Cumberland, on a creek at the mouth of the Solway Firth; lat. 54° 53' N.; lon. 3° 30' W.; 38 m. S.W. Carlisle, at the junction of the Whitehaven and Maryport, and the Whitehaven and Carlisle railway. It has straight, well-kept, and some spacious streets; four Established and 11 Dissenting churches, a custom-house, savings-bank, courthouse and bridewell, marine, national, and other schools, an infirmary, fever hospital, a mechanics' institute, a subscription-library; manufactures of sailcloth, ropes, anchors, earthenware, thread, and leather, and building-yards. There are several iron-works in the vicinity. The staple export is coal, but hematite iron-ore, cattle, and provisions, are now largely shipped. Several large vessels are employed in importing West India, American, and Baltic produce, but the great bulk of the trade is carried on by coasters. In 1851 there entered in all 897 sailing vessels, tonnage, 50,564; and 191 steam-vessels, tonnage, 56,365; and cleared 3283 sailing vessels, tonnage, 232,383; and 187 steam-vessels, tonnage, 57,123. All the steamers were coasters, and of the sailing tonnage, 33,107 entered, and 222,796 cleared in the coasting trade. Whitehaven sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 14,190.

WHITEHOUSE-ABBEY, a vil. Ireland, co. Antrim, on the W. shore of Belfast Lough, and the Ballymena railway, 4 m. N. by E. Belfast; with cotton-mills and printworks. Pop. 2236.

WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAME, par. Scot. Haddington; 5 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1131.

WHITELETS, a vil. Scotland, co. and about 1½ m. E.N.E. Ayr, inhabited chiefly by colliers. Pop. 754.

WHITEPARISH, par. Eng. Wilts; 6284 ac. P. 1391.

WHITESBOROUGH, a vil., U. States, New York, on the Mohawk, and on the Central railroad, 4 m. N.W. Utica;

with four churches, two academics, and several factories. Pop. 2200.

WHITESTAUNTON with EARLDOM, par. Eng. Somerset; 1960 ac. Pop. 261.

WHITESTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 4077 ac. Pop. 624.

WHITFIELD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 893 ac. Pop. 210.—2, Northampton; 1210 ac. Pop. 326.—3, Northumberland; 12,125 ac. Pop. 340.

WHITFORD, par. Wales, Flint; 13,065 ac. P. 3884.

WHITGIFT, par. Eng. York; 8328 ac. Pop. 2394.

WHITHORN, a royal burgh and par. Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. Wigton. It is well built; and has a parish, a Free, and two Dissenting churches, and a R. Catholic chapel, a court-house and jail, several schools, and a public subscription-library. With Wigton, &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 3001.

WHITHORN, a small island, Scotland, S.E. coast of Wigton, 3 m. N.N.E. Burrow Head. It is connected by a causeway with the mainland, and has a small harbour, with some shipping and trade.

WHITKIRK, a vil. and par. England, co. York, 4 m. E. Leeds. It has a spacious church, with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower, forming a conspicuous object at a distance; a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and several collieries. Area of par., 5930 ac. Pop. 2794.

WHITTINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 542 ac. Pop. 19.

WHITMORE, par. Eng. Stafford; 2023 ac. Pop. 377.

WHITNASH, par. Eng. Warwick; 1242 ac. Pop. 346.

WHITNEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 1483 ac. Pop. 232.

WHITSBURY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1850 ac. Pop. 170.

WHITSUME and HILTON, par. Scot. Berwick; 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. 612.

WHITSON, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1073 ac. Pop. 76.

WHITSTABLE, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, on a bay, near the entrance to the East Swale, and opposite to the Isle of Sheppey, and on the Whitstable and Canterbury railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Canterbury. It has a parish church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, extensive oyster-fisheries; and a large general trade, carried on partly by hoys, which ply regularly to London. Area of par., 4075 ac. Pop. 2746.

WHITSTONE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 3787 ac. Pop. 425.—2, Devon; 4077 ac. Pop. 624.

WHITSUNDAY ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. (N.W. point) 19° 24' S.; lon. 138° 36' W. (it.) It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, of coral-formation, steep all round, and containing a lagoon.

WHITTINGHAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 17,484 ac. Pop. 1905.

WHITTINGHAME, par. Scot. Haddington; 11 m. by 4 m. Pop. 671.

WHITTINGTON, a vil. and par. England, Shropshire, near the Ellesmere canal, 3 m. E.N.E. Oswestry; with an ancient church with a tower, a chapel of ease, two Dissenting chapels, and the remains of an ancient border-fortress which figures in early English history. Pop. 1927. Area of par., 8296 ac.

WHITTINGTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 2640 ac. Pop. 874.—2, Gloucester; 1422 ac. Pop. 233.—3, Lancaster; 4322 ac. Pop. 414.—4, Stafford; 2921 ac. Pop. 809.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, in a beautiful and romantic district; with a handsome church, Wesleyan and R. Catholic chapels, an endowed school, several almshouses, large malting-establishments, a cotton-mill, chemical-works, and extensive quarries, which produce excellent grinding-stones for Sheffield and other districts. Pop. 2310.

WHITTLEBURY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2870 ac. Pop. 707.

WHITTLESEY, a small tn. England, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 6 m. E. by S. Peterborough. It has three Established churches, four Dissenting chapels, two endowed schools, and a public library. Pop. 5472.

WHITTLESEY (St. Andrew and St. Mary united), par. Eng. Cambridge; 25,131 ac. Pop. 7687.

WHITTLESFORD, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1915 ac. Pop. 719.

WHITTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2440 ac. Pop. 190.—2, (*cum Thurlston*), Suffolk; 1459 ac. Pop. 476.

WHITTON, par. Wales, Radnor; 1549 ac. Pop. 118.

WHITWELL, four pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 4880 ac. Pop. 1355.—2, Hants; 1963 ac. Pop. 637.—3, Norfolk; 1511 ac. Pop. 477.—4, Rutland; 602 ac. Pop. 129.

WHITWICK, a tn. and par. England, co. Leicester, on the Leicester and Swannington railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Ashby; with an ancient church with a tower, Baptist, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels, a monastery of the monks of La Trappe, an endowed and several Sunday schools, extensive collieries, and lime-works. Area of par., 6220 ac. Pop. 4956.

WHITWORTH, par. Eng. Durham; 1465 ac. P. 659.

WHIXLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. and 11 m. W.N.W. York. It has a church with a square embattled tower, a Wesleyan chapel, and a well-endowed hospital. Area of par., 3470 ac. Pop. 1011.

WHIXOE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 600 ac. Pop. 168.

WHIRLTON, par. Eng. York; 9690 ac. Pop. 865.

WHYDAH, or WHIDAH, a dist. and tn., W. Africa, Dahomey, on Right of Benin, 80 m. S. Abomey; lat. 6° 8' 54" N.; lon. 2° 5' E. (n.) The district is extremely fertile, level, and in many places well cultivated. The houses are clean and comfortable, and are often situated in most romantic and picturesque situations.—The rows, 100 m. W. Lagos, was one of the largest on this part of the coast, but was burned down in 1852. In the ruins were found the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been chained together by the neck, ready for shipping, and had been unable to escape. Palm-oil, ivory, and salt, the last of which is made here, are the principal articles of trade. It is one of the most notorious slave-ports on the coast of Africa.

WIASMA, a tn. Russia. See VIAZMA.

WIASNIKI, a tn. Russia. See VIAZNIKI.

WIBLINGWERDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg; with a church, and manufactures of hardware. Pop. 1239.

WIBORG, or VIBORG, a tn. Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, cap. bail. and on a lake of same name, 24 m. W. Randers. It has a large cathedral, first founded in the 12th century, with a crypt supported by 18 granite-pillars; another church, a cathedral-school, an arsenal, a building in which the provincial states meet, a well-endowed hospital, and an extensive trade, owing partly to its central position, which also gives it military importance. It is the oldest town in the province, and rich in historical recollections. The Reformation was introduced into it in 1526. Pop. 3800.

WIBORG, or VIBORG (Finnish, *Wespury*), a tn. Russia, Finland, on a bay in the Gulf of Finland, 72 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. It is strongly fortified both by nature and art, presents from the sea a very imposing appearance; is regularly built in spacious streets; and has the ruins of a fine old castle, situated on an isolated rock in an arm of the sea; a R. Catholic, a Greek, and three Protestant churches, a gymnasium, hospital, and vaccine establishment; and a considerable trade in timber, deals, tar, tallow, and fish. The water near the town is very shallow; the proper harbour, distant about 8 m., at the small island of Stralsund, is of great extent, with a natural breakwater, formed by two islands. Pop. 3500.

WIBRIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 36 m. N. Arlon; with manufactures of leather, and flour-mills. Pop. 1194.

WICHELEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 11 m. E. by S. Ghent. It is well built; and has a church, chapel, townhouse, primary school; two breweries, a distillery, manufactures of linen, soap, leather, and oil, and a trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 4177.

WICHENFORD, par. Eng. Worcester; 2669 ac. P. 336.

WICK, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, cap. co. Caithness. The town is situated at the head of the Bay of Wick, l. bank river Wick, over which is a handsome bridge, connecting it with its suburb Pulteney-Town. It consists chiefly of two straight and well-kept streets, with substantial stone-houses; is lighted with gas, but insufficiently supplied with water; and has an Established, two Free, and five Dissenting churches, a courthouse, townhall, Pulteney-Town academy, and many other schools; and a large export in pavement. The staple employment is the herring-fishing, employing upwards of 800 boats, and 5000 men and boys. Along with Cromarty, &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 11,851.

WICK, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1370 ac. Pop. 404.

WICK and ABSOW, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2315 ac. P. 826.

WICK (ST. LAWRENCE), par. Eng. Somerset; 1900 ac. Pop. 300.

WICKEN, three pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 3812 ac. Pop. 1054.—2, Northampton; 2280 ac. Pop. 487.—3, (Donant), Essex; 841 ac. Pop. 156.

WICKENBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1997 ac. Pop. 289.

WICKENRODE, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, 10 m. E.S.E. Cassel, on the Hergersbach; with a church, and alum and vitriol works. Pop. 1076.

WICKERSLEY, par. Eng. York; 1230 ac. P. 700.

WICKFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 1758 ac. Pop. 490.

WICKHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Southampton, 4m. S.S.E. Bishop's-Waltham. It is the birthplace of William of Wykeham, the munificent founder of Westminster school, and an Oxford college. Area of par., 2433 ac. Pop. 1049.

WICKHAM, six pars. Eng.:—1, (St. Paul), Essex; 1225 ac. Pop. 425.—2, (Skeith), Suffolk; 1770 ac. Pop. 613.—3, (West), Kent; 2645 ac. Pop. 732.—4, (West), Cambridge; 2937 ac. Pop. 570.—5, (Bishops), Essex; 1534 ac. Pop. 577.—6, (East), Kent; 885 ac. Pop. 666.

WICKHAM (MARKET), a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk, on a slope above the Devon, 12 m. N.E. Ipswich. It has a parish church, with an octagonal tower and spire, forming a conspicuous landmark; an Independent chapel, an endowed school, and a workhouse. Area of par., 1174 ac. P. 1697.

WICKHAMBREUX, par. Eng. Kent; 2310 ac. P. 481.

WICKHAMBROOK, par. Eng. Suff.; 4348 ac. P. 1597.

WICKHAMFORD, par. Eng. Worces.; 1242 ac. P. 129.

WICKHAMPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1605 ac. P. 131.

WICKLEWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1564 ac. P. 894.

WICKLOW, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded N. by co. Dublin, E. St. George's Channel, S. co. Wexford, W. Carlow and Kildare; greatest length, 40 m.; breadth, 33 m.; area, 782 sq. m. The coast is mostly precipitous, and dangerous from sandbanks. The surface is diversified and picturesque, rising into mountain-groups, the loftiest of which is Lugnaquilla, 3039 ft. high, and intersected by deep and romantic valleys. The sea-cliffs; and most of the interior of the county, consist of clay-slate; the central mountains have a nucleus of granite protruding through the slate. Wicklow is the only Irish county which has no limestone. Its minerals include a little gold in the streams, lead and copper ores, and pyrites in considerable quantities. The principal rivers are the Slaney, Vartrey, and Ovoca. The climate is exceedingly mild and agreeable. The principal agricultural products are oats, potatoes, and some wheat. The pastures are extensive, but the fisheries are neglected. The peasantry of this county are quiet and industrious, and are said to be generally handsome, with Roman profiles. Wicklow returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Its chief towns are Wicklow (the cap.), Arklow, and Baitinglass. Pop. 98,978.

WICKLOW, a seaport tn. Ireland, cap. above co., on a small bay at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of eight arches, 25 m. S.S.E. Dublin. It has narrow streets, a county-courthouse, jail, infirmary, fever hospital, parish church, R. Catholic, Methodist, and Quaker chapels, diocesan and parish schools; harbour, with only 9 ft. water at springs; some imports of timber, iron, coals, and limestone; and exports of copper-ore and corn. Pop. 3141.

WICKMERE, par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 302.

WICKWAR, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. It consists chiefly of a main street, with tolerable stone-houses; and has a church, two Dissenting chapels, and an endowed grammar-school. Area of par., 2307 ac. Pop. 966.

WIDDERN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, 6 m. N. Oehringen; with two castles, and tile-works. Pop. 1219.

WIDDIN, WIDIN, or VIDIN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, cap. sanjak of same name, on a wide plain formed by a sweep of r. bank Danube, opposite to Kalafat in Walachia, and 130 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is in the form of an irregular pentagon, with a double line of fortifications, and batteries which reach down to the river; and, both from its strength and its admirable position, covering the approaches of Servia, and the road through Nissa and Sophia to Adrianople, and commanding Little Walachia and the defiles of

Transylvania, is regarded as one of the most important military stations in Turkey. Its appearance at a distance is very imposing, but its interior by no means attractive. It consists of a tolerably well-built inner town, inhabited exclusively by Turks, and a very indifferent outer or Christian town. Its principal buildings are the pasha's palace, several mosques with tall minarets, and a range of bazaars lining the main street. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, and salt. In 1689 the Turks were signally defeated by the Imperialists before the walls of Widdin; and in 1854, under cover of its guns, the Ottoman army crossed the Danube, which is here about 1 m. wide, and strongly entrenched themselves on an island close to Kalafat. This town, which may thus be considered as an outwork of Widdin, is walled, and consists of about 2000 houses, including three churches, a townhouse, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry-barracks. On two heights in its plain the Turks erected very extensive and formidable redoubts. Pop. of Widdin, about 25,000.

WIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Essex; 2028 ac. Pop. 447.

WIDE BAY, a bay, New S. Wales, entering between Great Sandy Island and Double Island; lat. 25° 50' S. It receives the river Mary.

WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, par. Eng. Devon; 10,614 ac. Pop. 974.

WIDFORD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 692 ac. Pop. 184.—2, Herts; 1137 ac. P. 519.—3, Oxford; 564 ac. P. 43.

WIDLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1090 ac. Pop. 565.

WIDMERPOOL, par. Eng. Notts; 2190 ac. P. 147.

WIDNAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, near the Rhine; with a R. Catholic parish church, and a R. Catholic and a Protestant school. Pop. 2052.

WIDNESS, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, beautifully situated on the Mersey, near the London and N. W. railway, 6 m. S.S.W. Warrington; with a church, a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic chapel, the latter a very handsome structure; and a national school. Pop. 3217.

WIDWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 1437 ac. Pop. 192.

WIEBELSHEIM, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, at the confluence of the Osterbach with the Blies. It has a parish church, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 1277.

WIEDA, a vil. Brunswick, circle Blankenburg, 4 m. N.N.W. Walkenried; with a church, an iron-furnace, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1129.

WIEDENBRÜCK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, on the Ems, here crossed by four bridges. It has four gates, three churches, a burgher-school, a courthouse, monastery, hospital; manufactures of woollen hosiery and tobacco, and a trade in yarn. P. 2697.

WIEDIKON, a vil. Switzerland, can. and close to the botanical garden of Zürich. Pop. 1841.

WIEHE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, in a valley near the Unstrut; with two churches and a castle. Pop. 1948.

WIEKEVORST, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Wimpe; with manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1030.

WIELICHOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Kosten; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1305.

WIELICZKA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, pleasantly situated, 8 m. S.E. Cracow. It is irregularly but substantially built; and has a spacious market-place, a castle, a high school, and extensive salt-mines, considered among the richest in the world, and employing most of the inhabitants. Pop. 4516.

WIELSBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, l. bank Lys, 18 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1954.

WIELUN, a tn. Russian Poland, 45 m. S.E. Kalisch; with five churches, a Piarist college, gymnasium, nunnery, and old monastery. Pop. (1841), 4014.

WIENER-NEUSTADT, a tn. Austria. See NEUSTADT.

WIENERWALD, or FOREST OF VIENNA, a mountain-range, Lower Austria, which, breaking off from the Styrian Alps near the Simmering, stretches N.N.E. across the valley of the Danube, between Vienna and St. Pölten. It is about 70 m. long, by 10 m. broad; densely wooded, and 2297 ft. to 2625 ft. high. It gives its name to the Upper and Lower Wienerwald, two circles of Lower Austria.

WIEPRZ, a river, Russian Poland, issues from a lake S.S.E. of Zamosz; flows N.N.W. past Leczna, then W. past

Koek and Bobrowniki, and after a course of about 140 m., joins r. bank Vistula, 60 m. S.E. Warsaw.

WIERDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Namur, on a stream of same name. It has limekilns, and some trade, and a bed of pipe-clay. Pop. 1166.

WIERDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. N.E. Deventer; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 1704.

WIERINGEN, an isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuider-zee, 11 m. S.E. the Helder; about 11 m. N.E. to S.W., by 2 m. broad. It is protected from the sea by dikes, strengthened by a sea-fence called *wier*, whence the name of the island. It is fertile, yields all kinds of grain, and has excellent meadows, on which numerous sheep depasture, from whose milk a considerable quantity of cheese is made. Wieringen lambs are much prized. Besides agriculture, a few of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and sea-faring. It contains the villages of Hypolitushoef, which is the chief one, and Oever, Oosterland, Stroe, and Westerland. Pop. 1505.

WIERS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the canal of Antoing, 22 m. W. Mons; with two flour-mills, and some trade. Pop. 3340.

WIERZBOŁOW, or **WYRBAŁLEN**, a tn. Russian Poland, woivod Augustowo, near the Prussian frontiers, 40 m. N. Suwalki; with an old monastery, and a transit trade. P. 1630.

WIESBADEN [anc. *Aque Mattiacæ*], the cap. city of duchy Nassau, beautifully situated among vineyards and orchards, in the valley of the Salzbach, and on the railway to Mainz and Frankfurt, 20 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt. It was once walled, and is indifferently built; with only one principal street which can be considered handsome; is the residence of the duke and the seat of government; and annually attracts about 15,000 visitors from all parts of Europe by its baths, which were well known to the Romans. The most remarkable edifice is the Kursaal, consisting chiefly of a large and splendid saloon, forming the E. side of a square, while the N. and S. sides are lined by colonnades, filled with gay shops, and uniting a promenade and a bazaar. The other buildings of note are a very ancient townhouse, an old and a new palace, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, infantry and artillery barracks, a library of 50,000 volumes, a museum, mint, mili-

WIESELBURG, or **MOSONY**, a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. of same name, r. bank Leytha, 21 m. S.S.E. Pressburg; with manufactures of woollen cloth, a saltpetre-refinery, and important corn-markets, from which Vienna is chiefly supplied. Pop. 3000.—The country, about 36 m. E. to W., by 30 m. broad; is almost throughout a rich and fertile plain, with Lake Neusiedel on its W., and the large morass of Hansag on its S. boundary. Pop. 26,200.

WIESENBRONN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Kitzingen; with a church, a ruined castle; and a trade in wine, corn, and fruit. Pop. 1080.

WIESENSTEIG, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, on the Fils, 20 m. N.W. Ulm; with a church, a castle, manufactures of musical instruments, and a paper-mill. Pop. 1396.

WIESENTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle Jung-Bunzlau, about 10 m. from Reichenberg; with a school, manufactures of glass and glass beads, and polishing and other mills. P. 1720.

WIESENTHIED, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 20 m. E.N.E. Würzburg; with a church, chapel, and castle; and a trade in corn, hops, and fruit. Pop. 1091.

WIESLOCH, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on the Limbach, 16 m. S.E. Mannheim, and on the railway to Carlsruhe; with a church, and old ducal palace, now used as a state-prison. Pop. 2721.

WIEZE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. E.S.E. Ghent. It has a distillery, a thread-mill, a brick-work, and some trade. Pop. 1603.

WIGAN, a market tn. and mun. and parl. bor. England, Lancashire, 17 m. W.N.W. Manchester, on the Douglas, which has been made navigable to its junction with the Ribble, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the North Union and other connecting lines of railway. It consists of an old town, built chiefly on the right, and the more modern suburb of Scholes on the left bank, and communicating with it by a bridge. Both are irregularly and indifferently built, and though many improvements have been made, and even entire streets of good houses have risen up, the general appearance of the town continues to be by no means prepossessing. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The objects most deserving of notice are the original parish church, a stately structure with a handsome square tower, and a spacious and handsome interior; St. Catherine's church, on the opposite side of the river, with an elegant spire; several other district churches and chapels connected with the Establishment, or belonging to the Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics; grammar, blue-coat, national, infant, and Sunday schools, a mechanics' institute, a library and museum, townhall and jail, dispensary, &c. An extensive and valuable coal-field round the town, and the easy means of transit by water and railway, give peculiar facilities for manufactures, which are carried on to a large extent, and consist chiefly of calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods, linens, checks, cotton twist, &c. In addition to these, are manufactures of spades and edge-tools, various articles in brass and pewter, iron-foundries, chemical-works, and corn and paper mills. From the junction of three Roman roads at Wigan, it is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station; but seems rather to owe its origin to a castle built during the Saxon period, and said to have

been the scene of some sanguinary struggles between the Saxons and native Britons. It is a borough by prescription. During the great Civil war, Wigan, as one of the principal stations of the Royalists, suffered from a series of struggles between them and the Parliamentarians. It is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors; and sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of bor., 31,941. Area of par., 29,433 ac. Pop. 63,287.

WIGBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (Great); 2585 ac. Pop. 471.—2, (Little); 1168 ac. Pop. 89.

WIGGENHALL, four pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (St. Germans); 1219 ac. Pop. 750.—2, (St. Mary Magdalen); 4248 ac. Pop. 845.—3, (St. Mary the Virgin); 2807 ac. Pop. 325.—4, (St. Peter); 944 ac. Pop. 162.



WIESBADEN.—From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

tary and ordinary hospitals, a theatre, a pædagogium, and other schools. The springs, which are alkaline, and among the most powerful of their class, are very numerous, and have temperatures varying from 118° to 156° Fah. The last is the temperature of the Kochbrunnen, the principal spring, which seems in violent ebullition, from the vast quantity of carbonic acid gas which is continually rising and escaping in bubbles. Pop. 12,259.

WIESE, **WIESEN**, or **WIESA**, a river, rises on the Feldberg, in the S. of Baden, and flows about 45 m., first S.W., then W.S.W., and joins r. bank Rhine about 2 m. below Basel.

WIESE (GRÄFLICH), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Neustadt, on the Prudnika; with a castle and two mills. Pop. 1504.

WIGGINGTON, three pars. Eng. 1—1, Herts; 1662 ac. Pop. 643. — 2, Oxford; 1780 ac. Pop. 314. — 3, York; 1465 ac. Pop. 374.

WIGGONHOLT, par. Eng. Sussex; 841 ac. Pop. 39.

WIGHTILL, par. Eng. York; 2588 ac. Pop. 296.

WIGHT (ISLE OF) [anc. *Vectis*], an isl. off the S. coast, England, co. and opposite to mainland of Hants, being separated from it by the road of Spithead on the E., and by the Solent on the W. It is of a rhomboidal form, about 23 m. long E. to W., by 15 m. broad; circuit, about 70 m.; area, 164 sq. m. Some of the coasts, particularly of the S., are high, and terminate in steep cliffs overhanging a beach covered with vast fragments of rock, which the waves have undermined and thrown down. The whole series of the strata which compose the Isle of Wight are exhibited in its precipitous cliffs, consisting chiefly of chalk in the centre, overlain by the immediately ascending strata in the N., and the immediately descending strata in the S. and S.E. The general appearance of the country is exceedingly diversified, presenting a constant succession of hill and dale, intermingled with woody tracts and well-cultivated lands. The air is exceedingly salubrious, and its mildness is evinced by the luxuriant growth of myrtles and other delicate plants in the open air. The district called Undercliff has long been much resorted to by pulmonary invalids. Only a small portion of the surface is waste. The downs, which cross the island E. to W., and form excellent sheepwalks, separate it into two districts, which in their general character contrast with each other, the soil on the N. side being generally a stiff cold clay, and on the S. side a fertile sandy loam. On the N. side the prevailing rotation is fallow, wheat, oats, clover for one, rarely two years; on the S. side, the Norfolk or four-course system, of turnips, barley, clover, and wheat. The principal exports are wheaten flour, and white sand and flints, admirably adapted for the manufacture of glass and porcelain. The Isle of Wight returns three members to Parliament. The chief towns are Newport (the capital), East and West Cowes, Ryde, Newton, Brading, and Yarmouth. Among its antiquities, the most interesting

WIGRY, a lake, Russian Poland, woiwood Augustowo, about 6 m. S.E. Suwalki; greatest length, N. to S., 6 m.; mean breadth, rather more than 1 m. On an island in the lake, approached by an embankment, is a fine old monastery, now the residence of the Bishop of Lithuania.

WIGTON-MAGA, a vil. and par. England, co. and 3 m. S.S.E. Leicester, on the Leicester canal, and the Midland railway; with a parish church, an Independent chapel, a lunatic asylum, an hospital, and manufactures of stockings. Area of par., 2780 ac. Pop. 2441.

WIGTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3300 ac. Pop. 741.

WIGTON, or WIGTONSHIRE, a maritime co. Scotland, occupying its S.W. extremity; bounded, W. and S. by the Irish Sea, N. Ayrshire, and E. Kirkcudbright; area, 293,760 ac., of which about one-third is supposed arable. The coast is indented by numerous deep and spacious bays, of which Wigton, Luce, and Loch Ryan are the most important. The surface is hilly, but the heights vary only from 400 ft. to 900 ft. The chief rivers are the Cree and Bladenoch, both partially navigable. Generally the surface is better adapted for pasture than tillage. It is divided into three districts—the Machars, extending from Wigton and Port William to the Barrow Head; the Rhynns, comprising the peninsula formed by Loch Ryan and the Bay of Luce, terminating in the Mull of Galloway on the S., and Corsewall Point on the N.; and the Moors, or upper district. The soil of the first two is for the most part a hazelly loam, dry and well adapted for the turnip-husbandry; near the town of Wigton there is a considerable extent of rich alluvial land. The Moors are bleak and barren. Oats and barley are the principal crops; wheat, also, and potatoes are largely cultivated. The breed of cattle is excellent. The county returns a member to Parliament, and its burghs of Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer unite with that of New Galloway, in Kirkcudbright, in returning a member. Pop. 43,389.

WIGTON, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport, Scotland, cap. above co., on a hill above the W. side of Wigton Bay, 94 m. S.W. Edinburgh. It has three main streets, straight and well kept; an Established church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, a normal and other schools, two libraries, and a clothing-society, handsome county-buildings with a beautiful spire, a county-prison, and an elegant Gothic market-cross of granite. The harbour, distant about 1 m., admits vessels of 300 tons. The chief export is agricultural produce. Along with Whithorn, &c., it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 2121.

WIGTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland, on a gentle acclivity, 10 m. S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of two main streets, with a central market-place; is well built of stone, and has an elegant parish church, four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an hospital for six indigent widows of Protestant clergymen, a mechanics' institute, for which a neat Corinthian edifice has been built; extensive manufactures of ginghams and checks, and a woollen-mill. Area of par., 11,800 ac. P. 6229.

WIHERIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2 m. S.W. Mons; with manufactures of tobacco, two breweries, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1614.

WIJCHEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.W. Nijmegen; with two churches, two schools, and a fine old quadrangular castle, with an ornamental tower in the centre, and surrounded by a broad ditch. Pop. (agricultural), 936.

WIJHE, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 9 m. N. Deventer, on the IJssel, here crossed by a ferry. It has a church and school, considerable manufactures of Bologna sausages and smoked meat, brick-kilns, linsed-cake mills, and a good general trade. Pop. 11,840.

WIJK, or WIJK-BIJ-HEUSDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W.N.W. Hertogenbosch; with a church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in horse and cattle rearing. Pop. 1229.—(DE WIJK), A vil., prov. Drenthe, 30 m. S.S.W. Assen. Pop. 640.

WIJK-BIJ-DUURSTED, commonly called simply WIJK, a tn. Holland, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the Rhine, at the point where it takes the name of Lek. It is surrounded by a ditch and old walls, now converted into agreeable promen-



CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—From Mudie's Hampshire

is Carisbrooke Castle, which stands a little S.W. of Newport; and though now only a heap of picturesque ruins, has many historical associations. It is supposed to have originally been a fortress of the Britons, was afterwards repaired and enlarged by the Romans, was considerably strengthened by a general of Cerdic, who founded the kingdom of the West Saxons; received many improvements from Fitz-Osborne, one of the principal knights of William the Conqueror; was rebuilt by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, in the reign of Henry I.; and, in the reign of Edward IV., passed to the crown. During the last civil war it became the asylum of Charles I., on his escape from Hampton court, and afterwards his prison. The castle and the grounds around it, forming a beautiful and commanding promenade, cover about 20 acres. Pop. 50,324.

WIGHTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2932 ac. Pop. 582.

WIGMORE, par. Eng. Hereford; 3441 ac. Pop. 494.

WIGNEHIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Avesnes; with bleachfields and worsted-mills. Pop. 1455.

ales; and has four gates, a large elegant market-place, a castle, townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, a neat town-school and several other schools, and an hospital. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and fruit-culture. Pop. 2623.

WIJNKOOPSBAAI (De), a bay, S. coast, isl. Java, on W. side of prov. Preanger, between the mouth of the Tjibarok and Point Sodong-parat. Off it is an isl. of same name.

WILBARSTON, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2800 ac. P. 754.

WILBERFOSS, par. Eng. York; 2870 ac. Pop. 367.

WILBRAHAM, two pars. Eng. Cambridge;—1, (*Great*); 2800 ac. Pop. 644.—2, (*Little*); 1300 ac. Pop. 397.

WILBURTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2233 ac. P. 562.

WILBY, three pars. Eng. :—1, Norfolk; 1400 ac. Pop. 106.—2, Northampton; 1120 ac. Pop. 468.—3, Suffolk; 1844 ac. Pop. 620.

WILCHINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Schaffhausen; with a hexagonal church. Pop. (agricultural), 1139.

WILCOT, par. Eng. Wilts; 2668 ac. Pop. 702.

WILCOTE, par. Eng. Oxford; 270 ac. Pop. 10.

WILCRICK, par. Eng. Monmouth; 406 ac. Pop. 28.

WILDBAD, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, in a narrow valley on the Enz, 20 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. It consists of a long and narrow street, terminating in a square, in which are thermal-springs, with well-frequented baths. The situation, in the depths of the Black Forest, is very romantic. Pop. 1762.—Two small watering-places in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, have the same name.

WILDBAD-GASTEIN, a watering-place, Austria. See GASTEIN.

WILDBERG, a walled tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 16 m. W.N.W. Tübingen; with a Latin school, a house of refuge for children, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, a paper and other mills. Pop. 1787.

WILDEN, a vil. England, co. Worcester, picturesquely situated on the Stour, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Stourport, near the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal; with extensive iron and tin-plate works.

WILDEN, par. Eng. Bedford; 2160 ac. Pop. 483.

WILDENFELS, a tn. Saxony, circle and 6 m. from Zwickau; with a church, a fine castle, with chapel and library; manufactures of lace, paper, saw, and other mills; and limestone and marble quarries. Pop. 2374.

WILDENSCHWEIT, a tn. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, not far from Landskron, on the Still Adler; with a church, baths, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, a walk and other mills. Pop. 2883.

WILDERVANK, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 9 m. S.W. Winschoten; with three churches, two schools, boat-building yards, some rope, mast, and block making, linen-weaving, and corn, fulling, and oil mills. Pop. 3820.

WILDESCHAUSEN, a tn. Oldenburg, circle Delmenhorst, 1 bank Hunte, 18 m. S.S.E. Oldenburg; with two churches, a poorhouse, deaf and dumb institutes; manufactures of leather, hats, and earthenware; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2008.

WILDFORD, par. Eng. Notts; 1450 ac. Pop. 570.

WILDHAUS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. S. St. Gall, at the foot of the Schafberg; with two churches. The reformer Zwinglius was born here in 1484. Pop. 1112.

WILDSCHÜTZ, or WILTSCH;—1, A vil. Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Bidsehow; with a church, a castle, an hospital, and several mills. Pop. 1256.—2, A vil. Moravia, circle Troppau, in the valley of Buchberg; with a castle and a church. Pop. 1341.

WILDUNGEN (NIEDER), a tn. Waldeck, 7 m. S. Waldeck; with a church, a lyceum, an orphan hospital, a trade in cattle, and mineral-springs, with baths. Pop. 1949.

WILHELMSBURG, or WILHELMSBURG, a market tn. Lower Austria, 1 bank Traisen, about 8 m. from St. Pölten; with a fine old church, an hospital, manufactures of firearms, porcelain, wooden wares, and a large trade in plums, chest-nuts, and deals. Pop. 3000.

WILHERMSDORF, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, W.N.W. Nürnberg, on the Zenn; with two churches, a castle, manufactures of ribbons, and a brewery. P. 1302.

WILKESBARRE, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated in the valley of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a handsome bridge, on the Pennsylvania N. Branch canal, 100 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia, with which it is

connected by railway. It consists of four principal streets, forming the four sides of a parallelogram, which is intersected obliquely by four other streets, so as to leave a central lozenge-shaped space bordered by the churches, court-house, and other public buildings. Its position in the Pennsylvania coal-field has given it the most extensive rolling-mills in the country, and various other industrial establishments. P. (1850), 2723.

WILKOWISKI, a tn. Russian Poland, about 40 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 1800.

WILKSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 670 ac. Pop. 66.

WILLAMETTE, or WAHAMUTTE, a river, U. States, in the W. of Oregon; rises near the foot of Cascade Range; flows N.N.W., and after a course of about 200 m., joins l. bank Columbia 8 m. below Fort Vancouver. It is interrupted by falls 25 m. from its mouth, but is navigable for 15 m. by the largest vessel. Its valley is so beautiful and fertile, as to be called the garden of Oregon.

WILLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 989 ac. Pop. 293.

WILLAUMEZ, a small isl., S. Pacific, off the coast of New Britain; lat. 5° 15' S.; lon. 143° 58' 10" E. It is tolerably high in the centre, and wooded from the water-edge to its summit.

WILLEBADESSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 46 m. S. Minden, on the Nethe. It has some dilapidated walls with two gates, a church, chapel, and poorhouse. Pop. 1305.

WILLEBROECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 11 m. S. Antwerp, on l. bank Rupel, and the Willebroeck canal. It is well built; and has a church, chapel, three schools, a townhouse, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, building-yards, &c.; and a trade in butter, cheese, flax, coal, &c. P. 3117.

WILLEMSTAD;—1, A tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. N.W. Breda, on the Hollands-diep. It is fortified; has two gates, a harbour, barracks, arsenal, infirmary, watch-house, an elegant townhouse, two churches, and an orphan hospital. In the middle of the town is a large square, called the Kerkhof [church-yard]. There are also a boat-building yard and some mills. Pop. 1154.—2, The capital of isl. Curaçao, Dutch W. Indies, on the S. coast. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and two schools; and is the residence of the governor. Pop. 7000.

WILLEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 450 ac. Pop. 98.

WILLENBERG, or WIELBARK, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 91 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, at the confluence of two streams which form the Schelke; with a Protestant church, an infirmary, saw, bark, oil, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1914.

WILLENHALL, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Stafford, on the Wyrley and Essington canal, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, 3 m. W. Walsall; with two district churches, a chapel of ease, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, national and British schools, extensive manufactures of locks, and large collieries. Pop. 11,931.

WILLER, or WEILLER, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 23 m. N.N.E. Belfort; with cotton manufactures, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2426.

WILLERBY, par. Eng. York; 4180 ac. Pop. 422.

WILLERSEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1344 ac. P. 372.

WILLERSEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 230 ac. Pop. 5.

WILLESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Kent; 1457 ac. P. 1022.

WILLESSEN, par. Eng. Middlesex; 4190 ac. P. 2939.

WILESLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 910 ac. Pop. 48.

WILLEY, two pars. Eng. :—1, Salop; 1390 ac. Pop. 144.—2, Warwick; 970 ac. Pop. 127.

WILLIAM;—1, A mountain, the highest land in South Shetland; lat. 64° 45' S.; lon. 63° 51' W.—2, A mountain, Australia, in the W. of Victoria, forming the central nucleus and loftiest summit of the Grampian range; height, 4500 ft.; lat. 37° 15' S.; lon. 142° 25' E. A promising gold-field has been found here.

WILLIAM (PORT). See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

WILLIAMS ISLAND, an isl., S. Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's Gulf, off Cape Catastrophe; lat. 35° 5' S.; lon. 136° E.

WILLIAMSBURG, two tns., U. States;—1, A tn. Long Island, on the E. side of East River, opposite to New York, and immediately N. of Brooklyn. It occupies a rather elevated site, rising gradually from the shore; is regularly and substantially built, consisting of houses generally not

more than two stories, but often handsome; and has numerous churches, several of them of elegant or imposing appearance; various schools, an odeon or principal hall for public entertainments, some of the largest and most important shipyards in the vicinity of New York, and very extensive manufactures. It owes its prosperity to its proximity to New York, in which a large proportion of its residents have places of business. Pop. (1853), nearly 50,000.—2, A tn. Virginia, on a plain 60 m. E. by S. Richmond. It was the capital of the state before and for sometime after the Revolution; and has Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist churches; William and Mary college, which, after Harvard university, is the oldest literary institution in the Union; and a handsome lunatic asylum. Pop. 1500.

WILLIAMSPORT, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated, 1. bank Susquehanna, W. branch, and on the Sunbury and Erie railway, 140 m. N.W. Philadelphia; with many handsome houses, five churches, a courthouse, large academy, and trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 2500.

WILLIAMSTOWN:—1, A seaport tn. Victoria, on a low piece of ground forming the S. shore of Hobson's Bay, an inlet of Port-Phillip, 6 m. S.W. Melbourne, of which it is the port.—2, A tn. Canada West, co. Glengarry, on the Aux-Raisins, 70 m. from Montreal; with two Protestant churches, two schools, manufactures of cloth and leather, and numerous saw and grist mills. P. 600.—3, A vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 115 m. W. by N. Boston; with a large and well-endowed institution called William's college. Pop. 2626.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a vil., U. States, New York, on Ellicott's Creek, 8 m. N.E. Buffalo; with four churches, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. about 1000.

WILLIAN, par. Eng. Herts; 1854 ac. Pop. 322.

WILLIMANTIC, a tn., U. States, Connecticut, on river of same name, and at the junction of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill, and the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways; with four churches, and several mills, chiefly cotton-factories, supplied with water-power by the Willimantic, which here falls about 100 ft. within the distance of 1 m. Pop. (1853), about 3500.

WILLINGALE, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (-Doe); 1739 ac. Pop. 518.—2, (-Spain); 1200 ac. Pop. 216.

WILLINGDON, par. Eng. Sussex; 4259 ac. P. 678.

WILLINGHAM, five pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 4663 ac. Pop. 1604.—2, Lincoln; 2170 ac. Pop. 499.—3, Suffolk; 1023 ac. Pop. 160.—4, (-North), Lincoln; 1990 ac. Pop. 861.—5, (-South), Lincoln; 1900 ac. Pop. 341.

WILLINGTON, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, 1. bank Tyne, and on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, 3 m. W.S.W. North Shields; with a Wesleyan chapel, a ropery, copperas-works, a corn-mill, a quay, and a dockyard with a patent slip. Pop. 2284.

WILLINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1648 ac. Pop. 282.—2, Derby; 1270 ac. Pop. 442.

WILLISAU, a tn. Switzerland, can. and 16 m. W.N.W. Luzern, in a valley at the foot of the Willberg; with a large and handsome parish church, and a chateau in which the Ober-ammann resides. Pop. 1159.

WILLISHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 927 ac. Pop. 213.

WILLOUGHBY, four pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 4280 ac. Pop. 748.—2, Warwick; 2290 ac. Pop. 373.—3, (-on the Wolds), Notts; 2080 ac. Pop. 600.—4, (-Waterless), Leicester; 1151 ac. Pop. 361.

WILLOUGHBY CAPE, the most E. point of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia; lat. 35° 53' S.; lon. 138° 15' E.

WILLOUGHTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2460 ac. P. 657.

WILLSTEDT, a market tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and near Kork, on the Kinzig, and the railway to Carlsruhe. Pop. 1504.

WILMANSTRAND, a tn. Russia. See VILMANSTRAND.

WILMINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1715 ac. Pop. 915.—2, Sussex; 1744 ac. Pop. 288.

WILMINGTON, three tns., U. States:—1, A tn., N. Carolina, 1. bank Cape Fear river, and on the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Wilmington and Manchester railways, 160 m. N.E. Charleston. It is the largest and most commercial place in the state; with about 15,000 tons of shipping, numerous turpentine-distilleries, machine-shops, rice, saw, and other mills; and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. (1853), about 10,000.—2, A vil. Ohio, cap. co. Clinton, pleasantly

situated on a fork of the Little Miami, and on the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati railway, 60 m. S.W. Columbus; with county-buildings, and six churches. Pop. 1238.—3, A tn. and port, Delaware, 50 m. S.W. Philadelphia, between Brandywine and Christiana creeks, which unite about 1 m. below, and are both navigable. It is regularly built in broad and airy streets; and has three Episcopal, three Presbyterian, and three Methodist, and some other churches; various schools, a city-hall, an arsenal, two market-houses, an almshouse, an hospital, flour, saw, paper, and powder mills, cotton and woollen factories, machine-shops, potteries, tanneries, and breweries; an extensive trade, and a number of vessels partly engaged in the whale-fishery. Pop. 13,931.

WILMSLOW, a vil. and par. England, co. Chester, on the Bollin, and the railway from Manchester to Crewe; with an old and handsome church, with a square tower; Wesleyan, Calvinistic, Quaker, and Unitarian chapels, a workhouse, a silk and two cotton mills. Area of par., 8028 ac. P. 4952.

WILNA, a gov. and tn. Russia. See VILNA.

WILNE, par. Eng. Derby; 8500 ac. Pop. 2096.

WILNIS, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Utrecht. Pop. 1041.

WILRYK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 4 m. S. Antwerp; with several breweries, a distillery, manufactures of serge, and flour and malt mills. Pop. 2275.

WILSDEN, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 5 m. N.W. Bradford; with a handsome modern church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a mechanics' institute, and numerous mills and woollen factories. Pop. 3454.

WILSDRUF, a tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau; with two churches, and a castle. P. 2235.

WILSELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, and the canal from Louvain to the Rupel, 15 m. E.N.E. Brussels; with manufactures of paint, a brewery, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1063.

WILSFORD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2860 ac. Pop. 484.—2, Wilts; 1591 ac. Pop. 135.—3, Wilts; 2997 ac. Pop. 575.

WILSHAMPSTEAD, par. Eng. Bedf.; 3027 ac. P. 923.

WILSNACK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 57 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Karthause; with a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2127.

WILSON, a series of seven large islands, S. Pacific, belonging to the Feejee group; lat. (S. point Suva) 17° 21' 25" S.; lon. 178° 57' W. They are inclosed in an extensive reef, somewhat in the shape of a triangle, whose sides are 24 m. long; have safe and easy anchorages, and afford abundance of fruit and vegetables. They were first discovered by the missionary ship *Duff*, in 1797, and bear the name of its commander.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, the most S. point of Australia, colony of Victoria, on Bass' Strait; lat. 39° 8' S.; lon. 146° 23' E. (n.) It is composed of a lofty mass of granite, 20 m. long, by 6 m. to 14 m. broad; and rises 3000 ft. high.

WILSTER, a tn. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wilster-aue, 35 m. N.W. Hamburg; with a large and handsome church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2900.

WILTEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle Schwaz, near Imst; with fine villas, a parish church, an abbey, baths; manufactures of locks, a dye-work, &c. Pop. 1295.

WILTON, a bor. and par. England, co. Wilts, 3 m. W. by N. Salisbury, in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Nadder and Wilty; with a handsome Norman church, two Dissenting chapels, a free school, and an hospital. Its carpets have long been celebrated. It returns a member to Parliament. Area of par., 1791 ac. Pop. 1804.

WILTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 700 ac. Pop. 949.—2, (-Hockwold cum-), Norfolk; 7478 ac. Pop. 1067.

WILTON, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 5 m. by 3½ m. P. 2557.

WILTON-BISHOP, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 7224 ac. Pop. 886.

WILTS, or WILTSHIRE, a co. England, bounded, N. and N.W. by co. Gloucester, S.W. Somerset, S. Dorset and Hants, E. Hants and Berks; greatest length, N. to S., 50 m.; medium breadth, 32 m.; area, 1352 sq. m. It is of a compact and nearly quadrangular form, and is divided by the Upper Avon and Kennet, and the canal between them, into N. and S. divisions, distinguished from each other to a con-

siderable extent by distinct physical features; the N. consisting principally of a fertile flat, with scarcely any perceptible slope, except on the N. frontiers, where it begins to rise in the direction of the Cotswold Hills, and near the centre, where it is broken by a ridge of downs; and the S., though presenting at a distance the appearance of an almost uninterrupted plain, having in fact an undulating surface, both broken by downs and intersected by some fertile and well-watered valleys. In this S. division is Salisbury Plain, an elevated platform, for the most part unclosed and uncultivated, covered with a scanty herbage, well adapted for sheepwalks, and presenting, as its most remarkable feature, the Druidical



STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE.—From Higgins' *Celtic Druids*

remains of Stonehenge, situated about 9 m. N. Salisbury, and those of Avebury, about 5 m. W. Marlborough. Stonehenge in particular, on which much antiquarian research has been not very successfully expended, consists of an assemblage of enormous stones, some weighing at least 30 tons, and two of them 70 tons each, inclosed within a circular embankment of 300 ft. in diameter, and partly arranged in rough hewn monolith pillars, connected by superincumbent slabs, so as to form a kind of double circle. The strata of the county are principally cretaceous, belonging to the great central chalk-district of England. The oolitic formation, overlain by the chalk, is developed in a long and narrow belt, chiefly on the W. and N. The drainage belongs to three distinct basins—the Thames, which receives a small portion directly, and a still larger portion by the Kennet; Bristol Channel, which receives it by the Upper Avon; and the English Channel, which receives it by the Lower Avon, and its tributaries Bourne, Wiltbourne, and Nadder. Though the arable land is of considerable extent, and large quantities of turnips, wheat, and barley are grown, a far larger proportion of the surface is kept in natural or artificial pasture, devoted chiefly in the S. division to the rearing of sheep, and in the N. to cattle-grazing and the dairy. The staple manufacture is woollen goods, for which the principal localities are Salisbury (the capital), Wilton, famous particularly for carpets, Bradford, Trowbury, Westbury, &c. Excellent cutlery and steel goods are made at Salisbury, and silks have made some progress at Devizes. Ample means of communication are furnished by the Thames and Severn, the Kennet and Avon, and the Wilts and Berks canals, and by the main line as well as several branches of the Great Western railway. Wiltshire returns 18 members to Parliament—two for each of its divisions, and 14 for boroughs. Pop. 254,221.

WILTZ, a tn. Holland, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Luxembourg; with a church, a chapel, a townhouse, an hospital, an old castle, and a considerable trade in grain, leather, paper, wood, and cloth. Pop. 2580.

WILYE, par. Eng. Wilts; 2279 ac. Pop. 510.

WIMBISH, par. Eng. Essex; 4862 ac. Pop. 1004.

WIMBLEDON, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, 7 m. S.W. London; with well-built and occasionally very handsome houses; an elegant parish church, an Independent chapel, and almshouses. Area, 3700 ac. Pop. 2693.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, 26 m. E.N.E. Dorchester, near the confluence of the Stour and Allen. It has a large cruciform church, commonly called the Minster, with two towers; three Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, two hospitals and manufactures of woollens. Area of par., 11,966 ac. Pop. 4759.

WIMBORNE (St. GILES), par. Eng. Dorset; 3978 ac. Pop. 495.

WIMBOTSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2015 ac. P. 606

WIMESWOLD, par. Eng. Leices.; 4220 ac. P. 1235.

WIMMIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 21 m S.E. Bern, r. bank Simme, here crossed by a bold bridge. It has an old castle in the mouth of a rocky gorge, and a picturesque situated church. Pop. 1169.

WIMPFEN-AM-BERG, a walled tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near l. bank Neckar, opposite to the confluence of the Jaxt, 51 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It has a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a courthouse, hospital, poorhouse, several schools, baths; manufactures of tobacco, and salt-works. In its vicinity, in 1622, a battle was fought between Tilly and the Margrave of Baden. P. 2187.

WIMPOLE, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2428 ac. Pop. 452.

WINCANTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, on an acclivity above l. bank Cale, 34 m. S.E. Bristol. It has five straight and well-built streets, a parish church, two Dissenting chapels, a townhall, national, British, and other schools; and manufactures of bed-ticking. Area of par., 4130 ac. P. 2488.

WINEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 842 ac. Pop. 78.

WINCH (EAST), par. Eng. Norfolk; 2530 ac. Pop. 469.

WINCH (WEST), par. Eng. Norfolk;

1170 ac. Pop. 477.

WINCHCOMB, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, and on the Isbourne. It has an ancient, spacious, and handsome parish church, with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower; a free grammar and another school, and manufactures of paper, silk, and leather. Area of par., 5700 ac. Pop. 2824.

WINCHELSEA, a small tn. and par. England, co. Sussex, and one of the Cinque-ports, 2 m. S.W. Rye; with an elegant parish church, in the early and decorated English styles; a Wesleyan chapel, an ancient courthouse, with a jail beneath it. It once returned two members to Parliament, but is now included in the bor. of Rye. Area of par., 1510 ac. Pop. 778.

WINCHENDON, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (*Nether*); 1520 ac. Pop. 284.—2, (*Upper*); 1030 ac. Pop. 186.

WINCHESTER [Latin, *Venta Belgarum*], an episcopal city, England, Hampshire, pleasantly situated on a slope rising gradually from r. bank Itchen, here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge, and on the London and South-Western railway, 13 m. N.N.E. Southampton. It consists of the city proper and of part of the liberty of Soke, which nearly incloses it on every side. The former, one of the most ancient places in England, was once walled, and entered by four principal gates. Parts of the walls and ditch still remain, and the west gate, consisting of a wide gateway with a massive Norman tower over it, though somewhat defaced by modern alterations, is still entire. The High Street, which traverses the town centrally from E. to W., and has in its centre an elegant pyramidal cross, richly ornamented and 43 ft. high, is intersected by several minor streets at right angles; and the houses, many of them of great antiquity, are in general substantial and well-built. All the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the supply of excellent water is abundant. By far the most important public edifice is the cathedral, which occupies a large open space towards the S.E., and is at once one of the largest and most interesting in England. It was first completed in 648, but about 870 suffered so much from the ravages of the Danes, as to have become almost ruinous. The present structure, commenced in 1079, was completed in 1093, but has since received so many additions, and undergone so many alterations, as to have lost much of its original unity of design, and assumed a form which makes it difficult to say whether the early Norman or the later English is predominant. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the point of intersection to the height of 138 ft., though not more than 26 ft. above the roof. The whole length, from the W. entrance to the Lady Chapel, at the E. end, is 545 ft.; the width of the transepts, 186 ft. The most imposing part of the

structure is the W. front, consisting of three deeply-recessed and highly-enriched porches, with an ornamented gallery above, a large and beautiful window with rich mouldings, several massive buttresses and pinnacled towers, and a gable-termination, crowned by a canopied statue of William of Wykeham. The interior consists of a nave 250 ft. long, and 78 ft. high; aisles separated from it by a double range of pillars, 12 ft. in diameter; a choir, 40 ft. wide, occupying the lower part of the central tower, and lighted by clear-story windows; and transepts, containing several very beautiful chapels and altars. The roof is elaborately groined, and enriched with delicate tracery, armorial bearings, and other ornaments; the throne, prebendal stalls, and pulpit present excellent specimens of carving; over the altar is a painting of the 'Raising of Lazarus,' by West; there are numerous monuments, among which those of Hardicanute and William Rufus, Bishops Fox, Gardiner, and Wykeham, possess much historical interest. The whole building is now in the highest state of repair, and a new powerful organ, and several handsome memorial windows, have recently been fixed in it. The other edifices and establishments deserving of notice are the ancient church of St. Lawrence, with a lofty tower; St. Maurice's, a handsome modern edifice with an ancient tower; several other churches; Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels; the last with a Benedictine nunnery in its immediate vicinity; the college, founded by William of Wykeham, in 1387, richly endowed, celebrated for the number of eminent scholars which it has produced, and accommodated in a large range of buildings, among which the chapel, hall, and library are beautiful specimens of architecture; the townhall, with a handsome projecting clock; the old castle, the chapel of which has been converted into a county-hall, and contains the celebrated round-table fabulously attributed to King Arthur; a spacious new county-prison; military barracks for 2000 infantry, in a splendid building intended for a palace by Charles II.; a county hospital or infirmary, said to be the first establishment of the kind in the kingdom; St. John's house, which once belonged to the Templars, and is now used partly as a public room for public assemblies and concerts, and partly as almshouses; a free public library and museum, and a flourishing mechanics' institution, with a library of 3400 volumes; Symond's college, or Christ's hospital, and the hospital of St. Cross, beautifully situated about 1 m. S. of the city, on the banks of the Itchen. This last hospital, which was founded in 1132, occupies an elegant range of buildings, including an ancient and interesting cruciform church, was richly endowed, and has recently attracted considerable attention in consequence of a parliamentary inquiry as to the alleged abuse of its endowments. There are no manufactures or trade of any consequence; but the weekly corn-market, for which a handsome corn-exchange affords excellent accommodation, is important; and there are four annual fairs, one of which, for sheep, is much frequented.

Winchester, originally a British town under the name of Caer-Gwent [White City], became an important Roman station, and continued to flourish till their final departure from Britain. In 519, Cerdic the Saxon made it his capital; and in 827, when Egbert was crowned in its cathedral as sole monarch of the Saxon heptarchy, it became the capital of his whole dominions. Alfred made it his chief residence; and in the reign of Edgar, the celebrated Winchester bushel, still preserved in the city-museum, was made the legal standard corn-measure. Canute, on dividing the kingdom with Edmund Ironside, fixed his residence here; and William the Conqueror not only imitated him in this respect, but built a strong castle, which was blown up by Cromwell in 1646. Another castle, built by Henry de Blois, continued to be a place of great strength till the demolition of its fortifications in the reign of Henry II., when it was converted into an episcopal palace. Its prosperity was greatly injured by the removal of the court to London, and the wars of the subsequent reigns, more especially the last civil war, when, after the battle of Naseby, it stood a week's siege from Cromwell. It received its first charter of incorporation from Henry II., in 1184; and since the 23d Edward I., when it first obtained the election-franchise, has returned two members to Parliament. It is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and 18 councillors. Pop. 13,704.

WINCHESTER, two tns., U. States:—1, A tn. Virginia, in a beautiful and fertile district, at the terminus of the

Winchester and Potomac railway, 65 m. W. by N. Washington. It is regularly and substantially built; and has twelve churches, a lyceum, an academy, and a large transit trade. Pop. 4500.—2, A vil. Indiana, on White River, and the railway to Indianapolis, from which it is 50 m. N.E. It has several churches, and large flour and saw mills. Pop. (1853), about 1200.

WINCHFELD, par. Eng. Hants; 1543 ac. Pop. 327. WINDAU, a tn. Russia. See VINDAU.

WINDECKEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. N. Hanau, 1 bank Nidder. It is surrounded by walls with three gates; contains a church and an hospital, and has a bell-foundry, and a manufactory of fire-engines. Pop. 1535.

WINDERMERE:—1, A lake, England, partly in co. Westmoreland, but chiefly in Lancashire, 14 m. long, by 1 m. wide, and from 5 to 37 fathoms deep. It discharges itself by the Leven into Morecambe Bay; is well wooded, especially on its W. side; has a group of islands near its centre; and abounds with fish, including char, which are potted and sent to London and other places. Its scenery gives it a first place among the English lakes. On its E. side is Bowness, and near its N. extremity is Ambleside.—2, A par. Eng. Westmoreland; 17,139 ac. Pop. 3280.

WINDISCH [anc. *Vindonissa*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, near the confluence of the Limmat, Reuss, and Aar. It was the most important Roman fortress and establishment in ancient Helvetia, and has among many subterranean traces of its magnificence, an aqueduct which conveyed water from a place 3 m. off. Pop. 1094.

WINDLESHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded country, 10 m. N.N.W. Guildford; with a chapel of ease, Independent, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, a national school, and almshouses. Area of par., 5874 ac. Pop. 1794.

WINDRUSH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1710 ac. P. 332. WINDSBACH, a walled tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 18 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It has two churches, a Latin school, and two mills. Pop. 1196.

WINDSHEIM, a walled tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Raunach and Aisch, 16 m. N.W. Anspach. It has a Protestant church, a castle, townhouse, Latin school, hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, and articles in gold and silver, several tanneries, mills, and alabaster-quarries. Pop. 3345.

WINDSOR:—1, A tn. Nova Scotia, cap. co. Hants, at the confluence of the St. Croix and the Arion, about 30 m. N.N.W. Halifax; with the principal college in the colony.—2, A tn. Canada West, Home dist., co. York, N. bank Lake Ontario, 27 m. N.E. Toronto.—3, A tn. Canada West, co. Essex, on the river, opposite the town of Detroit, and at the terminus of the Great Western railroad. It has a Protestant church and two schools, and is admirably situated for trade. Pop. about 500.—4, A tn. New S. Wales, 35 m. N.W. Sydney, on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and in a fertile and well-cultivated district.

WINDSOR:—1, A tn., U. States, Vermont, beautifully situated, r. bank Connecticut, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch-railway connecting it with several important trunk lines, 105 m. N.W. Boston. It consists of spacious streets, finely shaded with trees, and lined with handsome dwelling-houses and shops; and has three churches, a courthouse, a superior academy, and other schools, a state-prison, various manufactures, and an important trade. Pop. 2930.—2, (-Locks), A vil., U. States, Connecticut, r. bank river of that name, and on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railway, 13 m. N. by E. Hartford; with iron and steel works, a cotton and extensive paper mills.

WINDSOR (New), a parl. and mun. bor., tn., and par. England, co. Berks, 23 m. S.W. London, with which it is connected by railway, pleasantly situated on an acclivity above r. bank Thames, here crossed by an iron-bridge. It consists of six principal streets, intersected by several smaller; is well paved, lighted with gas, amply supplied with water; and has well-built houses, generally of brick, and a public ground with an obelisk. The principal objects are a spacious and handsome townhall, two handsome churches, one of them in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and the other, a military church, with a beautiful tower and spire; three Dissenting chapels, a public library, and a subscription

circulating library, several charity and other schools, infantry barracks, a theatre, an hospital for invalid soldiers, a parish hospital, a general dispensary, and several charitable endowments. The only manufacturing establishments are breweries, celebrated for their ale.

The Palace or Castle of Windsor, the principal residence of the British Sovereign, situated immediately E. from the town, covers more than 12 ac., and is surrounded on all sides except the W. by a noble terrace, above 2500 ft. in extent, faced with a strong rampart of hewn stone, and having at convenient intervals easy slopes leading down to the park. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park, 18 m. in circuit, abounds with forest scenery of great beauty, and is well stocked with deer. W. from the park is Windsor forest, 56 m. in circuit. Windsor sends two members to Parliament. Pop. (bor.), 9596. Area of par., 3237 ac. Pop. 6873.

WINDSOR (OLD), par. Eng. Berks; 5401 ac. Pop. 1785. WINESTEAD, par. Eng. York; 2570 ac. Pop. 131. WINFARTHING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2620 ac. P. 691. WINFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 2991 ac. Pop. 1022. WINFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1099 ac. Pop. 159. WINFRITH-NEUBURGH, par. Eng. Dorset; 4496 ac. Pop. 1101.

WING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 5310 ac. Pop. 1376. —2, Rutland; 1050 ac. Pop. 334.

WINGA, WINGO, or VINGA SOUND, a commodious roadstead, Sweden, in the Kattegat, off Gottenburg, with good holding-ground between isls. Buskar and Botto, in 15 to 16 fathoms water, but exposed to the S.W.; lat. (light) 57° 38' N.; lon. 11° 36' 15" E. (n.) In Rifo-fjord, 4 m. E. of Buskar, the largest fleet may ride secure from all winds, in 8 fathoms water.

WINGATE-GRANGE, a vil. and township, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, on the York and Newcastle Junction railway; with a neat church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, an iron-foundry, limekilns, and an extensive colliery. Pop. 2456.

WINGERWORTH, par. Eng. Derby; 2906 ac. P. 463. WINGFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 2441 ac. Pop. 654.—2, (North), Derby; 7603 ac. Pop. 4351.

WINGFIELD (South), a vil. and par. England, co. Derby, on the Amber, and on the Midland railway, 2 m. W. Alfreton. It has a parish church with a tower, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and manufactures of stockings. In the parish are the remains of a splendid edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VI., and for some months, in 1569, the residence of the captive Mary Queen of Scots. Area of par., 3308 ac. Pop. 1092.

WINGHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E. Canterbury; with a parish church, partly ancient and partly modern; an Independent chapel, a horticultural society, and two large cattle-fairs. Area, 2841 ac. Pop. 1083.

WINGRAVE-WITTN-ROWSHAM, par. Eng. Bucks; 2600 ac. Pop. 813.

WINKBOURN, par. Eng. Notts; 2240 ac. Pop. 129.

WINKFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, (with-Ascot), Berks; 8982 ac. Pop. 2185.—2, (with-Rowley), Wilts; 1383 ac. Pop. 305.

WINKLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 9118 ac. Pop. 1554. WINLATON, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The village, on a hill above r. bank Tyne, 5 m. W. Newcastle, is irregularly built; and has an Established church, four Dissenting chapels, four schools, a subscription-library, a mechanics' institute, and considerable manufactures of ironmongery. Area of par., 8261 ac. Pop. 6085.

WINNALL, par. Eng. Hants; 531 ac. Pop. 117.

WINNEBAGO, a lake, U. States, Wisconsin, 72 m. N.E. Madison, about 28 m. long, by 10 m. broad. It is of considerable depth, and is navigated by steamers. Its chief feeder is the Neenah or Fox River; its outlet, which retains this name, carries its waters to Green Bay.

WINNENDEN, a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, on a small stream of same name, 22 m. N.E. Stuttgart; with a castle, a Latin school, deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a trade in corn and wood. Pop. 3200.

WINNIKI, or WEINBERGEN, a vil. Austria, Galicia, 6 m. S.E. Lemberg; with handsome houses, a church, an old castle, and a very extensive tobacco-factory. Pop. 2280.

WINNINGEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. S.W. Coblenz, l. bank Moselle; with a church, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1501.

WINNIPEG, a lake and river, British America, Hudson's Bay territory. The LAKE, the largest of a remarkable chain, between lat. 50° 20' and 53° 45' N.; lon. 95° 30' and 99° W., about 850 ft. above sea-level, is of very irregular shape, particularly in the S., and stretches S.S.E. to N.N.W. for about 250 m., with breadth varying from 5 m. to 70 m. Its principal feeder is the Saskatchewan, which it receives on the N.W.; other important feeders are the united Red and Assiniboine rivers, the common outlet of lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, and the river Winnipeg. It discharges itself at the N.E. by a chain of lakes, which pour their waters into the Nelson. The S. banks are well wooded, but the N. are composed of naked black and gray rock.—The river, formed by the outlets of Lake Sal and the Lake of the Woods, flows circuitously N.W. into the S.E. extremity of the lake at Fort Alexander. It is a large but dangerous stream, full of rapids and cascades, one of which, called the Fall of the Moving Waters, is of the grandest description.

WINNIPEGOSIS, a lake, British America, Hudson's Bay territory, about 50 m. W. Lake Winnipeg, into which it discharges itself through Lake Manitoba; length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., about 120 m.; medium breadth, 25 m. Its chief feeders are the Swan and Red Deer rivers, which it receives in the N.W. Its banks, particularly in the S., are well wooded, and frequented by herds of buffalo and deer.

WINNIPISOGEE, a lake, U. States, New Hampshire, cos. Belknap and Carroll. It is of very irregular shape, being divided at its W. end into three large bays, and indented by many others; about 25 m. long N.W. to S.E., from 1 m. to 10 m. broad; contains a great number of islands, partly cultivated, and remarkably fertile; and has much beautiful and romantic scenery, which attracts numerous visitors. Its outlet unites with the Pimegewasaw to form the Merrimac. It abounds with fish.

WINNITZA, a tn. Russia. See VINNITZA.

WINNOW (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 6137 ac. P. 1076. WINNWELER, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Alsenz, 30 m. N.W. Spire; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a copper-foundry, iron-works, several mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1284.

WINOOSKI, a river, U. States, rises in the N.E. of Vermont; flows W., and after a course of about 70 m., falls into the E. shore of Lake Champlain, 5 m. N. Burlington. It is a wild romantic stream, often rushing through rocky fissures, and forming natural bridges, caverns, and water-falls.

WINSCHOTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Groningen. It has a substantial townhouse, a jail, three churches, one of them a large excellent building, in a spacious square; a synagogue, several schools, including a poor's school, and several benevolent institutions; a considerable trade in grain, butter, bricks, tiles, lime, leather, &c. Pop. 3096.

WINSCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 4140 ac. P. 1439.

WINSFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 8656 ac. P. 604.

WINSHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 2953 ac. P. 1062.

WINSLADE with KEMSHOT, par. Eng. Hants; 1235 ac. Pop. 174.

WINSLOW, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 6½ m. E. Buckingham. It consists principally of three regularly built streets, is of neat appearance, and has a spacious church in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; three Dissenting chapels, and an endowed school. Area of par., 1920 ac. Pop. 1889.

WINSTER, a market tn. England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Derby; with a church, two Dissenting chapels, and several schools. Pop. 928.

WINSTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Durham; 2961 ac. Pop. 301.—2, Suffolk; 1476 ac. Pop. 392.

WINSTONE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1437 ac. P. 252.

WINTER HARBOUR, British N. America, S.E. coast, Melville Island, Arctic Ocean; lat. 74° 47' 2" N.; lon. 110° 48' 2" W. Sir E. Parry wintered here in 1819–20.

WINTERBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. S.E. Arnsberg; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 1340.

WINTERBORNE, seven pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (Clentstone); 1406 ac. Pop. 97.—2, (Loughton); 1923 ac. Pop.

313.—3, (-*Kingston*); 2508 ac. Pop. 584.—4, (*Strickland*); 1340 ac. P. 407.—5, (-*Thomson*); 710 ac. P. 37.—6, (-*Whitechurch*); 2841 ac. P. 595.—7, (-*Zelstone*); 823 ac. P. 224.

WINTERBOURNE, 13 pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 3170 ac. Pop. 2876.—2, (*Abbas*), Dorset; 1500 ac. Pop. 195.—3, (*Basset*), Wilts; 2210 ac. Pop. 289.—4, (*Came*), Dorset; 1970 ac. Pop. 150.—5, (*Dantsey*), Wilts; 1162 ac. Pop. 187.—6, (*Earls*), Wilts; 1663 ac. Pop. 281.—7, (*Gunner*), Wilts; 1562 ac. Pop. 167.—8, (*Herrington*), Dorset; 530 ac. Pop. 52.—9, (*Monckton*), Dorset; 631 ac. Pop. 87.—10, (*Monkton*), Wilts; 1840 ac. Pop. 245.—11, (*St. Martin*), Dorset; 3503 ac. Pop. 434.—12, (*Steepleton*), Dorset; 1783 ac. Pop. 206.—13, (*Stoke*), Wilts; 3419 ac. Pop. 365.

WINTERINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5675 ac. P. 824.

WINTERSLOW, par. Eng. Wilts; 4843 ac. P. 913.

WINTERWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 37 m. E. Arnheim; with an elegant townhouse, four churches, a school, manufactures of calicoes and bricks, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 2437.

WINTERTHUR.—1, A tn. and par. Switzerland, tan. and 13 m. N.E. Zürich, on the Eulach, in a beautiful plain diversified by vine-slopes. It is remarkably well built; with a spacious and elegant church, a handsome townhouse, an hospital, and excellent walks, partly formed by levelling the ancient ramparts. The manufactures are chiefly printed cotton goods, crapes, plain muslin, and chemical products. Pop. (1850), 5341.—2, *Winterthur* (*Ober*). See OBERWINTERTHUR.

WINTERTON, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln, on the E. side of one of the Wold Hills, about 2 m. S. from the Humber. It consists of a well-built main street, and a market-place; and has a spacious cruciform church, two Dissenting chapels, national and Wesleyan schools, a mechanics' institute, and manufactures of agricultural implements. It is of great antiquity, and tessellated Roman pavements are common in the vicinity. Area of par., 3628 ac. Pop. 1665.

WINTERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1515 ac. P. 722.

WINTHORPE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 2339 ac. Pop. 299.—2, *Notts*; 680 ac. Pop. 245.

WINTRINGHAM, par. Eng. York; 8480 ac. Pop. 588.

WINTZENHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 4 m. W. Colmar; with manufactures of cotton prints and soap, a foundry, and cotton-mills. Pop. 3390.

WINWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. N. Warrington. It was the favourite residence of Oswald, king of Northumbria, who fell in battle in the vicinity, in 642. It has an ancient and spacious parish church, with a tower and spire; and a free grammar-school. In 1648 the Scots and Royalists were here defeated by Cromwell. P. 469. Area of par., 25,148 ac. Pop. 19,934.

WINWICK, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 2038 ac. Pop. 155.—2, Northampton and Hunts; 1710 ac. Pop. 431.

WINXELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Brussels; with a brewery, and some trade. P. 1223.

WINYAW BAY, an estuary, U. States, S. Carolina, formed by the confluence of the Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers, a little above Georgetown; length, 14 m.; breadth, 2 m.; lat. 33° 10' N.

WINZELN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. Oberndorf; with a parish church. Pop. 1149.

WINZENDORF, a tn. Austria. See ALVINC.

WINZIG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Breslau. It is walled, and defended by a fort; and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 2150.

WIPBACH, or WIPPACH, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 12 m. W.N.W. Adelsberg, at the foot of the Birnbauwald; with two castles, manufactures of copperware, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1100.

WIPPER, three rivers, Germany:—1, Rises in Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, traverses Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and joins I. bank Unstrut, after a course of above 40 m.—2, Rises also in Prussian Saxony, E. of Stolberg; flows N.E., and joins I. bank Saale, after a course of 35 m.—3, Rises in Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, near Hagen; flows S.W., and joins r. bank Rhine, after a course of about 30 m.

WIPPERFURTH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. N.E. Cologne, on the Wipper. It is walled; has two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, hats, iron and copper ware, and a smelting-furnace. Pop. (1852), 1949.

WIRBALLEN, tn. Russian Poland. See WIEZBOLOW.

WIRKSWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Derby, in a valley nearly surrounded with hills. It has a handsome church in the later English style, four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, almshouses, manufactures of cotton goods, hats, and hosiery, and malt-kilns. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead-mines in the vicinity. Area of par., 14,154 ac. Pop. 7480.

WIRTEMBERG, country, Germany. See WÜRTEMBERG.

WISBEACH, or WISBECH:—1, A market tn. and par. England, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, on the Nene, over which is a handsome stone-bridge. It has five principal streets, of good width, well paved and well kept, two market-places, and a handsome crescent; is generally well built of red brick, well lighted with gas, and tolerably supplied with water; and has a parish church, chapel of ease, six Dissenting chapels, a museum of natural history and antiquities, union workhouse, a grammar, two national, two British, two infant, and several other schools; a literary society, with a library of about 5000 volumes; a scientific association, and a mechanics' institute; a large cotton-mill, an extensive brewery, a foundry, and a trade, chiefly in agricultural produce, and imports of coals and timber. Owing to the improved navigation of the Nene, vessels of 500 tons have, in spring-tides, discharged their cargoes near the town. Among its natives are Clarkson, the fellow-labourer of Wilberforce, and William Godwin. Area of par., 6432 ac. Pop. 10,594.—2, (*St. Mary*), par. Cambridge; 9606 ac. Pop. 2115.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex, 20 m. N.N.E. Chichester, on the Arun. It has a parish church, with a tower and lofty shingled spire; a chapel of ease, and an Independent chapel. Pop. 1740. Area, 8434 ac.

WISBY, or VISBY, a tn. Sweden, cap. and on the W. shore of isl. Gotland, which sometimes takes its name. It is one of the oldest towns in the N. of Europe, and was once a leading member of the Hanseatic league; and with its walls and towers almost as entire as in the 13th century, presents a striking appearance. In its building, it exhibits a curious combination of ancient and modern architecture. The chief objects of note are the Dom or cathedral, built in 1190; the Helige-Andis-Kirkian [church of the Holy Ghost], built in 1046, and an interesting specimen of early Gothic architecture; a gymnasium, a large hospital and workhouse. The manufactures are chiefly leather and tobacco. The harbour is good, and has an active trade. Steamers ply regularly between Wisby and Stockholm. Pop. 4260.

WISCHAU, or WISSKOW, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 19 m. E.N.E. Brünn, on the Haana. It has three churches and a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and five mills. Pop. 3264.

WISCONSIN, a river, U. States, has its sources in several small lakes on the N. frontiers of Wisconsin state; flows first S., then S.W., and joins r. bank Mississippi at Prairie-du-Chien, after a course of about 300 m. It is obstructed by many shoals and bars.

WISCONSIN, one of the U. States of N. America; lat. 42° 30' to 47° N.; lon. 87° to 92° 40' W.; bounded, N. by Lake Superior, N.E. Michigan, E. Lake Michigan, S. Illinois, S.W. Iowa, and W. Minnesota; length, 300 m.; breadth, 240 m.; area, 53,924 sq. m. It forms an irregular pentagon, and consists of an undulating plateau, varying from 600 ft. to 1500 ft. above sea-level. The highest land stretches centrally from N.W. to S.S.E., dividing the waters carried to the lakes, from those carried to the Mississippi. From this highland the descent in the N. to Lake Superior is very abrupt, and the surface is much broken by torrents and cascades. The principal river is the Mississippi, which, with its tributary St. Croix, forms the greater part of the W. and the whole of the S.W. boundary, and is augmented by numerous other streams, of which the most important are the Chippeway and the Wisconsin. The only stream of any consequence not belonging to the Mississippi, is the Menomonee, which forms part of the N.E. boundary, and falls into Green Bay, a remarkable branch of Lake Michigan. Besides the large frontier-lakes, many others are scattered over the surface. Of these, by far the largest is Winnebago, which discharges itself by Fox River into Green Bay. In some districts are extensive swampy tracts. The mean temperature of the year is between 46° and 47°; but the range is very great, the thermometer

sometimes descending in winter to 40° below zero, and rising in summer to 100°. The air is said to be generally salubrious. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are employed in farming and grazing. The most important mineral worked is lead, which occurs in the S.W.; copper is found in the N.E., and iron more or less in almost every district. Manufactures have made very little progress, but the trade is important. To increase its facilities, several important works, among others, the Portage canal, to communicate between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Galena railroad, are now in progress. Madison is the capital. P. (1850), 305,191.

WISLEY, par. Eng. Surrey; 1321 ac. Pop. 167.

WISHAW, par. Eng. Warwick; 1196 ac. Pop. 282.

WISHAWTOWN, a vil. Scotland, Lanarkshire, par. Cambusnethan, on the Caledonian railway, 14 m. E. by S. Glasgow; with a chapel of ease, U. Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, and Baptist churches, a savings-bank, several schools, a mechanics' institute, a large distillery, a flax-mill, and extensive tile-works. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines and iron-works of the vicinity. Pop. 3271.

WISHFORD (GREAT), par. Eng. Wilts; 1610 ac. P. 378.

WISLOKA, two rivers, Austria, Galicia:—1, Rises on the N. slope of the Carpathians; flows very circuitously N.N.E., and joins r. bank Vistula, after a course of about 70 m.—2, Rises also in the Carpathians, a few miles E. of the former; flows N.E., and joins the San near Grodzisko.

WISMAR, a seaport N. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of a small stream which forms the outlet of the lake, and 17 m. N. of the town of Schwerin. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, entered by four gates, and is built of an oval form, with houses of a curious and picturesque appearance. It has four churches, two of them handsome, and one a fine Gothic structure of the 14th century; a townhouse, courthouse, gymnasium, and other schools, infirmary, orphan hospital, and numerous charities. The manufactures are insignificant, but the trade, favoured by one of the best harbours in the Baltic, is considerable. The principal exports are butter and corn; imports, wine, salt, coals, and herrings. Wismar lost much of its importance from the rise of Lübeck, and suffers greatly from the competition of Rostock. P. 11,389.

WISNICZ, or WISCHNITZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Bochnia, on the side of a conical hill crowned by a castle with five towers, 26 m. S.E. Cracow. It has wooden houses, a church, and an old Carmelite monastery, used partly as a courthouse, and partly as a house of correction.

WISOWITZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim, on the Drenwiza, 19 m. N.E. Hradisch; with a church, a castle, a monastery; manufactures of coarse woollens, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2713.

WISOWKA, a tn. Bohemia. See HOCHSTADT.

WISPINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1570 ac. Pop. 83.

WISSEK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg; with Protestant and R. Catholic churches. Pop. 1145.

WISSEKERKE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. N. Beveland, 9 m. N.W. Goes; with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1871.

WISSEMBOURG [Latin, *Alba Lelusiana*; German, *Weissenburg*], a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, at the foot of lofty hills, r. bank Lauter, 33 m. N.N.E. Strasburg. It commands a pass leading to the plains of the Rhine and the Vosges, is walled and otherwise fortified, well built; and has a large ancient Gothic church, a Protestant church, a townhouse, a communal college, an old tower used as a prison, barracks; manufactures of hosiery, straw-hats, potash, soap, delft and earthen ware; and a trade in brandy and asphalt. Pop. 3390.

WISSETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2259 ac. Pop. 490.

WISSTINGTON, or WISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1485 ac. Pop. 256.

WISTANSTOW, par. Eng. Salop; 5160 ac. Pop. 1044.

WISTASTON, par. Eng. Chester; 1465 ac. Pop. 298.

WISTERNITZ (Gnosse), a market tn. Austria, Moravia, 4 m. E. Olmütz, l. bank Bystrica; with a parish church, a castle, a brewery, a distillery; manufactures of rosoglio and spirit of wine, and iron, saw, oil, and flour mills. Pop. 1408.

WISTITEN, or WYSTYTEN, a tn. Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontiers, 28 m. N.N.W. Suwalki; with a considerable general trade. Pop. 1579.

WISTON or WITZON, a bor. and par. Wales, co. and 11 m. N. by E. Pembroke; with a Norman church, picturesque. Vol. II.

esquely situated in a plantation; a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. (par.), 683.

WISTON:—1, Par. Wales, Pembroke; 7030 ac. Pop. 683.—2, Par. Eng. Sussex; 2865 ac. Pop. 301.—3, (and *Roberton*), Par. Scot. Lanark; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 819.

WISTOW, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hunts; 2070 ac. Pop. 553.—2, Leices; 2100 ac. P. 261.—3, York; 3870 ac. P. 788.

WITCHAMPTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2671 ac. Pop. 594.

WITCHFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 1481 ac. P. 504.

WITCHFORD, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2376 ac. P. 620.

WITCHINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Great*), 2245 ac. Pop. 669.—2, (*Little*), 738 ac. Pop. 42.

WITCLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1309 ac. Pop. 124.

WITEBSK, a gov. and tn. Russia. See VITEBSK.

WITHAM, a river, England, rises on the N. confines of Rutlandshire; flows very circuitously first N. to Lincoln, then E., then S.E., and falls into the Wash about 5 m. below Boston. The Fosdyke canal, originally constructed by the Romans, connects it with the Trent, and it is navigable to Lincoln, a distance of about 38 m.

WITHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, 8 m. N.E. by E. Chelmsford, pleasantly situated. It consists principally of one long street; and has a spacious and handsome church, four Dissenting chapels, a national school, and two almshouses. Area of par., 3633 ac. Pop. 3303.

WITHAM, four pars. Eng.:—1, (*Friary*), Somerset; 4970 ac. Pop. 556.—2, (*North*), Lincoln; 2373 ac. Pop. 309.—3, (*on-the-Hill*), Lincoln; 4210 ac. Pop. 635.—4, (*South*), Lincoln; 3230 ac. Pop. 544.

WITHCALL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2650 ac. Pop. 117.

WITHCOTE, par. Eng. Leicester; 777 ac. Pop. 40.

WITHERIDGE, a bor. and market tn. England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Chulmleigh; with a parish church, and an endowed school. Area, 9048 ac. Pop. 1309.

WITHERLEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1570 ac. P. 540.

WITHERN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2669 ac. Pop. 503.

WITHERNICK, par. Eng. York; 2600 ac. P. 513.

WITHERSDALE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 880 ac. P. 199.

WITHERSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2509 ac. P. 442.

WITTHIEL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cornwall; 3005 ac. Pop. 452.—2, (*Florey*), Somerset; 2485 ac. Pop. 104.

WITHTON, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S. Manchester. It has a district church, a Dissenting chapel, and the Lancashire Independent college, a handsome and substantial structure. Pop. 1492.

WITHTINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 5880 ac. Pop. 823.—2, Hereford; 2392 ac. Pop. 881.—3, Salop; 1135 ac. Pop. 266.

WITHYBROOK, par. Eng. Warwick; 2520 ac. P. 334.

WITHYCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1787 ac. P. 329.

WITHYCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2617 ac. Pop. 1811.

WITHYHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 8086 ac. Pop. 1692.

WITHYPOOLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 3630 ac. P. 259.

WITKOWITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a mountain-valley, about 35 m. from Gitschin; with a church, a school, several mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

WITKOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, circle and 10 m. S.E. Gnesen; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1788.

WITLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey; 6328 ac. Pop. 1546.—2, (*Great*), Worcester; 2633 ac. Pop. 408.

WITNESHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1996 ac. Pop. 575.

WITNEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 11 m. W. by N. Oxford. It consists principally of two streets, with well-built houses; and has a townhall, an old market-cross, a handsome blanket-hall, a spacious cruciform church with a lofty spire, some Dissenting chapels, a free grammar and two other endowed schools, several almshouses; manufactures of blankets and gloves, and a trade in malt. Pop. (tn.), 3099. Area of par., 7083 ac. Pop. 5437.

WITSCHÉ, or WICZÉ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau. Pop. 1350.

WITSCHÉIN, or SWITSCHINA, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle Marburg; with a church, a poorhouse, and a castle. Pop. 1632.

WITEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Arnberg, on the Ruhr; with a church, paper, oil, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 4506.

WITTENBACH, a vil. Switzerland, can. St. Gall; with a good school, and a peat-moss. Pop. 1284.

WITTENBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; gov. and 47 m. N.W. Merseburg, r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, and near the railway from Berlin to Leipzig. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with three gates, and defended by a fort and a strong castle. It is very indifferently built, and is both dirty and ill-paved; but possesses high claims to notice, as having been the cradle of the Reformation. In its once celebrated university, now removed to Halle, Luther was professor of philosophy and theology, and on the doors of one of its churches he hung up the celebrated theses, by which, and the discussions which followed on them, the grossest abuses and impostures of the Papacy were overthrown. The principal buildings and objects of interest in the town are the Schlosskirche, in which both Luther and Melancthon are buried, as well as their faithful friends and protectors the electors Frederick the Wise, whose

furt-on-the-Oder; with two churches, a poorhouse, manufactures of linen and hosiery, and a trade in cattle, and several mills. Pop. (1852), 2320.

WITTINGAU, WITTINGAU, or TREBON, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 16 m. E.N.E. Budweis, on the Goldbach; with three churches, a castle, two hospitals, barracks, and an active trade in wood. Pop. 3319.

WITTINGEN, a tn. Hanover, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg; with a church, and manufactures of sal-ammoniac. Pop. 1225.

WITTLICH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Treves, on the Lieser; with a R. Catholic church and chapel, and a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and tobacco. Pop. (1852), 3109.

WITTMUND, a tn. Hanover, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Aurich, on a canal; with a superior burgher-school, manufactures of linen and hats, and some shipping. Pop. 1800.

WITTON, five pars. Eng.—1, Hunts; 1690 ac. P. 267.—2, Norfolk; 587 ac. Pop. 153.—3, Norfolk; 1746 ac. P. 299.—4, (East), York; 7730 ac. P. 610.—5, (West), York; 3715 ac. Pop. 550.

WITTON-GILBERT, a vil. and par. Eng. land, co. and 3 m. W. Durham, pleasantly situated on the Browney. It is well built; and has a church with a tower, a national school, and the ruins of a monastic institution and chapel. Area, 2535 ac. Pop. 1758.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a vil. and par. Eng. land, co. Durham, on an acclivity above i. bank Wear, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. It has an ancient church, an endowed school, an old castle, crowned with towers and turrets; sandstone-quarries, and large collieries. Area, 2955 ac. Pop. 918.

WITTSTOCK, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, l. bank Dosse, 59 m. N.W. Berlin. It has a church, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, brewery, distillery, pitch-ovens, saw and paper mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. (1852), 6810.

WITZENHAUSEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on the Werra, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. E. Cassel. It has walls with four gates, a parish church, an elegant Gothic chapel with a fine turret; manufactures of leather and tobacco, a large paper and other mills, and dye-works. Pop. 3235.

WIVELISCOMBE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, 10 m. W. by N. Taunton. It has a church, two Dissenting chapels, three schools, an infirmary, a dispensary, a brewery, and a slate-quarry. Area, 5984 ac. Pop. 2861.

WIVELSFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 3103 ac. P. 608.

WIVENHOE, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 4½ m. S.E. Colchester, of which it is the port. It has a custom-house with a commodious quay, an ancient church with a square embattled tower, a Dissenting chapel; and important oyster with other fisheries. Pop. 1672. Area, 1597 ac.

WIVETON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1042 ac. Pop. 245.

WIX, par. Eng. Essex; 3090 ac. Pop. 778.

WIXFORD, par. Eng. Warwick; 530 ac. Pop. 117.

WIZNA, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Augustow, r. bank Naweg. Pop. 2160.

WKRA, or WRA, a river, rises in the S.W. of E. Prussia, where it first takes the name of Soldan; flows S.W. past Soldan, between Russia and Prussia, then S.S.E. and after a course of about 110 m., joins r. bank Bug a little above its confluence with the Vistula at Modlin. Its chief affluents, both on the right, are the Lidinia and Sonna.

WLADIKAWKAS, a tn. Caucasia. See VLADIKAWKAS.

WLADIMIR, a tn. and gov. Russia. See VLADIMIR.

WLASCHIM, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 20 m. S.S.W. Kaurzim; with a church, a fine castle with a park, a court-house and hospital, tile-works, and a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 2236.

WLODAWA, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwod and 70 m. S.E. Siedlee, on the Wlodawka, near its confluence with l. bank Bug; with an active trade across the frontiers. Pop. 1400.

WOAHOO, or OAHU, one of the Sandwich isls. Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 20' N.; lon. 157° 37' W. (n.); 40 m. long, by 20 m. broad. It is of volcanic origin, and though exhibiting



THE MARKET-PLACE AND TOWNHALL, WITTENBERG.—From Semmler, Der Elbstrom.

monument is a fine work by Peter Vischer, and John the Steadfast, by H. Vischer; the Stadtkirche, where Luther and Melancthon preached, and there is a curious altar-piece of Cranach, with real portraits; three other churches, the remains of the Augustine monastery, with Luther's apartments; the houses of Melancthon and Cranach; an iron statue of Luther by Schadow, in the market-place; the townhall, with portraits of Luther and Melancthon; the gymnasium, theological seminary, orphan and ordinary hospitals. The spot where Luther burned the Pope's Bull, immediately outside one of the town-gates, is marked by being raised round. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, and the trade is in wood and cattle. Wittenberg has suffered much from war, especially in 1760, when it was bombarded by the Austrians, and a third of the houses were destroyed; and in 1814, when after a siege of ten months, the Prussians took it from the French by storm. Pop. (1852), 9633.

WITTENBERGE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 65 m. N.W. Potsdam, at the confluence of the Stepenitz with the Elbe. It contains a church, and has a considerable transit trade, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. (1852), 4676.

WITTENBURG, a tn. Meklenburg-Schwerin, at the confluence of a small stream with the Schaal, 15 m. S.W. Schwerin. It is entered by two gates; has a parish church, and manufactures of linen, tobacco-pipes, nails, tinware, and tobacco, a tannery, and dye-works. Pop. 2705.

WITTENHAM, two pars. Eng. Berks.—1, (Little); 870 ac. Pop. 123.—2, (Long); 2280 ac. Pop. 608.

WITTER, par. Irel. Down; 2530 ac. Pop. 965.

WITTERING, three pars. Eng.—1, Northampton; 2690 ac. Pop. 262.—2, (East), Sussex; 1505 ac. Pop. 233.—3, (West), Sussex; 3615 ac. Pop. 609.

WITTIERSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 3601 ac. Pop. 987.

WITTGENSTEIN, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 4' S.; lon. 145° 39' W.; 32 m. long N.W. by N., and 9½ m. broad S.E. by S.; discovered in 1819 by Bellingshausen.

WITTICHENAU, or KALOWA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, on the Black Elster, 67 m. S.S.W. Frank-

few signs of cultivation, is in some parts fertile, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, &c., and some coffee. In the N. there is much fine scenery.

WÜBBELIN, a vil. Meklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. The poet Körner, who fell at the battle of Rosenberg, is buried under a great oak in front of this village.

WOBURN, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Bedford, on a gentle eminence. It consists of four spacious streets; has a singularly picturesque church, nearly covered with ivy; two Dissenting chapels, a free school, a handsome market-house; and manufactures of straw-plait. In the immediate vicinity is Woburn abbey, with its noble park, the seat of the Duke of Bedford. Area of par., 3200 ac. P. 2049.

WODA, a vil. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, prov. Fizen, between Uresino and Wukumoto; with a celebrated idol, placed in a large camphor-tree at its entrance.

WODECQ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.N.W. Mons; with manufactures of linen, breweries, brick-works, and a trade in grain and cattle. P. 2935.

WODNIAN, or **WODNAN**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on the Blanzitz. It has walls with three gates, two churches, a courthouse, barracks, and an hospital. P. 2241.

WODZISLAW, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Kielce, 34 m. N.E. Cracow. P. about 2000.

WOERDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 17 m. E. Leyden, on both sides the Rhine. It was once fortified, and still has two gates; its inner walls have been turned into fine planted walks. It has a large old castle, now used as a house of correction; a townhall, communal house, weighhouse, a large arsenal, storehouse, barracks, three churches, a synagogue, several superior, common, town, and orphan schools, two orphan hospitals, and other benevolent institutions, some boat building yards, numerous brick and tile works, several mills, and a trade in hemp, bricks, tiles, &c. P. 4233.

WOESTEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Kemmelbeke, 28 m. S.W. Bruges; with a brewery and some trade. P. 1204.

WOGNOMIESTETZ, a market tn. Bohemia, 30 m. S.E. Czslauz, with a church and a chapel. P. 1084.

WOHLAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Jüschke, between several lakes. It consists of a walled town with three gates, and of three suburbs; and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a townhouse, courthouse, several schools, infirmary, hospital; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and hats. P. (1852), 2228.

WOHLEN, two places, Switzerland;—1, A tn. and par., can. Aargau, on the Vünz, 11 m. E.S.E. Aarau; with a handsome church, and manufactures of straw-plait. P. 2124.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 4 m. W.N.W. Bern, on a well-cultivated slope, l. bank Aar. P. 2577.

WÖHRDEN, a vil. Denmark, duchy Holstein, S. Ditmarsh, about 20 m. W.S.W. Rendsburg; with a church. P. 800.

WOJEREZY, a tn. Prussia. See **HOYERSWERDA**.

WOKAN, one of the Arru isls., with a vil. of same name, and another called Simau. Inhabitants mostly Christians.

WOKING, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, the Basingstoke canal, and the London and South Western railway, 3 m. N.N.W. Ripley; with a parish church, a district church, Baptist, Independent, and R. Catholic chapels, an ancient palace, a brewery, and a paper-mill. Area, 7332 ac. P. 2837.

WOKINGHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Berks, 7 m. S.E. Reading. It has an ancient townhall, a church, also ancient; two Dissenting churches, a free school, almshouses; manufactures of silk, gauze, and shoes, malt-kilns, and a large flour trade. Area of par., 8131 ac. P. 3752.

WOLD-NEWTON, par. Eng. York; 1960 ac. P. 276.

WOLDBOROUGH with **NEWTOWN-ABBOT**, par. Eng. Devon; 1231 ac. P. 3227.

WOLDEGK, a walled tn. Meklenburg-Strelitz, 21 m. N.E. Neu-Strelitz; with a church, a burgher-school, manufactures of mirrors, woollen and linen cloth, tanneries, tile-works, and several mills. P. 2186.

WOLDENBERG;—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 66 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on a height above several lakes, and at the junction of three railways. It is walled; and has a church, manufactures of woollens, lime, and leather, and a trade in horses and cattle. P. (1852), 3983.

WOLDINGHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1570 ac. P. 48.

WOLF RIVER, two rivers, U. States;—1, An affluent of the Mississippi, rises in the N. of the state of that name; flows W.N.W. into Tennessee, and after a course of about 100 m., joins l. bank Mississippi at Memphis.—2, Rises in the N. of Wisconsin; flows S.E.E., and joins l. bank Fox a little above the expansion of the latter into Winnebago Lake. It is navigated by steamers for about 150 m.

WOLFACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, at the junction of the Wolfach and Kinzig, 26 m. N.E. Freiburg; with a church, a castle, baths, and a trade in wood. P. 1653.

WOLFACH (OBER), a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, dist. and near Wolfach; with a church, and six mills. P. 2128.

WOLFEGG, a vil. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail. and 9 m. S.S.E. Waldsee; with a church, and a castle, with a picture-gallery, and library of 100,000 vols. P. 1714.

WOLFELSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.S.W. Breslau, picturesquely situated on a slope of the Schneeberg; with a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; and a fine cascade. P. 1530.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, a tn. Brunswick, on the Oker, and on the railway from Brunswick to Magdeburg, 8 m. S. Brunswick. It consists of a walled town with two gates, and of two suburbs, is well built, in handsome squares and spacious streets; and has two Protestant churches, one of them large and handsome; a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a castle, townhouse, arsenal, a library of 150,000 vols., including Luther's Bible, with his MS. notes; a statue of Lessing, who was long librarian to the duke; a gymnasium, theological seminary, several schools, hospitals, and charities; manufactures of linen, silk-ribbons, lacquerware, leather, liquours, and tobacco, and a trade in yarn and cattle. P. 9003.

WOLFENSCHIESS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, on the Aa, 7 m. E.N.E. Sarnen; with a handsome church, and a ruined castle. P. 1118.

WOLFERLOW, par. Eng. Hereford; 1535 ac. P. 135.

WOLFHAGEN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, on a height, 14 m. W. Cassel. It consists of a walled town with four gates, and a suburb; and has a courthouse, hospital, manufactures of cotton goods, and bleachfields. P. 3187.

WOLFHALDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Appenzel, on the borders of the Rheintal, 9 m. E.N.E. St. Gall; with a parish church, on a mountain-slope; manufactures of muslin, and some trade in corn. P. 2124.

WOLFHAMCOTE, par. Eng. Warw.; 5470 ac. P. 464.

WOLFO, or **BALF**, a vil. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, beautifully situated near the Neusiedler-see, in a narrow valley between orchards and vineyards. It is famous for its sulphur-springs.

WOLFORD (GREAT), par. Eng. Warw.; 2679 ac. P. 520.

WOLFRATSHAUSEN, or **WOLFERTSHAUSEN**, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar. It has two churches, a townhouse, a castle, manufactures of soda, and a trade in wood. P. 1200.

WOLFSBERG, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Klagenfurt, on the Lavant; with a church, a castle, and important iron-works. P. 1466.

WOLGA, a river, Russia. See **VOLGA**.

WOLGAST, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 32 m. S.E. Stralsund, l. bank Peene. It was once strongly fortified; and has a church, a ruined castle, building-yards, manufactures of tobacco, soap, and candles, and a trade in corn, cattle, and horses. P. 5240.

WOLHYNTA, a gov. Russia. See **VOLHYNTA**.

WOLIN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin; with two churches, a townhouse, and several mills. P. 1570.

WOLKENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, r. bank Zschoppau, 12 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz; with a castle, a church, and an hospital; manufactures of linen, hosiery, and lace, and several mills. There are thermal-baths in the vicinity. P. 1901.

WOLKERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, at the foot of a mountain, 9 m. E.N.E. Korneuburg; with a handsome church, an old castle, and a trade in corn, wine, and timber. P. 1110.

WOLLASTON, par. Eng. Northam.; 8640 ac. P. 1261.

WOLLASTON LAND, a territory, British America, separated from the continent by the Dolphin and Union Strait, and intersected by lat. 70° N., and lon. 115° W.

WOLLATON, par. Eng. Notts; 2340 ac. Pop. 581.

WOLLERAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N.N.E. Schwyz, on a slope about 1 m. above the lake, and on the frontiers of can. Zürich; with a handsome church. Pop. 2397.

WOLLESCHNITZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Semill; with a church, and two mills. Pop. 1263.

WOLLHAUSEN-WÜGGERN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 10 m. W. Luzern, on the Emme, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Wollhausen-im Markt. The former village has a parish church and parsonage on a height, and pop. 1381; the latter is overhung by a ruined castle.

WOLLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 29 m. N. Stettin, on isl. of its name, and on the Dievenow, here crossed by three bridges, connecting it with the mainland. It is walled; has four suburbs, two churches; manufactures of leather, building-yards, a fishery, and some trade. Pop. (1852), 4591.—The ISLAND, one of those on N. side of the Great Haff, between it and the Baltic, is of irregular shape, bounded, E. by the Dievenow, and W. by the Ost-Swiene, and measures 20 m. N.E. to S.W., by 3 m. to 10 m. broad.

WOLLISHOFEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 2 m. S.S.W. Zürich, W. bank of the lake; with a church and school-house. A fierce struggle took place here in 1799, between the French and Russians. Pop. 1047.

WOLLONDILLY, a river, New S. Wales, rises in co. Argyle, flows N.N.E., and joins the Warragamba, 45 m. W. S.W. Sydney.

WOLLONGONG, a seaport tn. New S. Wales, co. Camden, 60 m. S.W. Sydney, much resorted to by invalids on account of the beauty of its situation.

WOLLSTEIN, or WOLSZLYN, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Posen, between two lakes; with a church, a gymnasium, a synagogue; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and tanneries. Pop. (1852), 2819.

WOLMIRSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 7 m. N. Magdeburg, l. bank Ohre. It has walls with three gates, a Protestant church, a townhouse, manufactures of linen and leather, numerous bleachfields, distilleries, and sugar and liqueur factories. Pop. (1852), 3652.

WOLNZACH, or WOLNZACH, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, dist. and N.E. Pfaffenhofen; with two churches, a townhouse and castle, and several breweries. Pop. 1023.

WOLOGDA, a gov. Russia. See WOLOGDA.

WÖLSDORF, or WELSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on a small stream, about 2 m. from Kukus. It is a straggling place, consisting of two portions, an upper and a lower; and has a church, a school, and several mills. P. 1118.

WOLSHINGHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 13½ m. W.S.W. Durham, in the vale of the Wear; with an ancient church, various Dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, edge-tools, and implements of husbandry. Area of par., 20,403 ac. P. 4585.

WOLSK, a tn. Russia. See VOLSK.

WOLSTAN, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, and on the London and Birmingham railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Coventry. It has a large cruciform church, with a very ancient tower; a Baptist chapel, and the remains of a Roman encampment. Area, 2770 ac. Pop. 1209.

WOLSTANTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, near the summit-level of the Grand Trunk canal, about 1 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme; with an ancient parish church, several Dissenting chapels, manufactures of china and earthenware, brick and tile works, collieries, and several blast-furnaces. Area, 10,739 ac. Pop. 22,191.

WOLUWE, two nearly-contiguous places, Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Woluwe, 4 m. E. Brussels:—1, (-St.-Lambert); with a brewery, distillery, two flour-mills, and some trade. Large numbers of peats are cut in the vicinity. Pop. 1111.—2, (-St.-Pierre); with a flour-mill and a brewery. Pop. 1164.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market tn. and mun. and parl. bor. England, co. Stafford, 12 m. N.W. by W. Birmingham. It is beautifully situated on the summit of an eminence commanding a picturesque view, and is substantially but very irregularly built. During the last ten years, however, it has made extraordinary progress, and many public buildings have been erected, and works of general utility carried on. The more

important edifices and objects of note are eight churches, of which the principal is the collegiate church of St. Peter, a fine stately structure, with lofty embattled tower, and many features of great interest; several excellent Dissenting chapels, an exchange, a very capacious market-hall, a public subscription-library of about 10,000 volumes, a very elegant school of practical art, opened in 1854; a noble hospital, a townhall, a very large and convenient orphanage, mainly founded by Mr. John Lees, an inhabitant and merchant; a theatre, a mechanics' institute, a free grammar, blue-coat, ragged, national, and other schools, various other charitable institutions, a union poorhouse, a cemetery, race-course, cattle-market, subscription-baths, &c.

Situated in the heart of the great midland mining-district, Wolverhampton derives its wealth from the extensive beds of coal and ironstone which abound in its vicinity, and the working of which gives abundant occupation to large numbers of its population. The smelting of iron-ore, and its conversion into pig, railway, sheet, hoop, rod, and nail iron, boiler-plates, iron-castings, &c., constitute its staple manufacture and trade; but it has from an early period obtained a high name for the skill and ingenuity displayed by its artisans in the manufacture of locks and keys. Almost every article produced from steel, brass, and tin is made here to a greater or less extent. Among other articles may be principally enumerated hinges, latches, bolts, axes, spades and garden-tools, vices, anvil, coffee and malt mills, fire-irons, grates, &c. Papier maché and japanned and tin wares are very extensively made, and notice is also due to the manufactures of tin-plates, enamelled culinary utensils, chemicals, varnishes, &c. All the goods thus produced are justly celebrated for the beauty and sterling character of their workmanship. The facilities enjoyed in carrying on this important trade are very ample. The advantage of canal-communication has long been possessed, and latterly the town has become the focus of the London and North Western, Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and other railways, for which two handsome and commodious stations have been provided. Besides two weekly markets, an annual fair, granted by Henry III. in 1258, is still held during three days.

Wolverhampton is of considerable antiquity, although little can be ascertained of its history till 996, when Wulfrune or Wulfruna, sister of Ethelred II., and relict of Althelm, Duke of Northampton, founded and endowed here the church and college of St. Mary, afterwards re-dedicated to St. Peter. Originally Hampton, afterwards Wolfrune's Hampton, it has long since been corrupted to its present name.

The municipal borough was incorporated in 1847, and is divided into eight wards, bearing the names of its eight churches. The parliamentary borough, which includes Bilston, appoints two members. Area of par., 16,680 ac. Pop. 92,287. Pop. (mun. bor.), 49,985.

WOLVERLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester, pleasantly situated on the Stour, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, 2 m. N.N.W. Kidderminster; with some curious houses cut out of the natural sandstone-rock, a parish and a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, and one of the principal depots of the engines and goods of the London and Birmingham railway, consisting of a quadrangular inclosure surrounded by several streets of houses for the numerous workmen. Area, 5532 ac. Pop. 2441.

WOLVERTHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 8 m. N.N.E. Brussels; with breweries, a distillery, and two corn-mills. Pop. 3301.

WOLVERTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 2260 ac. Pop. 2070. It contains a station on the London and N. W. railway, at which extensive works have been erected for repairing locomotives, &c.; the dwellings of the workmen and railway-servants, with a church, school, reading room, &c., forming a small town.—2, Hants; 1395 ac. Pop. 188.—3, Norfolk; 5634 ac. Pop. 165.—4, Warwick; 1320 ac. Pop. 174.

WOLVES-NEWTON, par. Eng. Monm.; 2649 ac. P. 219.

WOLVEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 3790 ac. Pop. 963.

WOMBOURN, par. Eng. Stafford; 4680 ac. Pop. 2007.

WOMBRIDGE, par. Eng. Stafford; 698 ac. Pop. 2166.

WOMENSWOULD, par. Eng. Kent; 1010 ac. P. 256.

WOMERSLEY, par. Eng. York; 7780 ac. Pop. 998.

WOMMELGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 6 m. E. Antwerp, on the Grand Schyn, and the canal of

Herrenthals; with manufactures of linen, two breweries, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1534.

WONASTOW, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1599 ac. P. 141.
WONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Geer or Jaar, 16 m. S.E. Hasselt; with manufactures of straw-hats, and a quarry of building-stone. Pop. 1525.

WONDELGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the canal of Terneuzen, and on the Lieve and the Caele, 2 m. N. Ghent; with manufactures of starch, plantations of white mulberries, a brewery, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1172.

WONE, a ruined tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; with eight large and four small pagodas of hewn granite, and a pyramidal form with numerous carvings, decorations, and colossal statues.

WONERSH, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.E. Guildford, on the Wey and Arun canal. It has a parish church with a tower, picturesquely situated in the Park of Lord Grantley; two Independent chapels, and a mill for dressing leather. Pop. 1280. Area, 4427 ac.

WONGROWIEC, or WAGROWIEC, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 41 m. S.W. Bromberg, on the Wilna and a small lake; with a R. Catholic church, a monastery, and a synagogue. Pop. (1852), 2734.

WONSTON, par. Eng. Hants; 4160 ac. Pop. 716.

WONTERGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Oude-Mandel, an affluent of the Lys, 15 m. W.S.W. Ghent; with manufactures of linen and cotton. Pop. 1075.

WOO-E-SHAN, regarded by the Chinese as one of the most sacred spots of the empire, in the N.W. of prov. Fokien, in the Bohea tea district, 420 m. N.E. Canton. It consists of a collection of abrupt and almost vertical heights, the loftiest about 1000 ft., scattered apparently by some great convulsion of nature over an extensive plain. They are covered with numerous Buddhist temples, the largest of which, properly itself a collection of temples, is beautifully situated on the sloping side of a basin scooped out of the highest summit, with a lake in its centre, and tea-plantations and dense forests on its sides. The rocks are composed in their lower parts of clay-slate and sandstone conglomerates, intersected in all directions by masses or veins of quartz and granite. The latter, of a very dark colour, caused by the abundance of fine deep bluish-black mica which it contains, forms the summit, and hence, probably, also the nucleus of the principal mountains in this part of the country.

WOODBURN, a vil. and par. England, co. Bucks, on a small stream, 3 m. W.S.W. Beaconsfield; with a handsome parish church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels; manufactures of bone-lace, and paper and flour mills. Area, 2850 ac. Pop. 2026.

WOOD-DALLING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2444 ac. P. 574.

WOOD-DITTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4899 ac. P. 1298.

WOOD-EATON, par. Eng. Oxford; 639 ac. Pop. 89.

WOOD-ENDERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 990 ac. Pop. 291.

WOOD-NEWTON, par. Eng. Northamp; 1590 ac. P. 501.

WOOD-NORTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1726 ac. P. 308.

WOOD-RISING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1363 ac. Pop. 127.

WOODBASTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2163 ac. P. 293.

WOODBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Nottingham, on the Doverbeck. It has a parish church with a fine Norman doorway, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a free school, and manufactures of hosiery. William Lee invented the stocking-frame here in 1528. Area, 1940 ac. P. 852.

WOODBOROUGH, par. Eng. Wilts; 1015 ac. Pop. 424.

WOODBURIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. E.N.E. Ipswich, on a slope above the Deben, here navigable for vessels of 120 tons. It has two main streets, a spacious square, a fine church of dark flint intermixed with freestone, with a magnificent tower; four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, a handsome courthouse, a custom-house, bonded warehouses, a theatre, and house of correction. The chief exports are corn, flour, and malt; and the imports coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, porter, groceries, and ironmongery. Area of par., 1059 ac. Pop. 5161.

WOODBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the Exe, 3 m. E.S.E. Topsham; with a parish and a district church, and an ancient earthwork of irregular form, called Woodbury castle. Area, 7804 ac. Pop. 2014.

WOODCHESTER, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester, on a height, 2 m. S.W. Stroud. It occupies the site of a Roman station; and has a parish church with a fine monument, a Baptist chapel, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Area, 1203 ac. Pop. 893.

WOODCHURCH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cheshire; 5792 ac. Pop. 2927.—2, Kent; 6949 ac. Pop. 1286.

WOODCOTT, par. Eng. Hants; 1350 ac. Pop. 100.

WOODFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, on the borders of Epping Forest, 8 m. N.E. London; with an elegant modern church, with a square embattled tower; a chapel of ease, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a Corinthian marble-pillar about 40 ft. high, erected as a monument in the church-yard; and a mineral-spring. Area, 2148 ac. Pop. 2774.

WOODFORD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 2655 ac. Pop. 800.—2, Northampton; 1750 ac. Pop. 726.—3, Wilts; 2880 ac. Pop. 496.

WOODHALL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2240 ac. Pop. 275.

WOODHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, (Ferrie), Essex; 4481 ac. Pop. 981.—2, (-Mortimer), Essex; 1380 ac. Pop. 326.—3, (Walter), Essex; 2421 ac. Pop. 585.

WOODHAY (EAST), a par. England, consisting chiefly of the vills. Woodhay, East End, and North End, co. Hants, 5 m. W.S.W. Newbury. It has a parish church, and Independent and Wesleyan chapels. Bishops Hooper, Ken, and Lowth were rectors of this parish. Area, 4966 ac. Pop. 1550.

WOODHAY (WEST), par. Eng. Berks; 1407 ac. P. 115.

WOODHORN, a vil. and par. England, co. Northumberland, near the sea, 8 m. E.N.E. Morpeth; with a very ancient Norman church with a tower, a chapel of ease, and a charitable endowment. Area, 8456 ac. Pop. 1598.

WOODHURST, par. Eng. Hants; 2130 ac. Pop. 533.

WOODLANDS, par. Eng. Dorset; 2561 ac. Pop. 476.

WOODLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2319 ac. Pop. 233.

WOODLE'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. See KURIA.

WOODMANCOTE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2236 ac. P. 326.

WOODMANCOTT, par. Eng. Hants; 1396 ac. Pop. 76.

WOODMANSTERNE, par. Eng. Surrey; 1590 ac. Pop. 271.

WOODNESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Kent; 2944 ac. Pop. 813.

WOODSFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 1742 ac. Pop. 183.

WOODSTOCK, a parl. and mun. bor. England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Oxford, on the Glyme; with spacious streets, substantial and generally handsome houses, a church with a tower, two Dissenting chapels, a handsome townhall, a grammar and two endowed free schools, almshouses; and considerable manufactures of gloves. Woodstock is of Saxon origin, and early had a royal palace, which gives the name to one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and in which Elizabeth was confined for a time during the reign of her sister Mary. The borough, which is very ancient, formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was deprived of one by the Reform Act. Pop. 7983.

WOODSTOCK, par. Eng. Oxford; 360 ac. Pop. 1262.

WOODSTOCK, a tn. Canada West, cap. co. Oxford, East Oxford, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile district, on the Great Western railway; with six Protestant churches, several schools, a mechanics' institute; manufactures of iron, cloth, and leather. Pop. about 3000.

WOODSTOCK, two vills., U. States:—1, Vermont, 51 m. S. by E. Montpelier; with a courthouse, jail, five churches, woollen factories, tanneries, and mills. Pop. 1500.—2, Virginia, 160 m. N.W. Richmond; with three churches, and an academy. Pop. 1200.

WOODSTONE, par. Eng. Hunts; 1050 ac. Pop. 320.

WOODTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2124 ac. Pop. 583.

WOODWALTON, par. Eng. Hunts; 3718 ac. P. 380.

WOOKEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, on the Mendip Hills, about 2 m. W. Wells; with a parish and a district church, and a remarkable stalactical cave, in one of the compartments of which the Axerides. Area, 3420 ac. P. 1153.

WOOL, par. Eng. Dorset; 2550 ac. Pop. 545.

WOOLAVINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 1725 ac. Pop. 405.—2, Sussex; 2530 ac. Pop. 462.

WOOLBEDING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2253 ac. P. 320.

WOOLENGRANGE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1664 ac. Pop. 265.

WOOLER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, on an acclivity, 43 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. It has one good main street, old houses mostly of stone, a parish church, five Dissenting chapels, a national and other schools, a subscription-library, and a literary and scientific institution. Area, 4852 ac. Pop. 1911.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY.—1. A vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the sea-coast, 9 m. W.S.W. Bideford; with quarries of excellent building stone. Pop. 824. Area, 5798 ac.—2. A par. Eng. Devon; 1815 ac. Pop. 208.

WOOLHAMPTON, par. Eng. Berks; 694 ac. P. 602. **WOOLHOPE**, par. Eng. Hereford; 4653 ac. Pop. 902. **WOOLLAND**, par. Eng. Dorset; 1098 ac. Pop. 107. **WOOLLASTON**, par. Eng. Glo'ster; 5416 ac. P. 1110. **WOOLLEY**, par. Eng. Somerset; 365 ac. Pop. 91. **WOOLLEY**, par. Eng. Hunts; 1420 ac. Pop. 90. **WOOLLOS** (Sr.), par. Eng. Monmouth; 3584 ac. Pop. 20,279. It includes the town of Newport.

WOOLLYA, a native settlement, S. America, Tierra-del-Fuego, on the N.W. shore of Navarin Island; lat. 55° S.; lon. 68° W. It is of pleasing appearance, rising gently from the water-side into moderate hills, clothed with the finest timber in the country; is well watered, and has considerable spaces of clear pasture-ground, with rich grass and some beautiful flowers. One of the natives, who had been in England, was taken back by Captain Fitzroy, during the voyage of the *Adventure* and *Beagle*.

WOOLPIT, a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. W.N.W. Stow; with a parish church, with a beautiful porch and light graceful spire; manufactures of very fine white bricks, and one of the largest horse-fairs in England. Pop. 1071. Area, 1877 ac.

WOOLSTASTON, par. Eng. Salop; 843 ac. Pop. 72. **WOOLSTHORPE**, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2600 ac. P. 632. **WOOLSTONE**, par. Eng. Gloucester; 787 ac. Pop. 86. **WOOLSTONE**, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (*Great*); 760 ac. Pop. 72.—2, (*Little*); 613 ac. Pop. 102.

WOOLTON-MUCH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. E.S.E. Liverpool; with a handsome modern chapel of ease, with a tower and small dome; a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic chapel, and several schools. Pop. 3616. m

WOOLVERCOTT, par. Eng. Oxford; 1600 ac. P. 637. **WOOLVERSTONE**, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1256 ac. P. 241. **WOOLVERTON**, par. Eng. Somerset; 736 ac. P. 174.

WOOLWICH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent, r. bank Thames, 8 m. below London bridge, on the N. Kent railway. It has one main street parallel with the river, and intersected by other minor streets; many ancient, together with a number of handsome modern houses, an old church with a square tower, two new churches, Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan and Association Methodist, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; national, British, and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a townhall, and several charitable endowments. It owes its chief claims to notice, however, not to these, but to its arsenal, which occupies an area of above 100 ac., and is one of the most complete and magnificent establishments of the kind in the world. It consists principally of the arsenal properly so called, with its extensive cannon-foundries, gunpowder and rocket magazines, saw-mills and workshops, its model-room, containing a pattern of every article used in the artillery service; and its immense pyramidal piles of balls and bomb-shells, the artillery-barracks and storehouses, the repository for models of fortified towns, dockyards, &c., the marine and sappers and miners' barracks, the military academy, the dockyard, and ordnance hospital. At North Woolwich, on the opposite side of the river, where the Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties railway terminates, many handsome residences have recently sprung up. Area, 1596 ac. Pop. 32,367.

WOONSOCKET, a vil., U. States, Rhode Island, on the Blackstone, and on the Providence and Worcester railway, 16 m. N. by W. Providence; with many handsome buildings, seven churches, a high school, cotton and woolen mills, machine-shops, iron-foundries; manufactures of tin-plate, stoves, sewing silk, and silk fringes, &c., and a rapidly increasing trade. Pop., including several smaller vils., about 6500.

WOOSTER, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 90 m. N.E. Columbus. It is well built; and has eight churches, extensive

manufactures of carriages, and an active trade. Pop. (1853), about 4000.

WOOSUNG, a seaport tn. China, prov. Kiang-si, 80 m. N.W. Chusan. It was fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

WOOTTON, 18 pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 8711 ac. Pop. 1204.—2, Berks. Pop. 370.—3, Kent; 1019 ac. Pop. 153.—4, Lincoln; 2980 ac. Pop. 606.—5, Hants; 1360 ac. Pop. 58.—6, Northampton; 1420 ac. Pop. 877.—7, Oxford; 3720 ac. Pop. 1250.—8, (*Courtney*), Somerset; 3145 ac. Pop. 411.—9, (*Fitzpaine*), Dorset; 1679 ac. Pop. 361.—10, (*Glaville*), Dorset; 1665 ac. Pop. 328.—11, (*North*), Norfolk; 4968 ac. Pop. 188.—12, (*North*), Somerset; 1536 ac. Pop. 335.—13, (*North*), Dorset; 619 ac. Pop. 75.—14, (*Rivers*), Wilts; 1179 ac. Pop. 427.—15, (*St. Lawrence*), Hants; 3957 ac. Pop. 922.—16, (*South*), Norfolk; 1874 ac. Pop. 155.—17, (*under-Wood*), Bucks; 3220 ac. P. 253.—18, (*Waven*), Warwick; 8700 ac. P. 2306.

WOOTTON-BASSET, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, 6 m. W. Swindon, agreeably situated on a height; with an ancient church, a Dissenting chapel, and a free school. Area of par., 4778 ac. Pop. 2123.

WORB, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 5 m. E. Bern, at the foot of a height crowned with an old turreted castle. It has manufactures of linen and snuff, corn and saw mills. Pop. 2899.

WORBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 42 m. N.W. Erfurt, near the source of the Wipper; with a church, an old monastery, manufactures of calico, serge, and flannel, and several tanneries. Pop. (1852), 2044.

WORCESTER, an inland co. England, bounded, N. by Salop and Stafford, W. Hereford, S. Gloucester, and E. Warwick; with some separated portions, inclosed by eos. Salop, Gloucester, and Warwick. Area, 7958 sq. m. The surface, generally level or gently undulating, has some extensive and beautiful vales, the principal of which, that of the Severn, is 30 m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 1 m. broad. On the S.W. are the fine eminences called the Malvern Hills, the loftiest of which is 1313 ft. above sea level. The strata consist for the most part of new red sandstone, lias, and oolite; other formations are visible in the chain of the Malvern Hills and some other districts. The soil, composed chiefly of clay and loam, is of great fertility. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, vetches, turnips, hops, and carrots. The orchards are celebrated for their apples and cider. The vales consist of meadows and rich pastures. The sheep are of the Leicester breed. Coal is found in the N.; the brine-springs at Droitwich supply immense quantities of salt; iron, &c., are manufactured at Dudley; carpets at Kidderminster; and porcelain, &c., at Worcester. Worcester sends 12 members to Parliament—four for the county, and eight for the boroughs of Worcester (the capital), Evesham, Droitwich, Dudley, Kidderminster, and Bewdley. Pop. 276,926.

WORCESTER, a tn. England, cap. above co., pleasantly situated on a gradual slope above 1 bank Severn, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge communicating with the suburb of St. John, and on the Oxford and Wolverhampton, and the Bristol and Birmingham railways, 102 m. W.N.W. London. It approached through a rich and beautiful country, and is in general well built, consisting of several spacious streets, which intersect at right angles, the houses being chiefly of red brick, but in some of the more ancient parts of the city, they are cross timbered and gabled, from two to three centuries old. The principal street, formed by the junction of High Street, Foregate Street, and the Tything, presents a straight and level line, about 1 m. long, and remarkable for its picturesque appearance, and many of the houses and shops are both substantial and elegant. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a spacious but externally plain structure, in the form of a double cross, with a noble square tower, which is enriched with canopied niches and statues, and rises from its centre to the height of 193 feet. The interior has an early English choir, with surrounding chapels, much admired for the sharpness and delicacy of their mouldings; a groined roof and an altar-screen and pulpit, both of stone and richly sculptured. The nave, separated from the aisles by finely clustered columns, is lighted by a range of clear-story windows; the cloisters, situated on the S., form a spacious quadrangle; and the chapter-house, externally in the form of a deacon, but

circular within, has a finely groined roof supported by a central column, and contains the cathedral-library. The other objects of note include 13 churches, besides chapels attached to hospitals and to the infirmary, several of them with handsome spires, among which that of St. Andrew's is particularly admired; various Dissenting chapels belonging to Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Lady Huntingdon's Connection, Baptists, Quakers, R. Catholics, &c.; the shirehall, a handsome classic building with massive Ionic columns; the townhall, of brick with stone quoins, cornices, and ornaments; large county and city jails; a museum of the Natural History Society, three large market-halls, a collegiate school, Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school, national, British, Sunday, infant, and other schools; an atheneum, a government school of design, a music-hall, a subscription-library, a law-library, a theatre, a city and county infirmary, with two handsome fronts, good internal arrangements, and a considerable extent of garden and pleasure ground; a dispensary, an ophthalmic institution, house of industry, a female asylum, St. Oswald's hospital, and a great number of almshouses and charities. The manufactures are chiefly porcelain, for which the town and vicinity have long been celebrated; leather gloves, once the most important staple; hair-cloth, lace, iron-castings, gin, vinegar, and British wines. The trade, which, besides railway-communication and the river, has the advantage of the Worcester and Birmingham canal, consists principally in coal, corn, malt, slate, and timber, and in supplying a large surrounding district with many of the ordinary articles of consumption. Besides two weekly markets, one of them for corn, there are monthly fairs, of which the most important are for cattle and hops. At Pitchcroft, the principal place of summer-resort, there is a race-course, where races are held twice a-year. Worcester has three newspapers, and the remarkable taste for music which prevails among the inhabitants, is evinced by the fact that there is no town in England of the same size, where musical entertainments are so frequently and successfully given. The date of the foundation of Worcester is traced back to the time of the ancient Britons, from whom it was wrested by the Romans, who made it an important station. In 628 it was taken by Penda, king of Mercia, and in 679 its first bishop was consecrated. After being destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt in 894 by Ethelred, a Mercian prince, to whom Alfred had given his daughter Elfleda in marriage. Shortly after the Conquest, a commanding height overlooking the Severn became the site of its extensive castle, of which a square fortification, called Edgar tower, upwards of six centuries old, is all that now remains. The first charter of incorporation was given by Henry I. It afterwards suffered severely, both from intestine feuds and incursions of the Welsh; it was also repeatedly ravished by the plague. In the last civil war its strong loyalist leanings made it the scene of several keen contests, and repeatedly provoked the vengeance of the Parliament. Its corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Among its distinguished natives are St. Wulstan, the monkish historian, Heming and Florence, and the great Lord Somers. Pop. 27,528.

WORCESTER, a *tn.*, U. States, Massachusetts, in a valley on the Blackstone canal, and on several lines of railway. It is considered one of the finest towns in New England, and has a spacious public green, and several elegant streets, one of which, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, is straight, broad, and shaded with beautiful trees. The public buildings include seven churches, a fine courthouse, the hall of the American Antiquarian Society, forming a handsome edifice, with a valuable library and museum; a R. Catholic college, several academies and schools, and the state lunatic asylum, beautifully situated on a height E. of the town, amid extensive and highly ornamented grounds, and managed so as to be a model for similar establishments. The manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, which are the staples; carpets, paper, wire, castings, railroad and other carriages, machinery, brass and tin ware, musical instruments, hats, straw-bonnets, shoes, harness, &c. The trade has greatly increased since the opening of the railway to Boston. Pop. (1850), 17,059.

WORCESTER, a *tn.* Cape Colony, cap. division of same name, beautifully situated on an extensive plain near the confluence of the Hex and Breede, 62 m. E.N.E. Cape Town. It

is regularly laid out in spacious streets, which cross at right angles, and each of which is supplied by a stream of beautiful clear water, brought by a main water-course from the Hex.

The division, bounded, N. by Clanwilliam, E. Beaufort, S.E. George, S. Zwelendani, and W. Stellenbosch and the Cape, is 180 m. long E. to W., by 82 m. broad, and has an estimated area of 20,000 sq. m. The surface, generally elevated, is covered in the W. by the Bokkeveld Mountains, in which the climate is pleasantly cool in summer, and sharp and cold in winter; contains much land well adapted for agriculture, raises in abundance excellent apples, pears, and cherries, and is tolerably well watered by the Doorn, the Great Berg, and the Breede.

WORDINGBORO [Latin, *Orthunga*], a *tn.* and seaport, Denmark, on the S.E. point of isl. Seeland, 52 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. Its winter-haven, of the fifth class, enables it to carry on some trade. A small garrison is kept in it. It is very ancient; with a lofty tower, the remnant of a strong castle, in which several of the Danish kings resided; and a harbour, with some trade. Pop. 1500.

WÖRLD, a *tn.* Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, near Kleinheubach; with a church, two chapels, a castle, and a building-yard. Pop. 1572.

WORKINGTON, a market *tn.*, seaport, and par. England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, at the entrance to the Solway Firth, 5 m. S.S.W. Maryport. It is irregularly built, but has some spacious streets, several handsome houses and shops, two churches, one very handsome; five Dissenting chapels, a savings'-bank, national, infant, industrial, and other schools, a dispensary, three libraries, a news-room, a mechanics' institute, an assembly-room, extensive building-yards, employing together between 300 and 400 men, an iron chain, ar. chon, and cable factory, a tin-plate factory, a rope-work, and a trade chiefly in exporting coal to Ireland, and lime to Scotland. A few large vessels are employed in the N. American timber trade. Pop. (*tn.*), 5837. Area, 8310 ac. Pop. 7159.

WORKSOP, a market *tn.* and par. England, co. and 26 m. N. Nottingham, on the Ryton, here crossed by the Chesterfield canal, in a well-wooded and picturesque district, near the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest. It consists of a long street, with others branching from it; is in general well built, and has a beautiful Norman church, part of which originally belonged to an Augustine priory, of which there are some other remains; Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Independent, and R. Catholic chapels, national schools, an ancient building called the Moothall, a corn-exchange with a large hall or assembly-room; and a considerable trade in malt. Pop. (*tn.*), 6058. Area of par., 18,220 ac. Pop. 7215.

WORKUM [formerly WOLDEKUM and WALDRICUM; Latin, *Forcumum*];—1, A *tn.* Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. S.W. Sneek, near the North Sea, with which it communicates by a canal. In its centre is a fine market-place, on which stand the townhall, the weighhouse, and the principal church. It has also three other churches, several schools, and an orphan hospital. It is the birthplace of the antiquary and Greek scholar Lambert Bos. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in seafaring. Pop. 2470.—2, A *tn.*, N. Brabant. (See WOODRICHEM.)

WORKWAY, one of the Arru isls., containing the vils. of Nieuw-Affara, Oud-Affara, Goor, Longar, and Tree. It is noted for the productiveness of its trepang-fisheries.

WORLIABY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1; 3210 ac. Pop. 500.—2; 490 ac. Pop. 36.

WORLDHAM, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (*East*); 1637 ac. Pop. 258.—2, (*West*); 447 ac. Pop. 98.

WORLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1810 ac. Pop. 960.

WORLINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1631 ac. P. 174.

WORLINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 2080 ac. Pop. 391.—2, (*East*), Devon; 2363 ac. Pop. 277.—3, (*West*), Devon; 2683 ac. Pop. 229.

WORLINGWORTH, par. Eng. Suff.; 2446 ac. P. 811.

WÖRLITZSCHKA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Chrudim, dist. and near Landskron, on the Adlerbach, at the foot of the Adlerberg and Buchberg; with a church, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1204.

WÖRLITZ, a *tn.* Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, bail. Oranienbaum, on a lake, about 1 m. from the Elbe. It has a castle, with fine gardens and park; a church, and a normal school. Pop. 1867.

WORMBRIDGE, par. Eng. Hereford; 720 ac. P. 91.
WORMDITT, or **ORNETA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewenz, in Ermeland; with two churches, a nunnery, two hospitals; manufactures of linen, a saw and a walk mill. Pop. 3796.

WORMEGAY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2788 ac. Pop. 440.

WORMELDINGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 12 m. E. Luxemburg, l. bank Moselle; a large well-built place. Pop. (agricultural), 1400.

WORMER, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 18 m. S.W. Hoorn; with a township, three churches, and a school, a boat-building yard, and some mills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in sea-faring, fishing, &c. Pop. 1059.

WORMERVEER, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. N.W. Haarlem; with Reformed, Baptist, R. Catholic, and Jansenist churches, two schools, an old townhall, now used as a school; and a new communal house, an orphan hospital, manufactures of pencils, chocolate, and paper, numerous mills, and a trade in cheese, grain, seeds, &c. Pop. 2688.

WORMHOUDT, a tn. and com. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. from Dunkirk, on the Yser. It is well built; and has bleach-fields, breweries, tanneries, brick fields, and oil-mills. P. 3828.

WORMINGFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 2331 ac. P. 535.

WORMINGHALL, par. Eng. Bucks; 1469 ac. P. 360.

WORMINGTON, par. Eng. Glo'ster; 560 ac. P. 62.

WORMLEIGHTON, par. Eng. Warw.; 2320 ac. P. 194.

WORMLEY, par. Eng. Herts; 940 ac. Pop. 511.

WORMS [anc. *Borbetomagus*], a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhesen, l. bank Rhine, here crossed by a flying-bridge, 28 m. S.S.E. Mainz. It consists of a walled town, with massive towers and seven gates, and of three suburbs; and has several squares and main streets, of which only a few are spacious and well built. The public buildings are a plain massive Dom or cathedral, of red sandstone, partly Byzantine

leather, lacquerware, beet-root sugar, and tobacco, and the trade is in corn, wine, and oil. Worms has long lost the importance which it had when it was a free imperial city, the chosen residence of emperors, and the frequent meeting-place of imperial diets. Even at the end of the Thirty Years' war, its pop. was 40,000, but is not now above 9400, chiefly Protestants.

WORMS, a tn. Austrian Italy. See **BORMIO**.

WORMSHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 1467 ac. Pop. 209.

WORMSLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 1233 ac. Pop. 125.

WORONEJ, a gov. and tn. Russia. See **VORONEJ**.

WORPLESDON, par. Eng. Surrey; 7140 ac. P. 1549.

WÖRRINGEN [anc. *Buruncum*], a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Cologne, near l. bank Rhine; with a church, breweries, and distilleries. A battle was fought here in 1288. Pop. 1429.

WÖRRSTADT, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhesen, 12 m. S.S.W. Mainz; with a church, castle, hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1630.

WORSLEY, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, on the Worsley canal, one of the earliest undertakings of the Duke of Bridgewater, 7 m. N.N.W. Manchester. It is well built; and has a beautiful modern church, finely situated on a height, and conspicuous by its graceful spire, 185 ft. high; a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, a reading-room and library, a savings-bank, several large cotton-mills, boat-building yards, and extensive collieries. Worsley hall, the fine seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, is in the immediate vicinity. Pop. 10,189.

WÖRSTAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2603 ac. Pop. 827.

WÖRTEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.S.W. Ghent; with manufactures of linen, a brewery, a distillery, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3166.

WORTH, par. Eng. Kent; 7431 ac. Pop. 471.

WORTH, par. Eng. Sussex; 13,250 ac. Pop. 2475.

WÖRTH, two places, Bavaria:—1, A market tn. Upper Palatinate, l. bank Danube, 14 m. E. Ratisbon; with a church, townhouse, fine castle, and infirmary. Pop. 1115.—2, (*-am-Rhein*), A vil. Palatinate, can. Kandel; with a Protestant church, and a fishery. Pop. 1499.

WÖRTH-MATRAVERS, par. Eng. Dorset; 2645 ac. P. 396.

WÖRTHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2726 ac. Pop. 1086.

WÖRTHEN, a vil. and par. partly in co. Montgomery, N. Wales, but chiefly in Salop, England, 9 m. N.E. Montgomery; with a church of plain appearance, a chapel of ease, a Baptist chapel, a charitable endowment, and several lead-mines. Area of par., 4227 ac. Pop. 3325.

WÖRTHENBURY, par. Wales, Flint; 3279 ac. P. 543.
WÖRTHING, a seaport tn. and watering-place, England, co. Sussex, 12 m. W. Brighton; with some good streets, handsome terraces, crescents, and villas. Worthing is provided with every requisite to render it a fashionable resort; splendid hotels and lodgings, baths, smooth sands, a beautiful esplanade, libraries, a handsome chapel of ease, three Dissenting chapels, a literary institution, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, a dispensary, and several other charitable institutions. An extensive mackerel-fishery is carried on. Pop. 5370.

WÖRTHING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 690 ac. Pop. 170.

WÖRTHY, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (*-Headbourne*); 1800 ac. Pop. 193.—2, (*King's*); 2216 ac. Pop. 382.

WÖRTING, par. Eng. Hants; 1139 ac. Pop. 158.

WÖRTLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, in a romantic and finely wooded district; with neat cottages and gardens, a chapel, a national school; an extensive manufacture of bar, hoop, and sheet iron, quarries of excellent grindstones and building-stones, and several collieries. Pop. 7896.

WÖRTWELL, par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 541.

WÖSCHITZ (JUNG), a tn. Bohemia, circle and 11 m. N.E. Tabor; with a church, two chapels, a school, hospital, poorhouse, castle, and three mills. Pop. 1812.

WÖSCHNIK, **WÖSCHNIK**, or **WÖZNIK**, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 48 m. E. Oppeln; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, vinegar-works, and lime-kilns. Pop. 1083.

WÖSSINGEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 9 m. E. Carlsruhe; with two churches and a castle. P. 1597.

WÖSTITZ, or **WLASATICE**, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 18 m. S.S.W. Brünn; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1312.



THE CATHEDRAL AND PART OF THE MARKET-PLACE, WORMS.
 From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

and partly Gothic, with two towers at each end, a magnificent portal with fine sculptures, and a very gaudy modernized interior; St. Paul's church, with an ancient part, interesting both for antiquity and beauty; Trinity church, on the site of the royal palace; three other churches, two synagogues, one of them at least 800 years old; the episcopal court or *Bischhofshof*, consisting only of a few red stone-walls, but enclosing the spot where Luther made his noble stand at the diet of 1521; the gymnasium and several other schools, the casino, and a number of hospitals. The manufactures are morocco

WOTAWA, a river, Bohemia, rises on the E. slope of the Böhmerwald; flows circuitously E.N.E., and about 10 m. below Pisek joins r. bank Moldau, after a course of about 70 m.

WOTTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 4176 ac. Pop. 746.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. It consists of one principal and five or six minor streets and lanes; is built chiefly of brick, and partly of timber, lath, and plaster; and has a church, four Dissenting chapels, a large townhall, with a market-place beneath; grammar, blue-coat, national, and British schools, almshouses, and several other charities; manufactures of fine woollen cloth, and woollen dye-works. Pop. (tn.), 1212. Area of par., 4880 ac. Pop. 4224.

WOUBRUGGE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. N.E. Leyden. It is a neat place; with a good communal house, a church, and an orphan hospital. P. (agricultural), 932.

WOUDENBERG, a vil. Holland, prov. and 15 m. E. Utrecht; with a church and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in growing tobacco. Pop. 1723.

WOUDRICHEM, or **WORKUM**, a fortified tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 19 m. N.W. Hertogenbosch, l. bank Maas. It is an old place; with three gates, a townhouse, two churches, and a school. The fortifications are in a ruinous state. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, fishing, and sea-faring. P. 997.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 890 ac. Pop. 337.

WOULDHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 612 ac. Pop. 343.

WOUMEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges; with a church, two schools, four breweries, a tannery, rope-walk, oil-press, and two flour-mills. Pop. 3157.

WOUW, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. E.N.E. Bergen-op-Zoom; with a large square planted market-place, in which stands the townhouse. It has also a R. Catholic church, and a school, some breweries, tan-pits, brick-works, and mills. Pop. (agricultural), 938.

WOW, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. dist., E. of the Rumm, and 157 m. W. by S. Odeypoor. It is fortified, but has suffered much by incessant ravages. Since 1820, when it was placed under British protection, it has somewhat recovered.

WOYNILOW, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and 30 m. E.S.E. Stry, on a small affluent of the Dniester; with extensive manufactures of common earthenware.

WOYNITZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Bochnia, near l. bank Dunajec, 41 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. 1116.

WOYSLAWICE, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwod and 50 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. about 1200.

WRABNESS, par. Eng. Essex; 1491 ac. Pop. 261.

WRABGY, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Lincoln; with a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses. Area of par., 1594 ac. Pop. 610.

WRABGY, par. Eng. York; 3944 ac. Pop. 762.

WRAKLAWEK, a tn. Russian Poland, l. bank Vistula, 90 m. W.N.W. Warsaw; with six churches, a Piarist school, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 1354.

WRAMPLINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 845 ac. P. 245.

WRANGEL, or **VRANGEL** (GREAT and LITTLE), two small isls. Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 m. N.E. Revel.

WRANGLE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 9780 ac. Pop. 1196.

WRATH (CAPE), Scotland. See CAPE WRATH.

WRATTING, three pars. England:—1, (Great), Suffolk; 1329 ac. Pop. 391.—2, (Little), Suffolk; 936 ac. Pop. 212.—3, (West), Cambridge; 3441 ac. Pop. 868.

WRABWY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5070 ac. Pop. 3132.

WRAXALL, three pars. England:—1, Dorset; 952 ac. Pop. 87.—2, Somerset; 3773 ac. Pop. 1016.—3, (North), Wilts; 2127 ac. Pop. 450.

WRAYSBUURY, or **WYARDSBUURY**, par. Eng. Bucks; 1656 ac. Pop. 701.

WREAKDALE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1980 ac. P. 114.

WREDEN, a tn. Prussia. See VREDEN.

WRENBURY, par. Eng. Chester; 11,665 ac. P. 2060.

WRENINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1528 ac. P. 452.

WRENTHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2303 ac. P. 1026.

WRESCHEN, or **WRYSZCZNA**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Posen; with a Protestant and a

R. Catholic church, a townhouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and articles in metal, and several breweries and tanneries. Pop. (1852), 3153.

WRESSSELL, par. Eng. York; 3705 ac. Pop. 378.

WRESTLINGWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1620 ac. Pop. 588.

WRETHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (East). Pop. 219.—2, (West). Pop. 166. United area, 6442 ac.

WRETTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1154 ac. Pop. 538.

WREXHAM, a market tn., par., and parl. bor. Wales, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Denbigh, on an affluent of the Dee. It occupies the centre of a mining and manufacturing district, is well built, in wide and generally regular streets, with many handsome shops; and has a handsome church, with a lofty tower and some fine monuments; Wesleyan and Welsh Methodist, Baptist, Independent, Presbyterian, and R. Catholic chapels, a free grammar and several other schools, a townhall, house of correction for the county, a savings-bank, infirmary, literary institute, small theatre, manufactures of flannel, breweries, tanneries, rope-works, &c. It belongs to the Denbigh district of boroughs. Pop. (tn.), 6714. Area of par., 15,879 ac. Pop. 15,520.

WRIETZEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, l. bank Old Oder, 34 m. E.N.E. Berlin. It has walls with four gates, a church, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather, breweries and distilleries, numerous mills, and a trade in fish. Pop. 6183.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, r. bank Susquehanna, here crossed by the viaduct of a branch railway to York, 75 m. W. Philadelphia. It is a very extensive depot for lumber. Pop. 1310.

WRINGTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. It has a spacious and handsome church in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; and two Dissenting chapels. John Locke was born here in 1632. Area of par., 5756 ac. Pop. 1620.

WRITHLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 772 ac. P. 292.

WRITTLE, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex, on an acclivity, about 2 m. W. by S. Chelmsford. It has three principal streets, with some large and well-built houses of red and white brick, a church, an Independent chapel, national and British school, and other schools. Area of par., 8672 ac. Pop. 2423.

WRKA, a river, Prussia. See WKRA.

WROCKWARDINE, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop, picturesquely situated, 2 m. W. by N. Wellington; with an ancient church of red stone, manufactures of glass, a corn-mill, and mineral-springs. Area of par., 4608 ac. Pop. 3107.

WRONKE, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha; with a R. Catholic church, a Dominican monastery, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. (1852), 2338.

WROOT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3246 ac. Pop. 349.

WROTHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, 11 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. It consists chiefly of two streets; and has two churches, one ancient and spacious, and the other with a lofty tower; the remains of an archbishop's palace; manufactures of paper, and several cattle-fairs. Pop. 3184. Area of par., 8878 ac.

WROUGHTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 4546 ac. Pop. 1645.

WROXETER, par. Eng. Salop; 4774 ac. Pop. 642.

WROXHALL, par. Eng. Warwick; 1735 ac. Pop. 179.

WROXHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1459 ac. Pop. 429.

WROXTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2350 ac. Pop. 789.

WSCHERAU, or **SCHERAU**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Pilsen. It has a church, a chapel, three mills, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1104.

WSCHOWA, a tn. Prussia. See FRAUSTADT.

WSETIN, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 31 m. N.E. Hradisch; with a church, and manufactures of coarse woollens, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3171.

WUDD, a small vil. Beloochistan, in a plain of the same name, prov. Jhalawan; lat. 37° 19' N.; lon. 66° 31' E. Though a small wretched place, it is the capital of one of the most numerous tribes of Beloochistan, and contains the residences of two sirdars or chiefs.

WUDWAN, a considerable tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; lat. 22° 42' N.; lon. 71° 47' E.; with a transit trade in ghee, hemp, and leather, brought from Puttun-

wara, and carried hence to Bhownuggur, on the Gulf of Cambay.

WUKUMOTO, a tn. Japan, prov. Fizen, isl. of Kiusiu; lat. 32° 50' N.; lon. 130° E. At this place there is a coal-pit, entered by an easy staircase of 120 steps, and containing seams of bituminous coal.

WÜLFINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N.E. Zürich. It is overhung by an old castle, and has a church with interesting tombs. Pop. 1950.

WULFRATH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 6 m. N.W.W. Elberfeld; with a church, and manufactures of woollen and linen goods. Pop. (1852), 1096.

WULLERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schmida, 24 m. N.W. Korneuburg; with a church and a castle. Pop. 1000.

WULUR, or **WULLER**, a lake, Cashmere, formed by an expansion of the Jialum, 18 m. N.W. Serinagur; greatest length, W. to E., 21 m.; breadth, about 9 m. It is much frequented by water-fowl, is well supplied with fish, and produces singara or water nuts so abundantly, as to yield a rent of about £12,000 to the government, and subsist a large part of the population. These nuts, the roots of the *Trapa bipinnosa*, are obtained by dredging between two boats, as for oysters on our coasts. On a small island in the lake, are extensive ruins of a very old Buddhist temple.

WULVERINGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the canals from Loo and Bergues to Furnes, 3 m. S. Furnes; with a rope-work, a brick-work, a brewery, three flour-mills, and some trade. Pop. 1077.

WÜMME, a river, Germany, rises in the W. of gov. Lüneburg, Hanover; flows W.N.W., then S.W., then nearly due W., forming part of the boundary between Hanover and the territory of Bremen, and unites with the Hamme in forming the Lessum, an affluent of the Weser, after a course of about 70 m.

WÜNNENBERG, a walled tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and S.S.W. Minden, on the Aa; with a R. Catholic church, a chapel, paper and other mills. Pop. 1052.

WÜNSCHELBURG, or **HEADEK**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Pusa or Posna. It has walls with three gates, a R. Catholic church, town-house, hospital; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, &c. The chapel of Albendorf, in the vicinity, attracts thousands of pilgrims. Pop. (1852), 1662.

WUNSDORF, a tn. Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, at the confluence of the Kaspau and Südaa; with a church, Latin school, barracks, an old monastery, woollen manufactures, and tanneries. Pop. 1944.

WUNSEDEL, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Rösia, 20 m. E.N.E. Baiereuth. It has walls with four gates, several regular and well-built streets, three churches, a castle, hospital, Latin, industrial, and agricultural schools; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, alum-works, worsted-mills, iron-works, beds of pipe-clay, and quarries of limestone and marble. Jean Paul Richter was born, and has a monument here. Pop. 3900.

WUNZEN, or **WUNZENDAKE**, an active volcano, Japan, isl. Kiusiu. It rises 4110 ft. above sea-level, nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Simabara. A terrible eruption from this mountain took place in 1792, when the northern peak of the mountain was blown into the air, and a stream of boiling water issuing from the gap, poured down to the sea, which at the same time overflowed its banks. The whole face of the country was changed, and 53,000 persons are said to have perished.

WÜRBEHTHAL, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle and 27 m. N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa; with a chapel, a normal school, manufactures of linen, firearms, and iron-wire, smelting-furnaces, dye-works, &c. Pop. 2200.

WURDA, a river, Hindoostan, rises in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, near Mooltye; flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between Nagpoor and the Nizam's dominions, and after a course of about 250 m. joins r. bank Wyne-Gunga. Its chief affluent is the Payne-Gunga, which nearly doubles its volume. During the rains it is navigable for 100 m. by moderate-sized boats.

WÜRELINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 6 m. N.W. Baden; with a parish church and a parsonage. Pop. 1003.

WÜRENLOS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau 3 m. S.E. Baden, on an impetuous torrent which joins the Limmat, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge. A great number of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 763.

WÜRN-SEE, a lake, in the S. of Bavaria, between the Ammer and the Isar, about 15 m. S.S.W. Munich; greatest length, N. to S., 12 m.; mean breadth, about 3 m. Its outlet is into the Ammer.

WÜRMINGEN, two places, Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald.—1. A vil., bail, and N.E. Rothenburg. On a neighbouring height is a chapel visited by numerous pilgrims. Pop. 1061.—2. A vil., bail, Tuttingen, on the Elte; with a church, a castle, and several mills. Pop. 1293.

WURNA, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bombay. It rises in the W. Ghauts; lat. 17° 18' N.; lon. 73° 46' E.; flows S.E., separates Sattara from Kolapoor, and falls into the Kistnah; total course, 80 m.

WURNO, a tn. Central Africa, about 17 m. N.E. Sackatoo, on the Rima. It is the residence of the Fellatah emperor, and was founded by Bello in 1831. Pop. (1853), 12,000 to 13,000.—(Barth's *Letters in Athenavum*.)

WÜRTEMBERG, a kingdom in the S.W. of Germany, ranking as the sixth state in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded, S.E., E., and N. by Bavaria; N.W., W., and S.W. by Baden; and S. by Baden, Hohenzollern, which it nearly incloses, and the Lake of Constance, which separates it from Switzerland; greatest length, N. to S., 140 m.; central breadth, 100 m.; area, 5666 geo. sq. m. For administrative purposes it is divided into four circles, of which the names, area, and population are given in the following table:—

| CIRCLE. | Area, geo sq. m. | Pop. 1853. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Neckar..... | 956 72 | 501,034 |
| Schwarzwald, or Black Forest..... | 1,887 53 | 448,872 |
| Danube..... | 1,819 04 | 413,444 |
| Jaxt..... | 1,492 96 | 874,913 |
| Total..... | 5,666 24 | 1,748,263 |

Except a few level tracts in the S., the surface is throughout hilly and even mountainous. In the W., the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, forms part of the boundary with some of its loftiest ridges, and sends ramifications far into the interior. In Würtemberg, however, it is neither so high nor so steep as on the side of Baden, and its ridges are generally clothed with forests. Much steeper and more inhospitable are the mountains of the centre and the E., where the Alb or Raube Alp, forming part of the Franconian Jura, covers an extensive tract. This mountain-mass, when at its greatest height, spreads out into an elevated desolate plateau. Towards the N. its descent is rapid and abrupt, but towards the S. it slopes down very gradually. Beyond the N. slope other heights begin to rise, and link at last with outliers of the Odenwald.

The drainage is shared between the basins of the Danube and the Rhine, and hence, part of the great water-shed of the European continent is found in Würtemberg, being evidently formed by the Alb and its plateau, the N. and W. sides of which give rise to several tributaries of the Rhine, while those of the E. and S.E. send a much smaller portion to the Danube, which in the latter direction is the only river of importance. The Rhine carries off part of the S. drainage by the Lake of Constance, and receives that of the S.W., W., and N., by a number of important streams, more especially the Neckar and its tributaries, Lauter, Fils, Reins, Murr, Koehar, Jaxt, and Enz. Besides these, a small portion of the N. is drained by the Tauber, a tributary of the Main. The Lake of Constance, of which only a small portion belongs to Würtemberg, is the only lake worthy of the name.

Notwithstanding the general ruggedness and elevation of the surface, the climate is decidedly temperate, though it necessarily varies much with locality, and cannot be the same on the ridges of the Schwarzwald and the plateau of the Alb as in the lower valley of the Neckar. In respect of vegetation, it has been divided into three regions—from the lowest level up to 1000 ft., from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft., and from 2000 ft. upwards. All of these grow grain, but the characteristic products are—in the third, forest-timber; in the second, the harder fruits; and in the first, the more delicate fruits and the

vine. This last region is almost confined to the northern circles of the Jaxt and the Neckar, where the fig and melon ripen perfectly in the open air, and the vine, cultivated on an extensive scale, produces several first-class wines. Here the soil is generally of great fertility, and both maize and wheat are raised in great abundance, hops and tobacco more partially, and fruit in such quantities as to be extensively employed in making cider. In the second region, the largest of the three, the soil is seldom alluvial, but generally contains a considerable proportion of vegetable mould and disintegrated trap and limestone. Occasionally, however, it degenerates into clays, sands, and gravels, which yield profitable returns only when managed with equal industry and skill. In both these qualities the inhabitants of Württemberg are by no means deficient, and their agriculture, even under untoward circumstances, equals that of any other part of Germany. In ordinary seasons the grain produced leaves a considerable surplus for export. Besides grain, potatoes are grown in almost every district, and hemp and flax on the spots best suited for them. Artificial meadows yield luxuriant crops of hay for feeding or dairy purposes, and considerable attention is also paid to the rearing of stock. The third region, though under partial cultivation, derives its chief value from its natural pastures and forests; the latter, both of pine and hardwood, climbing the loftiest ridges of the Schwarzwald, and giving valuable returns, not only in their timber, but the herds of swine which they feed. In bleak, moorish districts, bees are often reared on an extensive scale. Of minerals, by far the most valuable is salt, obtained chiefly from springs. The other minerals deserving of notice are limestone, gypsum, alabaster, coal and lignite in very limited quantities, slate, millstones, iron-ore, and potter's-clay.

Manufactures have made considerable progress in recent years. They consist chiefly of linen and cotton goods, paper, wooden clocks, toys, articles in gold and silver, and chemical products. There are also numerous breweries, distilleries, bleachfields, and cotton-mills. The trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, is in cattle, wool, corn, timber, wine, gypsum, and salt. The principal coins in use are, in gold, the *ducat* = 9s. 3d.; and in silver, the *gulden* or florin = 1s. 8d. nearly. All accounts are kept in gulden, which, for smaller values, are subdivided into 15 *batsen*, or 60 *krentzers*. The commercial pound, which is double the gold and silver weight, is somewhat larger than the English pound—100 being = 103·1 lbs. avoirdupois. Corn is measured by the *scheffel* = 5·061 bushels. The foot is equal to 11·26 inches English, and the ell to 24·08 inches. The *morgen* of land equals 1 acre, 1 rood, and 24 perches.

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is lodged in the sovereign; the legislative, jointly in the sovereign and a parliament, composed of an upper and a lower chamber—the former hereditary, the latter representative, consisting of 94 members, mostly elected every six years by the principal towns and rural districts. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Württemberg holds the sixth place, and has four votes in the plenum. Its contingent of men is 13,955, and of money, 139,751 florins. The revenue, obtained in nearly equal proportions by direct and indirect taxation, is 10,633,534 florins (£886,126). Justice is administered by a supreme tribunal, which sits in Stuttgart, and has jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and by inferior courts attached to each circle and district. There is no properly established religion, but the three great bodies of Lutherans, Calvinists, and R. Catholics, are recognized and partly paid by the state. The great body of the people are Protestants, and education is so generally diffused, that it is rare to meet with a person who cannot read and write. Crime and pauperism are comparatively rare, the tone of morals is high, and the people generally are in comfortable circumstances. Besides Stuttgart (the capital), the chief towns are Tübingen, Heilbronn, Ellwangen, and Rottweil.

Württemberg is composed of a number of separate territories, which once belonged to the Alemanni and Franks, and afterwards formed various independencies. The first inhabitants, said to have been Celtic, were gradually encroached upon by the Germans, and finally fell with them under the Roman yoke. After the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the country was incorporated with the kingdom of the Franks, who governed it by dukes. The dukedom thus estab-

lished subsisted till the end of the 11th century, when it was broken up, and partitioned among counts, who declared themselves independent. Among these was the Count of Beutelsbach-Württemberg, whose family gradually gained the ascendancy. One of its members built a castle at Stuttgart, and another built the castle of Württemberg, which has given its name to the whole kingdom. In this family, towards the end of the 15th century, the dukedom was restored. Duke Ulrich succeeded in 1504. At first he gave promise of a wise and peaceful reign, but soon belied it, and in consequence of a rebellion, was obliged to flee. The Swabian League purchased his dominions, and secured the ascendancy of Austria. The Reformation now began to make rapid progress, but was strenuously opposed by the Austrians. Ulrich, who had taken refuge at the court of the Landgrave of Hesse, had embraced the Reformation, now returned to his country at the head of a powerful army, and became its real sovereign, though Austria retained a nominal supremacy. Ulrich was succeeded, in 1550, by his son Christopher, who had been brought up at the court of France, and had obtained the principality of Montbéliard. After a very patriotic reign, he died in 1568. The line of Ulrich became extinct in 1593. Frederick, belonging to a collateral branch, succeeded, and completely established the independence of Württemberg, by freeing it even from Austria's nominal supremacy. He died in 1603, and was succeeded by his son, in whose reign began the Thirty Years' war, which often caused great misery in Württemberg. The succession continued uninterrupted, and the country had rapidly advanced in prosperity, when the French revolution broke out. Württemberg became the theatre of war, and was overrun by the French armies. Ultimately, however, the duke gained the favour of Napoleon, and with it a great accession of territory, as well as the title of King. These did not prevent Württemberg from taking an active share in the war of independence; and hence, in the subsequent arrangement of the European states, the territorial accessions were confirmed, and the kingly title formally recognized.

WÜRZACH, a tn. Württemberg, circle Danube, bail, and near Leutkirch, on the Aach; with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1052.

WÜRZBACH, a tn. Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, bail, and near Lobenstein; with a parish church, three mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 1460.

WÜRZBURG, a tn. Bavaria, cap. circle Lower Franconia, beautifully situated, r. bank Main, here crossed by a handsome bridge leading to a large suburb, 140 m. N.N.W. Munich, on the railway from Frankfurt to Bamberg. It is regularly fortified by walls and bastions, and defended by the strong citadel of Marienberg; and when approached from a distance, presents a most imposing and attractive appearance. It is entered by six gates, and though consisting chiefly of narrow streets, with overhanging houses, and pointed gables, is a fine specimen of the municipal architecture of the middle ages. Many modern improvements have been introduced, but the chief interest of the place continues to be derived from its antiquity. Having been for more than 1000 years the capital of a principality ruled by bishops, who were princes of the empire, it naturally abounds in ecclesiastical structures. Not fewer than 33 churches are counted, but many of these are not in use, and more are devoid of any claim to particular notice. The most important edifices are the cathedral or Dom, erected in the 10th century, with two towers at each end, and containing numerous interesting monuments; the Marienkirche, an elegant structure of pointed Gothic, with tall lancet-windows, and numerous fine carvings; the royal palace, a large and magnificent building, occupied by the emperors the day before their coronation at Frankfurt; the Julius hospital, with a range of 62 windows in front, having all the appearance of a palace, but furnishing, in fact, a noble asylum for the sick and aged poor; the university, possessed of a library of 100,000 vols., and of some celebrity as a school of medicine, but rather in a declining state; the townhouse, theatre, gymnasium, theological and other seminaries, several monastic establishments, numerous hospitals and charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and lacquerware; surgical instruments, cutlery, glass, hats, musical instruments, and ironmongery; and there are numerous breweries, mills, tobacco-factories, &c. The trade, both general and transit, is extensive, and greatly facilitated both by

the Main and two canals connected with it. The principal articles, besides the manufactures, are wine, oil, cattle, corn, and other agricultural produce. Würzburg dates from the 7th century, when the dukes of Thüringen often made it their



THE CATHEDRAL STREET, WÜRZBURG.
From *Allemagne Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

residence. It afterwards passed into the hands of bishop-electors, who, in wielding both the temporal and the spiritual power, carried matters with a high hand, and were often at deadly feud with the citizens. Their rule did not terminate till 1796, when, by the peace of Luneville, the town and territory passed to Bavaria. Pop. 26,814.

WURZEN, a vil. Saxony, circle and 16 m. E. Leipzig, r. bank Mulde, and on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs; and has a Dom or cathedral, with two towers; another church, with a lofty spire; an old castle, used as a courthouse; several superior schools; manufactures of linen, lace, and tobacco, and some general trade. Pop. (1849), 4868.

WUSHUTEE, or **MUCH**, a mountain-range, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, stretching E. to W., about lat. 28° N.; and between lon. 62° and 64° E.; and separating the sandy desert on the N. from the more elevated and fertile part of Mekran. Its name of Much, or 'date,' is owing to the great quantities of excellent dates produced in its valleys.

WÜSTEN (**OBER- und NIEDER-**), two nearly-contiguous vils. Lippe-Deimold, bail. Schötmar; with a parish church. They are occupied chiefly by peasants. Pop. 2069.

WÜSTENSACHSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Ulster, here crossed by a bridge, 47 m. N. Würzburg; with a parish church, saw, oil, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 45 m. N.W. Berlin, on an isl. formed by the Dosse, and in the vicinity of two lakes. It has walls with three gates, a church, an hospital, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in horses, cattle, and swine. Pop. 2855.

WUSTWEZEL, or **WESTWEZEL**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Antwerp; with manufactures of common cloth, linen, and chemical products, breweries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 1889.

WUTACH, a river, Baden, rises in the S., in the Feldberg; flows N.E. to Neustadt, then E.S.E., then S.S.W., and joins r. bank Rhine, after a course of about 45 m.

WYBERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3231 ac. Pop. 647.

WYHUNBURY, par. Eng. Chesh.; 18,414 ac. P. 4389.

WYCOMBE (**HIGH or CHIPPING**), a par. and mun. bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Buckingham, 30 m. W.N.W. London. It consists principally of one street, about 1½ m. long, with some smaller streets; is well built, and has a fine church in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; several Dissenting chapels, a grammar and other schools, almshouses, two hospitals; manufactures of lace and chairs, paper and flour mills, and some trade in malt. It sends two members to Parliament. Area of par. and mun. bor., 6318 ac. Pop. 7179.

WYCOMBE (**WEST**), par. Eng. Bucks; 6340 ac. P. 2000.

WYDDIAL, par. Eng. Herts; 1187 ac. Pop. 245.

WYE, a river, England, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, about 1 m. S. of the source of the Severn; flows very circuitously S.E. between cos. Radnor and Brecknock, across that of H. reford, and between those of Monmouth and Gloucester, and joins r. bank estuary of the Severn a little below Chepstow, after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Usk, on the right, and the Ithon and Lugg, on the left. The scenery of the Wye is celebrated for its picturesque beauties. Large vessels cannot ascend beyond Chepstow bridge, but barges of from 18 to 30 tons get up as far as Hereford.

WYE, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, pleasantly situated near r. bank Stour, here crossed by a stone-bridge of five arches, and on the Ashford and Canterbury branch of the S. E. railway, 9 m. from Canterbury. It is well built; and has a beautiful cruciform parish church, with a central tower; a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar-school, in the buildings of an ancient college; and a flour-mill. P. 1724. Area, 7282 ac.

WYFORDBY-WITH-BRENTINGBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1350 ac. Pop. 161.

WYHAM-WITH-CADEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1880 ac. Pop. 128.

WYK, a seaport tn. Denmark, Schleswig, on the S.E. coast of isl. Föhr; with a much-frequented bathing-establishment, which has been repeatedly visited by the king, who has a house here; an excellent dock, a small but good winter-haven, and a regular ferry to Dagebüll on the mainland. Wyk, during the bathing season, communicates by steam with Heli-goland, Cuxhaven, Brunsbüttel, and Hamburg. Pop. 800.

WYK, Holland. See **WIJK**.

WYKE, REIGIS, par. Eng. Dorset; 2062 ac. Pop. 1898.

WYKEHAM, two pars. Eng. — 1, York; 7535 ac. Pop. 643. — 2, Lincoln; 560 ac. Pop. 26.

WYKEN, par. Eng. Warwick; 670 ac. Pop. 141.

WYLA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 15 m. E.N.E. Zürich, on the Töss, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church, and raises a great deal of fruit. Many of the inhabitants spin and weave cotton. Pop. 1161.

WYLAM, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a wooden bridge; with a Wesleyan chapel, a school, excellent quarries, and extensive collieries. Pop. 1091.

WYLYE, par. Eng. Wilts; 2279 ac. Pop. 510.

WYMERING, par. Eng. Hants; 4307 ac. Pop. 751.

WYMESWOLD, par. Eng. Leicester; 4220 ac. P. 1235.

WYMINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 1710 ac. Pop. 296.

WYMONDHAM, or **WYNDHAM**, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. W.S.W. Norwich. It has many ancient and several well-built modern houses; a handsome church, in various styles; several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an ancient cross, manufactures of bombazine, crape, &c., and a large brewery and malting-establishment. Area of par., 10,613 ac. Pop. 5177.

WYMONDHAM, par. Eng. Leister; 2852 ac. P. 800.

WYMONDLEY, two pars. Eng. Hertford — 1, (*Great*); 1120 ac. Pop. 335. — 2, (*Little*); 790 ac. Pop. 300.

WYNAAD, **BYNADU**, or **PANAMBUT-COTTA**, a vil. Hindoostan, Malabar, cap. dist., on the E. side of the W. Ghats, 65 m. S.W. Seringapatam. The district, area, 1250 sq. m., forms an elevated plateau of difficult access, almost overrun with jungle, and produces the best cardamoms in India. Pop. about 15,000.

WYNEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 6 m. E. Antwerp, on the Grand and the Petit Schyn; with two breweries, a tannery, an oil, a malt, and a flour mill. P. 1045.

WYNEGUNGA, WAINGUNGA, or WEINGUNGA, a river, Hindoostan, rises in the Mahadeo Mountains; lat. 22° 25' N.; lon. 79° 8' E.; flows first E., then circuitously S., forming the boundary between the Saugor and Nerbudda, and the Nagpoor territories, enters the latter in lat. 21° 47' N., and finally, after a course of about 439 m., joins l. bank Godavery, in lat. 19° 38' N. In the lower part of its course it is sometimes called Pranheta. Its chief affluents are the Kanhan and Wurdia, both on the right.

WYNGENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8½ m. S.S.E. Bruges. The chief employments are husbandry and domestic weaving. Pop. 7086.

WYNGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, bail, and 4 m. N.E. Berthoud, on the Oeschbach, in a narrow valley hemmed in by wooded hills; with manufactures of linen. Pop. 2451.

WYNKEL, two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N.N.E. Ghent; with a church, chapel, brewery, some corn and oil mills; and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, candles, starch, and pottery. Pop. 2059. —2, (*St.-Elou*), A vil. and com., prov. W. Flanders, 21 m. S. Bruges; with a church, school, several oil and flour mills, and manufactures of linens and coarse cloth. Pop. 2930.

WYRAGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, territory and 74 m. N.E. Nagpoor, once celebrated for its diamond-mines. It is a place of some trade. Pop. 2000.

WYRE, a river, England, co. Lancaster, rises in a morass S.E. from the town of Lancaster, and falls into the Irish Sea at Fleetwood, forming a large estuary. It flows first S., then W., then S.S.W.

WYSALL, par. Eng. Notts; 1360 ac. Pop. 286.

WYSOKE-MEYTS, a tn. Bohemia. See HOHENMAUTH.

WYSSEBRAD, market tn. Bohemia. See HOHENFURT.

WYSZOGROD, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood and 27 m. E.S.E. Plock, r. bank Vistula; with three churches, an old convent, a chapel, a poorhouse, a trade in wool, woollen cloth, and corn. Pop. 1844.

WYTHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 1670 ac. Pop. 195.

WYTOONEE, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Disappointment group, Low Archipelago, 5 m. long; lat. (S.E. point) 14° 12' S.; lon. 141° 12' W.

WYTSCHAETE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. Ypres; with a church, two schools, a brewery, several corn and oil mills, two brick-kilns, and manufactures of tobacco and table-linen. Pop. 3195.

WYTTON, par. Eng. Hunts; 1690 ac. Pop. 267.

WYVERSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1522 ac. Pop. 329.

WYVILLE-WITH-HUNGERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1670 ac. Pop. 135.

X.

[For places not found under X, look G, H, and J.]

XALAPA, a city, Mexico. See JALAPA.

XALISTO, a maritime dep. Mexico. See JALISCO.

XALON, a river, Spain. See JALON.

XAMILTEPEC, or JAMILTEPEC, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Oajaca, cap. dep. of same name, l. bank Chicometpec; with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in honey, wax, cotton, and salt. P. about 4000.

XANTEN, SANTEN, or SANCEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on a plain near l. bank Rhine. It has an ancient and beautiful church, of pointed Gothic, with two spires, and a fine altar-piece by Barth-de-Bruyn; another church and chapel, a gymnasium; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, cassimere, hats, silk ribbons, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and leather, and several spinning-mills. Close to the town stood the castle of the Niebelungen, the heroes of the old German epic of that name. Pop. (1852), 3102.

XANTHUS, an ancient city, Asia Minor, on the Etchenchay [anc. *Xanthus*], 20 m. S.E. Makri; lat. 36° 21' N.; lon. 29° 24' E. The remains include Cyclopean walls, Phœnician or Etruscan inscriptions, fragments of temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and a theatre.

XARAYES, the name originally given to certain low tracts, Brazil, situated to the S. of the town of Mato-Grosso or Villa-Bella, and annually inundated for three months over a space of about 240 m. Much of the water never retires, but forms extensive lakes, abounding in fish, frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl, and tenanted by the *jacaré*, a species of crocodile, of less size than that of Egypt. The grounds not reached by the water are inhabited by the Parecis Indians, from whom the plains and lakes sometimes receive the name of Parecis.

XATIVA (SAN-FILIFE-DE-), a city, Spain. See JATIVA.

XAVIER, an isl. Patagonia, S.W. coast; lat. (N.W. point) 47° 4' S.; lon. 74° 27' W. (r.) It is 11½ m. long, 4 m. wide, very high and thickly wooded. It is the Montrose Island of Byron's Narrative.

XAVIER (SAN), an Indian tn. Bolivia, dep. Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, 152 m. W.S.W. Concepcion, at the confluence of a small river of same name with the Rio-Grande. It was formerly a considerable place, but having been ravaged by small-pox about 1828, has very much declined. It has a large church. Pop. about 1500.—(Castelnau, iii. 225.)

XENIA, a tn., U. States, Ohio, at the junction of the Little Miami, and several other railways, 55 m. W.S.W. Columbus. It is well built; and has several churches, and an active trade, greatly favoured by its central position. Pop. (1853), about 3500.

XENIL, a river, Spain. See GENIL.

XERES, several places, Spain. See JEREZ.

XEROS, or SAROS (GULF OF). See SARONIC GULF.

XEXUI, or JEJUY, a river, Paraguay, formed by the junction of several streams. It flows W., and falls into the Paraguay, 70 m. N. Asuncion, after a course of about 80 m.

XHENDELESSE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 9 m. E. Liège. Pop. 1403, chiefly nailers.

XILO-CASTRON [anc. *Xygura*], a maritime vil. Greece, gov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron, in the Gulf of Corinth; with a trade in currants.

XIMENA. See JIMENA.

XIMO, an isl. Japan. See KIUSIU.

XINGU, a river, Brazil, rises in the mountains which separate the provinces of Goyaz and Mato-Grosso, between lat. 14° and 15° S.; flows N., receiving the Bois, Trahiras, and Xanaci; enters par. Para, receiving the Guiriri on the left, beneath some catacrafs; makes two large circular bends, one to the E., and the other to the W.; flows N.N.E., which it continues past Souzel, Pombal, Veiros, and Porto-de-Moz; and after a course of more than 1200 m., joins r. bank Amazon in lat. 1° 42' S. Its channel at certain parts has little depth. Its banks are peopled by numerous Indian tribes.

XOELLA ISLANDS. See XULLA.

XORULLO, a volcano, Mexico. See JORULLO.

XUANDAI, a fine harbour, Anam, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Phu-yen, on the Cochinchinese coast; lat. 13° 22' N.; lon. 109° 15' E.

XULLA or ZULLA ISLANDS, a group, Indian Archipelago, 70 m. E. Celebes; the largest are Taliabo and Mangola (*which see*), and Bessey, which is about 35 m. long, and populous and well cultivated. Near its S.E. point there are a Dutch fort and a native village, where ships may procure refreshments.

WUPPANIE, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, generalship of Peterwardein, on the Save, about 20 m. from Vinkovce; with two R. Catholic churches. Pop. 2100.

Y.

[For places not found in Y, look E, I, and J.]

Y, Holland. See I.

YA-ASAUA, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific; lat. (Tau-tha-ke Peak) 16° 50' 15" S.; lon. 177° 23' 30" E. It is the most N. of the Asaua group, and forms a narrow belt stretching about 10 m. N. to S. In the latter direction it rises into the Peak of Tau-tha-ke, which has a height of 781 ft. In the foot of this peak lies the beautiful little bay of Ya-sua-y-lau, with a picturesque rock on its E. side resembling a ruined castle. This rock is entirely volcanic, and is the object of some superstition among the natives.

YA-LONG-KIANG, a river, Tibet and China. It is formed by several streams, the principal of which, the Dza-Tsitsirkana, afterwards the Tsatchou-Tsitsirkana, rises on the S.W. side of the Bain-khara-oala Mountains, Tibet, about lat. 33° 30' N.; lon. 96° E. It flows at first S.E., then turns nearly due S., forms part of the W. boundary of the Chinese province Sechuen, which it subsequently enters, and still flowing circuitously S., falls into the Kin-cha-kiang near the S. extremity of the province, after a course of about 400 m.

YADKIN, a river, U. States, rises at the foot of the Blue ridge, in the W. of N. Carolina; flows first E.N.E., then S.E.E., enters S. Carolina, and takes the name of the Great Pedee. (See PEDEE.) Near the junction of the Uharee, the Yadkin, previously 400 to 600 yards wide, enters a mountain-gorge, which contracts it to about 30 yards. These narrows present one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state.

YAFFA, a seaport, Asiatic Turkey. See JAFFA.

YAGUA, a vil. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 70 m. S. Neyva.

YAGUACHE, a vil. Ecuador, dep. and 18 m. N.E. Guayaquil.

YAKUNO-SIMA, or **JAKUNO-SIMA**, an isl. Japan, off S. end of Kinsiu; lat. 30° 23' N.; lon. 130° 30' E. It is 20 m. long, and 8 m. broad; is hilly, and has a mountain called Mitake.

YAKUTSK, a gov. of E. Siberia, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. gov. Okhotsk, S. the Chinese Empire, S.W. gov. Irkutsk, and W. Yeniseisk; lat. 43° 30' to 74° N.; lon. 105° to 163° E.; greatest length, E. to W., about 1700 m.; breadth, 1100 m.; area, 1,071,374 geo. sq. m., or about two-fifths of that of Europe. The sea-coast, which stretches for an immense distance E. to W., is generally low, lined with shoals, deeply indented, and during a great part of the year completely blocked up with ice. The surface rises towards the interior, and on the S. and E. frontiers is covered by the chain of the Stanovoi or Jablonoi Mountains, which send forth long branches at right angles to their axis. Between these branches, forming the great water-sheds of the gov., are extensive plains or steppes, generally of very barren description, not so much from any natural infertility of soil as from the rigorous nature of the climate. In the N. these plains are extensively covered with mosses, and called *tundras*, on which large numbers of reindeer are kept; but towards the S. the pastures become capable of rearing and feeding cattle, of which large herds are possessed by several of the wandering tribes; and several kinds of grain, among others wheat and rye, are sown chiefly by the Russians, mostly in the neighbourhood of towns. Much of the ground thus sown is frozen to the depth of 630 ft.; but the temperature begins to rise in April, and the last night-frost occurs about the 12th of May. From this period summer continues without interruption till the 17th September, and is both long enough and warm enough to thaw the frozen ground to the depth of 3 ft. or 4 ft., and mature all the ordinary cereals, which thrive amazingly, yielding, near the town of Yakutsk, 15 fold on an average, and occasionally 40 fold. In the same locality the mean warmth of June, July, and August is 57°, 66°, and 61° respectively, and the thermometer often stands at 77° in the shade. In January, on the contrary, in the depth of winter, the cold has been found constantly, during the first ten days, under -40° Reaumur = -50° Fahr., or 82° below the freezing-point. The large mountain-ranges of Yakutsk, and the perpetual snow which covers them, feed a great number of mighty rivers, which generally have a N. direction, and flow in long and narrow basins nearly paral-

lel to each other. The most important of these rivers is the Lena. Immediately to the W. of it is that of the Olenek, and to the E., in succession, the Iana, Indighirka, and Kolyma. There are few lakes. The rivers teem with fish, particularly salmon, which, dried or smoked, forms one of the principal articles of food, and are also frequented by innumerable flocks of water-fowl. The forests, chiefly of pine and birch, though stunted in the N., contain much good timber in the S., and are frequented by large numbers of game, bears, wolves, foxes, and various other fur-animals. This constitutes the principal article of export. The chief imports are tea, sugar, brandy, woollen and cotton stuffs, and hardware. Towns and villages, common in the centre of the gov., and along the great road from Irkutsk through Yakutsk to Okhotsk, are inhabited chiefly by Russians and Cossacks. The great body of the inhabitants are nomadic, and consist of Yakuts, Buraets, Tungusses, and Koriaks.

YAKUTSK, a tn., E. Siberia, cap. above gov., on a plain surrounded by lofty heights, l. bank Lena. The streets present a singular aspect, being composed of houses of European structure, standing apart, while the intervening spaces are occupied by winter *yurts* or huts of the northern nomads, with walls of cow-dung, earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice. The principal buildings are a large stone-cathedral, another church, a great stone market-place, and a wooden fort with four half-sunk towers. The trade is of great importance. Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkutsk by the boats on the Lena, proceed every year over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74°, from the mouth of the Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Tchukchi. One of the principal articles of this latter trade are the skins of the polar fox. The Yukajus and Tchukchi also dispose of the skins of the wild reindeer which they kill in summer. Another important article is the fossil ivory, obtained from the numerous antediluvian animals which are found buried in the deep alluvium of the Lena and its tributaries, and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Much of the trade is in the hands of the American Trade Company, who have here one of their most important factories. Important fairs are held four times a-year. Pop. (1849), 2960.

YALDING, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent, intersected by several branches of the Medway, across one of which it is approached by a long narrow bridge, 6 m. S.W. Maidstone. It has a parish church in the decorated English style, an endowed school, a cattle-fair, and a considerable trade in coal, corn, and timber. Area of par., 5804 ac. Pop. 2672.

YALI [anc. *Istros*], a small isl. off S.E. coast, Asiatic Turkey, at the entrance to the Gulf of Kos, 7 m. S. Kos.

YALTA, a seaport tn. Russia. See IALTA.

YAMINA, a tn. Central Africa, state Bambarra, l. bank Joliba; lat. 12° 40' N.; lon. 6° 50' W.

YAMPARES, a tn. Bolivia, 20 m. N.W. Chuquisaca, on the Chachimayo.

YAMPOL, a tn. Russia. See IAMPOL.

YAMSK, **JAMSK**, or **IAMSK**, a tn. Siberia, at the mouth of the Iama, in the Gulf of Iamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Gijiginsk; lat. 59° N.; lon. 154° E. It is surrounded by palisades, and has a church and a good harbour, but is otherwise insignificant, consisting only of a few wooden houses. The entrance is obstructed by sandbanks and hidden rocks.

YANA, a river, Siberia. See IANA.

YANAON, a vil. and French colonial possession, India, on the Coromandel coast, 22 m. N.E. Pondicherry. It is situated on the delta of the Godavary, and is accessible by vessels of 200 tons burden.

YANBO, a maritime tn. Arabia. See YEMBO.

YANDABOO, a tn. Burnah, l. bank Irrawadi, 60 m. W. by S. Ava. Here a treaty of peace was concluded, Feb. 26, 1826, by which the coast of Tenasserim, with Aracan and its dependencies, was ceded to the British, and the king of Ava renounced all claims on Assam, Jynteah, and Munciepoor.

YANG-HO, a river, China, prov. Pechelée, rises in the N.W. of Mongolia; flows first N.E., turns S.E., and unites with some other streams in forming the Hoen-ho, which passes 10 m. S.W. of Peking.

YANG-TSHEOU, a city, China, prov. Kiangsoo, cap. dep., on the Imperial canal, where it crosses the Yangtse-kiang, and 50 m. N.E. Nankin. It has an extensive trade in all descriptions of Chinese goods, but particularly in salt, which is made on the sea-coasts.

YANGTSE-KIANG, or simply **KIANG**, or **TA-KIANG** [the River, or Great River], one of the largest rivers of Asia, rises in Tibet, about lat. 33° N.; lon. 95° E.; in the Choor-koole Mountains, not far from the sources of the Hoang-ho, and flows for about 1300 m. S.S.E., under the name of the Kincha, to the S.W. frontiers of China, where it is joined by the Yalung. The united stream, which may now be considered as the Yangtse proper, flows very circuitously, first N.E. through prov. Schuen, past the towns Sou-tchou, Tchong-king, and Koei-tchou; and augmented on the left by the Minkiang and Mouqua, and on the right by the Oukiang; then E.S.E. through prov. Houpe, past Kintchou, Yetchou, Hanyang, Vouchang, and Hoangtchou; and augmented on the left by the Han-kiang, skirts the N. of prov. Kiangsee, passing the town of Kieoukiang; flows N.E. through prov. Nganhoei, past the towns of Nankin and Taiping, and finally entering prov. Kiangsoo, a little above Nankin, flows E. past Tchong-kiang, where it is crossed by the Imperial canal, and falls into the ocean in lat. 32° N., by an estuary about 60 m. wide at Tsing ming Island, which divides it into two branches. Its direct course, nearly due E., is estimated at 1850 m., its indirect at 3000 m., and the area of its basin at 700,000 sq. m. The tide ceases to be felt at Kiang-yin, about 116 m. from its mouth, but it continues to be navigable for the largest vessels to Nankin, a total distance of about 225 m. Its higher course is very imperfectly known, but it is said that no river in the world surpasses it in picturesque grandeur.

YANI, or **NYANI**, a state, W. Africa, Senegambia, on the r. bank Gambia, between lat. 13° and 14° N.; and lon. 14° and 15° W.

YANINA, a tn. European Turkey. See **JANINA**.

YAO-AN, a city, China, prov. and 95 m. W.N.W. Yun-nan. It carries on a large trade in musk, and in salt, obtained from a lake in the vicinity.

YAOORI, the cap. of a native kingdom of Central Africa, about 4 m. N.E. from r. bank Niger, and 60 m. N.N.E. Bousa; lat. 9° 5' N.; lon. 6° 15' E. It has a high and strong wall of clay, said to be between 20 m. and 30 m. in circuit; and is entered by eight large gates, well fortified after the manner of the country. The inhabitants manufacture a very coarse and inferior sort of gunpowder, very neat saddles, cloth, &c., grow indigo, tobacco, onions, and various grains and rice of a superior quality, and have horses, bullocks, sheep, and goats. A market is held in the city daily, under commodious sheds, but is indifferently attended.—The state or kingdom lies along l. bank Niger, and is traversed in its S. part, E. to W., by the Mayarrow, an affluent of the Niger.

YAP, **GOUAP**, or **OUAP**, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 9° 25' N.; lon. 138° 1' E.; the westernmost large island of the Caroline Archipelago. The S. end is low, rising gradually into hills to the N., and in many parts it abounds with cocoa-nut trees. The island has a pleasing aspect, many well-constructed houses are scattered over it, and the natives are stout and well formed.

YAPTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1699 ac. Pop. 609.

YAUQUI, a river, Mexico. See **HUACUI**.

YAR, or **YARE**, a river, England, formed in Norfolk by the union of two streams of same name; flows circuitously E., and unites with the Waveney in forming a considerable expanse above Yarmouth, where, with the Bure, it falls into the German Ocean. A little below Norwich it receives the Wensum, and is navigable. It forms part of the Lowestoffe Navigation, which is about 30 m. long, and admits vessels drawing 8 ft.

YARACUY, a navigable river, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, rises in a mountainous region S.W. the Gulf of Triste, into which it falls at the village of the same name, 30 m. N.N.W. Valencia. Length of course, 60 m. to 70 m.

YARBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1160 ac. P. 245.

YARCOMBE, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the canal from Taunton to Chard. It has a parish church, with

a square embattled tower and spire; a Baptist chapel, and quarries of blue lias. Area of par., 4689 ac. Pop. 780.

YARDLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Worcester canal, and the London and Birmingham, and the Birmingham and Derby railways; with an ancient church, two endowed schools, and extensive tile-works. Area of par., 7355 ac. Pop. 2753.

YARDLEY, par. Eng. Hertford; 2405 ac. Pop. 630.

YARDLEY-HASTINGS, a vil. and par. England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. It has a very ancient Norman church with a square tower, an Independent chapel, a school, and manufactures of pillow-lace. Area of par., 3510 ac. Pop. 1210.

YARENGA, a river, Russia. See **IARENGA**.

YARKAND, or **YARKIANG**, a river, which rises in Chinese Turkestan, in the N. slope of the Karakorum Mountains; flows first N.N.W. to the town of Yarkand, and after a course of about 300 m., unites with the Kashgar, Khoten, and several other streams, in forming the Tarin.

YARKAND, a city, in the W. of Chinese Turkestan, in a fertile plain, on the river Yarkand, 140 m. S.E. Kashgar; lat. 38° 19' N.; lon. 76° 17' 45" E. It is inclosed by an earthen rampart, and entered by five gates, outside of which are some very straggling suburbs, and a stone-citadel on the S. Another and much larger citadel within the walls is now all but abandoned. Its houses are built of stone and clay, and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has two large bazaars, besides inferior ones, many caravansaries and mosques, and 10 or 12 large Mahometan colleges. It is said to be more extensive than Kashgar, and is now the chief emporium of the trade between the Chinese Empire and the countries beyond its W. frontier. The native merchants are not permitted to pass beyond its province, either toward Tibet or Independent Turkestan; and strict vigilance is maintained by the Chinese to prevent Europeans from entering the territory; but traders from Bokhara, Budukshan, Kokan, &c., pass the mountains to Yarkand with the produce of those countries, slaves, Kirghiz horses, and European goods; these they exchange for tea, silks, and other China produce, fruits, and shawl-wool, great quantities of which last are sent to the W. and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks or Uzbeks, and Mahometans; among them are, however, some Eimauks or Persians, Calmucks, Armenian Christians, and about 200 Chinese traders; the Mahometans bear the character of being peculiarly tolerant. About 7000 Chinese troops, partly Manchoes and Mongols, under two commanders, garrison Yarkand, which is the principal military post of the Chinese on the W.; they are located both in the citadel and in detached cantonments outside of the city; and are partially recruited from the Tungani, a race of people in the vicinity, who enter the service, while youths, for a period of 14 or 15 years. The civil government is vested in a Mahometan hakim-beg, or *vaug*, who is always a native Uzbek. Yarkand is a great mart for horses, and horse-flesh is sold in its markets at the same price as mutton. Its vicinity is very fertile, yielding wheat, rice, barley, jowary (*Holcus Sorghum*), oil-plants, fine fruits, and silk in large quantity; and pasturing large herds of goats, sheep, and cattle. Pop. of city probably 50,000, exclusive of troops.—(Ritter's *Asien*; Burnes, &c.)

YARKHILL, par. Eng. Hereford; 1666 ac. Pop. 547.

YARLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1207 ac. P. 234.

YARM, a market tn. and par. England, co. and 44 m. N.N.W. York, on a peninsula formed by the Tees, here crossed by an ancient stone-bridge. It has a neat townhall. By the river, on the W. side of the town, is a handsome church, with a beautiful Norman tower; and there are several Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an hospital; manufactures of tobacco pipes, and some trade in agricultural and mineral produce. Area of par., 1135 ac. Pop. 1647.

YARMOUTH, a township, U. States, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, on both sides of which it has harbours for fishing and coasting vessels, 70 m. S.S.E. Boston. It consists of several distinct villages, as Yarmouth Proper, Yarmouth Port, S. Yarmouth, and W. Yarmouth; and has three churches, extensive salt-works, and a number of vessels, employed either as coasters or in the cod and mackerel fisheries. Pop. (1850), 2595.

YARMOUTH, a seaport tn. and par. England, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, 8 m. W. Newport, at the mouth of the

Yar. It consists of several neat streets, with well-built freestone houses; and has a castle and small fort built by Henry VIII., a neat church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a handsome market-house, public baths, a quay, and some trade, chiefly in fine white sand, used in making flint-glass and the finer sorts of British china. Area of par., 143 ac. Pop. 572.

YARMOUTH (GREAT), a parl. and mun. bor., seaport tn., and par. England, co. Norfolk, 19 m. E. Norwich; lat. 52° 36' 8" N.; lon. 1° 43' 7" E., on the Norfolk railway, and on a long narrow slip of land between the Yare and the sea. It is irregularly built, consisting of four principal streets, and is connected by a drawbridge with Little Yarmouth, or South Town, in Suffolk. It has a very large and ancient parish church, founded in the time of William Rufus; and two other handsome churches, several Dissenting chapels, a synagogue, a fine townhall, a spacious custom-house, borough-jail, and theatre; a Nelson monument, in the form of a beautiful column 144 ft. high; two hospitals, charity, free, and other schools, building-yards, and manufactures of crape and silk goods. The quay, considered one of the finest in Britain, stretches along the river upwards of 1 m. The harbour is in the Yare, and is accessible by vessels of about 200 tons. The exports are agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish, to the Mediterranean and West Indies. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring-fishery, in which about 250 vessels, and 3000 hands belonging to the port, are employed; many hands are likewise engaged in the deep-sea fishing, the produce of which is forwarded daily to London by railway. In 1851 there were registered at Yarmouth 329 sailing vessels under 50 tons burden, aggregate tonnage 9305; and 325 vessels above 50 tons, aggregate tonnage 35,605; and 13 steamers, tonnage 1920. The same year there entered 2642 coasters, tonnage 198,218; and 192 steamers, tonnage 28,091; and cleared 1017, tonnage 64,884; and 189 steamers, tonnage 27,677. In the colonial and foreign trade there entered 209 vessels, tonnage 24,977; and cleared 82, tonnage 8240. Yarmouth sends two members to Parliament. At a remote period, the ground on which Yarmouth stands formed part of the bed of a great estuary, which extended as far as Norwich. It first became firm and habitable ground about the year 1008. The mouth of the Yare has been, within the last five centuries, diverted about 4 m. to the S. Immediately off Yarmouth, and parallel to the shore, is a great range of sandbanks, the shape of which varies slowly from year to year, and often suddenly after great storms. Pop. (tn.), 30,879. Area of par., 1510 ac. Pop. 26,880.

YARNSCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 8047 ac. P. 479.

YARNTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1613 ac. Pop. 317.

YARPOLE, par. Eng. Hereford; 2523 ac. Pop. 645.

YARRA-YARRA, a river, Australia, Victoria, rises in a gully between the Snowy and Goulburn Mountains; flows first W., then N.W., then W.S.W., and falls into Port-Phillip, 4 m. S.W. Melbourne, up to which, by a tortuous course, it is navigable for steamboats and vessels of light draught. Its total direct course, nearly due E., is about 100 m.

YARRIBA, a kingdom, Africa, Upper Guinea, which reaches lat. 10° N., and is bounded, N.E. by the Moussa, an affluent of the Niger; E. by the Niger itself; S.E. by the district Accoura, belonging to the kingdom of Benin; S. by a river which flows parallel to the coast, about 20 m. distant from it; and W. by Dahomey. It is traversed E. to W. by the Kong Mountains, and contains a large population, living chiefly in towns or villages, which, as a protection from the incursions of the Fellatahs and people of Dahomey, are surrounded with walls and ditches, or situated on lofty precipices, in the heart of inaccessible forests. After the capital, Abbeokuta (*which see*), the chief towns are Katunga or Eyee, Adu, Larro, Janna, Aloria, Bohou, and Itscho. In the capital are many native Christians, who have emigrated from Sierra Leone.

YARROW, a river, Scotland, issues from St. Mary's Loch, on the borders of cos. Peebles and Selkirk; flows W.N.W. through the latter, and after a course of about 25 m., joins I. bank Ettrick the little above Selkirk.

YARROW, par. Scot. Selkirk; 18 m. by 16 m. P. 1294.

YARU-DZANG-BO-TSU [*'Clear River of the West'*], the principal river of Tibet Proper, which country it traverses in nearly its entire length, W. to E. It rises about lon. 82° E., and between lat. 30° and 31° N.; by several heads in the Horse, Elephant, Peacock, and Lion Mountains, which border on the

E. the region of Kailas, with its sacred lakes; thenceforth it flows mostly E., receiving in Ulterior Tibet five considerable affluents from the N. and as many from the S., on the last of which, near its mouth in the Dzang-bo, stands Chashe-loum-bo (*which see*). Near this it divides into branches, inclosing numerous islands, and over one branch is an iron-bridge of 13 arches, the most remarkable public work noticed by travellers in Tibet. Farther on, the Dzang-bo is crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, forming a portion of the route from Bootan to Lassa, which city is on one of its tributaries, about 50 m. N. the main stream. Near the town Sangri, lon. 92° 30' E., the Dzang-bo begins to trend to the S.E., and we soon afterwards lose all trace of it in Chinese maps, which are our only authorities for the E. part of its course, and indicate it no farther than the Chinese frontier. It has been supposed continuous with either the Irrawadi, or the Brahmapootra; on the whole the latter supposition is the more generally believed. In its upper portion it flows through a broad and comparatively fertile valley. The towns on its banks increase in number as it proceeds E.; the principal is Jigagoungar, or Shigatzoungar, about 60 m. S.S.W. Lassa.—(Ritter, *Erdoekunde*, iv., &c.)

YARWELL, par. Eng. Northampton; 1830 ac. P. 450.

YASI-KOI, a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, about 90 m. N. Angora, containing 300 houses, of which three-fourths are inhabited by Mahometans, and the remainder by Greek Christians. The latter manufacture wine and opium. Saffron is raised in considerable quantities in the vicinity.

YASS, a tn. New S. Wales, cos. King and Murray, on a river of same name, 46 m. W.S.W. Goulburn.

YASSY, the cap. of Moldavia. *See* JASSY.

YATE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4042 ac. Pop. 1080.

YATELEY, par. Eng. Hants; 10,036 ac. Pop. 2156.

YATESBURY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1667 ac. Pop. 251.

YATOVA, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 25 m. from Valencia, r. bank Juanes; with a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen and white soap, distilleries, &c. Pop. 1110.

YATTENDON, par. Eng. Berks; 1393 ac. Pop. 263.

YATTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 5374 ac. Pop. 2061.

YATTON-KEYNELL, par. Eng. Wilts; 1749 ac. P. 516.

YAVARI, JABARI, or HIABARI, a river, S. America, rises in a branch of the Andes, in the E. of Peru; flows N., forming part of the boundary between Peru and Brazil, then E., and joins r. bank Amazon, about lat. 4° 30' S., and lon. 69° 30' W.

YAVERLAND, par. Eng. Hants; 1834 ac. Pop. 78.

YAXHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1596 ac. Pop. 506.

YAXLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. and 13 m. N. Huntingdon. It is well built; and has a handsome church, with a tower and spire; an Independent chapel, a workhouse, and school. A little E. of the village is Whittlesea-mere, a sheet of water 6 m. long, and 3 m. broad, abounding in fish. Area of par., 4290 ac. Pop. 1445.

YAZOO, U. States, Mississippi;—1, A tn. on the river of same name, 40 m. N.N.W. Jackson, in a rich cotton-district; with five churches, an elegant courthouse, and a large trade in cotton, of which about 50,000 bales are annually shipped for New Orleans. Pop. (1853), about 2000.—2, A river, formed by the junction of the Tallakatchee and Yalla-busha; flows very circuitously S.S.W., and after a course of about 160 m., joins I. bank Mississippi about 12 m. above Vicksburg. It affords easy navigation for steamers.

YAZOR, par. Eng. Hereford; 2051 ac. Pop. 222.

YBBS, a tn and river, Lower Austria. *See* IRS.

YBBSITZ, a market tn. Austria. *See* IRSITZ.

YBERA (LAGUNA-DE-), an extensive swamp, S. America, La Plata, between the Parana and the Paraguay, and immediately S. of the state of latter name, about lat. 27° S.; and lon. 57° W. It is about 100 m. long, by 60 m. wide, and is for the most part covered by aquatic plants and shrubs, though it also contains many lakes, and has dry and elevated patches, which are cultivated. It is supposed to derive its waters by infiltration from the Parana, and discharges itself by four rivers, of which the largest, the Mirinaí, joins the Uruguay.

YBERG, IBERG, or IBRIG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 6 m. E.N.E. Schwyz, on a mountain-ridge, above an affluent of the Sihl. It consists chiefly of scattered cottages,

but as a parish, ranks as one of the oldest in the country. Pop. 1472.

YBICUI, a river, Uruguay. See IBICUI.

YÇA, or SAN-GERONIMO-DE-YÇA, a tn. Peru, dep. and 155 m. S.S.E. Lima, r. bank Yça. It is surrounded by sandhills, and nearly of triangular form; consists of about 20 streets and a spacious market-place, and has seven churches, three chapels, two colleges, a normal, Lancasterian, and several other schools, and a considerable trade as an entrepot for the interior. It has suffered severely from earthquakes. Pop. about 5000.—(Castelln, iv. 164.)

YE, a tn. Further India, presid. Bengal, on the Tenasserim coast, 88 m. S.S.E. Moulmain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Ye, about 6 m. from its mouth. It is an insignificant place.—The PROVINCE, the smallest of the Tenasserim provinces, and, except a few places, devoted to rice-culture, is covered with dense forests, brushwood, or jungle.—The RIVER is much obstructed at its mouth, and not safely navigable by large vessels.

YEADON, a vil. and township, England, co. York, 6 m. N.W. Leeds, on an eminence. It has a church, with a square embattled tower; Wesleyan and Association Methodist chapels, and three large woollen-factories. Pop. 4109.

YEALMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, on the Yealm, here navigable and crossed by a bridge. It has a parish church, partly in the early and partly in the later English style; and a ruin, said to have been a palace of the Saxon kings. Area of par., 3537 ac. Pop. 1155.

YEBENES, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 22 m. S. Toledo. It has two townhouses, a palace of the commandery of St. John, an endowed school, two parish churches, and several hermitages; flour and oil mills, tanneries, and manufactures of fine woollen stockings, which are exported chiefly to Estremadura. Pop. 3169.

YECHIL-KUL ['Green Lake'], a lake, Chinese Turkestan, 20 m. N.E. Kiria, N. side of Kouenlun Mountains, 30 m. long N.W. to S.E., and about 10 m. broad; lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 83° 50' E. It receives several streams, both from the N. and from the Kouenlun Mountains, but has no outlet.

YECLA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 42 m. N. Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by a ruined castle. The generality of the houses are two stories high, and provided with all the requisite accommodation for an agricultural population. There are three squares, one of which has piazzas on two sides; a townhouse, with prisons and granary in the basement; two parish churches, an hospital, with scanty revenues; a poor-house, a Latin, grammar, and two elementary endowed schools, and several private schools, a suppressed convent, six hermitages, a promenade, and a cemetery. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are also eight manufactories of soft and one of hard soap, 30 oil-mills, five brandy-distilleries, and eight flour-mills. Pop. 14,071.

YEDDINGHAM, par. Eng. York; 1150 ac. Pop. 104.

YEDDO, YEDO, or JEDDO, a seaport tn. Japan, cap. and on a bay on the S.E. side of isl. Nippon, near the mouth of a river of same name; lat. 35° 40' N.; lon. 139° 40' E. (R.) It stands on an extensive plain, with a magnificent background of mountains and wooded country; is built in the form of a crescent, and consists generally of houses of one story, more remarkable for their vast numbers, and the large space they cover, than for elegance or imposing appearance. Among the public edifices, which do not seem to be numerous, are the imperial residence, occupying the centre of an extensive and somewhat elevated flat, surrounded by numerous canals fed from the river, and adorned with woods and gardens; and several other palaces, grouped around this principal one, and including those of the imperial prince, of the *midai* or emperor's principal wife, of the concubines or secondary wives, of the great officers of state, &c. The Dutch have long had a commercial mission here, and both the Americans and British have recently concluded treaties, from which important results may be expected. The gulf, which is of a circular shape, forms a most capacious and admirable harbour, with five fathoms water close to the shore, and consequently accessible by the largest ships. On November 11, 1855, an earthquake destroyed 100,000 dwellings, 54 temples, and 30,000 inhabitants; and fire broke out in 30 different parts of the city. The population, probably greatly overrated, has been stated as high as 2,000,000.

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YEGEN, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 45 m. from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada; with a parish church, a courthouse, and prison. Many of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 1013.

YEJUBBI, a large commercial tn. Abyssinia, dist. Gojam, N. from the Abai.

YELDEN, par. Eng. Bedford; 1912 ac. Pop. 328.

YELDHAM, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 1820 ac. Pop. 716.—2, (*Little*); 938 ac. Pop. 306.

YELFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 305 ac. Pop. 17.

YELL, one of the Shetland isls. Scotland, separated from Mainland by Yell Sound, 17 m. to 20 m. long, by 6 m. broad. The coast, except on the E., is bold and rocky, and deeply indented with bays and inlets, well adapted for fishing-stations. The surface is hilly and generally mossy. The arable land, chiefly on the shore, is very limited. Pop. (including that of Fetlar), 3397.

YELL (Mid and South), par. Scot. Shetland; 20 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1741.

YELL (North), and FETLAR, par. Scot. Shetl. P. 1656.

YELLING, par. Eng. Hunts; 1670 ac. Pop. 386.

YELLOW RIVER, a large river, China. See HOANG-HO.

YELLOW SEA [Chinese, *Whang-hai*], an extensive inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. coast of China; between lat. 33° and 41° N.; lon. 117° 22' and 127° 10' E.; having W. the Chinese provinces Kiangsoo, Shantung, and Pecheleu, N. Leaotong, and E. the peninsula of Corea; length, about 620 m.; greatest breadth, about 400 m. N. and N.W. it terminates in the gulfs of Leaotong and Pecheleu, into the latter of which pour numerous large and important rivers. Two large peninsulas project into the Yellow Sea, one in the province of Leaotong, terminating in the narrow point called the 'Regent's Sword,' the other in Shantung, terminating in the promontory of the same name. On the E. coast are numerous groups of islets, part of them included in the Korean Archipelago. It is very shallow, and obtains its name from the muddy lemon-yellow colour of its water near the land, arising from the nature of its bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating it. The large quantity of alluvium continually brought into it by the rivers Hoang-ho and Yangtse-kiang, causes it gradually to decrease in depth.

YELLOWSTONE, a river, U. States, the largest affluent of the Missouri. It issues from Lake Sublette, on the E. slopes of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 43° 40' N.; lon. 109° 0' W.; and flowing N.E., falls into the Missouri, about lat. 48° N.; lon. 104° W., where it is 800 yds. broad, after a tortuous course of 1000 m., of which 700 m. or 800 m. are navigable. It flows first through a mountainous but well-timbered region, then through a fertile country, and as it approaches the Missouri, through meadow-lands and low grounds.

YELVERTOFT, par. Eng. Northamp; 2080 ac. P. 714.

YELVERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 439 ac. Pop. 66.

YEMBO, or YANBO, a tn. Arabia, Hejaz, on a low, barren, sandy tract, near the Red Sea, 130 m. S.W. Medina, of which it is the port. It occupies a large space, and has a wall about 12 ft. high, pierced with loop-holes for musketry; mean and often dilapidated houses of coral-limestone, and confined dirty streets. The harbour is said to be one of the best on the coast. The inhabitants are mostly Arabs of the Jofehnah tribe; the other residents are merchants, descendants of Mussulman Indians, who alone engage in trade. Pop. about 2000.

YEMEN, a principal division of Arabia, occupies the S.W. angle of the peninsula, adjacent to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The name originally signified the country on the right hand, that is, to the S., just as the name Decan in India (in Sanscrit, *Dacshina*) signifies the right-hand or southern country; but the same term was also used to convey the idea of luck or good fortune, and hence, in the prosperous days of this country, the secondary sense of its name seems to have been that most generally accepted, and Yemen was known to the Greeks and Romans as Arabia Felix, the Happy or Fortunate Arabia. Yemen, in the widest sense, is bounded, W. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden, N. by Hejaz and Nejd, and E. by Hadramaut. As the chain of mountains which runs along the W. side of the Arabian peninsula, approaches the sea-coast S., till it terminates at the Straits of

Bab-el-Mandeb, Yemen necessarily comprises two regions physically distinct, namely, a Teháma or lowland between the mountains and sea-shore, and an elevated mountainous tract to the eastward of the former. Our knowledge of this country is still very imperfect, and by no means adequate to furnish a comprehensive and accurate account of its physical features. The Teháma of Yemen varies in width from 10 m. to 30 m., and is a barren desert wherever it is not irrigated by streams from the mountains. These streams are perennial in the highlands, but in the low country they flow only during the rains, and it sometimes happens that after a succession of three or four dry seasons, their beds become overgrown with brushwood so as to be nearly obliterated. But a few of them—and these only occasionally—reach the sea, as the Meidan, W. of Aden; the river of Zebid, and one or two small streams farther N. Banks of coral along the sea-shore afford, wherever they leave an opening, secure anchorage within; owing to the growth of coral, the line of deep water seems to be constantly receding; but the beach or water-mark undergoes no change, and the opinion that the Teháma of Yemen has emerged from the sea within the historical period, has no good foundation.

The mountains rise abruptly from the desert plain, inclosing valleys of great luxuriance. The table-land in the interior of Yemen has an estimated elevation of 4000 ft., and some of its mountain-groups, as Sáber, S. of Taes, is supposed to attain a height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft. Granite is probably the basis of all these mountains, but on the road from Mocha by Zebid to Sana, the rock which first occurs is porphyry, fractured so regularly into columns, that the steep cliffs sometimes present the appearance of organ-pipes; trap-rocks with basalt succeed, and at Sana the common building-stone is a lava. Mount Sáber, likewise, is an immense mass of trachyte and other volcanic rocks.

Yemen, considered in the extent above indicated, has no longer a political existence. The country has long ceased to be combined under one government. The frontier-provinces have in several instances become independent, and the Yemen proper of the present day, or the dominion of the Imám of Sana, does not probably embrace above two-thirds of the territory formerly included under the same general title. The Jebál (mountains) or highland territory of the Imám is divided into 24 districts, each under a local magistrate entitled Dola. Of these districts the most worthy of note are Sanhán, on the elevated table-land—it contains Sana, the capital of Yemen, and in many respects one of the most remarkable cities in the East; in Mekhareb-el-Anes, S. of Sanhán, and on the road to Aden, is Damar, distinguished for its college; in the district of Yarim, not far from the town of the same name, are the ruins of Dhofar, supposed to be the Saphara of Ptolemy; Kataba, through which the Meidan flows to the southern coast, brings to mind the Catabania of ancient writers; Taes contains the lofty and productive mountain-group of Sáber, supposed to rise to the height of 7000 ft. or 8000 ft., and said by the Arabs to nourish on its slopes all the herbs of the earth. It is clothed with superb forests to the summit. On the almost inaccessible ledges of its rocky sides are perched numerous villages, the inhabitants of which enrich themselves by the cultivation of coffee and of *khat*. On the highest point of Sáber are the stone ruins of an ancient stronghold, named Hesn-el-A'rá, or the Bride's Castle. Within the precincts of Sáber are said to be 100 sheikhs or petty chieftains, who are virtually independent. In the vicinity of the same mountain, the Arabs show what they believe to be the true cave of the Seven Sleepers. At the foot of Sáber, on the N., is the town of Taes, well built, supplied with water by an aqueduct from the mountain, and inclosed by a brick-wall. Proceeding N. along the W. limit of the mountains, we meet with Beled-Ibn-Aklan, with the city of Dorebat on the summit of a mountain, and famed for a prison cut in the rock, and specially dreaded by the Arabs. The district of Udden produces the best coffee, that of Ásáab-el-Ala the best tobacco; Kusumma, too, is a high mountain covered to its summit with coffee-plantations. In all these mountainous districts there are numerous ancient families, dwelling in their almost inaccessible castles, and scarcely acknowledging a political superior.

The states of Yemen not dependent on the Imám of Sana are Aden, on the sea-shore to the S., the ruler of which bears

the title of Sultan. The capital of this little state is Lahaj, about two days' journey from the peninsula and seaport bearing the name of the principality, and now a British emporium; Khaulán on the S.E., with the town of Tenfáyín, is said to have been at one time peopled chiefly by Jews; Kaukebáu, a mountainous district W. of Sana; the Beled-el-Kabáíl (country of the Clans), called also Hashid-u-Baklí, extends over the mountains N. of Sana as far as the desert of Amasia. The petty highland states into which this tract is divided, combine in defence of their common independence, the Clans, nevertheless, do not disdain service in arms under the Imám of Sana, who keeps in his pay some regiments of them; N. of this country is the independent district of Sahán, which borders on Hejaz; its capital is Sada. Three day's journey from this N.E. is Nejrán, a country abounding in corn, fruit, dates, and horses. The wastes extending from Nejrán to Hadramaut, and comprehended under the name of Jof, are inhabited only by Bedowin or wandering tribes, who are said to have in an eminent degree the gift of poetry, or rather, perhaps, of extemporaneous versification. Between Kataba and Hadramaut lies Jáfá, the chief town of which is Shehr, a seaport on the coast, W. of Makallah.

The Teháma of Yemen bordering on the Red Sea, is divided into the following districts:—Mocha, extending to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; Ásáab-el-Asfal (Lower Ásáab), to N. of the preceding. The chief place in this district is Haes, situate in a valley at the foot of the mountains, and having Maushid for a port. Proceeding N. we meet in succession with the districts of Zebid, Beft-el-Fahih, Hodeida, which has no territory beyond the town and port; and Loheia, including the islands of Kamerán and Fírán, which latter derives value from its vicinity to the pearl-fishery. The districts of Teháma enumerated above formed part of the dominions of the Imám of Sana, previous to the subjugation of the Wahábi by Mahomet Ali, but this subtle chief, having once carried his victorious arms to the southern borders of Hejaz, easily found a pretence for advancing into Yemen, where the independent mountaineers had generally favoured the Wahábi, and he seized, almost without opposition, all the commercial towns on the coast, his troops even occupied Taes for a time; but the obstinate hostility of the mountaineers E. of Mocha, have since kept the Turks in check. N. of Loheia, again, are two maritime districts, always considered as belonging to Yemen, though wholly independent of Sana, namely, Abu-Arish (*which see*), extending from the confines of Loheia to about lat. 17° 40' N.; and beyond that, for about 50 m., a tract inhabited only by Bedowin, whose peculiarities of language and religious usage seem to prove their affinity to the tribes occupying Asir in the interior. The seaport of Jisán or Gasim, as it is sometimes called in Abu-Arish, has a considerable trade in senna and coffee. The N. limit of Yemen on the sea is generally assumed to be at Hálf, in 18° 36' N.

Yemen, taken collectively, still bears unmistakeable traces of its ancient superiority in wealth and civilization, the natural causes of which must be sought in its great extent of elevated table-land, with temperate valleys and copious springs, and in its position on the route of the caravans that conveyed the Indian merchandise from the shores of Hadramaut to Phœnicia. Besides its numerous towns, which are large and well built, it is characterized by the great number of castles, many of them strong and capacious, scattered over its hills, and in which petty chiefs with their families and retainers, like the barons of Europe in the middle ages, live in absolute independence. Yemen is the only part of Arabia in which the traveller has nothing to fear from predatory Bedowin. In the towns are many rich merchants, while in the rural districts the peasantry are numerous and in easy circumstances. These have also a physical superiority, for while the Bedowin are ordinarily below the middle size, the peasants on Mount Sáber are said to be tall, fair, and handsome, and alone justify the scriptural words, 'the Sabeans, men of stature.' The dialects spoken by the mountaineers are very numerous, and the language of the Teháma is quite unintelligible on the highland. Hamyaritic inscriptions have been found at Dhofar (the Saphara of Ptolemy), 12 m. S.E. of Yarim, and at Hissn-Ghoráb (the site of the ancient Cane), on the sea-coast, at Sana, and at Mareb. Yemen has two great schools or universities, one at Zebid for Sunnites, and another at Damar for the Zeidí. The latter is the prevailing sect in Yemen,

as well as among the mountains N., the Bedowin round Mecca, and even the Sheriff of Mecca himself, belonging to the heretical Zeidi. Our knowledge of this extensive country is too imperfect to justify any attempt at an estimate of its population.—(Niebuhr, *Description de l'Arabie*; Cruttenden, *Jour. of the Geo. Soc.*, vol. viii.)

YEN-CHOW-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, at the confluence of the Hwuy-chow or Green River, with the Tchen-tang-kiang, about 75 m. S.W. Hang-chow; lat. 29° 37' 12" N.; and lon. 119° 32' 47" E. It has walls fully 4 m. in circuit, and is otherwise fortified after the Chinese manner; but does not seem to have much general commerce, though a considerable trade is carried on in all the common necessities of life. It has also manufactures of rough lacquered ware, which is sold much cheaper than in places nearer the sea. A little below the town are two handsome pagodas, one of them called Hoo-lung-ta, situated on a curious conical hill. P. about 200,000.

YENDUA, one of the Feejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean, W. of Sandalwood Bay in Vanua-Lebou; lat. 16° 50' S.; lon. 178° 14' 41" W. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and properly forms two islands, with a narrow channel allowing a boat to pass between them. On the S. of it is Porpoise Harbour.

YENGI-HISSAR, a tn. Chinese Turkestan, 85 m. W.N.W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar.

YENIDJE, a tn. European Turkey, Macedonia, 64 m. E. by S. Monastir, near the site of ancient Pella, the birthplace of Alexander the Great. Standing among groves of rich foliage, with white minarets, and the domes of one or two mosques rising in the midst, it looks pleasing at a distance, but has narrow streets, flanked with wooden houses, apparently occupied by geese, goats, and buffaloes, as fully as by Turks or Greeks.—(Lear's *Journal in Albania and Illyria*.)

YENIKALÉ, **JENIKALÉ**, or **ENIKALÉ**, a tn. Russia, Crimea, on the N.W. shore of the strait of same name, which communicates between the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, 165 m. E.N.E. Sevastopol; lat. (light) 45° 23' 6" N.; lon. 36° 39' 15" E. (n.) It consists of the town proper, which is built along the shore, and has an insignificant appearance; and of a citadel in the form of a very irregular polygon, seated on an abrupt eminence. The chief buildings are a church, once a mosque; the governor's house, and a quarantine. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, which are important. There are also in the vicinity naphtha-wells, which furnish a considerable export. Pop. about 1600.—The **STRAIT**, called also the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and the Strait of Kerch, is about 25 m. long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 8 m. broad, but in some places is so shallow as to leave a channel of little more than two fathoms deep.

YENISEI, a river, Asia, formed by numerous streams from the mountain-ranges bordering the Chinese and Russian empires, enters Siberia, in the latter, about lat. 52° N.; lon. 92° 30' E.; flows first circuitously and then almost directly N., and forms the long and wide estuary of the same name in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 2300 m. The area of its basin, which bounds with that of the Lena on the E., and that of the Ob on the W., is estimated at about 1,000,000 sq. m. Its principal affluents, on the right, are the Abkan, Sim, Elagui, and united Baichna and Turuku; and on the left, the three Tunguska, and the Tchimska. The principal towns on its banks are Minusinsk, Krasnoïarsk, Yeniseisk, and Turukansk. It has sufficient depth to the last-named town for large vessels, being from 2 to 8 fathoms deep, but owing to the rigour of the climate, and the nature of the countries through which it passes, its navigable capacities remain to be developed. It is well supplied with fish, furnishing the chief subsistence of the tribes dwelling on its banks and in the adjacent districts.

YENISEISK, or **JENISEISK**, a gov., E. Siberia, between lat. 50° 20' and 78° 25' N.; and lon. 77° and 112° E.; and bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. gov. Yakutsk and Irkutsk, S. Chinese Empire, and E. gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk; greatest length, N. to S., 1900 m.; breadth, about 800 m.; area, 757,928 geo. sq. m. It lies almost wholly within the valley of the Yenisei, and though covered in the S. by the Altai Mountains, slopes gradually N. with the course of the river to the Arctic Ocean, where its N. extremity, projecting considerably beyond the adjoining governments, forms the most N. point of the Asiatic continent. Besides the Yenisei, and its important tributaries the Upper, Middle, and Lower Tun-

guska, the only rivers not tributaries of the Yenisei, and deserving of notice, are the Piasina and Khatanga, in the N.E., which carry their waters directly to the ocean; and the Vakh, Tim, Ket, and Tchulim, in the W., belonging to the basin of the Ob. A number of lakes, the Piasina, situated in the N., is the largest. The only part properly mountainous is the S., but lofty hills appear both in the E. and W., and penetrate between the different tributaries of the Yenisei, giving to many parts of the gov. a finely diversified appearance. The climate admits of the general cultivation of cereals only in the less elevated parts of the S. Towards the N. the most valuable vegetable product is the liebens, on which great numbers of reindeer are kept. Towards the centre the pastures become excellent, and maintain large herds of cattle. The rivers abound with sturgeon, and various other kinds of fish, and are frequented by vast numbers of water-fowl; game also is abundant, and many of the inhabitants are fur-hunters. The minerals of most value are iron and salt. The former is obtained from a clayey iron-ore, which is found in roundish masses just below the surface, and is smelted, in small ill-contrived furnaces, to a very considerable extent. The latter is mostly obtained from rich brine-springs. The Russian population is composed chiefly of convicts, by whom the villages of the gov. are almost exclusively occupied. The annual increase of population by births is 1547, and by new convicts, about 3500. Hence, taking the present pop. at 191,500, and assuming the same rate of increase, the population will, a century hence, amount to 956,000, of whom more than a half will consist of exiles and their posterity. The cap. of the gov. is Krasnoïarsk.

YENISEISK, or **JENISEISK**, a tn., E. Siberia, gov. of same name, in an agreeable and fertile plain, l. bank Yenisei, 180 m. N.N.W. Krasnoïarsk. It was founded in 1618, is surrounded by an old rampart, and has four churches, a monastery, a nursery, a custom-house, an extensive trade, particularly in furs; and an annual fair which lasts more than three weeks, and attracts numerous dealers from the most distant quarters. The environs are fertile and well cultivated. P. 6000.

YENNE [anc. *Epaona*], a tn. Sardinian States, div. Savoy, near the confluence of the Flon with the Rhone, 11 m. N.W. Chambéry. It has a parish church, once belonging to a Benedictine monastery; a large palace, now subdivided amongst several possessors; and a convent. Pop. 3227.

YEOMADONG, mountains, Burmah. See YEOMADUNG.

YEOU, a tn. and river, Central Africa, Bornou. The **TOWN**, l. bank river, a little above its mouth in Lake Tchad, is of considerable size, walled, and neatly built of huts.—The **RIVER** flows N. by E. for nearly 300 m., and falls into the W. shore of Lake Tchad. Where seen by Denham and Clapperton, it was above 50 yds. wide, with nearly perpendicular banks, a fine sandy bottom, and a strong current of 3 m. or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per hour.

YEOVIL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, near l. bank Yeo, 33 m. S.S.W. Bath. It has several spacious streets, well-built freestone-houses, a fine cruciform church with a tower, Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, Quaker, and Unitarian chapels; grammar and national schools, a townhall, several almshouses, and other charities; and a considerable manufacture of leather gloves, of which nearly 5000 dozen pairs are made weekly. Pop. (bor.), 5985. Area of par., 4056 ac. Pop. 7744.

YEOVILTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1753 ac. P. 329.

YEPES, a vil. Spain, New Castle, prov. Toledo, 34 m. S. Madrid; with a townhouse, prison, two endowed elementary schools, a parish church, perhaps the finest in the province, not only for its beautiful architecture, but the excellence of its pictures; two nunneries, and two hospitals with churches. The wines of Yepes are in much request. This is the site of the ancient Hippo, where the Celibrians defeated the Roman pretors C. Calpurnius and L. Quintius, who had 5000 men slain. Pop. (agricultural), 2870.

YERBESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1224 ac. P. 153.

YERES, a river, France, rises in the E. of dep. Seine-et-Marne, near Villegagnon; flows W., and joins r. bank Seine at Villeneuve-St.-Georges, after a course of nearly 60 m. Another river of same name rises S. of Foncearmont, dep. Seine-Inférieure, and flows N.W. into the English Channel. Its course is about 30 m.

YERMA, or **GERMA**, a market tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Sakaria, 66 m. S.W. Angora. It has numerous remains of antiquity, and some mineral-baths.

YERMALOFF, an isl. Pacific. See **HOLT**.

YESHIL-IRMAK, a river, Asia Minor. See **JEKIL-IRMAK**.

YESSO, **YEO**, **JESSO**, or **MATMAI**, an isl. Japan, washed N. by the Sea of Okhotsk and the Strait of La Perouse, which separates it from isl. Tarakai; E. by the Pacific; S. the Strait of Sangar, separating it from Nippon; and W. by the Sea of Japan; between lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$ and $45^{\circ} 31' N.$; and lon. $139^{\circ} 40'$ and $146^{\circ} 7' E.$; estimated area, 71,000 sq. m. It is of very irregular shape, consisting of a tolerably compact body, and several remarkable projections, one of which forms a large peninsula in the N.E. between the Good Hope Bay on the S., and a larger bay on the N., partly occupied by the island of Kunashir, while another peninsula is formed in the S. between Volcano and Stroganov Bays. At the S.W. extremity of the latter peninsula, is the capital, Matsmai, from which the whole island is sometimes named. The interior, though never explored, is understood to be very mountainous, and to have many volcanic summits which rise 8000 ft. above sea-level; the coast, which is tolerably well known, is for the most part bold and rocky, indented with good harbours, and presenting with much bleak also much pleasing scenery. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races—in the N. Ainos or aborigines, generally in a very miserable and barbarous condition; and in the S. Japanese, who have made considerable progress in civilization.

YESSO, **JESSO**, or **MATMAI**, a tn. Japan, in the S.W. of isl. Yesso, on the Bay of Matsmai, formed by the cape of that name and Cape Nadiejeda; lat. $41^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $139^{\circ} 7' E.$ It consists chiefly of wooden houses, extending for a long space round the bay; is defended by a fort; and has numerous temples, a theatre, and various other edifices, usually painted white; a commodious and well-sheltered harbour, a considerable trade, and well-cultivated environs. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

YESTE, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Albacete, 1. bank Segura. It consists of three groups of houses, separated from one another by two large mountain-torrents; and contains a castle, in good preservation; a townhouse, a Latin and two elementary schools, a parish church, a chapel of ease, several hermitages and fountains. In the neighbourhood are various hamlets, in one of which are mineral-waters, which are considered efficacious in gout, herpes, hysteria, &c. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but there are flour and fulling mills, and manufactures of linens and serges. P. 5826.

YESTER, par. Scot. Haddington; 6 m. by 5 m. P. 1202.

YETHAN, a river, Scotland. See **YTHAN**.

YETHOLM (TOWNS and KIRE), a par. and two contiguous vils. Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The vils., communicating across a small stream by a good stone-bridge, 8 m. S.E. by E. Kelso, have large fairs for sheep, cattle, lambs, and wool; and the parish has been from time immemorial the headquarters of the largest body of gipsies in Scotland. Pop. 1352.

YEYMINSTER, a vil. and par. England, co. Dorset, near the Ivel, 5 m. S.W. Sherborne. It has a large ancient church, with a lofty embattled and pinnacled tower; an endowed school, limestone and building-stone quarries. Area of par., 4321 ac. Pop. 1333.

YEU, France. See **DEU**.

YEZD, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, cap. dist. of same name, in a large sandy plain, 245 m. E. Isfahan. It is about 5 m. in circuit; consists of an old town, inclosed by a wall and ditch, defended by a citadel, and entered by four gates; and of a much larger new town or suburb, which has risen up in a very straggling manner, to meet the wants of the increasing population. Within the citadel are a palace, the principal mosque, several other public buildings, and the residences of the chief men of the district. The bazaars are spacious and well supplied, particularly with the staple manufactures of the town itself, consisting of silk stuffs, velvets, cottons, coarse woollens, called *numuds*, loaf-sugar, and sweetmeats. The position of Yezd, on the edge of a desert, at the junction of the prin-

cipal caravan-routes, makes it an important commercial entrepot for the surrounding countries. A large proportion of the inhabitants, estimated at about 50,000, are fire-worshippers.

YEZDIKHAST, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, on the S. frontiers of Irak-Ajemi, and a stream which, shortly after leaving it, is lost in the desert, 85 m. S.S.E. Isfahan. It occupies an isolated rock, about 600 yards long, and 50 wide, commanding the opening of a valley which enters like a deep



YEZDIKHAST.—From Texier, Description de l'Arménie, la Perse, &c.

fissure into the plain; is surrounded by a brick-wall; and has a singular castellated appearance, but is dirty in the extreme. It is famous for the excellence and whiteness of its bread. There is a caravansary outside the town, and much rice and cotton are raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

YEZO, isl. Japan. See **YESSO**.

YIN-JIN-KAN, a large bay, on the S. side of the island Hainan, China Sea, having good anchorage.

YKI, a small isl. of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, about 15 m. N. from the nearest point of the island Kiusiu, and 90 m. S.E. from the peninsula of Corea, with the considerable island Tsu-sima intervening; lat. $33^{\circ} 47' N.$; lon. $129^{\circ} 50' E.$

YLO, or **ILO**, a small seaport tn. Bolivia, at the mouth of a stream of same name; lat. $17^{\circ} 37' S.$; lon. $71^{\circ} 23' 45' W.$ It is a poor place, with about 300 inhabitants; but the roadstead is the best on the coast. The trade is chiefly in guano. One of the peaks of the Andes behind Ylo, is estimated by Meyen at 19,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. in height.

YLOE, or **LOE**, one of the Philippine Isles, belonging to the Calamianes group, about 11 m. long N. to S., by 3 m. broad. It is separated on the N. from Linacapan by a narrow channel, and is surrounded by numerous islets, which are continued in a S.S.W. direction, to the N. part of prov. Paragua in the island of Palawan.

YLOPANGO, a lake, Central America, state and 6 m. E. Salvador, about 9 m. long E. to W., by 3 m. broad. It is very steep and rugged on its N. and S. sides, of great depth, and with all the appearance of an extinct crater. Its outlet is by a small stream called the Desaguadero, running through a dark and deep ravine. The water, when at rest, is of an azure hue, but when agitated, assumes a parrot green colour, and exhales a sulphurous odour. In this lake great quantities of fish, of indifferent quality but in high request at Salvador, are taken, and yield a considerable profit to the adjoining proprietors, to whom by immemorial custom the exclusive right of fishing belongs.

YLST, or **LJLST**, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.W. Leeuwarden; with a trade in wood, bark, butter, cheese, cattle, &c. Inhabitants engaged in boat-building and farming. Pop. 1250.

YNDEPENDENCIA, a bay, Peru; lat. $14^{\circ} 25' S.$; lon. $76^{\circ} 15' W.$ It is 15 m. long N.W. to S.E., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; is bounded W. by the islands Vieja and Santa-Rosa, and E. by the mainland, which is moderately high; and has two safe entrances with excellent anchorage, generally in 20 fathoms water.

YO-TCHOU, a city, China, prov. Hoonan, cap. dep., on the Yangtse-kiang, where it connects with the large lake Tongting; lat. $29^{\circ} 23' N.$; lon. $112^{\circ} 35' E.$ It stands in a very fertile district, abounding particularly in fruit; has a very ex-

tensive trade, and is one of the most populous cities in the empire.

YOCALLA, a small tn. Bolivia, dep. and 15 m. W.N.W. Potosi. The inhabitants, who are all Indians, cultivate potatoes and barley, and possess considerable flocks of llamas and sheep.—(Castelnau, iii. 347.)

YOKAITZ, a tn. Japan, isl. Nippon, on Ovari Bay. Pop. 4000.

YOLA, a tn. Central Africa, cap. kingdom Adamaua or Fumbina, 232 m. S. by W. Kouka, in a swampy plain, inundated during the rainy season by an inlet of the Benue or Benuel. It covers a large area about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. to W., by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. to S.; and consists entirely of mud-huts, with the exception of the palace and other houses of the sultan and his family. The trade is chiefly in slaves and ivory.—(Barth's *Journey*, 1851.)

YOLOMBO, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, N.N.W. Bogota. Pop. 1000.

YOMBER ISLAND, one of the Bissagos, off W. coast, Africa, 30 m. S. Bulama, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel 15 m. wide.

YONI, a vil., W. Africa, on Sherborough Island, 85 m. S.E. Sierra Leone.

YONKERS, a vil., U. States, America, state and 17 m. N. by E. New York, at the junction of the Nepperhan with the Hudson, and on the Hudson River railway. It has six churches, two academies, manufactures of hats and bedsteads, several mills, and an extensive transit trade. The Croton aqueduct passes through the vil., and many of the New York citizens have handsome seats in the vicinity. Pop. (1853), about 4000.

YONNE [anc. *Icauna*], a river, France, rises at the foot of Mount Beuvron, S.E. Chateau-Chinon, dep. Nièvre; flows N.N.W. past Clamecy, Auxerre, and Sens, and joins l. bank Seine at Montereau, after a course of 190 m., of which 75 m., beginning at Auxerre, are navigable. By the canal of Nivernais it communicates with the Loire, and by that of Bourgogne with the Saône.

YONNE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Seine-et-Marne, N.E. Aube, E. Côte-d'Or, S. Nièvre, and W. Loiret; greatest length, N. W. to S.E., 82 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 2781 sq. m. The surface is generally intersected by low hills, sometimes barren, but usually covered with fruitful vineyards. Between the hills lie beautiful and productive valleys. The most elevated land is in the S.W., forming the water-shed between the basins of the Loire and Seine. The small part belonging to the former is drained by the Veille. All the rest belongs to the latter, which receives it chiefly by the navigable Yonne. The climate is temperate, and the air pure and healthy, except in some W. marshy spots. The minerals include iron, red and yellow ochre, building-stone, lithographic-stones, pavement, and potter's-clay. The manufactures are of coarse woollens, woollen covers, serge, glue, &c. The trade is in corn, wine, vinegar, wood and charcoal, ship-timber, wool, cattle, iron, and ochre. It is divided into five arrondissements, and 482 communes. Auxerre is the capital. Pop. (1852), 381,133.

YOOMADUNG, a mountain-range, Further India, stretching nearly due N. from Cape Negrais, in lat. 16°, through British Pegu, and between Aracan and Ava, to lat. 22° N. It is the S. continuation of a great mountain-chain, which commences in the S. of Assam, lat. 26° 30' N., and is nearly parallel to r. bank Irrawadi. Its loftiest summits, situated in the N., are about 8000 ft., but it lowers rapidly towards the S.

YORE, or **URE**, a river, England, rises among the mountains between Westmoreland and Yorkshire; flows S.E. through the latter co., forming part of the boundary between its N. and W. ridings, and at Aldborough unites with the Swale in forming the Ouse.

YORGAN-LADIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **LADIK**.

YORI, or **YORA**, a river, Russia, rises on the S. side of the Caucasus Mountains; flows S.E., and joins r. bank Alazan a little above its junction with the Kur, after a course of about 200 m. The upper part of its course is through a very mountainous country, the lower through sandy wastes.

YORK, or **YORKSHIRE**, the largest co. of England, bounded, N. by the Tees, separating it from co. Durham; E. the North Sea; S.E. co. Lincoln, from which it is mostly separated by the Humber; S. cos. Nottingham and Derby; S.W. a small projec-

tion of Cheshire; and W. Lancashire and co. Westmoreland; greatest length, E. to W., measured on the parallel of 54° N., 96 m.; central breadth, 80 m.; area, 5983 sq. m. The coast, from the mouth of the Tees to the magnificent chalk-cliffs of Flamborough Head, which rise 300 ft. above the sea, is bold and rocky, but immediately beyond begins to descend, and from Bridlington Bay to Spurn Head, lies low, and exposed to the constant ravages of the sea. The interior, viewed generally, consists of a long and wide central valley, stretching S.S.E. from the N. frontiers of the county to the Humber, and inclosed both E. and W. by tracts of considerable elevation. On the E. side these tracts form in the N. bleak moorlands, rising often to a height of above 1000 ft. and sometimes above 1400 ft., and extending from 20 m. to 30 m. inland from the coast, on which their terminations are seen in the bold cliffs already referred to. In the S. part of the E. side, the heights, here called Wolds, become lower, and instead of reaching to the coast, recede so far from it as to leave a large alluvial tract known by the name of Holderness. On the W. side of the central valley, the heights gradually increase, and ultimately become part of what is called the English Pennine chain, the loftiest points of which, within the county, are Wharfedale, Pennang, Ingleborough, and Bowfell, with the respective heights of 2384 ft., 2270 ft., 2361 ft., and 2911 ft. The central valley is both narrow and elevated in the N., but gradually widens out as it descends, and finally, as it approaches the Humber, becomes a large and somewhat swampy flat. The Humber receives almost all the drainage of the county by the Ouse, and its tributaries are the Swale, Yore, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don. A small part of the W. is drained by the Ribble, of the N. by the Tees, and of the E. directly by the German Ocean. There are no lakes deserving of the name. The S.E. part of the county is covered with alluvial deposits. Immediately N. and W. the cretaceous formation stretches in a curve, first from Flamborough Head westward, and then S. through the Wolds to the Humber. The far greater part of the N. moorlands is oolitic, but a belt of lias, commencing a little S. of Whitby, skirts the coast N. to Huntcliff, and then takes a very circuitous direction, first S.W. through Guisborough to Northallerton, then S. past Thirsk to the valley of the Swale, and finally, in a line so wavering as almost to baffle description, through Easingwold, Pocklington, and Market-Weighton, where it comes into contact with the chalk. Outside and immediately N. and W. of the irregular belt of lias now described, the new red sandstone becomes largely developed, extending along the banks of the Tees, then S. into the valley of the Swale, and then widening out so as to cover a large part of the vale of the Ouse. The new red sandstone is succeeded by the magnesian limestone, which stretches continuously through the county from N. to S., seldom, however, attaining a width of above 5 m. This limestone, in the S. of the county, forms the E. edge of the great centre coal-field of England, of which Yorkshire thus possesses a valuable portion, extending N. from Sheffield to Leeds, and W. from Pontefract to Huddersfield. The coal-field is underlain N. and W. by the millstone-grit, which is succeeded throughout the W. by the mountain-limestone, of which all its loftiest summits are composed. The properties of the soil differ much according to locality. In the N., where moorlands prevail, good arable land is almost entirely confined to a few well-sheltered valleys, and the far greater part of the available surface is devoted to grass-husbandry, for the rearing of stock, particularly horses. The Wolds consist generally of a light friable calcareous loam, well adapted for barley and turnips, though perhaps more profitably employed in permanent pasture, as it is apt to deteriorate under the plough, and cannot be maintained in fertility without heavy doses of manure. The central valley, particularly where it widens out, contains rich tracts, admirably fitted for any agricultural purpose. The alluvial tracts of Holderness and the banks of the Humber, where thousands of acres have been gained by warping, are celebrated for their luxuriant crops of wheat, beans, and hay. Manufactures have made great progress, particularly in the W. and S., where some of the leading branches of national industry have long fixed their seat. Among others may be mentioned the woollens of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield; the linens of Barnsley, the cast and malleable iron of Low Moor and other extensive iron-works, and the hardware, cutlery, and

plated goods of Sheffield. The following table shows the number of factories at work in 1850, with the number of spindles and power-looms they contained:—

| | Factories. | Spindles. | Power-looms. |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Cotton | 227 | 1,943,897 | 8,103 |
| Woolen..... | 880 | 925,449 | 3,849 |
| Worsted..... | 418 | 746,281 | 30,866 |
| Flax..... | 60 | 83,768 | 991 |
| Silk..... | 16 | 128,808 | ... |
| Total..... | 1,601 | 3,827,903 | 43,798 |

Yorkshire is divided into three Ridings—N., E., and W., which have their common point of junction near the city of York; and sends 37 members to Parliament. Its means of communication, though somewhat deficient in the N., owing to the difficult nature of the ground, are abundant in the S., where almost every important stream has been made the feeder of a canal, and many engineering works of great magnitude and difficulty have been executed. The leading lines of railway are the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Manchester and Sheffield, the Great Northern, the Stockton and Darlington, the York and North Midland, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways. In consequence of the formation of these lines and accompanying branches, the traffic of the county has greatly increased. Pop. 1,797,995.

YORK [British, *Caer Eborac*; Latin, *Eboracum*], a city, England, cap. of. of same name, 172 m. N.N.W. London, and 58 m. E.N.E. Manchester, pleasantly situated in a wide and fertile vale, at the confluence of the Foss with the Ouse, which is here crossed by a splendid bridge, and at the junction of the main lines and different branches of the York and N. Midland, and the York, Newcastle and Berwick railways. It consists of the city proper, and of suburbs, situated chiefly across the Foss, and communicating with it by several bridges. The city, embracing a circuit of nearly 3 m., is inclosed by ancient walls, originally Roman, but restored by Edward I., and partly repaired in recent times; is entered by four principal gates of imposing structure; and is built for the most part in narrow irregular streets, often lined with houses of very antique appearance. The work of improvement, however, has been rapidly carried on, and while many of the older parts of the city have been modernized, many handsome ranges of building have risen up, both within it and the suburbs. By far the finest quarter is near the centre, where a spacious thoroughfare, called Parliament Street, is terminated at one extremity by Sampson Square, and at the other by the Pavement, in which the markets are held. Among public edifices, the great object of attraction is the Minster or Cathedral, which dates from the 7th century, but did not begin to assume its present form till 1171, and was not completed till 1472. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square massive tower rising from the intersection to the height of 235 ft., and two other lofty towers of graceful proportion, 198 ft., flanking a gorgeous and richly decorated western front. This front is divided by panelled buttresses into three compartments, of which that in the centre is chiefly occupied by a beautiful window and a splendid portal, forming the principal entrance. Measured without the walls, the whole length, from E. to W., is 524 ft., and the width across the transepts, N. to S., 222 ft.; length, from W. door to choir, 264 ft.; length of choir, 162 ft.; breadth of body and side-aisles, 109 ft. The impression produced by the external building is fully sustained by the interior, which consists chiefly of a lofty nave, separated from its aisles by long ranges of finely clustered columns, a still loftier choir, lighted by a magnificent and beautifully painted window, and a lady-chapel continuing the choir, and containing some beautiful monuments. This noble ecclesiastical edifice, the largest and finest of which England can boast, recently sustained serious damage, and narrowly escaped total destruction from fire, caused in 1829

by an incendiary lunatic, and in 1840 by the negligence of a workman. The chapter-house, entered from the N. transept of the cathedral, is in the form of a richly decorated octagon, and near it is a fine old chapel, originally forming part of the old archiepiscopal palace, and now appropriated to the library.



YORK CATHEDRAL, West Front.—Drawn by J. L. Williams.

Besides the cathedral, York possesses many other churches, some of which, if not eclipsed by it, might deserve special notice; various Dissenting chapels, and collegiate, free grammar, blue coat, gray-coat, and other schools. Other buildings and establishments of note are an ancient Gothic guildhall,



ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK — From Churton's Monastic Remains of Yorkshire.

and spacious adjoining mansion-house; the fine old ruins of St. Mary's abbey, and near it the elegant rooms and valuable museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; the shower and swimming baths in the same locality; the castle, occupied as assize-courts and county-prison; a large modern felons' jail, a merchants' hall, assembly-room, considered one of the finest in the kingdom; concert-room, theatre, lecture-hall, cemetery, railway-station, lunatic and blind asylums, dispensary, county-hospital, almshouses, and numerous other cha-

rities. The manufactures are not important, but include to some extent iron-castings, leather, combs, gloves, and confectionery very extensively. The trade, though possessing unlimited means of communication, partly by water but chiefly by rail, is mostly local.

The origin of York is so ancient as to be almost lost in fable. Under the Romans it became the British metropolis, and, after their departure, so far retained its importance, as to become the capital of Northumbria, whose king, Edwin, in 624 made it an archiepiscopal see. In the 8th century its diocesan school attracted students not only from all parts of the kingdom, but from France and Germany, and sent out scholars who afterwards acquired an European fame. In after-times it makes a distinguished figure in almost all the great epochs and events of English history. As a borough it is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors; and sends two members to Parliament. Among its distinguished natives are the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great, and Aleuin, the pupil of Bede, and tutor to the family of Charlemagne; Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London; Sir T. Herbert, the Oriental traveller; Flaxman, the sculptor; and William Etty, the painter. Pop. 40,359.

YORK, several places, U. States.—1, A tn., Pennsylvania, on Codorus Creek, and at the junction of several important railways, 85 m. W. Philadelphia. It is well built; and has several churches with lofty spires, a large granite courthouse resembling a Grecian temple, and considerable manufactures and trade. Pop. 1960.—2, A vil. Maine, N. bank of York river or estuary, 45 m. S.S.W. Portland. It is regularly built; and has building-yards, a commodious harbour, admitting vessels of 250 tons; and considerable shipping and trade. Pop. 2980.—3, A river, Virginia, formed by the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi; flows S.E., and falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles, after a course of about 40 m. It is about 3 m. wide at its mouth, and throughout is liker a bay than a river.

YORK, a tn., W. Australia, co. York, on the Avon, about 60 m. E. from Perth.

YORK (CAPE), Australia. See CAPE YORK.

YORK ISLAND, AMATAKA, or AMACATA, in the S. Pacific, between New Ireland and New Britain; lat. 4° 7' 30" S.; lon. 152° 22' E. It is about 10 m. long S.S.W. to N.N.E.; generally level, of beautiful appearance, covered with lofty trees, generally of cocoa-nut, and remarkably fertile. The houses of the natives, standing apart, and embosomed in groves, add much to the beauty of the scene.

YORK ISLANDS, a group of small isls., N.E. coast, Australia, in Torres Strait, off Cape York; lat. 9° 45' S.; lon. 143° 27' E. On the largest of the group, about 2 m. long, is a conspicuous flat-topped hill, called Mount Adolphus.

YORK (New), a city, U. States. See NEW YORK.

YORK SOUND, a very spacious bay, N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 15° S.; bounded by precipitous rocks from 100 ft. to 200 ft. in height.

YORKE PENINSULA, a peninsula, S. Australia, between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent, and terminating S. in Cape Spencer; lat. 38° 18' S.; lon. 136° 55' E. (n.) It measures about 95 m. N. to S., with a breadth of about 20 m. It has generally low sandy shores, rising inland to a moderately elevated level land, tolerably well wooded.

YORKTOWN, a tn., U. States, Virginia, r. bank York, about 11 m. from its mouth, and 65 m. E. by S. Richmond; with a courthouse, and a large coasting trade. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis took place here.

YORKVILLE, a vil. Canada West, co. York, about 2 m. N. Toronto, of which it may almost be considered a suburb. It has many good brick-houses, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist churches, several schools; manufactures of fancy leather, combs, cloth, earthenware, roperies, breweries, &c. Pop. about 1750.

YOUGHALLARRA, a par. Ireland, Tipperary; 7796 ac. Pop. 1594.

YOUGHALL, a par. and mun. bor., seaport tn., and par. Ireland, co. and 27 m. E. Cork; lat. 51° 57' N.; lon. 7° 52' W. (n.), at the foot of a wooded hill on the W. shore of

Youghall Harbour, at the mouth of the Blackwater. The principal street is about 1 m. long. The houses are irregularly built, and partly of respectable, partly of mean and dilapidated appearance. A portion of the ancient walls remains in good preservation, but the gates have all been removed except two. The chief objects of note are the now dilapidated collegiate church, but once a fine specimen of the decorated English style; and still containing some ancient and interesting monuments; a handsome R. Catholic, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a nunnery, national and other schools, townhouse, assembly-rooms, courthouse, custom-house, fever and lying-in hospitals, jail, almshouses, barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was mayor here in 1588. The manufactures are bricks, a coarse kind of pottery, cordage, and malt liquors. There are also an extensive rope-work, some porter and ale brewing, and malting. The harbour is safe and commodious, but obstructed by a shallow bar. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce, and imports of coal, culm timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. Youghall sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (tn.), 7372. Area of par., 4831 ac. Pop. 11,311.

YOUGHIOGHENY, a river, U. States, rises in a branch of the Alleghenies, in the N. of Virginia; flows circuitously N. into Pennsylvania, and after a course of about 150 m., joins 1. bank Monongahela, 18 m. S.E. Pittsburg. It is navigable for about 60 m. to the Ohiopyle falls, which have a perpendicular descent of 20 ft.

YOULGREAVE, par. Eng. Derby; 12,200 ac. P. 3764.

YOUN-ZERAY, a tn. Burmah, British prov. Pegu, on the Irrawadi, 18 m. S. by W. Prome.

YOUNASKA, one of the Aleutian isls.; lat. 52° 40' N.; lon. 170° 15' W.; about 15 m. long N.E. to S.W., with a high mountain in its centre.

YOUNG-WILLIAM, an isl. group, S. Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands. See MORTLOCK ISLES and LOUGOUNOR.

YOUNGBENZA, a tn. Burmah, British prov. Pegu, in the delta of the Irrawadi, on its main branch, 20 m. S.S.E. Henzada.

YOXFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Suffolk, pleasantly situated, 23 m. N.E. Ipswich; with a parish church, and some good monuments. Area, 2724 ac. Pop. 1272.

YOXHALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford, pleasantly situated, 7 m. N.N.E. Lichfield; with a parish church, Primitive Methodist and R. Catholic chapels, an endowed school, and manufactures of tape. Area, 4813 ac. P. 1496.

YPANE, or IPANE, a river, S. America, Paraguay, rises in the mountainous region in the centre of the state; flows W., and falls into the Paraguay about 10 m. S. Villa-Real; total course, 90 m. to 100 m.

YPERLÉE, a river, Belgium, rises at Zillebeke, prov. W. Flanders; flows N.W.W. past Ypres, and joins r. bank Yser at Fort Knocke.

YPRES [Flemish, *Yperen*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, in a plain, on both sides of the Yperlée, 28 m. S.S.W. Bruges. It is regularly fortified and well built; but the marshes around made it so unhealthy, that a 'Ypres hue'



THE CLOTH HALL, YPRES.—From *Belgique Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

became proverbial for sallowness. A great improvement in this respect has been effected by draining. Ypres was early one of the most important manufacturing towns of Flanders,

and in the 14th century had 200,000 inhabitants and employed 4000 looms. Its name d'Ypres is said to be the origin of our word *diaper*. Its manufacturing prosperity has long departed, but a striking monument of it remains in its cloth-hall, an immense pile erected in the 13th century, in the public square, in the form of an irregular trapezium, and surmounted by a square tower or belfry, with a clock and chimies. One of its wings is now used as the *hôtel-de-ville*, and other parts are occupied by different public establishments and concert-rooms; other buildings of note are the Gothic church of St. Martin, one of the most remarkable religious edifices in Belgium, with an altar of Carrara marble, a finely carved pulpit, a painting by Van Eyck, and several interesting monuments; the churches of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Nicolas, all elegant and well proportioned buildings; and the old castle-ward [*Châtellenie*], with a richly ornamented façade; two colleges, a school of design and architecture, boarding and numerous other schools, several hospitals, fine infantry and cavalry barracks, &c. The manufactures are lace, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, ribbons, hats, leather, oil, soap, and tobacco. There are also salt-works, dye-works, breweries, and distilleries. Ypres in the 9th century, when only a strong castle, was destroyed by the Normans. It was rebuilt in 901, first walled in 1388; on different occasions dreadfully ravaged by the plague. It was made by Louis XIV., in 1688, one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries, and in the great European wars seldom escaped a siege or bombardment. Jansen or Jansenius, whose work *Augustinus*, originated the controversy in which Pascal's *Provincial Letters* appeared, was bishop of Ypres, and is buried in the church of St. Martin. Pop. 15,752.

YPSILANTI, a vil., U. States, Michigan, on the Huron and Central railway, 30 m. W. by S. Detroit; with several churches, a state normal school, and manufactures of woollens, iron, flour, &c. Pop. (1853), about 2500.

YREKA, a tn., U. States, California, on an affluent of the Shasta, about 300 m. N. San Francisco. Pop. (1853), about 2500.

YRIEIX (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, l. bank Loue, 25 m. S. Limoges; with an ancient Gothic church, formerly attached to an abbey; a lofty tower of the 11th century; and manufactures of porcelain and stone ware, linen and thread; a trade in porcelain-earth, skins, hemp, cattle, and swine. Pop. 3190.

YSALCO, a tn. Central America. See ISALCO.

YSCEIFIÖG, par. Wales, Flint; 5905 ac. Pop. 2397.

YSER, a river, rises in France, dep. Nord, about 3 m. N.E. St. Omer; flows N.N.E. into the Belgian prov. W. Flanders, and at Fort Knoeke receives the Yperle. The united stream sweeps round N.N.E. to N.N.W., and at Nieuport falls into the German Ocean. A branch-canal from Nieuport connects it with the great trunk-canal of Ostend. It is navigable about 25 m.

YSLAY, a seaport tn. Peru. See ILAY.

YSPYTTY, par. Wales, Denbigh; 4768 ac. Pop. 892.

YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH, par. Wales, Cardigan; 5544 ac. Pop. 718.

YSSEL, river, Holland. See IJSSEL.—YJSSELMONDE. See IJSSELMONDE.—YJSSELMUIDEN. See IJSSELMUIDEN.—YJSSELSTEIN. See IJSSELSTEIN.

YSSINGEAUX, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, on a rugged hill, 14 m. N.E. Le Puy. It is dull and irregularly built, but has some good houses, a handsome parish church, a communal college; manufactures of blond-lace and ribbons, silk-mills, and a trade in timber and cattle. Pop. 3341.

YSTAD, a seaport tn. Sweden, län and 34 m. E.S.E. Malmö, on the Baltic, near the S. extremity of the kingdom. It is well built; and has a handsome market-place, two churches, a townhouse, barracks; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, cards, soap, chicory, waggons, and prepared feathers, dye-works, and a harbour with a considerable trade. Pop. 4108.

YSTRAD, several pars. Wales:—1, (-*Gunlais*), Brecon; 21,954 ac. Pop. 3758.—2, (-*Owon*), Glamorgan; 1494 ac. Pop. 221.—3, (-*Velltey*), Brecon; 19,025 ac. Pop. 711.—4, (-*Yfodwg*), Glamorgan; 24,515 ac. Pop. 1998.

YSTWITH, a river, Wales, co. Cardigan, rises S. from Pllinlimmon, rushes in an impetuous torrent first S. and then W. through a deep precipitous channel, and finally through a more level country into Cardigan Bay; total course, 22 m.

YTHAN, or YETHAN, a river, Scotland, which rises in the district of Buchan, in the N. of Aberdeenshire, 4 m. N.E. New Deer; flows first S.S.E., then S.E. past Ellon, and after a course of 30 m., widening out into a basin, which at high-water is about 600 yards wide, falls into the German Ocean near Newburgh. It has a salmon and had once a pearl fishery. According to tradition, the largest pearl in the Scottish crown was obtained from it.

YU-NING, a city, China, prov. Hoonan, r. bank of the Yu-ho; lat. 32° 58' N.; lon. 114° 20' E.

YU-YEÜ, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, N.W. Ningpo, on the river of that name. It is a walled town, inclosing a large hill crowned with many Buddhist temples; its suburbs, which stretch along the banks of the river, are larger than the town itself.

YUBA, a river, California, formed by the junction of three branches, a N., Middle, and S., which rise at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, in the valley of the Sacramento; flows S.W., and joins the Feather near Marysville. Many gold-diggers are located on its banks.

YUCATAN [sometimes called MERIDA or CAMPEACHY], a state, Mexican Confederation; consisting of a peninsula, washed E. by the Caribbean Sea; N.E. the channel of Yucatan, about 65 m. wide, separating it from the W. extremity of Cuba; and N. and W. the Gulf of Mexico; and bounded, S. by British Honduras and Guatemala, and S.W. Tabasco, between lat. 18° and 21° 40' N.; and lon. 87° 25' and 90° 30' W.; length, N. to S., about 250 m.; mean breadth, 200 m.; estimated area, 52,947 sq. m. The coast is very little broken, except on the S.W., where it is indented by the extensive lagoon of Terminos; and on the S.E., where the three bays of Puerto-de-Calenturas, Bahía-del-Espirito-Santo, and Bahía-de-la-Ascension occur; and has in general a very bleak and arid appearance, being not only destitute of any important river, but presenting long tracts where not a spring of fresh-water can be found. Campeachy, the only harbour of importance, is both shallow and insecure. The interior, in its central parts, is occupied by a lofty ridge, which has the characters of a desert, and often, when the rain falls, leaving the natives who inhabit it almost destitute of the means of subsistence, produces fearful mortality. Nearer the coast, and at some elevation above its sands, the appearance of the country greatly improves, becoming wooded with lofty forests, and containing, both E. and W., many hilly and gently undulating tracts, on which maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, and sugar-cane are produced, and cattle raised in such numbers as to furnish a considerable export of hides and salted meat to Havannah. After these the chief exports are salt-fish, dye-wood, straw-hats, wax, and honey, cocoa-nuts and other fruits, and a kind of hemp called *jenequen*, obtained from the fibres of the agave, and much used in making cordage, sacking, and hammocks. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are of pure Indian race, who speak the Maya language, and appear to be genuine descendants of the Tulteks. Their present civilization is very imperfect, and has greatly degenerated from what it must have been when the numerous towns and villages, now scattered in ruins over different parts of the country, were built and occupied. These ruins, which often display great architectural skill, and exhibit in their ornaments a tolerably advanced state of art, have justly excited great antiquarian research, and give to the country a much more general interest than its geographical or political features afford. The chief towns are Merida (the capital), Campeachy, and Bacalar. After ceasing to be a Spanish colony in 1821, Yucatan remained independent till 1824, when she joined the Mexican Confederation, to which she continued to adhere more or less closely till 1840, when she proclaimed herself to be an independent republic. She successfully resisted the attempts of Mexico to coerce her; but, in 1843, again joined the Confederation, having secured peace on her own terms. In 1846 she declared herself independent a second time, but five or six years afterwards she resumed her place in the Mexican Confederation. Pop. 680,948.

YUEN-KIANG, a river, China, prov. Hoonan, formed by the junction of several streams, the last of which unites with it at Tchong-tchou; flows N.E., and after a course of 120 m., falls into the S.W. end of Lake Tong-ting-hou.

YUEN-SHAN, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, in a valley, 230 m. S.W. Ningpo. It is a small but flourishing place, advantageously situated on the highway from the black-tea

country of Fokien. The sides of all the fertile hills in the district of Yuen-shan are covered with tea-plantations.

YUGYAKARTA, a tn. Java. See DJOCOKARTA.

YUK-SHAN, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, near the source of the Kin-kiang, here crossed by a handsome stone-bridge; lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 118° 40' E. It is a place of considerable size, surrounded by walls with several gates; and has an important transit trade, the merchandise of the Bohea Mountains and of the countries E. of Poyang Lake being landed here, to be carried across to Chang-shan by coolies; and large quantities of British manufactures find their way through this town into the heart of the country.

YUMA, or **YUNA**, a river, Hayti, rises in the mountains of Cibao; flows N.E., then E.S.E., and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, after a course of about 70 m.

YUN-LIANG, a river, China. See EU-HO.

YUNNAN, the S.W. prov. of China, bounded, N. by prov. Sechuen; N.E. prov. Kweichow; S.E. prov. Quangsee; S. Anam, Laos, and Siam; S.W. Burmah; and N.W. Tibet; greatest length, E. to W., 540 m.; central breadth, N. to S., 330 m.; area, 107,969 sq. m. It forms a plateau, elevated in the N., and covered with mountains, several of which rise beyond the snow-limit, but subsiding towards the S. into undulating plains; is watered by numerous rivers, of which the largest are the Yangtse-kiang in the N., and the Lantsan flowing S. to the Gulf of Siam; and by several considerable lakes, of which the Tali-fu, in the N.W., exceeds 100 m. long, by 20 m. broad; has extensive forests and jungles, inhabited by the elephant, rhinoceros, tapir, tiger, and other wild animals; and is said to be particularly rich in metals, including the precious metals. Pop. 5,561,320.—**YUNNAN**, or **YUNNAN-FU**, the capital, on the N. shore of Lake Tchin, lat. 26° N.; lon. 102° 40' E., is a large and important place, with an industrious population celebrated for their manufactures of carpets and silk goods, and carrying on a very extensive trade both with the interior of China and with Burmah.

YUNQUERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 26 m. W. Malaga. It consists of 600 old houses, a townhouse and prison, three elementary schools, a parish church, two hermitages, and two cemeteries; and has manufactures of ordinary cloths, 13 brandy-distilleries, seven flour and three oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 4057.

YURUNG-KASH, or **KHOTEN RIVER**, Chinese Turkistan. See **KHOTEN**.

YUTHIA, a tn. Siam, on the Menam, 40 m. N. Bangkok; once large and populous, but nearly destroyed by the Burmese in 1767, and never since recovered.

YUZGAT, or **USKAT**, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 114 m. W. by N. Sivas, in a deep valley inclosed by precipitous mountains. It occupies a large space, partly covered with gardens and orchards; is surrounded by a wall constructed of sun-dried bricks and earth; consists of about 6000 tolerably well-built houses; and has a large pasha's palace near its centre, several mosques, one of them on the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople; and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of the Armenians. The American missionaries have made considerable progress here.

YVERDON [German, *Iferten*; anc. *Ebiodunum*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Vand, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Neufchâtel, on a flat island formed by the lake, the Orbe, and the Thiele, which last is crossed by two bridges, connecting the town with a suburb. It consists of three spacious streets, terminating in a fine square; and has an old castle, with four massive towers, which was occupied as an educational establishment by Pestalozzi; a church, townhouse, college, a good haven, and a considerable trade in French wines. Steamers ply regularly to Neufchâtel, Morat, &c. Pop. (1850), 3619.

YVES-GOMEZÈRE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Namur, on the Yves; with a brewery, two mills, a salt-refinery, and three blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. Pop. 1586.

YVETOT [anc. *Ivonis*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on an elevated plain, 20 m. N.W. Rouen, on the railway thence to Havre. It has tolerably good wooden houses, partly covered with slates; a well-planted promenade; manufactures of cotton and linen cloth, bombazines, calicoes, and velvet, several cotton-mills, and a considerable trade in corn and sheep. Antiquaries have been much puzzled by an ancient chronicle, and still earlier edict, which give the title of King to the lords of Yvetot. The tradition is that King Clothair, son of Clovis, having slain Gauthier, Lord of Yvetot, before the high-altar at Soissons, endeavoured to atone by giving the title of King to his heirs. Pop. 6826.

YZALCO, tn. and volcano, Central America. See **ISALCO**.

Z.

[For places not found in Z, see C and S.]

ZAAMSLAG, a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 18 m. S.E. Middelburg. It is regularly built round a square, planted with large trees, in the centre of which stands the church. There are also a chapel and a school. P. (agricultural), 1780.

ZAANDAM, **ZAARDAM**, **ZARDAM**, or **SAARDAM**, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. N.W. Amsterdam. It lies

East and West Zaandam, which were united into one town in 1811. Its houses are mostly of wood, and each one is externally ornamented according to the taste of the possessor. The chief edifices are the townhall, completed in 1847; the house occupied by Peter the Great of Russia, during his residence here while studying ship-building; and the two ancient Calvinistic churches. Besides these there are Flemish, Baptist, Evangelical, Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Jansenist churches, a synagogue, several hospitals, numerous schools, and a number of literary, benevolent, and religious societies. It has manufactures of ropes, starch, ship-biscuits, and numerous fulling, oil, and saw mills, and a considerable trade in timber. It formerly had a good deal of ship-building and shipping trade, but both these branches have almost ceased to exist. Pop. (1851), 11,665.

ZAANDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. N.W. Amsterdam, on the Zaan; with a church, several schools, an orphan hospital, and considerable manufacture of paper. Pop. 2138.

ZAB (GREATER and LESSER), two rivers, Asiatic Turkey, Koordistan. The Greater Zab rises in the S. slopes of the mountains between the Persian prov. Azerbaijan and the Turkish pash. Van; flows S.S.W., and falls into the Tigris, 48 m. below Mosul, about lat. 35° 38' N.; lon. 43° 25' E. In the earlier part of its course it passes through a fine valley, and as it approaches the Tigris, through a well-cultivated country. In some parts, however, its course is through a rugged and



ZAANDAM.—From Flanche's Continental Gleanings.

on a plain at a dam on the Zaan (by which it is intersected), whence its name; and formerly consisted of the villages of Vol. II.

mountainous country. The Lesser Zab rises in the Lahijan valley, lat. $36^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $45^{\circ} 0' E.$; flows S.W., and joins the Tigris at Senn, about 45 m. below the junction of the Greater Zab, with which its course is nearly parallel.

ZABAKANO, a tn., W. Africa, lat. $11^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $2^{\circ} 5' E.$, 250 m. N. by E. Abomey, beautifully situated on a commanding height. It is clean and open; with a market well supplied with native produce, particularly rice, native iron, and nitre; armlets and bracelets, made in Bornou; sandals and slippers, manufactured by the townspeople, who excel in tanning and dyeing. P. about 9000.—(Duncan's *Travels in W. Africa.*)

ZABBANAGO, a tn. Burmah, r. bank Irrawadi, 55 m. N. Amarapura. There are some ruby-mines in the vicinity.

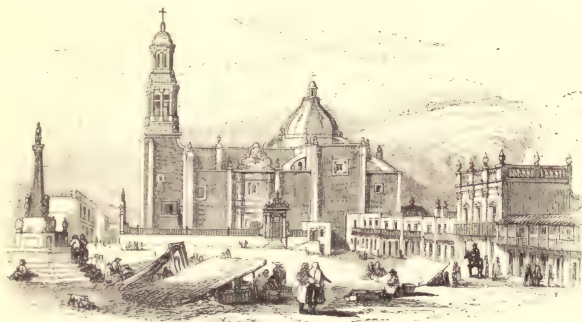
ZABLATOW, a vil. Galicia, circle and 11 m. E.S.E. Kolomea, near l. bank Pruth; with extensive flax-markets.

ZABLUDOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Bialystock; with a castle belonging to Prince Radziwil. Pop. 1409.

ZACAPA, a tn. Central America, state and 70 m. N.E. Guatemala, near the Motagua. It is regularly built; and has a handsome church and a courthouse. Pop. 3000.

ZACATEPECQUES, a dep. Central America, Guatemala, adjoining Guatemala Proper on the W., but separated from the sea-coast by a strip of the latter; on the N.W. it has dep. Solola, and on the N. Vera-Paz; area, 2736 sq. m. It is mountainous; and has for the most part a mild and agreeable climate, and a soil remarkably productive in maize and other grain; fruits in great variety, with almost every kind of culinary vegetables; these, with poultry, hogs, &c., furnish an active trade with the capital. In the S. some cotton is grown.

ZACATECAS, a tn. Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. of same name, 290 m. N.W. Mexico, on the windings of a deep *barranca* or ravine, one side of which is formed by



THE CATHEDRAL AND PRINCIPAL SQUARE, ZACATECAS.—From Nebel, *Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.*

Mount La Bufa, with a chapel on its crest. It consists generally of dirty narrow streets, but has some fine houses in its public square, a busy market-place, and a great number of religious edifices, which, rising above the other buildings, give it a very picturesque appearance at a distance. Pop. 25,005.

—THE DEP., bounded N. by dep. Cohahuila, N.E. Nuevo Leon, E. San-Luis-Potosi, S. Guanajuato, W. Guadalupe, and N.W. Durango, forms an irregular triangle about 200 m. long N. to S., by 150 m. wide; area, 30,507 sq. m. It belongs to the elevated Mexican plateau, is intersected by spurs of the cordillera, and is for the most part inhospitably arid, though it has a valuable agricultural tract in the district of Aguas-Calientes, and extensive pastures, on which vast herds of cattle are raised. Its chief source of wealth, however, has been its mines, several of which long continued to be the most productive in the world. Pop. 356,024.

ZACATULA, a market tn., confed. and dep. Mexico, near the mouth of the river of same name, in the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. Acapulco.

ZACHAN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, in a meadow watered by the Krebsbach, 11 m. E.S.E. Stargard; with a church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1317.

ZACUALPAN, a vil., confed., dep., and 65 m. S.S.W. Mexico. There are some silver-mines in the vicinity.

ZADONSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.W. Voronej l. bank Don, at the confluence of the Teschewka. It has a monastery, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1500.

ZAFAR, a dist. Arabia. See *DIOFAR*.

ZAFARAN-BOLI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 186 m. E. by N. Constantinople; lat. $41^{\circ} 13' N.$; lon. $32^{\circ} 53' E.$ It has some extensive suburbs, a tolerable market, four handsome mosques, a church, two large khans, public baths; and a trade in saffron, which is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood, and has added greatly to its prosperity. Pop. (exclusive of the suburbs), 15,000.

ZAFFARANO, a cape, on the N. coast of Sicily, 10 m. E. Palermo, formed by a steep conical hill.

ZAFFARIN, or **ZAPHRAN**, three isls. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, lying E. and W. in Melilla Bay, N. coast, Africa, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore; lat. $35^{\circ} 11' N.$; lon. $2^{\circ} 25' 7'' W.$ The W. island, the largest and highest, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and rises 400 ft. above sea-level.

ZAFFERABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, dist. and 6 m. S.E. Jaunpore, r. bank Goomty.

ZAFFRAN, or **ZAFFRAN**, a maritime tn., N. Africa, dom. and 240 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, on the Gulf of Sidra; lat. $31^{\circ} 12' 10'' N.$; lon. $17^{\circ} 0' E.$

ZAFRA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Badajoz; with some remains of its ancient walls, and an Arab citadel in good preservation, in the centre of which is the *alcázar*, erected in 1437, and long inhabited by the dukes of Feria. The houses are generally two and three stories, and the streets spacious, straight, tolerably well paved, and provided with sewers. This town is full of buildings begun in better times, and on a grand scale, but they have either remained unfinished, or were gutted and destroyed by the French under Drouet, in 1811. The public buildings consist of a town-house, prison, various schools, three hospitals, three nunneries; a handsome Gothic collegiate church, besides the churches of the hospitals and convents, and several chapels. Near one of the gates is a little *alameda*, and there is also a bull-ring. Agriculture is the chief source of employment, but there are a brandy-distillery, 29 flour-mills, 13 oil-presses, and 6 tanneries, in which about 8000 skins of sheep and goats, and 4000 cow-hides, are dressed annually, but this trade is on the decline, and eight other tanneries are closed. This very ancient city was the Segeda of the Iberians, and the Julia Restituta of the Romans. Pop. 5280.

ZAGARISE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra, dist. and N.N.E. Catanzaro, on a slope above the Molviano; with a parish church. Valuable medicinal plants grow in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

ZAGAROLO, a tn. Papal States, 20 m. E.S.E. Rome, on the summit of a long and almost isolated neck of land. It consists of old houses, many of them of the 13th century; and has several churches decorated with marble-columns and inscriptions, and a fine palace. Pop. 3600.

ZAGOR, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Kokelberg, near the Kokel, about 10 m. from Elizabeststadt; with a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1450.

ZAGRA, or **ZAGERN**, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Doboka, on the Ozibles, an affluent of the Szamos, about 24 m. from Distritz; with a Greek and a R. Catholic church. P. 1000.

ZAGYVA, a river, Hungary, formed by the junction of the Galga and Tarna, a little below Jasz-Bereny; flows S.S.E., and joins r. bank Theiss near Szolnok.

ZAHAKA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, on a lofty hill crowned by an old castle; with a church, courthouse, primary school, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1151.

ZAHNA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circle and 6 m. E.N.E. Wittenberg. It has lofty walls, two churches, an hospital, manufactures of linen, and a trade in groats, prepared from corn. Pop. 2250.

ZÄHRINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and 2 m. N. Freiburg; with a ruined castle, which was the cradle of the dukes of Zähringen. Pop. 797.

ZAI, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. of gov. Orenburg; flows N.N.W., and joins I. bank Kama near the junction of gov. Orenburg, Viatka, and Kasan, after a course of 120 m.

ZAIRE, a river, S.W. Africa. See CONGO.

ZAISAN (LAKE) [Chinese, *Kong-ko-to*], a lake, Chinese Turkestan, Soongaria, lat. 47° 30' N., and between lon. 83° 15' and 84° 40' E., near the S.E. frontier of the Russian government; length, 10 m. to W., 65 m.; breadth, 18 m. to 20 m. It receives numerous rivers, including the Irtysh, which enters at its E. extremity, and quits it on the S. side, near its centre.

ZAISENHAUSEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Bretten. It has a church, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 1008.

ZAKLUCZYN, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Bochnia, on the Dunajec. On the opposite side of the river, on a rocky height, are the extensive ruins of the castle of Melstyn.

ZAKOPANA, a vil. Austria, Galicia, in the valley of the Bialka, about 7 m. S.E. Neumark, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has iron-mines, which are extensively worked, and supply several blast-furnaces and other iron-works.

ZALAMEA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 65 m. S.E. Badajoz. It has a townhouse, prison, two primary schools, an hospital; two monasteries and a nunnery, all closed; a parish church with a tower, which is the most remarkable object in the place, having belonged originally to a monument erected in A.D. 103, in honour of the emperor Trajan; a sumptuous royal chapel, two hermitages, and an ancient castle, in the highest part of the town; manufactures of linen, baking-establishments, numerous flour-mills, three oil-presses, and two brandy-distilleries. An ancient mine of argentiferous lead is in operation; iron is also found in abundance, and heaps of scoria, near old mines, are frequently met with. This place supplies the neighbouring towns with bread, ice, and shoes. Zalamea was anciently called Julipa, and was a Roman municipium. It existed at the time of the first Punic war. It was taken from the Moors by Pedro Yañez, sixth grand-master of Alcantara. Pop. 3608.

ZALAMEA-LA-REAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Huelva, 36 m. N.W. Seville. It has irregular and unpaved streets, a townhouse, three fountains, two elementary schools, an almost ruinous granary, a poorhouse without revenues, and parish church; and in the neighbourhood are millstone-quarries, manufactures of leather, wax, common linen fabrics, brandy, and soap. Pop. 3944.

ZALATHNA, or **ZLAKNA**, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Ober-Weissenburg, beautifully situated on the Ompoly, at the junction of the Morilor, 48 m. S.S.W. Klausenburg. It consists of a small town and of extensive suburbs; has a Greek, a R. Catholic, and an Oriental church, a smelting and refining establishment, and valuable mines of gold and silver. P. 5000.

ZALDIVIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the side of Mount Aralar, about 13 m. from Tolosa; with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1102.

ZALESNI-LHOTA, a vil. Bohemia. See HUTTENDORF.

ZALESZYCKI, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle Czortkow, I. bank Dniester, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 m. S.E. Lemberg. It is very poorly built; and has a large market-place, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a courthouse, Basilian monastery, high school, and an active trade. Pop. 5500, chiefly Jews.

ZALT-BOMMEL, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. S.W. Arnhem, I. bank Waal. It is built in broad streets, and the houses being supplied with gardens, the place has a very pleasant appearance. It has a townhouse, barrack, two churches, a synagogue, several schools, and hospitals; an active trade in agricultural produce, a soap-work, four tanyards, some silk-weaving; manufactures of nails and iron pans, and of tobacco and cigar boxes. Pop. (1851), 3528.

ZAMBALES, a prov. Philippines, on the W. of isl. Luzon, forming a long and narrow belt, stretching about 90 m. between the Bay of Lingayen on the N., and that of Subie or Suba on the S., and bounded on the E. by provs. Pangasinan and Pampanga, from the latter of which it is separated by the mountain-chain of Mariveles. It is not fertile, and cultivation

is almost confined to a few places on the coast. The capital is Iba. Pop. 37,035.

ZAMBEZE, two rivers of E. Africa. The one is formed by the junction of the Arungoa and the Little Arungoa, about lat. 12° 30' S.; lon. 32° E., whence the stream flows in a circuitous course, first S.W., then S.E., passes Tete and Sena, and under the name of Cuama, falls into the Indian Ocean near Quilimane, lat. 18° S.; lon. 37° E. It is partially navigable in its lower course. The other Zambeze rises about lat. 11° 15' S.; lon. 33° 15' E. It flows W. by S., turns N.E., receives the Luvi and several other affluents, and appears ultimately to fall into Lake Nyassa. The headwaters of the two rivers Zambeze appear to be separated by a range of hills.

ZAMOBOR, a tn. Croatia. See SZAMOBOR.

ZAMOLLY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 7 m. from Stuhlweissenburg; with two churches, an ancient ruin, with a round chapel; a remarkable intermittent spring, and a trade in wheat, wine, cattle, and timber. Pop. 2067.

ZAMORA, a prov. Spain, Leon, bounded N. by the modern prov. Leon, E. prov. Valladolid, S. prov. Salamanca, and W. prov. Orense and Portugal; area, 2600 geo. sq. m. It is favoured in general with a temperate and very healthy climate. With the exception of several offsets from the sierras of Segundera and Culebra in the N.W., this prov. is on the whole rather level; and next to the Douro, the largest river which waters it, is the Esla, which descends from the mountains of Leon, augmented by the Cea, Orbiga, Tera, and other tributaries. The banks of the Douro are pleasant and fertile. Corn, vegetables, wine, and fruits abound in the plains, game on the hills, and fish in the streams; and there are mines of iron, tin, antimony, and argentiferous lead, but only those of the last two are in operation. Regular trade is much injured by smuggling from Portugal, and manufacturing industry is in a very backward state. There are, indeed, some tanneries, as well as manufactures of hats, blankets, common cloths and linens, but they are all of inferior quality. This province holds a bad eminence in criminal statistics, and education is in a very unsatisfactory state. Pop. 180,000.

ZAMORA, a city, Spain, Leon, cap. above prov., 140 m. N.W. Madrid, r. bank Douro. It is surrounded by an irregular wall of no great thickness, some portions of which are very ancient; and has a citadel, which is commanded from different points. The town, which is entered by seven gates, has one large and numerous small squares; a cathedral, a Gothic structure, but partially modernized in the Corinthian and Doric styles; a spacious and substantial hospital, which can accommodate 300 patients; a theological school, cavalry and infantry barracks, and prison. There are besides 20 parish churches, with a number of chapels of ease and hermitages, the episcopal palace, a normal school, various public and private schools for primary education, an institute for the higher branches, with 12 professorships, a library of 7000 vols., and museum containing 114 pictures, collected from the various convents in the province; an hospital for women, and several promenades. It has manufactures of brandy, liqueurs, and beer, hats, leather, dye-works, and several mills; and a considerable trade in wine and grain, and also some traffic in coarse cloths, serges, and linens of the country. In early history, Zamora was an important frontier-town against Moorish invasions. It was recovered from the infidel in 748 by Alonzo *El Católico*. In July, 939, it was besieged by Abdu-r-Rahman, when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramiro II., and the Moslems were defeated. Zamora was then inclosed by seven lines of walls, and the spaces between were defended by moats; 40,000 Moors are said to have been killed in these trenches. But in 935 it was taken and destroyed by the great Al-Mansur. It was rebuilt by Ferdinand I. Zamora, the once proverbial strong city, which resisted even the Cid, lost caste with the monarchy's decrepitude. Yet the natural position remained most important, and in vain did Sir John Moore urge the Junta of Salamanca to repair the defences, and receive there his stores. Had Zamora been put into a state of defence, he would have fallen back on it instead of Coruña, and thus Portugal would have been spared the ravages of Soult. Soon after Moore's remonstrance it was taken by the French and sacked, and has never since recovered. P. 8877.

ZAMORA, —1, A tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechoacan, on the Rio-Grande, 75 m. W.N.W. Valladolid. It is well

built, and has numerous orchards and gardens, a parish church, and two convents.—2, A tn. Ecuador, on the l. bank, and near the source of the Zamora river, an affluent of the Amazon, 23 m. N.E. Loxa.

ZAMOSC, or **ZAMOSZ**, a tn. Russian Poland, woivod and 47 m. S.E. Lublin, and 140 m. S.E. Warsaw. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Poland, resembles an Italian town, most of the houses being lined with arcades; and has a large and elegant castle, four churches, a handsome townhouse, two monasteries, an hospital, a gymnasium with a library, and a theatre. Zamosc was built in 1807, to form part of the line of the Vistula. Pop. 5700.

ZANA, a lake, Abyssinia. See **DEMBA**.

ZANCARA, a river, Spain, rises near Abia, prov. Cuenca, and flows S. for about 50 m. When in the neighbourhood of El Probencio, it turns W. for 30 m., and lastly S.W. for about 34 m., when, after receiving the Gigueta, it joins the Guadiana; total course, exclusive of windings, 114 m. Its principal tributaries are the San Roque and Rus.

ZANBOBBIO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 11 m. E. Bergamo, l. bank Cherio, on a height. It has a modern and several other churches, mineral-springs, marble-quarries, and a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 929.

ZANDVLIET, a vil. Belgium. See **SANTVLIET**.

ZANDVOORT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. W. by S. Haarlem, on the North Sea; with a lighthouse visible 8 m. off, a townhouse, two churches, two schools, and an elegant bath-house. Inhabitants mostly engaged in fishing. Pop. 1062.

ZANESVILLE, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on the Muskingum, opposite to the mouth of the Licking, 50 m. E. Columbus. It consists of the town proper, and of a suburb on l. bank, and of two suburbs, S. and W. Zanesville, on r. bank, connected with it by two bridges, and is a pleasant and thriving place; with about 15 churches, several of them large and handsome; a courthouse and jail, a privately endowed school, occupying a fine brick edifice; an atheneum, with a library of 9000 vols.; a female seminary, several superior public schools, cotton and woollen factories, iron and brass foundries, glass-works, breweries, paper, oil, and saw mills, &c., and a considerable trade. Pop. (1850), about 9400.

ZANGEIA, a tn. Central Africa, Houssa, about 40 m. S.E. Kano; lat. 11° 45' N.; lon. 10° E. It stands at the extremity of the Dooshee range of hills, and appears, from the extensive walls still remaining, to have been a very large place, but having been almost destroyed by the Fellatals, who slaughtered the inhabitants or sold them as slaves, may be said now to consist of a number of thinly scattered villages. The district possesses fine plantations of cotton, tobacco, and indigo, separated from one another by rows of date-trees; and the market is well supplied with beef, yams, sweet-potatoes, &c.

ZANGUEBAR, a name frequently given by geographers to a long tract on the E. coast of Africa. The word Zanguebar (properly Zangebar, with g hard), is equivalent to the Arab expression *Ber ez-zeng*, the land of the Zinj or Zing, being derived from Zinj or Zing (*plur.* Zenuj or Zenuj), the ancient Arabic name of the East African negro, and the Persian or Indian word Bar, country. The name Zinguebar or Zanguebar belongs therefore to the language of the foreign traders from India and the Persian Gulf, and is still further modified by the Banyans of Bombay, who pronounce Zanzibar. Zanguebar begins where the indigenous black population takes place of the swarthy Somali of Semitic race, that is, at the S. side of the river Juba, near the equator, and it originally extended S., doubtless as far as those who used the appellation were acquainted with the coasts, that is, to Sofala, or perhaps Cape Correntes; but the Portuguese, drawing a distinction between Zanguebar and the coasts which they claimed or occupied, fixed its S. limit at Cape Delgado, so that the Zanguebar of European geographers had an extent of about 11° from the equator S. But the name is now obsolete. The *Ber ez-zeng* is now known as *Es-sawâhil*, or the coasts, and the semi-civilized natives, who have embraced Mahometanism, repel the appellation of Zenuj, or negroes, and call themselves *Sawâhili* (or as they pronounce it, *Sowili*), that is, coast-people. (See **ZANZIBAR**.)

ZANICA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. It has a parish church, the remains of an ancient tower, which figured during the factions of the Guelfs and Ghibellines; and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1853.

ZANIEMYSCHIL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and S.E. Posen; with a church. Pop. 1520.

ZANOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Köslin, on the E. slope of the Gollenberg; with a church, an hospital, a saw and flour mill, and a trade in cattle. P. 1848.

ZANSKAR, an elevated region of Ladak or Middle Tibet, between lat. 33° and 34° N.; and lon. 76° 20' and 77° 30' E. It is traversed S.E. to N.W., near its S. frontier, by a mountain-chain about 18,000 ft. high, here forming the watershed between the Chenaab and the Indus, and is entered from the S.W. by a narrow rocky gorge in the chain, called the Bardar or Umasi Pass, leading along the side of an immense glacier, into a wide valley surrounded by lofty precipices of gneiss. This valley, which is watered by the Zanskar and its affluents, is in the upper part almost entirely destitute of vegetation, but as the elevation diminishes, begins to present fertile and well-cultivated spots, chiefly along the banks of the streams, the surface in most other parts continuing to be of a very stony and sterile nature. Still lower down, the valley widens out, so as to afford a larger extent of open country than found elsewhere in the basin of the Indus, and presents a series of alluvial platforms, so nearly level that no terracing is required for the purposes of irrigation. In this part of the valley villages are numerous, and the climate being much milder than usual at the same elevation, allows cultivation to be carried on at unusual heights. The inhabitants, in appearance, manners, language, and religion, are the same as those of Ladak. Padum is considered the capital.—The river Zanskar, which waters the above valley, rises in the N. side of the mountain, not far from the Parang Pass, near lat. 32° 40'; and lon. 78° E.; flows N.W. for about 70 m. to Padum, where it is joined on the left by its chief affluent, and then flows N.N.E. to its junction with l. bank Indus, near lat. 34° 10' N.; and lon. 77° 25' E.; after a total course of about 140 m. During a great part of its course it is a deep, rapid, and muddy stream, inclosed by high banks of fine clay, occasionally pure, but more frequently intermixed with fragments of black slaty rock. Where it joins the Indus, the elevation above sea-level is about 12,000 ft., and it rushes in with such violence as to cause a reflux current for several yards.—(Thomson's *Western Himalaya and Tibet*.)

ZANTE, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, between 8 m. and 10 m. S. Cephalonia, and 15 m. from the nearest point of the Morea. It is about 24 m. long, 12 m. broad, and 60 m. in circuit; has the form of an irregular oval, indented with a deep bay at its S.E. extremity. The W. coast exhibits steep limestone-cliffs. The E. coast has a harbour, within which is situated the town of Zante. The greater part of the interior consists of an extensive plain, which is extremely fertile, having the appearance of one continued vineyard, with a few patches under tillage or pasture. The sides of the hills bounding the plain are finely diversified. The prevailing rocks are calcareous; gypsum appears in various parts, but the most remarkable mineral feature of Zante is its pitch-wells, situated about 10 m. from the town, and celebrated since the time of Herodotus. Earthquakes frequently occur. The most destructive on record took place on the night of December 29, 1820, when several houses were destroyed, and many persons killed or wounded. The staple export of Zante is currants, to the culture of which 6440 acres are appropriated. The other chief exports are oil, soap, and a little wine; pomegranates, melons, peaches, citrons, and other fruits are grown; but the corn raised scarcely supplies three months' consumption. The pasturage is trifling, and goats are the only live stock. Pop. (1851), 39,103.

ZANTE, a tn. Ionian isls., cap. and on S.E. side of above island, at the head of a bay or harbour, on which it occupies a declivity sloping gently to the sea. The style of building is chiefly Italian; the houses, which are white, and seldom more than one story high, have iron bars and lattices of wooden framework attached to each window, which give them the appearance of prisons, but are somewhat enlivened by the gay green and vermilion painting of the shutters. The principal street is broad and handsome, having a piazza on each side, with long ranges of shops, chiefly of jewellers; all the other streets are narrow, but tolerably clean. The market-place is spacious, and serves both for an exchange and a public promenade. The churches are numerous, generally substantial, and richly decorated within, but not otherwise remarkable.

A Lancasterian school is supported by voluntary contributions. The harbour is capacious, and provided with a commodious mole or jetty. Pop. 18,000 to 20,000.

ZANZIBAR, an isl. on the E. coast of Africa, belonging to the Sultan of Muscat. It is about 52 m. in length, from Point Nangó, lat. 5° 43' S., to Ras-Kizimkázé, lat. 6° 28' S.; and with a general breadth of 15 m. or 18 m.; the chief town on the W. side, in lat. 6° 10' S., being in lon. 39° 14' E. It is separated from the mainland by a strait about 25 m. wide, thinly beset with coral-reefs and islets, and lies opposite to a wide bay, into which are discharged the waters of the Ruvu, said to be a great river, the principal mouth of which is near the village of Kingani (that is, at the bar). The name Zanzibar has been learned by Europeans from the Banyans of Bombay, and is a modification of Zingebá, which, in the mercantile language of Malabar and the Persian Gulf, means Negroland, and was formerly applied to the coasts of the mainland. (See ZANGUEBAR.) But at the present day the shores of the continent generally are called by the Arabic name Es-sawáhil, (which means the coasts), and the modified name Zanzibar is given only to the principal island adjacent to them, and is applied to it only by foreigners, for the native name is Uguja (the *j* very soft), or as it is vulgarly pronounced, Uguya.

The island of Zanzibar, like all the islands on this coast, is of coral-formation, and therefore comparatively low; but it has been raised above its original level, and in some places attains a height, 250 ft. perhaps, which it is hard to account for. Its E. side presents a continuous and tolerably uniform wall of coral-rock, often 30 ft. or more above the sea, and overhanging the waves. Coral-reefs to a distance of 1 m. or 2 m. protect the island. The great swell of the N.E. monsoon breaks on them with a tremendous surf; a little beyond the reefs the sea is unfathomable. On the W. side the shores are much lower and much more irregular, presenting many inlets and creeks, in which the mangrove grows luxuriantly, while the sheltered sea in front is dotted with small islands. The surface of the island is undulating, and the soil extremely rich, a stratum of guano probably lying between the coral-rock and the subsequent accumulations resulting from decomposed vegetation. It presents therefore an agreeable scene, the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensating for the monotony of the ground. The island is sufficiently watered, though the rivulets are small.

The greater part of this fine island is still in a state of nature, the mango, banana, papaw, plantain, and various Indian fruits growing wild, with several species of palm and the stately bombax or cotton-tree. The natives cultivate rice, millet, which grows to a height of 10 ft.; manioc, batatas, &c., but the cultivated fields and gardens occupy only a small area. The labour of the fields is left chiefly to the women, who also make the pottery, are the stone-masons' labourers, and do all other drudgery. But the rural industry of Zanzibar is destined to make rapid progress. The island is now become a garden of the fine spices, the sultan's plantations containing not less perhaps at present than 500,000 clove-trees, the produce of which is excellent. He has also planted nutmeg and cinnamon trees, and has directed his attention to the manufacture of sugar, obtaining workmen from Mauritius and Bourbon.

The animals of Zanzibar are few in number; wild hogs occupy unmolested the thickets in the middle of the island, and a few civet-cats, escaped from captivity, lurk about the villages; wild birds also, with the exception of guinea-fowl, are few, as well as insects; fish and poultry abound. The cattle of the island are small, and of the hunched or Indian breed; the ass, here the chief beast of burden, is strong and handsome. Horses and camels are to be found in small number. The sultan prides himself on his stud, but his horses, though well bred are generally in bad condition, owing to the imperfect husbandry of the island and the want of good green food.

The climate of Zanzibar has been always dreaded by Europeans, and not a few experienced seamen have denounced the water of Zanzibar as loaded with the seeds of fever. This accusation of insalubrity it shares with many coral-islands. The truth is, that being low and generally level, its drainage is imperfect, and as yet art has done nothing to supply this natural defect. The causes which have conduced to the great fertility of the island—the decomposing animal matter within and upon the coral, the extreme rankness of a vegetation that fails to decay in heaps—are still in active operation, while

the careless habits of the people all favour the generation of malaria. The hyenas, which on the mainland cleanse the villages of all offal, are here wanting, and it is not uncommon to see the dead bodies of slaves or poor people lying unburied on the sea-side in front of the town. In short, pestilence is easily generated in such a place as Zanzibar, while as yet no step whatever has been taken to prevent its generation.

The town of Zanzibar, called Unguja or Beled-Zanzibar, now the residence of the Sultan of Muscat, stands in lat. 6° 10', occupying a small sandy peninsula on the W. side of the island. It was formerly insulated at high-water, but now a low stone-bridge over the creek maintains at all times the communication between the town and country. From the sea, the town has a gay appearance, the white-washed buildings rising from among clustered palm-trees, and extending about 1 m. along the shore. Some of the buildings, as the old palace called the Harem, the castle, 300 ft. long, with four turrets, are of considerable size. The mosques, 8 or 10 in number, are plain white-washed buildings. The streets are very narrow, and before the stranger goes far he discovers that the huts of bamboo covered with palm-leaves far outnumber the stone-houses. However, they are not generally intermixed, but different quarters have different populations; Shingani, in the E., is chiefly inhabited by Arabs; Bungani, farther S., contains the dwellings of all the more wealthy and respectable merchants; Bubúu, at the extreme S., is the small dealers' quarter; and adjoining it is the Suka-Mahogo, or cassava-market; Hindostani, in the middle, is given up to Hindoos not Banyans; Melinda, Guzzuga, and Nougá, in the N., are all inhabited by pagan Africans, slaves, or destitute poor. The population of Zanzibar (the town), which is a place of great mercantile resort, varies much with the season and the winds. At times, 100 dows may be seen at anchor before the place, and in a few days perhaps they suddenly disappear. Its settled population cannot be less than 30,000.

There is another town in the island deserving mention, and little known to Europeans. At the S.W. side of the island, about 25 m. from the capital, and in lat. 6° 24' S., is a sandy point, insulated at high-water, and on which stands the town of Uzi, otherwise called Uguja-ueú (Great Uguja). The mosque is the only stone-building in the town, the dwellings being only frail though very neat huts, among cocoa-nut, mango, and betel trees. This town is interesting inasmuch as it is peopled wholly by the Muahalivo, the tribe who ruled the island anterior to the invasions from the Persian Gulf and Muscat. To the number of 15,000 they still cling to and obey their hereditary chief, who retains great estates. In travelling through the country between these towns, the stranger is agreeably surprised at finding the narrow roads everywhere neatly fenced, like garden-walks, with hedges of palma-Christi, the croton shrub, or of a creeper called *nipira*, which yields elastic gum. Pop. about 150,000.

ZAPADNAIA-KOLIMA, river, Siberia. See INDIGHIRKA.

ZAPARA, an isl. and castle, Venezuela, 18 m. N.E. Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of the lake of that name. Length, about 12 m.

ZAPATERA, one of the largest islands of Lake Nicaragua, Central America. It has a mountainous surface nearly 2000 ft. high, and though uninhabited, seems to have portions susceptible of cultivation.

ZAPATOSA (LAKE), a lake, New Granada, 35 m. S.E. Mompos, being an expansion of the Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length, about 25 m.; breadth, 22 m.

ZARA [anc. *Jadera*], a seaport tn. Austria, cap. of Dalmatia, on an oval promontory, which has been converted into an island by cutting through the narrow isthmus which formerly connected it with the mainland, 70 m. N.W. Spalatro. It is defended by fortifications, the ramparts of which, partly planted, form an excellent promenade; is entered by two gates, one from the sea called Porta-Marina, and partly Roman, and the other from the land called Porta-di-Terra-Firma, a fine work of the celebrated Sammicelli; consists of several tolerably clean and well-built, but steep and narrow streets; and three squares, one of which, called the Piazza-dei-Signori, is elegant; and has an ancient and interesting cathedral, in the Lombard style; two other churches, one of them with a nunnery attached, and both possessed of good paintings; a handsome Loggia, a lofty marble-column, the solitary remains of a Roman temple; a lyceum, gymnasium, archiep-

copal seminary, normal and other schools, a museum, a civil and military hospital; and a capacious but somewhat shallow harbour, admitting vessels of about 800 tons, and much frequented by coasters. The only manufacture of any consequence is rosoglio, and the trade, by no means important, is in imports of manufactures from Trieste, and exports of rosoglio, anchovies, almonds, and other products of the district. Zara has stood many sieges, particularly one in 1202, when, on the way to the Crusades, it was taken by the Venetian doge, Dandolo, with the assistance of the French; and another in 1346, when it was taken by Marino Faliero, in the face of a large Hungarian army. Pop. about 7000.

ZARA, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, on a plain of the same name, pash. and 40 m. N.E. Sivas; with a large mosque and a neat Armenian church. It contains about 300 families, half Musulman and half Armenian.

ZARLA-VECCHIA [Illyrian, *Staré Zadar*; anc. *Blandona*, or *Alba Maritima*], a vil. Dalmatia, circle and 17 m. S.E. Zara. It was once an important place, and the residence of the Croat kings, but was ruined during the wars of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary, and is now an insignificant place, with a tolerable harbour. Pop. about 500.

ZARAGOZA, a tn. Spain. See **SARAGOSSA**.

ZARAND, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 23 m. N.E. Arad, where the Csiger joins the White Körös. It has a ruined castle, a distillery, a mill, and a trade in fruit, cattle, wax, and honey. Pop. 2827.

ZARAUZ, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 3 m. W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church with a tower, a nunnery, a handsome townhouse, palace with garden, primary school, and a trade in cattle and hides. P. 1369.

ZARDAW, a tn. Holland. See **ZAANDAM**.

ZAREW-O-SANTSCHURSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 188 m. S.W. Viatka, on the Maloi-Kokschaga; with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3130.

ZAREWOKOKSCHAIK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.W. Kasan, on the Maloi-Kokschaga; with three churches, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3129.

ZARIZYN, a tn. Russia, gov. Saratov, at the confluence of the Zaritzza with the Volga, 110 m. S.S.W. Kamyshin. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and otherwise defended; and has two churches, baths, a fishery, and a considerable trade in cattle and fruit. Pop. (1849), 4756.

ZARKI, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwod Cracow, 27 m. N.N.W. Olkusz; with three churches, a synagogue, a monastery, a blast-furnace, foundry, and other iron-works, and a considerable trade. Pop. 2300.

ZARNAH, a ruined city, Persian Koordistan, 65 m. S.W. Kermanshah. The foundations of buildings, now nearly levelled with the surface of the ground, extend over a space of about 5 m. in circuit.

ZARRAH, a lake, Afghanistan. See **DURRA**.

ZARREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.W. Bruges; with a church, townhouse, school, distillery, four breweries, and several flour-mills. Pop. 2280.

ZARRENTIN, a vil. Meklenburg-Schwerin, on the S.W. shore of Lake Schaall, 20 m. W.S.W. Schwerin; with a parish church. Pop. 1067.

ZARSKOE-SELO, a tn. Russia. See **SOPHIA** (St.)

ZARUMA, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Asuay, 25 m. N.W. Loja or Loxa, on the Tumbes, W. declivity, Andes, about 4800 ft. above sea-level. The rich mines, to which it owed its prosperity, are wholly or nearly exhausted. P. about 6006.

ZAKZA, several places, Spain, Estremadura:—1, (*-Cupilla*), A tn., prov. and 80 m. from Badajoz, on the Suñar; with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1329.—2, (*-de Grandilla*), A tn., prov. Caceres, on a low plain; poorly built, with a parish church, courthouse, and primary school; manufactures of linen, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1252.—3, (*-de Montanches*), A tn., prov. and about 20 m. from Caceres; with a parish church, courthouse, primary school; and manufactures of woollen and linen covers, and wicker-work. Pop. 1315.—4, (*-de-o-Junto-Alauje*), A tn., prov. and 35 m. W. Badajoz, on the skirts of the Sierra of Calvario. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, flesh-market, four elementary schools, a parish church, and hermitage, an oil and five flour mills, two brandy-distilleries, three manufactories of soft soap, and one of coarse frieze. Pop. 2410.—5, (*-la-Mayor*), A tn., prov. and 35 m.

N.W. Caceres, in a marshy valley. It has a townhouse, a large and substantial prison, two elementary schools, a parish church, and custom-house. Some are employed in tillage, but the proximity of the town to the Portuguese frontier, by giving facilities for smuggling, prevents the inhabitants from cultivating the useful arts. This place is commonly called *Zarza-Quemada*, on account of its having been burned twice by the Portuguese, at the end of the 15th century, and again in 1705, when it remained uninhabited till 1713. Pop. 3780.

ZARZISS, a maritime tn. and castle, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 16 m. S.E. the island Jerba.

ZASLAW, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Horyn, 89 m. W. Jitomir; with five churches, a synagogue, a monastery, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 5000.

ZASMUK, a tn. Bohemia, circle Kaurzin; with a deanery church, two castles, a Franciscan monastery; manufactures of potash and beet-root sugar, and a trade in cattle. P. 1587.

ZAUDITZ, **SUDZICE**, or **SAUDICE**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle and 9 m. S.W. Ratibor; with a church, dye-works, mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1035.

ZAVANASCO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. N. Pavia, on the Pavia canal. Pop. 1186.

ZAVATARELLO, a tn. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Bobbio; with a court of justice, an old castle, a parish church, and a school. Pop. 1729.

ZAZRIVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Arva, on the Rieka, 9 m. N.W. Kubin; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of wooden articles, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 2698.

ZBARAZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 11 m. N.E. Tarnopol, on the Ikwa; with a parish and two Russian churches, a gymnasium, a Bernardine convent, and an ancient castle. Pop. 5650.

ZBRAZLAUWITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 13 m. S.W. Czaslau; with a church, synagogue, old castle, townhouse, school, potash-refinery, brewery, &c. Pop. 1058.

ZDUNY, a tn. Prussia, prov. and 56 m. S.S.E. Posen; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a superior burgher-school; and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 3319.

ZEA [anc. *Ceos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the group of the N. Cyclades, 13 m. E. Cape Colonna; greatest length, N.E. to S.S.W., 13 m.; central breadth, 8 m.; lat. (Mount St. Elias) 37° 37' 18" N.; lon. 24° 21' 45" E. (R.) It is of a very compact and somewhat oval form. Behind the coasts, which are generally low, the ground rises in fine terraces towards the centre, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias. The prevailing rock is limestone. The climate is salubrious, and the soil both fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance barley, cotton, wine, and figs. The pastures also feed great numbers of cattle, and much attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. 9000.—**ZEA**, the capital, occupies the site of the ancient Carthea, on a small stream, about 3 m. from the N.W. shore. It is built on an eminence, in the form of terraces, the roofs of one range of houses forming the street of the range above. It is entered by a narrow pass completely commanded by the citadel. Many of the houses are of massive structure, but the streets are very dirty. The harbour, 3 m. distant from the town, admits the largest vessels, and is well frequented.

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, par. Eng. Devon; 3264 ac. P. 578.

ZEALAND, isl. Denmark. See **SEELAND**.

ZEALAND (NEW). See **NEW ZEALAND**.

ZEBAYER, a group of islands in the S. of the Red Sea; about lat. 15° N.; and lon. 42° E. It consists of Jibbel-Zebayer, the most E. and largest, about 3 m. long N. to S., 8 m. in circuit, and 600 ft. high, and with three remarkable hills, one of them in the form of a cone; Saba, N.W. by W. of the former, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, and nearly round, consisting of a sandy plain, with two remarkable hills, both of which have craters; Connected Island, a most extraordinary high rugged-topped rock, joined to Saba by a reef; Saddle, Table Peak, Itugged, and Haycock islands, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and of moderate height; and Jibbel-Teer, 34 m. N.N.W. Jibbel-Zebayer, nearly of a circular shape, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, rising gradually from the shore, and terminating in a range of volcanic peaks.

ZEBID, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 58 m. N. by E. Mocha; lat. 14° 12' N. The Wadi Zebid, in which it stands, has the reputation of being the largest and most fruitful valley of the

Teláma; the occasional stream which waters it sometimes becomes an impassable river. The town itself has a gloomy appearance, owing to the dark colour of the bricks and the antiquity of the place. The walls of Zebid are a league in circuit, but the inclosed space is not all covered. Numerous towers along the walls, with loopholes for musketry, render the place strong against an enemy not provided with artillery. The principal mosque is large, and distinguished by an octagonal minaret of very elegant appearance. Zebid is deeply engaged in the coffee trade. Pop. 8000, exclusive of the Turco-Egyptian garrison, which is rarely under 2000.

ZEBU, or CEBU, an isl., tn., and prov. Philippine Isles, separated on the W. from the Isle of Negros by the Strait of Tañon, and having on the E. the dependent isles of Matan and Bohol, between lat. 9° 20' and 11° N.; and lon. 123° and 124° E. The ISLAND, forming a long and comparatively narrow belt, stretching N.N.E. and S.S.W., has a sandy and somewhat stony soil, not so well adapted to culture as most of the other Philippine Isles, and suffers much from want of water, as rain seldom falls, and when it does fall is quickly absorbed. It has, notwithstanding, many fertile valleys, which yield good crops of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and the best cacao in the Philippines; and extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are fed. The climate is remarkably pleasant, the excessive heat being tempered by an evening and morning breeze.—The TOWN, situated near the centre of the E. shore, opposite to the island of Matan, is divided by a stream into two parts, one of which is occupied entirely by *metis*, is defended by a small fort, consists generally of large houses built of stone; and has a fine cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, a leper's hospital, and an important trade, chiefly with Manila. Pop. including pueblo, 8805.—The PROVINCE, which includes, in addition to Zebu, the isles of Matan, Bantayan, Sicjon, Bohol, and Camotes, forms 41 pueblos. Pop. 256,803.

ZEDELGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. S.S.W. Bruges; with a primary school, and linen manufactures, and a trade in timber and bark. Pop. 3307.

ZEELAND [Sealand], a prov. Holland, bounded, N. by prov. S. Holland; E. by N. Brabant; S. the kingdom of Belgium; and W. the North Sea; length and breadth, about 35 m.; area, 483 geo. sq. m. It consists of a low-lying tract of land on the frontiers of Belgium, and on the S. shore of the estuary of the Schelde, and of the islands of Walcheren. N. and S. Beveland, Schouwen, Tholen, &c., separated from each other and from the mainland by arms of the Schelde, from which, and from the North Sea, it is protected by dikes. As a whole, the province is flat and fertile, producing excellent crops of the ordinary cereals, a considerable quantity of clover, rape, and madder, and a superabundance of excellent fruit. The grass-lands also are rich and extensive, and depasture tolerable cattle, and sheep which make fine mutton. Fish, crabs, and wild fowl are very abundant. The climate is rather moist but comparatively healthy, though in former times it was deemed eminently insalubrious. This improvement has arisen from the filling up of sluggish waters, which rendered the islands more numerous in former times than now; the draining of marshes and pools; and the great decrease in the cultivation of flax, which being at one time in great quantities steeped in the canals round the towns and villages, sent forth a most pestiferous smell. Large tracts, partially covered by the sea, are at present (1855) in process of being reclaimed. The manufactures of Zeeland are incon siderable. Middelburg is the capital, besides which it has the towns Zierikzee, Flushing, Goes, Tholen, Sluis, Hulst, and Axel. Pop. (1851), 160,149.

ZEGWAARD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. E. by S. the Hague; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 1232.

ZEHDEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; with a church, and a trade in wool, cattle, &c. Pop. 1530.

ZEHDENICK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 32 m. N. Berlin, r. bank Havel. It has two churches, an hospital, and a Protestant female institute; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and tobacco, potass-works, building-yards, and some trade. Pop. 3209.

ZEHREE, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, cap. dist. of same name; lat. 28° 22' N.; lon. 66° 34' E. It is sur-

rounded by a mud-wall, and is described by Pottinger as containing from 2000 to 3000 houses, though this is probably an over estimate.—The DISTRICT, being less elevated, is warmer than that of Kelat, and being watered by numerous streams, and naturally tolerably fertile, produces good crops of grain, pulse, and vegetables.

ZEIDEN, or FEKETEHALOM, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, 7 m. N.W. Kronstadt; with a Protestant church, surrounded by walls and a ditch; a Greek church, a ruined castle crowning a height; and extensive manufactures of mixed linen and cotton goods. Pop. 3210.

ZEIJST, ZEIST, or ZEYST, a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. E. Utrecht; with two churches, a Moravian establishment, and several schools; and manufactures of soap, candles, vinegar, &c. Pop. 2865.

ZELL, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank Main, 34 m. N.E. Würzburg; with a church, a castle, poorhouse; manufactures of paper and potash, saw and other mills. P. 1310.

ZEISKAM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, can. Gernersheim; with a parish church, a mill, and a trade in garden produce. Pop. 1703.

ZEITUN, ZEITOUN, or MOLO (GULF OF) [anc. *Muliacus Sinus*], an inlet, E. coast, Greece, Livadia, across the mouth of which lies the N.W. end of isl. Negropont, from which it extends about 15 m. inland, with a breadth of 5 m., and a depth of 10 to 15 fathoms. On the S.W. side of the gulf lies the Pass of Thermopylae.

ZEITUN, a tn. Greece. See LAMIA.

ZEITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Merseburg, l. bank White Elster, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It has walls with six gates, an old and a new castle, four churches, a gymnasium, library, orphan hospital, lunatic asylum, and poorhouse; manufactures of calico, merino, cassimere, bombazine, leather, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons, several printfields, potteries, breweries, and distilleries, and a trade in corn. Pop. 12,296.

ZELADA, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Pavia, l. bank Ticino, and the canal of Breregardo. It has a parish church. Pop. 1135.

ZELANZ, a tn. Austria. See KLAGENFURT.

ZELAYA, a tn. Mexico. See CELAYA.

ZELE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. N.W. Termonde; with a church, hospital, and several schools; manufactures of calicoes, coarse cottons, sack and sail cloth, tobacco, soap, and salt, distilleries, breweries, and thread, oil, mustard, meal, malt, and flour mills. Pop. 11,061.

ZELL, two places, Switzerland.—1, A vil. and par., can. and 15 m. E.N.E. Zürich, near the Töss; with several cotton-mills and tuft-stone quarries. Pop. 1685.—2, A vil. and par., can. and 18 m. N.W. Luzern; with a new church, and a picturesquely situated parsonage. Pop. 1102.

ZELL, numerous places, Germany.—1, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Coblenz, r. bank Moselle. It has walls flanked with towers, two churches, numerous mills, and a trade in wine, bark, wood, and hazel-nuts. Pop. 2135.—2, A tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Wiese, 20 m. S. Freiburg; with a church, baths; manufactures of calicoes and cotton goods, tile-works, a bleachfield, and several mills. Pop. 1207.—3, (*am-Harmerbach*), A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 m. S.E. Offenburg. It has walls with two gates; contains a parish church, and a chapel to which pilgrimages are made. It was once an imperial free-town. Pop. 880.

ZELLA (ST. BLASII), a tn. Saxe-Coburg, on the Gemeinbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Gotha; with two churches; manufactures of firearms and tinware, a powder, a saw, and several polishing mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1942.

ZELLERFELD, or CELLERFELD, a tn. Hanover, on the Zellerbach, opposite to Klausthal. It is well built, in the form of a square, with spacious streets, some of them lined with trees; and has a church and a gymnasium. There are extensive mines in the vicinity. Pop. 4546.

ZELLIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt, r. bank Oder. Pop. 1820.

ZELLINE, or ZELLINA, a river, Austrian Italy, rises in Mount Mauro, in the N. of prov. Friuli; flows circuitously S.E. past the town of Monreale, and a little below is lost in extensive swamps. It again appears a little N.E. Pordenone, but bears the name of Meduna.

ZELLINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank Main, 9 m. N.N.W. Würzburg; with a church, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1985.

ZELTINGEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and N.E. Treves, r. bank Moselle; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1477.

ZELVA, or **ZELWIA**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.E. Grodno, on river of its name; with two Greek and two R. Catholic churches, a monastery, and an important annual fair.—The river flows N., and after a course of about 70 m., joins l. bank Niemen.

ZELZAETE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N. by E. Ghent; with three breweries, a starch-factory, several oil and corn mills, and a trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 3194.

ZEMÉ, avil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, about 6 m. from Mortara. It is an ancient place, with a parish church, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 1821.

ZEMPELBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, on a small lake of same name; with two churches, a synagogue; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 2869.

ZEMPLIN, a co. Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded, N. by Galicia, E. cos. Ungvar and Szabolcz; S. Szabolcz; and W. Borsod, Abaujvar, and Saros; length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 100 m.; mean breadth, 30 m. The surface in the N. is traversed by the Carpathians, which send out low ramifications, one of which, towards the S., forms the Hegyalla, on whose slopes the famous Tokay wine is grown. The chief rivers are the Theiss, which bounds the co. for a great part of the S.; the Hernad, in the S.W.; and the Bodrog and its tributaries in the interior. The climate is cold in the N., and mild in the S. The valleys are fertile in corn, tobacco, hemp, and fruit; the hills are generally occupied as vineyards; and the mountains are covered with forests, as well as rich in minerals, particularly iron, alum, petroleum, and saltpetre. Ujhely is the capital. Pop. 233,000.

ZEMPLIN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of same name, r. bank Bodrog, 32 m. S.E. Kaschau; with an old castle, and a trade in wine, which is grown in the district.

ZENASCO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, near Cava, and l. bank Po, from whose inundations it often suffers. It consists of an old and a new quarter, and has a parish church. Pop. 3367.

ZENDRAUD, **ZENDAROOD**, or **ZAYENDE-ROOD**, a river, Persia, rises in Mount Zarde, Irak-Ajemi, about 40 m. W.N.W. Isfahan; flows past that city, and about 150 m. E.S.E., after entering Khorasan, is lost in the sands of the desert.

ZENG, or **SENY** [Latin, *Segnia*], a seaport tn. Austria, Military Croatia, on the Adriatic, at the opening of a wild ravine in front of the isl. of Veglia, 32 m. S.E. Fiume. It has two tolerably well-built squares; a handsome cathedral, an episcopal seminary, a castle, an institute for superannuated priests, a high and a girls' school; and a trade in corn, wood, tobacco, salt, oil, and fish. Pop. 3102.

ZENITZA, or **SEINITZA**, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, sanjak and 30 m. N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

ZENJAN, **ZENGAN**, or **ZENGUAN**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Doosi, an affluent of the Kizil-Ouzen, 133 m. N. by E. Hamadan, in the midst of orchards famous for their fruit. It has old walls; a handsome palace, a large mosque, extensive bazaars, and an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, lead, and gunpowder. Pop. about 15,000.

ZENNOR, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4229 ac. Pop. 918.

ZENONE (SAN), a vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone-bridge, a little above its confluence with the Po. Pop. 1109.

ZENTA, a tn. Hungary. See **SEZENTA**.

ZEPPEREN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Hasselt; with several breweries, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1332.

ZER-AFSHAN, **KOHEK**, **SOGD**, or **KUAN-DARIA**, a river, Bokhara, formed by several streams from the mountains on its E. frontiers; flows nearly due E. past Samarcand, to the town of Bokhara, then in a diminished stream S.W. and S.S.E., discharging itself into a lake of the desert, about 12 m. from the bed of the Amou or Oxus, after a course of above 250 m. It is much used for irrigation, and contributes greatly to the fertility of the vale of same name through which it flows.

ZERAIN [anc. *Jezree*], a small vil. Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, pash. Damascus, about 52 m. N. Jerusalem, on the road to Nazareth. It is a wretched place of 30 or 40 rude houses, connected with one of which is a tower, from the top of which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained.

ZERAM, an isl. Indian Archipelago. See **CERAM**.

ZERBA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Bobbio, near Ottone, l. bank Trebbia; with a church, and an old ruined tower. Pop. 1275.

ZERBOLO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, near r. bank Ticino, from the inundations of which it often suffers. It has two churches. Pop. 1985.

ZERBST, a tn. Anhalt-Dessau, on the Nuthe, 10 m. N.W. Dessau. It consists of a walled town with five gates, and of four suburbs; and has three churches, a castle, courthouse, library, hospital, poorhouse, house of correction; and manufactures of articles in gold and silver, porcelain, and wax-candles. Pop. 8449.

ZERERE, a small river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises in the Serra-de-Santa-Barbara, runs N.E., and joins l. bank Emboteteiro or Mondego.

ZERI, or **CERRI**, a vil. and com. Tuscany, comp. Pisa, on a height about 7 m. from Pontremoli; with a parish church, a ruined castle, several schools; and a trade in corn, chest-nuts, and cattle. Pop. 4598.

ZERKA, a river, Asiatic Turkey. See **JABOK**.

ZERKOWO, a tn. Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Posen; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1201.

ZERNAGORA, or **CERNOGORA**. See **MONTENEGRO**.

ZERNILLOW, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königrätz, about 4 m. from Smritz; with three churches and a school. Pop. 1314.

ZERNITZ (DEUTSCH), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circle Tost; with a church, and a mill. Pop. 1032.

ZETHAN, a vil. Saxony, circle and 25 m. S.S.W. Dresden; with a church; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, oil, saw, and other mills, and a trade in butter and flax. P. 1311.

ZETLAND, isls. Scotland. See **SHETLAND**.

ZETRUD-LUMAX-AUTOAERDEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Grande Gette, 30 m. E.S.E. Brussels; with a brewery, a distillery, several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1488.

ZEULENRODA, a tn. Reuss-Greiz, on a height, 10 m. W.S.W. Greiz. It consists of a walled town, and of four suburbs; and has two churches, a burgher-school, an hospital; manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, bleachfields, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 4881.

ZEUTERN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. and N.E. Bruchsal; with two churches. Pop. 1499.

ZEVENAAR, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. It was once walled; has a spacious market-place, an old townhouse, two churches, two schools, and an hospital for old people. Pop. (agricultural), 1226.

ZEVENBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.W. Breda, intersected by the canal of its name. It has a townhouse, two churches, four schools, several religious and benevolent societies, and three breweries. Pop. 2467.

ZEYENHUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. N.N.E. Rotterdam; with two churches. Pop. 1633.

ZEYIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Verona, r. bank Adige; with a parish church, a large and fine castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1700.

ZEYLA, or **ZEYLAH**, an old seaport of N.E. Africa, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb; lat. 11° 17' N.; lon. 43° 5' E. (it). It is built on a low sandy cape called Ras-Mahmahr, is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall, contains 12 to 15 stone houses, 180 huts, and a pop. of 750. Its nearest well of drinkable water is 7 m. distant; a vessel of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile of the town, and the anchorage is shallow, and difficult of access after sunset. It appears to have been intended to serve as a seaport to Hurrur. Gum, coffee, dye, ghee, and small quantities of ivory, form articles of export.

ZEYRING (OBER and PROBSTEI), two nearly-contiguous places, Austria, Styria, circle and 9 m. N.W. Judenburg; with a parish church, a castle, and iron and lead mines. Pop. 3300.

ZEZERE, a river, Portugal, rises in the Serra Estrella, about 10 m. S. Guarda; flows at first S.W., nearly parallel to and at no great distance from the range, then S.S.W., and

joins r. bank Tagus at Punhete, after a course of about 110 m. Its chief affluents are the Moncal and Pera, both on the left. It is for the most part a rapid muddy torrent.

ZIANDOWITZ, or **ZANCHWITZ**, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 24 m. from Oppeln; with manufactures of tinware, a blast-furnace, and several mills. Pop. 1192.

ZIBELLO, or **GIBELLO**, a vil. and com. duchy and 27 m. N.W. Parma, near the Po; with a number of large and well-built houses, a Gothic church of the 16th century, a town-house, small theatre, hospital, primary school; and manufactures of liqueurs, confectionary, candles, and musical instruments. Pop. 4035.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. and 2 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg, r. bank Neckar; with a church, and tile-works. Pop. 1471.

ZIEGENHAIN, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen, on the Schwalm, 22 m. E.N.E. Marburg. It is walled, and defended by a castle, entered by two gates; and has several churches, a house of correction; manufactures of tobacco, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1727.

ZIEGENHALS, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 43 m. S.W. Oppeln, on the Biela. It has a R. Catholic parish church, a townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware, dye-works, tile-works, several mills, and a brewery. Pop. 3551.

ZIEGENORT (GROSS- and KLEIN-), a vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 18 m. N. Stettin, on the Oder, where it falls into the Pommersche-haf; with a parish church, and an active trade. Pop. 1107.

ZIELENZIG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Frankfurt, on the Poste. It has a church, manufactures of linen, hats, and hosiery, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 3898.

ZIERENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen, circle and near Wolfhagen, on the Warne; with a parish church, a courthouse, and numerous mills. Pop. 1601.

ZIERIKZEE, a tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, isl. Schouwen, 32 m. S.W. Rotterdam; with a harbour communicating with the Easter Schelde, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is walled, and still retains some of its ancient gates. It has a town-house, prison, arsenal, weigh-house, flesh-hall, three churches, a synagogue, orphan, old men, old women, and other hospitals, several benevolent and religious societies, Latin, drawing, French, and other schools; pig, fish, and corn markets, and a little shipping trade, but the chief employment is the preparation of madder. The manufacture of garancine was commenced in 1847. Pop. (1851), 7214.

ZIESAR, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Magdeburg; with two Protestant churches, and a castle, manufactures of white leather, bottle-works, a paper and other mills. Pop. 2727.

ZIHL, a river, Switzerland. See **TREL**.

ZIHLSCHLACHT, a vil. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, near Bischofzell; with a large Protestant church and school. P. 1423.

ZILAH, or **WALTENBERG**, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Szolnok, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Meszes, near the source of the Zilah, 40 m. N.W. Klausenburg. It has a Protestant church and Protestant gymnasium. Pop. 8440, Magyars, and almost all Protestants.

ZILLEBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 30 m. S.W. Bruges; with two breweries, two flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1494.

ZILLEH [anc. *Zela*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas or Roum, on a small stream, 39 m. W. by S. Tokat. It is built on a black hill, which gives it a singular and insulated appearance; consists of about 2000 houses, almost entirely occupied by Turks; and has a modern castle, built on the site of an old Byzantine fortress; several large khans, and manufactures of coarse cottons. In the vicinity Pharnaces was defeated by Julius Caesar.

ZILLERTHAL, a valley of the Tyrol, on the r. bank of the Inn, which receives the Ziller, by which it is watered, about 24 m. below Innsbruck. The S. and S.W. sides of the valley are bordered by glaciers, but towards the N. it becomes less precipitous and more fertile, and possesses fine alpine meadows and pastures. The inhabitants, about 14,000, have fine physical forms, and are still more distinguished by their moral qualities, being active, industrious, cheerful, hospitable, and so strongly attached to their native mountains, that when

at a distance from them, they often pine away. This fact tends to heighten the indignation which was felt throughout Protestant Europe, at the barbarous treatment to which a large body of these simple mountaineers were subjected, even in the present century, for no other crime than that of holding the principles of the Reformation, and standing proof against all the means that were employed to seduce them from their faith. After both persuasion and persecution had failed, they were plainly told, that the only alternatives left them, were popery or exile. They nobly chose the latter, and emigrated in a body (in 1837) to Prussian Silesia, where the Government to its honour has given them an asylum.

ZIMBO, a promontory, Brazil, prov. Santa-Catharina, 40 m. N. Desterro. It projects a long way into the sea, retaining nearly throughout the same breadth of about 4 m., and terminates in three points.

ZIMMERN (GROSS-), a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank Gesprenz, 7 m. E. Darmstadt; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of linen, leather, earthenware, and tobacco. Pop. 2930.

ZIMMERWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 5 m. S.S.E. Bern, on the Langenberg, in a narrow valley traversed by the Sarren; with a parish church, and traces of a ruin supposed to have been a heathen temple. Pop. 1752.

ZINDER, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, cap. prov. of same name, called also Damagarm, 300 m. W.N.W. Kouka. It consists of two principal streets running S. and N., the one terminating in the market, and the other at the governor's castle, a mud-fort, which has lofty walls, and overlooks all the other houses. These are formed either of mud or double matting, and have thatched roofs. The great business of the inhabitants is in committing razzias for the purpose of carrying off slaves. Pop. about 10,000.—The PROVINCE, forming the N.W. frontier territory of Bornou, is between lat. 13° 20' and 14° N.; and lon. 4° 30' and 10° 50' E. It is a fine country, and might become rich and happy, were it not for the neglect of cultivation, and the universal practice of rapine and men-stealing.—(Richardson's, &c., *Expedition to Central Africa*.)

ZINGST, an isl. Prussia, in the Baltic, off the N.W. coast of gov. Stralsund, separated from the mainland by the Binnen-see. It forms a long belt, unbroken on the N., but very much indented on the S. side, and stretching from E. to W. for 15 m., with an average breadth not exceeding 3 m. It contains several villages, the largest of which bears the same name, and has pop. 1147.

ZINKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, on the Uchitza, 35 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 1790.

ZINNA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 26 m. S. Potsdam, on the Nuthe; with a church, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and bark, saw, and flour mills. Pop. 1527.

ZINNWALD, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on the Red Weiseritz; with a church, and mines of tin, copper, and silver. Pop. 1149.

ZINTEN, a tn., E. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Stradik; with a church, manufactures of woollens and hats, and a trade in horses, cattle, and wool. Pop. 2079.

ZINTI, a tn. Bolivia. See **CINTI**.

ZIPOW, a vil. Hungary. See **ISZEP**.

ZIPS, a co. Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded N. by Galicia; E. co. Saros; S. Abaujvar, Torna, and Gömör; and W. Liptau; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 65 m.; mean breadth, 24 m. It is covered by the Carpathians, which here attain their culminating point in the Lomnitzer-Spitz, belonging to the range of Tatra. The principal streams are the Poprad, Hernad, and Dunajec. Only a very small portion of the land is arable, but the pastures feed great numbers of cattle, the forests furnish abundance of fuel and excellent timber, and both game and fish are abundant. The minerals include iron and copper. Leutschau is the capital. P. 164,000.

ZIRANKA, a river, E. Siberia, rises in the N. of gov. Yakutsk, in lat. 65° N.; flows E., and joins l. bank Kolima at Verk-Kolmisk, after a course of about 170 m.

ZIRCZ, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 12 m. N. Veszprim, in the midst of the Bakonyer-wald. Near it is a magnificent Cistercian abbey, founded in 1198, by Emerich, son of Bela III.; with a handsome church, large gardens, and a park. Pop. 1200.

ZIRKE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, and 37 m. from Posen, on the Wartha, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches, a monastery, manufactures of linen, and tile-works. P. 1939.

ZIRKNITZ, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, circle and 9 m. E. Adelsberg, on a stream, near the lake of same name, at the foot of Mount Javornik; with two churches, a mill, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1300.—The LAKE, about 5 m. long, by 3 m. broad, lies in a mountainous district, surrounded by bare and precipitous rocks, and contains three islands.

ZIRME, a tn. Central Africa, Houssa, cap. prov. Zam-fra, on a peninsula formed by the Quarrama, 60 m. W. Kashna. It is inclosed by a dry ditch, and a clay-wall from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high; and is an asylum for runaway slaves from all parts of Houssa, but its inhabitants, owing to their freebooting propensities, bear a very bad name.

ZIRNDORF, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, dist. and 4 m. W. Nürnberg, with two Protestant churches, an old ruined castle, and manufactures of vinegar and tobacco. Wallenstein had here an entrenched camp, which Gustavus Adolphus in vain attempted to force. Pop. 1639.

ZISTERDORF, or **ZISSERDORF**, a tn. Lower Austria, 32 m. N.E. Vienna; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, a brewery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1605.

ZITTAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the Mandau, near its junction with the Neisse, 49 m. E.S.E. Dresden, with which it is connected by railway. It has a double wall with four gates, is well built; and has eight churches, one of them an interesting Byzantine structure; a splendid townhouse, a gymnasium, library of 12,000 vols., a theatre, normal, burgher, and other schools, an orphan and ordinary hospital, an infirmary, and workhouse. It is the centre of the linen trade of Saxony; and has also numerous printfields, bleachfields, dye-works, paper and other mills. In the vicinity are mineral-springs and baths. Pop. (1849), 10,069.

ZIZ, a river, Morocco (*which see*).

ZIZELITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, 1. bank Cydina, 38 m. S.S.E. Neu Bidschow; with a parish church, a townhouse, a school, two mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1694.

ZIZERS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, near r. bank Rhine, 7 m. N. Coire; with a handsome R. Catholic church, and an old castle, used as a prison. Pop. 1015.

ZLABINGS, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 30 m. S.S.W. Iglaue. It consists of a walled town and a suburb; and has two churches, an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a mineral-spring. Pop. 2176.

ZLATOUSK, **SLATOUSK**, **SLATOUSKOFSE**, or **KLUCHI**, a vil. Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ai, among the Ural Mountains, 140 m. E. by N. Ufa. It consists of wooden houses; is the centre of the S. imperial mines; and has an extensive manufactory of damasked scimitars of excellent quality, and other articles of inlaid, engraved, and embossed steel, prepared by a revived and improved Asiatic method, and said to vie with, if not to excel, any similar products of this country. The name Kluichi, or Golden Mouth, sometimes given to it, is owing to its springs, which gush forth just below the houses from the foot of a perpendicular cliff, above 50 ft. high, and immediately form a considerable brook.

ZLEB, **ZLEBY**, or **SCHLEB**, a market tn. Bohemia, circle and 4 m. E.N.E. Czaslau; with a church, a castle, manufactures of potash, a bleachfield, saw and other mills. P. 1065.

ZLOCZOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, between woods and a number of lakes which discharge themselves into the Bug, 34 m. E. Lemberg. It has a Greek church, a courthouse, a high school, a castle, and manufactures of sailcloth. Pop. 3958, about one-half Jews.

ZMEINOKORSK, **SMEINOGORSK**, or **SMEGOGORSK**, a fortified mining town, Siberia, gov. and 380 m. W. Tomsk, on the Smejewka, at the foot of the Schlangenberg; with two churches, and extensive mining-works. Pop. about 3000.

ZMIGROD, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, about 9 m. S. Jaslo, on the Dembowka. It has yarn-bleachfields, and a considerable trade in yarn, linen, and wine. The Tocher-bach in the vicinity is famous for crabs.

ZNAIM, a tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle of same name, on a height above 1. bank Taja, 34 m. S.W. Brünn. It is well built; and has five churches, two convents, two chapels, a gymnasium, a theatre, and manufactures of linen, also earthenware and vinegar. Pop. 5010.

ZNIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Bromberg, between two lakes; with a church, a synagogue, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 1351.

ZNYO-VARALYA, or **KÜHOERN**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Thurocz, on the Vrica, 92 m. N.E. Pressburg; with three R. Catholic churches, a castle, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1534.

ZOAGLI, a vil. Sardinian States, on the sea-shore, not far from Rapallo; with four churches. Pop. 3873.

ZOBEIR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 12 m. S.W. Bassora. It is surrounded by strong brick-walls, and contains some very good houses, but also a great number of huts. It is a purely Arab town, and lies in a desert country, though by dint of irrigation some gardens flourish in the environs. Camel's flesh is sold in the market-places, and locusts are eaten.

ZÖBLITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 16 m. S.E. Chemnitz. It is well built; and has manufactures of linen, cotton, and lace. Pop. 1545.

ZOBTEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Breslau, at the foot of the Zobtenberg; with a R. Catholic parish church, a chapel much visited by pilgrims, an hospital, and two schools. Pop. 1620.

ZOELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 2 m. N. Tiel; with an old castle and a church. Pop. (agricultural), 918.

ZOERSEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 15 m. E. Antwerp; with manufactures of wax-tapers, a brewery, an oil and two flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1025.

ZOFINGEN [anc. *Tubinium*], a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, r. bank Wigger, 9 m. S.W. Aarau. It is walled, well and regularly built; and has a large parish church with a steeple, a townhouse, a public library, manufactures of silk, cotton, and worsted goods, an extensive dye-work, and an important trade, chiefly with Italy. Pop. (1850), 3559.

ZOGNO, a vil. and com. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. Bergamo, on a height above r. bank Brembo. It is well built; and has a handsome modern parish church, a charitable endowment, manufactures of paper, iron-works, and a trade in corn, wine, silk, and wool. The historian Tiraboschi, and the painter Giacomo Palma, were born here. Pop. 1535.

ZOHAB, a decayed town of Persian Koordistan, cap. dist., 66 m. W.N.W. Kermanshah. It was formerly an important place, and inclosed by a rampart of earth.

ZOHREH, a river, Persia. See TAB.

ZOLDER, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Mangelbeek, 6 m. N.N.W. Hasselt; with a church, a chateau, a tannery, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2455.

ZOLKIEV, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle, on a small stream, about 15 m. N. Lemberg. It has a fine old Gothic cruciform church, with some paintings; a synagogue, a monastery, an elegant castle, a high school, military hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and leather. P. 3927.

ZOLL-ENGERS, a vil. Prussia. See ENGERS.

ZOLLEVEREIN or **CUSTOMS' LEAGUE**. See GERMANY.

ZOLOTCHEI, or **SOLOTSCHIEW**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Kharkov, on the Uda; with a dilapidated wall and fosse, four churches, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 4742.

ZOLOTOI-OSTROW, an isl. Russia, in the N. of the Caspian, formed of alluvial deposits, by the two arms into which the Ural divides at its mouth.

ZOMBOR, or **SOMBOR**, several places, Hungary.—1, A tn. Hither Danube, cap. co. Baes, on the Mosztunka, near the Franzens canal, and not far from the Danube, 32 m. N.E. Eszek. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, handsome county-buildings, a townhouse, a large exchequer-office, barracks, and a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and manufactured goods. Pop. (1846), 21,086.—2, A market tn., co. Baes, around which much excellent wine is produced. Pop. 1040.—3, A tn. Thither Theiss, Banat, co. Torontal, 14 m. S.E. Szegedin, on the Maros; with a church, and some trade in wax and cattle. Pop. 2289.

ZONHOVEN, or **SONHOVEN**, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Roosterbeek, 4 m. N. Hasselt; with oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 2547.

ZONNEBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 25 m. S.S.W. Bruges; with a brewery, distillery, brick-kiln, some corn and oil mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2432.

ZONOMA, a tn. California. See SONOMA.

ZONZONATE, or **SONSONATE**, a tn. Central America, state and 49 m. W. Salvador, cap. dep. of same name, on a stream which about 12 m. below falls into the road of Zonzonate or Acajutla in the Pacific. It appears to have been founded about 1534, when the port of Acajutla was visited by Pedro-de-Alvarado; and is a large place, with a church, a nunnery, rum-distilleries, and a considerable trade.—The DEPARTMENT, in the S.W. of the state, is mountainous, in the N. containing the two active volcanoes of Apameca and Xzalco, but slopes toward the coast, and has much land well adapted for sugarcane, cotton, and coffee.

ZÖPTAU, or **SOBOTYN**, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a church, a courthouse, iron-works, and several mills. Pop. 1128.

ZÖRBIG, **KLEINERST**, or **ZIPPERZÜRDIG**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 14 m. N.N.E. Halle; with a church, manufactures of tobacco, and several mills. P. 3301.

ZORGE, a vil. Brunswick, circle and S.W. Blankenburg, on a small stream of same name; with a church, a blast-furnace, and other iron-works. Pop. 1454.

ZORITA, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Cáceres; with low, irregular, and rudely-built houses, a townhouse, prison, several elementary schools, parish church, numerous flour-mills, manufactures of soap, ordinary linens, and straw-sieves. Pop. (agricultural), 2903.

ZORN, a river, France, rises on the E. slope of the Vosges, dep. Meurthe; flows E.N.E., and joins l. bank Moder, after a course of about 55 m.

ZOSSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Nette. It has walls with three gates, three suburbs, a castle, parish church, hospital, manufactures of linen and vinegar, and a fishery. Pop. 2133.

ZOTES-DEL-PARAMO, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 24 m. from Leon, on a plain; with a church, primary school, courthouse, prison, several linseed-oil mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1368.

ZOUGA, a river, S. Africa. See NGAMI.

ZSAKA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 18 m. from Grosswardein; with a Protestant and a Greek church, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 1823.

ZSAMBEK, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 15 m. W.N.W. Pesth; with a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, an elegant chateau, the remains of an old Gothic church, and of several Turkish mosques and baths; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3509.

ZSAINOCZA, or **SCHERNOVITZ**, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bars, 6 m. N.E. Uj-Banya; with a church, a chateau, and a large brewery. The Turks were defeated here in 1664. Pop. 1082.

ZSCHOPPAU:—1, A tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on a river of same name, at the foot of the Zschoppenberg, 6 m. S.E. Chemnitz; with a castle and two churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, lace, calico, and hosiery; dye-works, bleachfields, worsted, cotton, and other mills. Pop. 6938.—2, A river, rises in the N. slope of the Fichtelberg, on the frontiers of Bohemia; flows circuitously N. past the above town, and after a course of nearly 60 m., joins l. bank Mulde about 5 m. below Döbeln.

ZSCHORLAU, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, to the S. of Schneeberg; with saw and other mills, and beds of fullers'-earth. Pop. 2065.

ZSDJAR, or **MORGENROTHER**, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, among the Carpathian Mountains; with a R. Catholic parish church. Fine pebbles are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1118.

ZSEMÖ, a vil. Hungary, co. and 14 m. N. by W. Komorn, l. bank Waag; with a trade in cattle and horses. Pop. 1531.

ZSIDOVAR, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, Banat, co. Krassova, 3 m. from Szakal; with a parish church, an old ruined castle, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1323.

ZSIGAND (**KIS** and **NAGY**), two contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Theiss, 16 m. from Ujhely; with a Protestant church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1839.

ZSOŁNA, a tn. Hungary, co. and 38 m. N.E. Trencschin, on the Waag. It has walls with five gates, a well-built square, a parish church, monastery, gymnasium, high school, manufactures of linen, and an important trade in linen and wine. Pop. 2432.

ZUBIA (**LA**), a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 3 m. S. Granada, on the skirts of the Sierra Nevada. It has a town-

house, prison, granary, two elementary schools, two churches, three hermitages, and the ruins of a convent founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and there is one flour and two oil mills. Pop. 2939.

ZUBIENA, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Biella, on the Elvo; with a large and beautiful parish church, a ruined castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 2452.

ZUBROHLAVA, a vil. Hungary, co. and 11 m. from Arva; with a R. Catholic church, bleachfield, and a trade in linen. Pop. 1007.

ZUCKMANTEL [formerly **EDELSTADT**], a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle and 33 m. N.W. Troppau; with a church, a courthouse, hospital, manufactures of linen, scythes, paper, and rosoglio; and saw and walk mills. Pop. 4101.

ZUERA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Saragossa, r. bank Gallego; with a very ancient church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, maize, and wine. Pop. 1350.

ZUFFENHAUSEN, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar, bail. and 6 m. from Ludwigsburg; with a church. Pop. 1568.

ZUG, a central can. Switzerland, bounded N. by Zürich, E. and S. Schwyz, S.W. Luzern, and W. Aargau; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 16 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m.; area, 85 geo. sq. m. The surface, mountainous in the S.E. and S., where the Rossberg occupies the frontier, slopes more or less gradually N. and W., till it becomes comparatively flat. The drainage goes wholly to the basin of the Aar, which receives it partly by the Sihl, but chiefly by the Reuss. The only lakes deserving the name are the Zug and Egeri. The climate, rigorous in the mountainous districts, is so mild on the lower S. slopes, that the chestnut thrives upon them, and even the fig-tree matures its fruit. Mists frequently rise from the lakes and rivers, and injure the blossom. The strata belong generally to the more recent sandstone formation, which in many parts, particularly on the shores of the Lake of Zug, is covered with immense boulders of granite. The soil is fertile, and the pastures on the highlands are excellent. Fruit is abundant; and the lower slopes, with a S. exposure, are generally appropriated to the vine. Wood consists chiefly of pine and beech, with an intermixture of oak. Fish, particularly large carp and pike, abound in Lake Zug. The trade, confined to exports of butter, cheese, young cattle, dried fruit, and honey, is important. The inhabitants are almost all R. Catholics, and speak German. The government is strongly democratic. Zug ranks as the eighth canton of the Swiss Confederation. Pop. (1850), 17,456.

ZUG, a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., beautifully situated at the foot of a hill, in its N.E. corner, 12 m. N.E. Luzern. It has old massive walls, flanked with towers; two churches, one of them with a lofty tower, a portal surmounted by statues, a fine altar, and some good paintings; a Capuchin monastery, with a painting by Flamengo; a handsome gymnasium, townhouse, arsenal, and large fruit-magazine. In 1435, from some unascertained cause, two whole streets nearest the lake sunk into it, killing about 60 persons, and destroying 26 houses, together with part of the walls and towers. In 1594 nine houses were destroyed in the same way. P. 3302.

ZUG (**LAKE OF**), or **ZUGERSEE**, a lake, Switzerland, chiefly in can. Zug, but partly also in Luzern and Schwyz. It is 1340 ft. above sea-level; 12 m. long N. to S., and varies in breadth from 1 m. at the centre, where the land projecting on each side makes it narrowest, to 3 m. The shores are low in all directions, except the S. and S.E. In the former direction, the Righi, with Mount Pilatus towering behind it, and in the latter, the Ruffberg or Rossberg, rise in abrupt and lofty precipices, presenting scenery of the grandest description. At the foot of the Rossberg the depth of the lake is not less than 1200 ft. There is not much traffic upon it, but the fishing, principally pike and carp, is very productive.

ZUHEROS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Cordova. It has a townhouse, prison, granary, two endowed elementary schools, parish church, two hermitages, several fountains, and a promenade planted with elms and almond-trees; six oil-mills, a soap-work, and a number of looms for woollen fabrics, but this last handicraft is on the decline. Pop. (agricultural), 2024.

ZUIDER-ZEE [South Sea], a gulf of the North Sea, on the coast of Holland, between provs. Friesland, Overijssel, Gol-

derland, Utrecht, and N. Holland; 80 m. long, 40 m. greatest breadth, but only 10 m. broad between Enkhuizen and Stavoren. The islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, &c., separate it from the North Sea, with which it communicates by the channels Hellsleur, betwixt the Helder and Texel, the chief entrance; Westvlielandgat, Oostvlielandgat, and Amelandgat, between the Texel and Vlieland, Vlieland and Terschelling, and the latter and Ameland. It contains the islands of Wieringen, Marken, Urk, and Schokland, and numerous sandbanks, especially in its N. portion; has on its shores numerous towns, and receives the waters of the IJ, IJssel, Vecht, Eem, Kuinder, &c., but is generally shallow, and only navigable by vessels of small draught. Oysters and plaice are plentiful. It has been proposed to dam up and drain the Zuider-zee, as has been done with the Lake of Haarlem.

ZUIDHORN, a vil. Holland, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Groningen; with two churches and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 948.

ZUIDLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S.E. Brielle; with a spacious market-place, a church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 1338.

ZUIDLAREN, a pleasant prosperous vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 9 m. E.N.E. Assen; with a church, a school, manufactures of chicory, and oil, saw, and corn mills. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 960.

ZUIDZANDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S.W. Middelburg; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 997.

ZUJAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 52 m. N.E. Granada, 1. bank Barbata. It has a townhouse, prison, two elementary schools, numerous fountains, a parish church, and four hermitages; flour and oil mills. Pop. (agricultural), 2603.

ZULIA, a dep. Venezuela; lat. 8° to 12° N.; lon. 68° to 73° W.; comprehending the country which incloses the Lake of Maracaybo, the N. declivity of the E. Andes included. It contains the provinces of Maracaybo, Truxillo, Coro, and Merida; area, 89,000 sq. m. Pop. 154,000.

ZÜLLICHAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 51 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt, in a fertile plain. It consists of a town proper, with walls and ditches, and of four suburbs; and has two churches, a pedagogium, castle, courthouse, orphan hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fustian, hats, leather, starch, and vinegar; and a trade in cloth, wool, hops, wine, and fruit. Pop. (1852), 5383.

ZÜLPICH [anc. *Tolbiacum*], a walled tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Cologne, on a height, in a fertile district. It has a parish church with a crypt, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. Zülpich is famous as the scene of the signal victory gained in 496, by Clovis, over the Alemanni. P. 1364.

ZULTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. S.W. Ghent; with a church, two schools, three distilleries, a brewery, and various oil and flour mills. Pop. 2042.

ZULUS, a nation of S. Africa, of kindred race with the Bachuana and the maritime tribes called Kafirs, and occupying chiefly the elevated country S.W. of Delagoa Bay, about the sources of the Maputa and St. Lucia rivers. Their territories lie wholly between the mountains and the sea, and are separated from Natal by the river Toguea. The word Zulu signifies high or sublime (in the sky); thence comes the personal noun Mzulu, in the plural Amazulu. The Amazulu are a handsome race, well featured, with brown complexion, and figures uniting strength and activity. Their country, well watered, abounds in excellent pastures, and yields Kafir corn (*durra*) and millet in profusion; it is therefore rich in cattle and comparatively well peopled. The Amazulu, now famous for their warlike propensities, are said to have come from the N. in the beginning of the present century. Chaka, their chief, extended his conquests down the coast to the river Umzimvubu (Hippopotami), which now forms the S. limit of Natal. He was assassinated, and succeeded by his half-brother Dingana, who drove off into the interior, Mosilekalsi, the tyrant of the western plains. A band of his warriors seized the Portuguese factory in Delagoa Bay, and put to death the governor, who had offended Dingana, but they did no further injury to person or property. Dingana received the missionaries, and with Dr. A. Smith on the part of the British Government, he made a treaty, having for its object the encouragement of trade. But his attempt to destroy the elephants wholesale with his battalions, cost the lives of many of his warriors, and procured but a temporary and inadequate

abundance of ivory. At length Dingana ventured to anticipate the treachery which he expected of the emigrant Boers, by butchering about 600 of them, who were encamped in his country, confiding in his hospitality. This deed was avenged by the surviving emigrants, and Dingana obliged to fly from his burning town. Unkangloose (the Great Elephant), was soon after murdered by the natives, among whom he sought refuge. He was succeeded by Panda, the brother of Chaka, and ally of the Boers, who built a new capital on the banks of the Umshlope. The most striking particular observable among the Amazulu, is their military organization. Their regiments of 1000 men each, and distinguished by the colour of the skin-covered shield, are well officered and trained, but are deficient in arms, using only the spear. With the acquisition of firearms, they would soon become formidable. They are said to muster 25,000 men, besides 15,000 Abafana or youthful warriors. The king's cattle are also divided into regiments of different colours, of 1000 each, and are trained to join in the general dance.—(Capt. Gardner's *Narrative of his Mission; Voy. a l'Afrique Australe*, par A. Delgorgue, 1847; Schröder, *Grammar of the Zulu* (in Swedish).

ZÜLZ, or **BIALO**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Oppeln. It has walls with two gates; a church, two chapels, a synagogue, townhouse, castle, and hospital; manufactures of lace, tile-works, and mills. Pop. 2829.

ZUMARAGA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, r. bank Urola, here crossed by a bridge opposite to Villareal, 21 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church, townhouse, primary school; manufactures of linen, brick and tile works, and several mills. Pop. 1057.

ZUNDERT (Groort), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. S.W. Breda; with Reformed and R. Catholic churches, an hospital, and a school, two horse and two cattle fairs. Pop. (agricultural), 1217.

ZUNGOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 7 m. E.S.E. Ariano, on a hill; with a collegiate church. P. 1800.

ZUNI, an Indian tn., U. States, New Mexico, on a small affluent of the Chiquito-Colorado; with houses generally of three stories, built of stone, plastered with mud, and entered from the outside by ladders; and a R. Catholic church built of adobe. Pop. about 2000, engaged to some extent in agriculture, but chiefly in rearing sheep and horses.

ZURGENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. It has narrow and unpaved streets; a townhouse and prison, granary, primary school, and a parish church. Tillage and cattle-rearing, the manufacture of household linens, woollen coverlets, and horse-cloths, 10 flour and four oil mills, a saltpetre-work, and five baking-establishments, occupy the inhabitants. Eggs are exported to Valencia and Granada, and oil and grain imported. Pop. 12,336.

ZÜRICH, a can. Switzerland, bounded N. by Schaffhausen and grand duchy of Baden, W. Aargau, N. Zug and Schwyz, and E. St. Gall and Thurgau; greatest length, S. to N., 31 m.; greatest breadth, 25 m.; area, 687 sq. m. Though not properly mountainous, it has on its S. and S.E. frontiers several lofty ridges, remarkable for their parallelism. Except the Lägern and adjoining heights, they have their longer axis from S.E. to N.W., and form a succession of terraces lowering gradually toward the N. The culminating points are the summits of the Hornli and the Schauenberg, both in the E. Of the valleys between the ridges, the largest is that which in its upper portion has the name of the Greiffensee-thal, and in its lower that of the Glatt-thal. The general slope is towards 1. bank of the Rhine, which drains part of it directly, and part indirectly, by the Thur, Töss, Glatt, and Limmat. Of the lakes, about 40 in all, the most important are those of Zürich, Greiffen, Pfiefikon, Türlin, and Katzen. The climate is on the whole very temperate, but mists are very prevalent, particularly on the lower grounds. In some parts the prevailing rock is the Jura limestone, but a more recent formation, consisting chiefly of marl and sandstone in almost horizontal strata, is still more largely developed. One remarkable feature is the immense number and magnitude of the granite-boulders which cover the surface. The minerals are few and of little value. The soil, with the exception of a few favoured spots, is far from fertile, and hence, though the arable land is comparatively large and carefully cultivated, the corn produced falls far short of the consumption. In some districts a wine of tolerable quality is produced. Wood seldom

forms forests, but occupies many scattered patches and hedgerows. Game is scarce; fish almost superabundant. In no canton have manufactures made more progress. The great staples are silk and cotton goods. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants, and education is very generally diffused. The government, formerly somewhat aristocratic, became decidedly democratic in 1831. The great council forming the legislative body, and composed of 212 members, is almost entirely chosen by the male citizens of 19 years of age. The executive is exercised by 19 members of the great council. Zürich holds the first place in the Swiss Confederation, to which it furnishes a contingent of 3858 men. Pop. (1850), 250,134.

ZÜRICH (anc. *Turicum*, or *Tigurium*), a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., beautifully situated at N.E. extremity of the lake of same name, where the Limmat issues from it, and connected by railway with Baden in Aargau, part of the line projected to be carried on to Basel. It is divided by the river into two unequal parts, forming the upper and the lower town, which are connected with their suburbs and with each other by four bridges. The upper town, on the r. bank, is the far larger of the two, and is wholly built on an acclivity. The lower town is on flatter but very broken ground. The streets in all the oldest quarters are narrow, crooked, and dark, but considerable improvements have recently been made, particularly by levelling the old ramparts, and thus obtaining a large space for an excellent promenade. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral or Gross Münster, on a hill near r. bank Limmat, a heavy massive structure of the 10th or 11th century, in the early Gothic or Byzantine style, with two large towers, and interesting as the place where the doctrines

ZÜRICH (LAKE OF), or **ZÜRICHSEE**, one of the principal lakes of Switzerland, chiefly in can. Zürich, but partly also in Schwyz. It forms a long irregular curve, bending round from S.E. to N.W., convex on the S., and concave on the N. side; greatest length, about 27 m.; greatest breadth, not exceeding 3 m.; greatest depth, 600 ft. Its scenery is distinguished not so much for grandeur as for beauty. The mountains around, nowhere exceeding 1700 ft. above the lake, commence in wooded heights, and descend to the water's edge in gentle slopes covered with vineyards, orchards, gardens, cultivated fields, and verdant meadows, and studded over with country-seats and smiling villages. A considerable traffic is carried on upon the lake by means of small vessels, and a steamer regularly plies upon it. It is well supplied with fish. Its chief feeder is the Linth canal, communicating with the Wallenstatteer see. It discharges itself at the town of Zürich by the Limmat.

ZURDORF, or **ZURANY**, a vil. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on the Leytha, here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. E.S.E. Vienna; with a chapel surmounted by a tower, several schools, a saltpetre-refinery, and a trade in corn, cattle, timber, wax, and honey. Pop. 1267.

ZURRAH, a lake, Afghanistan. See **DURRA**.

ZURZACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 18 m. N.E. Aarau; with two churches, a townhouse, merchant-house, and hospital, and two of the most important fairs in Switzerland, each lasting 10 days. Pop. 904.

ZUSAM, a river, Germany, rises in S.W. of Bavaria; flows circuitously N. past Wertingen, and after a course of 40 m., joins r. bank Danube opposite to Donauwörth.

ZUTPHEN, a tn. and irregularly fortified fortress, Holland, prov. Gelderland, 27 m. N.E. Arnhem, r. bank IJssel, where it is joined by the Berkel. It is entered by five gates, and the ramparts are planted with trees. It has several spacious market-places, a tasteful townhouse, a weigh-house, and watch-house, barracks, two reformed churches, and Baptist, Lutheran, and Janseist churches, a synagogue, two orphan hospitals, an hospital for old men, and one for old women, and numerous benevolent and religious associations, a Latin, a drawing, a town, a poor, and several other schools, and societies for the promotion of music and the natural sciences. Zutphen was at one time a member of the Hanseatic league, and had a considerable foreign trade, which has now ceased to exist. But she still has an active home trade, more especially in sending timber, both rough and prepared, down the IJssel. The trade in grain and other agricultural produce is likewise considerable and increasing. The only manufactures worth notice are leather. There are also some limekilns, a pottery-work, and oil and corn mills. Steamers ply on the IJssel. Pop. (1851), 12,229.

ZUURBAAK, a vil. Cape Colony, dist. Zwelendamd, 140 m. E. Cape Town, on the Buffeljags. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, and has a mission-house, chapel, school-house, &c.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a sea, Holland. See **ZUIDER-ZEE**.

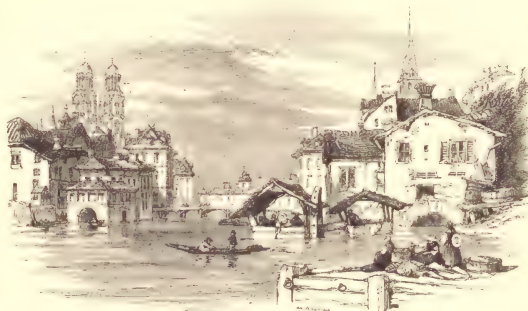
ZUZWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 11 m. W.N.W. St. Gall; with an old parish church, and the remains of an old castle. The district around is very fertile, producing much corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 1059.

ZVENIGORODKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 98 m. S.S.E. Kiev, on the Znigly. Pop. 1000.

ZVORNIK, a fortified tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanjak, 1. bank Drin, 72 m. W.S.W. Belgrade. It has several mosques, Greek and R. Catholic churches, two castles, and a considerable trade. Pop. 15,000.

ZWARTE-BERG, or **BLACK MOUNTAINS**, a range, Cape Colony, which breaking off from the Bokkeveld, stretches E. between divs. Worcester and Beaufort on the N., and Zwelendamd and George on the S., forming the abutment of the Great Karoo. In some places it rises to the height of 4000 ft.

ZWARTESLUIS, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 9 m. N. Zwolle, on the Zwartewater. It has two churches, and a



ZÜRICH — From Richardson's Sketches in Italy, Switzerland, &c.

of the Reformation were for the first time boldly and successfully preached by Zuinglius; the church of St. Peter, with a tower containing a remarkably large clock; the townhouse, a large massive building, with numerous stone-busts above its windows, and the place of meeting for the Swiss Diet when it sits in Zürich; the town-library, containing 45,000 printed volumes and numerous MSS.; the old arsenal, in which are some ancient standards and armour, and a cross-bow said to be the one which Tell used when he cleft the apple on his son's head; the university, occupying the buildings of an old Augustine convent; the theatre, and post-office. There is no Swiss town where a spirit of industry and enterprise is more strikingly manifested, and where manufactures, particularly those of silk and cotton, including dyeing and calico-printing, are more extensively and successfully carried on. Zürich is one of the capitals of Switzerland, the Diet or Vorort holding its sittings here for two years alternately with Bern and Luzern; and possesses a number of important public establishments, particularly a university, in which the study of classical literature has long flourished; a museum of natural history, botanical garden, schools of medicine and of arts, deaf and dumb, and blind asylums, orphan and several other hospitals, and beneficent endowments. It is of great antiquity, and early became a Roman station, but its chief historical celebrity is connected with the Reformation. It is the birthplace of the two Gesners, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. P. (1850), 17,040.

good trade in turf. Its inhabitants engaged most in seafaring and ship-building. Pop. 1270.

ZWARTEWAL, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. S. Brielle, on the Nieuwe-Maas. It is a pretty pleasant place, with a church, and an annual fair. Inhabitants engaged in fishing. Pop. 1006.

ZWARTKOPS, a river, Cape Colony, formed by several streams from the Roggeveld Mountains; flows W.S.W., and joins the Great Doorn, after a course of about 100 m.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN (Latin, *Bipontium*; French, *Deux-Ponts*), a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, pleasantly situated among woody heights, on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Serre, 34 m. W. by N. Landau. It owes its name to the two wooden bridges across the Erbach, is well built, and has a cathedral and two other Protestant churches, a R. Catholic church in a part of the ancient palace belonging to the dukes of Zweibrücken, a lyceum, and several other schools, a house of correction, an orphan and other hospitals; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, hardware, cutlery, oil, and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle. The edition of the classics known by the name of 'Bipont', was published here in 1779. Pop. 8000.

ZWEISIMMEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 27 m. S.S.W. Bern, agreeably situated in a valley at the junction of the Great and Little Simmen; with an old church, school-house, hospital, and prison. Pop. 1970.

ZWELLEDAM, or **SWELLEDAM**, a vil. and div. Cape Colony. The village, in the hilly and verdant district of the Gras-Veld, on a small stream called the Cornelands, about 2 m. above its junction with the Breede, 110 m. E. by S. Cape Town, consists of about 450 neat white houses, partly in English and partly in Dutch style, interspersed with trees and gardens; and has a church, a commodious school-house, a library, reading-room, and prison. Pop. about 2000.—The division, bounded, N. by the Great Zwarteborg, separating it from Worcester; W. Worcester and Caledon; S. the ocean; and E. the Gauritz, and its tributary Gamka, separating it from George; area, about 6000 sq. m. The coast possesses in Cape Agulhas, the most S. point of the African continent, and in Port Beaufort, a tolerable harbour, which admits vessels drawing 10 ft., and at which there is a considerable export of wool, aloes, skins, hides, feathers, &c., to Great Britain; and of grain, butter, cattle, mules, &c., to the Mauritius, Table Bay, and Algoa Bay. The interior, which is mountainous in the N., and slopes gradually toward the coast, is traversed centrally N.W. to S.E. by the Breede, and has much good pasture-land, on which stock thrives well, but often suffers severely from drought in summer.

ZWENKAU, a tn. Saxony, circle and 10 m. S. Leipzig, r. bank Elster; with a church and a castle, manufactures of linen and basket-work, and a powder-mill. Pop. 2775.

ZWESTEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle Fritzlar, on the Wetzelsbach; with a parish church, and several mills. Pop. 1156.

ZWETTL, a tn. Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Great Kamp and Zwettel, 24 m. N.W. Krems. It has a Cistercian abbey, with a fine old Gothic church, and a library rich in MSS.; an educational institute, an hospital, and a theatre; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and a trade in hemp, flax, provisions, and wood. Pop. 2150.

ZWICKAU, a tn. Saxony, cap. circle, l. bank Mulde, 60 m. W.S.W. Dresden, and on the Leipzig railway. It has five churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure, with interesting monuments; a gymnasium, with a library of 30,000 vols.; an old castle, converted into a workhouse; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, dyes, and chemical products, numerous tanneries, dye-works, bleachfields, oil, saw, and other mills, and a considerable transit and general trade. Pop. (1849), 12,703.

ZWICKAU, or **ZWICK**, a tn. Bohemia, circle and N.W. Bunzlau, near Reichstadt; with a church, a townhouse, numerous cotton-mills, and manufactures of glass-beads. Pop. 3558.

ZWIESEL, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, on the Black Regen, 31 m. N.N.W. Passau; with two churches, a townhouse, manufactures of articles in wood, numerous breweries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1245.

ZWIJNDRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam, on the Maas, opposite Dordrecht; with two churches, three boat-building yards, a brewery, salt pans, and several mills. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in gardening. Large quantities of vegetables are sent over to Dordrecht, and supplied to passing vessels. Pop. 2016.

ZWINGENBERG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Main and Neckar railway, 10 m. S. Darmstadt. It is immediately under the woody Melibœus, which is usually ascended from it. Pop. 1445.

ZWITAU, or **ZWITAWA**, a tn. and river, Austria, Moravia. The town, circle and 38 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, prettily situated near the source of the river, is surrounded by walls and ditches, well built; and has three churches, and extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 3699.—The river flows S. to Brünn, and joins l. bank Schwarza, after a course of about 60 m.

ZWOLLE, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 51 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, on the Vecht, and communicating by a canal with the IJssel. It was formerly a fortified but is now an open town, the last remains of its walls having been levelled in 1842, and the whole converted into pleasant walks. The town is surrounded by a broad ditch filled with clear fresh-water, and it is intersected by three canals, across which are numerous bridges of wood and stone. It has several open places called market-places, of which the Groote-markt, in the centre of the town, is not only the finest, but one of the most beautiful in Holland, surrounded as it is with elegant houses. It possesses a beautiful townhall, a government-house, court of justice, prison, weigh-house, watch-house, three Reformed and eight other churches, orphan, female, and general hospitals, Latin, industrial, drawing, poor, and numerous other schools, a geographical and historical, two literary, and several benevolent and religious societies. Zwolle has a considerable transit trade, for which its position and means of communication in all directions render it well suited. It likewise has three boat-building yards, four tanneries, two salt-works, seven rope-works, two breweries, dye-works, and print-works; with manufactures of soap, vinegar, calico, &c. It is the birth-place of Terburg the painter. Thomas à Kempis resided 64 years, and died in 1471, in the convent of St. Agnes, outside one of the town-gates. Pop. (1851), 18,028.

ZWÖNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 12 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz; with manufactures of hosiery, calico, and lace, tile-works, a paper, several saw, and other mills. Pop. 2012.

ZWYNDRECHT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 3 m. W. Antwerp; with three breweries, two building-yards, and a flour-mill. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing. Pop. 1992.

ZYDACZOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle and 15 m. N.E. Stry, on a river of same name. It is surrounded towards the N. by extensive forests; and has two Greek churches.

ZYGHUR, or **JAYGHUR**, a tn. Hiadoostan, prov. Bejapoor, dist. Concan, about 14 m. above the mouth of a river in the bay of same name, 118 m. S. by E. Bombay. The river, at its entrance about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, is defended by a fort, and lined by straggling villages up to the town, which is a place of considerable size, and also defended by a fort. On the bay, at the entrance of the river, there is a haven, inside which vessels of large size may lie completely sheltered at all seasons.

ZYTOMIR, a tn. Russia. See JYTMIR.

ZYWIECZ, a tn. Austria. See SEYBUSCH.

SUPPLEMENT.

* * Places recently discovered, or respecting which fresh information has been obtained, with a few that late events have brought prominently into notice, or which were overlooked in the earlier impressions of the Work.

ADAMAUA

BOORANPOOR

ADAMAUA, or FUMBINA, a kingdom, Central Africa, between lat. 6° and 11° N.; and lon. 11° and 17° E. Much of the surface is mountainous, and though none of the summits appear to reach the snow-limit, that of Atlantika, near the centre, is from 9000 ft. to 10,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Benué or Benuel, and its tributary the Faro. Neither has been properly explored, but the former, said to rise in the S.E. of the kingdom, traverses it centrally, first in a N. and then in a W. direction; and the latter, said to rise in the S., in Mount Labal, flows N.N.E., skirting the E. slope of Mount Atlantika, and joins the Benué about 20 m. N.E. Yola. Where crossed by Dr. Barth, the Benué had a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a depth of about 10 ft.; the Faro a width of about 700 yards, and a depth of 3 ft. Both rivers have a strong current, inundate extensive tracts during the rainy season, and are full of crocodiles. The Benué is supposed to carry gold. From Uba, the most N. town of Adamaua, southward, the whole country is covered with splendid herbage, and enlivened with numerous herds of cattle belonging to the Fellatahs. The population appears to be considerable, as large towns are met with every three or four hours, with intervening villages, occupied exclusively by slaves, who do all the work, and are very numerous, every Fellatah, even the poorest, possessing at least from two to four, while those of the chiefs seem to be almost countless. In fact, in addition to cattle, slaves are considered the chief source of wealth, and there is no country in the world where slavery and slave-trade exist to such a degree. Next to this abominable traffic the chief article of trade is ivory, which is extremely cheap, on account of the great number of elephants. The principal imports are *turkedies*, robes, glass, pearls, and salt. Instead of cowries, which have here no value, the current medium of barter is narrow stripes of coarse cotton, called *gebbeba*. After Yola, the capital, the most important towns are Saraw and Fatauel or Patawel, the latter being the great ivory-market of this part of Central Africa.—(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa*.)

AGADEFZ, a tn., N. Africa, Sahara, kingdom of Air or Asben, about 800 m. S.S.W. Mourzouk; lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 7° 30' E. It is situated on a *hamada* or table-land, consisting of sandstone and granitic formations; is about 3 m. in circuit; and has almost a ruined appearance, consisting of about 700 houses, built of mud, occasionally white-washed, and flat-roofed with planks of date-palm covered with mats and earth. A tower 90 ft. to 95 ft. high is the principal defence. The manufactures, of limited extent, consist of mats and leather work, particularly sandals, and the saddles used in riding the *makheria* or swift camels; the trade is chiefly in millet, which is almost the only food. The inhabitants, now only about 8000, though they formerly numbered from 50,000 to 60,000, speak a peculiar language called Emghedese, which is also spoken at Timbuctoo, and have made considerable progress in civilization, having five or six schools, in which the boys are taught to read the Koran and to write.—(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa*.)

AIR, AHIR, or ASBEN, a kingdom, Africa, Sahara, between lat. 16° 15' and 20° 15' N.; and lon. 6° 15' and 9° 30' E.; area, about 37,000 geo. sq. m. It consists of a succession of mountain groups and valleys, with a general W. slope, and attains in its culminating point, Mount Dogem, situated near the centre, a height of 5000 ft. In the S. a *hamada* or table-land, forms the boundary and water-shed between the Sahara and Soudan. The prevailing rocks are granite and sandstone, but in the S. basaltic cones and trachyte pierce the horizontal sandstone strata. The valleys, though separated by complete deserts, are very fertile, and often of picturesque appearance, winding along steep precipices, and presenting threads of green in which the *tholuhk* and several species of mimosa and acacia, with the *suak* and other trees, flourish in immense growth, sometimes garlanded and festooned by parasitical plants. Various wild animals, including the giraffe, hyena, wolf, jackal, wild boar, wild ox, &c., range at will in unfrequented places.

The climate partakes partly of that of the Sahara and partly of that of Soudan, more agreeable than the former, less dangerous than the latter, and on the whole healthy and not unsuitable for Europeans. The tropical rains fall regularly, the rainy season lasting from the middle of August to the beginning of October. During the winter-months, the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point, and ice is occasionally found in the S. *hamada*. The soil is cultivated mostly by slaves, and gardeners and corn-fields, irrigated during the dry months, are common, near the towns and villages. The principal vegetable products are *ghussab* (millet), wine, dates, various kinds of vegetables, senna, and indigo. The most important mineral is salt, which is exchanged for the productions of Soudan, on which the inhabitants, consisting chiefly of two great tribes called the Kelowis and Kilgris, depend more than they ought, trusting too little to their own resources. The government is described as a monarchy, with a curious mixture of the patriarchal character, and even a dash of democracy. The chief town is Agadez. Pop. about 64,000, said to furnish 14,000 able-bodied warriors.—(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa*.)

ALMA, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, formed by several streams from Mounts Chatir-dagh and Babugan; flows W.N.W., and falls into the S. part of Kalamits Bay about 18 m. N. Sevastopol. It is a rapid but insignificant stream, which has acquired celebrity from a battle which now bears its name, and was fought September 20, 1854, when the Russians, though advantageously posted, with a most formidable artillery, on the heights which line its l. bank, were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet by the Anglo-French army, and forced to a precipitate retreat.

ARABAT, or TONKA, an isthmus or tongue of land, Russia, off the E. of the Crimea, washed on its W. side by the Sivache or Putrid Sea, and its E. by the Sea of Azof. It is separated from the mainland on the N. by the Genitchi or Tonkoi Strait, and stretches continuously for about 70 m. between N.N.W. and S.S.E., to the town of Arabat. It consists of a low bank, with an average width of not more than 1 m., though it widens out towards the N. at two places, the more S. of which contains the fresh-water lake of Presnoe, and the more N. the salt-water lake of Genitchi. The shore of its E. side is nearly an unbroken line of sand, but that of its W. side, which is irregularly shaped, and very much serrated, is chiefly composed of vegetable earth. The depth of water on the E. side, about 1 m. off the shore, is from 14 ft. to 22 ft., with a bottom of sand and shells. A road has been carried along the whole line of the isthmus.

BELBEK, or KABARTA, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, rises in a slope of the Yaila Mountains; flows first N.W., then turns gradually W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea, 3 m. N. Sevastopol. In its upper course it forms small cascades among densely-wooded valleys, and is usually called the Kabarta. At Albat, where the Belbek proper commences, it rushes between a continuous chain of wild ravines and calcareous heights of fantastic shape. Near its mouth these heights terminate in abrupt caes.

BESIKA BAY, Asiatic Turkey, coast of Asia Minor, immediately N. of Isl. Tenedos, and S. of the Dardanelles. It is neither very commodious nor well sheltered, but was for sometime the station of the allied British and French fleets, before their entrance into the Black Sea, at the commencement of the Russian war.

BOORANPOOR, BURHAMPOOR, or BURHAMPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. prov. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. S. by W. Moorsshedabad, l. bank Bagerath, a large offset of the Ganges, on a rich alluvial flat, covered with luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, and though once extremely unhealthy, said to have been so much improved by sanitary measures, as to be second to no locality in Bengal for salubrity. It is the seat of a civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries; and, beside many stately houses in its vicinity, giving it an air of

grandeur and importance, has splendid military cantonments, in which the quarters of the European officers, composed of long ranges of edifices, built of brick and stuccoed, and the grand square, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, have a striking appearance. —(Thornton's *Gen. of India*.)

BURRAMPOOR, or **BERHAMPORE**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 335 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It consists of a town and a military cantonment. The town has narrow dirty streets, mean houses, mostly of mud, with a few of brick; bazaars well supplied both with necessities and luxuries, and manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and of large quantities of sugar and sugar-candy. The cantonment is situated on a rocky ledge, in the midst of a large cultivated plain studded with numerous tanks, but not watered by any perennial stream. Pop. of tn., exclusive of cantonment, about 20,000.

CHILLAN, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Nublé, in an angle between the Chillan and Nublé, 180 m. S. by W. Santiago. It consists of an ancient and a modern portion, the former built by the Spanish conquerors, who made it a place of some strength, in which the early settlers often found an asylum when hard pressed by the Araucanians. Pop. 10,282. On the E. limits of the prov., whose fertile soil produces much grain and wine, and rears numerous herds of cattle, is the great volcano of Chillan.

KALAFAT, a tn. Little Walachia, cap. dist. and on a plain of same name, 1 bank Danube, about 1 m. E. Widdin, on the opposite bank, and 370 m. N.W. Constantinople. It is surrounded with walls; consists of about 2000 houses, and has three churches, a townhall, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry-barracks. It is a strong military position; the Turks having (1853-4) thrown up formidable redoubts and other works partly on two high hills in its plain, while awaiting the attack of the Russians.

KALAMITA BAY, Black Sea, on the S.W. of the Crimea, commences at Cape Eupatoria and trends round, first E.N.E. to the town of that name, and then S.S.E. by a gentle curve to its termination at Cape Lukul or Ulukul, near the mouth of the Alma. Near the centre of the bay, the average depth is about 20 fathoms, but on nearing the coast diminishes to 10 and ultimately to 5 fathoms. The only proper roadstead is that of Koslov or Eupatoria, which, however, lies exposed to storms from all points of the compass except the N., where the town and rising ground give it shelter.

KALARASHI, a large vil. European Turkey, Walachia, 60 m. S.E. Bucharest, and 7 m. N. by E. Silistria.

KAMIESCH BAY, Black Sea, in the S. of the Crimea, about 1 m. E. Cape Kheresone, properly consists of two distinct indentations, forming a common sheet of water at the entrance, but afterwards separated by an isthmus about 700 yards broad. The more E. is properly called Kamiesch, and the W. Kazatch or Fanary Bay. The greatest depth, from 8 to 10 fathoms, gradually decreases to 2 fathoms.

KASHNA, **CASHNA**, **KACHENA**, or **KATSENA**, a tn. Central Africa, cap. princip. of same name, 85 m. N.W. Kano; lat. 12° 59' N.; lon. 8° 30' E. It is surrounded by clay-walls, inclosing a very extensive space, of which not more than one-tenth is built upon, the rest being laid out in fields or covered with wood. Most of the houses are in ruins, in consequence of the preference given to Kano, since the Fellatah conquest. The governor's house, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the other buildings, resembles a large village. The manufactures are chiefly tanned bullocks'-hides, and various articles in leather; and the trade, though greatly decayed, is still considerable. The inhabited houses number about 700.

KATCIA, a river, Russia, gov. Taurida, in the S.W. of the Crimea, is formed by several streams from the Yaila Mountains; flows W.N.W. between and nearly parallel to the Alma and Belbek, collecting its waters from numerous valleys and hollow glens, and lastly passing through a fine open and fertile country, interspersed with villages and embellished with orchards, falls into the Black Sea about 7 m. N. Sevastopol. In summer it is only a shallow brook, but in winter and spring often becomes a swollen and dangerous torrent.

KHERSENESE, or **CHERSENESE**, a cape, Russia, forming the S.W. extremity of the Crimea. It terminates a peninsula on which the ancient town of Chersonesus is believed to have stood, and after reaching the water's edge is continued by a reef. On the highest point of the cape, a lighthouse 170 ft. high has been erected, presenting a conspicuous mark by day, and furnishing by night a light which, in clear weather, is visible at the distance of 17 n.

MODLIN [called by the Russians *Nevoziorgiewsk*], a fortress, Poland, walled block, at the confluence of the united Narew and Bug with the Vistula, 15 m. N.W. Warsaw. Its position, giving it the command of the passage of these rivers, clearly indicates its military importance, and accordingly, in the 17th century, the Swedes formed an entrenched camp here. Napoleon saw what might be made of it, and caused its fortifications to be carried on from 1807 to 1812. In 1813 it was blockaded by the Russians, who only obtained possession of it after the provisions of the garrison were completely spent. During the revolution of 1831, it was heroically defended by the Polish general Ledochowski till the fall of Warsaw, when his plan of blowing it in the air was defeated by the pusillanimity of his officers, and he was obliged to surrender. Since then its fortifications have been repaired, enlarged, and strengthened, so that it is now one of the most formidable places in the Russian dominions. The whole space within the works being occupied by military buildings, there is no proper town.

MONMOUTH, a mun. and parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, cap. above co., beautifully situated in a luxuriant vale, near the confluence of the Munnow and Wye, 25 m. N. by W. Bristol. It consists of several streets diverging to the Wye, which is crossed by a handsome bridge; was once surrounded by walls, of which only a gate remains; and defended by a castle, now reduced to a paltry ruin; is in general well built, partly of ancient and partly of modern houses, many of them with gardens and orchards attached; and has a parish and a district church, the former with an ancient tower, terminating in a beautiful spire; Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels, free grammar, national, and other schools; an excellent market-house, almshouses, a dispensary, manufactures of iron, tin, and paper, and a trade in iron and timber. Monmouth, with Newport and Usk, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 5710.

OLTENITZA, a vil. European Turkey, Walachia, at the confluence of the Arghisch with the Danube, opposite to Turtukai, 35 m. S.E. Bucharest. Here, on Nov. 4, 1853, the Turks gained a victory over the Russians.

SLOBODZIE, a market tn. European Turkey, Walachia, 63 m. E. by N. Bucharest, 1. bank Jalomuitza, here crossed by a flying-bridge.

STRELETZKA or **ARROW BAY**, Black Sea, in the S.W. of the Crimea, forms one of a series of indentations between the road or harbour of Sevastopol and Cape Kheresone. It is little more than 1 m. W. of Quarantine Bay, and of dimensions sufficient to form a capacious harbour, extending nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. into the land. The depth at its entrance is 12 fathoms, but diminishes gradually to 6 and in some parts is only 2 fathoms.

TALCA, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. of same name, near the river Maule, and 140 m. S. Santiago. It was founded in 1742, and is now one of the largest and most thriving towns in Chili. It possesses a literary institute and a variety of educational and charitable establishments. Pop. 14,391. —THE PROVINCE is bounded, N. by the Lontue and Malaquito, separating it from Colchagua; S. the Maule, separating it from the prov. of that name; E. the Andes, in which the lofty peak Desembarado here occurs; and W. the Pacific; length, E. to W., 120 m.; breadth, N. to S., 90 m. It has an extremely fertile soil, yielding in profusion all the products peculiar to S. Chili; a mild and healthy climate, and numerous streams, affording a cheap and ready means of transport. The trade is chiefly in wheat, barley, cattle, lumber, and jerked beef, sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. The inhabitants, about 71,381, are naturally enterprising and industrious, and generally in good circumstances.

A P P E N D I X .

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN

1851.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE following Abstract of the Census of 1851 contains the *area* and *population* of all the PARISHES in England and Ireland, and the *population* of the PARISHES in Scotland, with the county or counties in which they are situated. The *population* also of all the TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES, and HAMLETS, of 500 inhabitants and upwards, is given, with an indication, by means of *italic* letters, of the days on which *markets* are held. The *area* of the parishes in Scotland has been necessarily omitted, from not being given in the Census; former estimates having been found erroneous, and the Ordnance Survey being little more than commenced.

In a separate Table is given the *population* of all the SMALLER INHABITED ISLANDS of the United Kingdom, as far as they are to be found in the Census returns.

The inquiries undertaken at the Census of 1851 having been more extensive than those of any previous Census, the classification and arrangement of its materials has been a work of the most laborious character. Every page of the population returns bears testimony to the skill and to the praiseworthy painstaking of the parties employed in preparing them; but, unfortunately, the means of reference are of a very unsatisfactory and imperfect description. The population returns of Great Britain are comprised in two volumes, arranged in divisions, each containing one or more counties, and in districts and sub-districts under each division. When it is wished to ascertain the area and population of a parish, reference must first be made at least to two INDEXES, the *general index*, and the *index of counties*. The *general index* indicates the county, district, and sub-district; but, as it neglects to indicate the division, reference must be made to the *index of counties* to ascertain this fact, and also to find out the *volume* in which it is recorded. Having acquired this amount of preliminary information, but still, not knowing the page in which the population of the parish in question is to be found, the inquirer turns to the volume, division, and county indicated, and by running his finger down the margin of page after page, at last discovers the number of the district, and with it the sub-district, containing the parish he is in quest of. All this unnecessary labour, cross reference, and search, might easily have been prevented, had the general index indicated, in addition to the information

it contains, the number of the volume, division, and page in which the place is recorded.

In the Census returns both for England and Scotland the population of many small towns and considerable villages is not given separately, but is included in the return for the parishes in which they are situated. The tables thus fail to supply a piece of information much desiderated both by the compilers and the readers of Gazetteers.

Even the inadequate assistance provided for consulting the Census of Great Britain is wholly wanting in the returns for Ireland. No *general index* has been attached to the Irish Census. The returns for this section of the United Kingdom are arranged in counties, subdivided into baronies. Having ascertained, from a *local Gazetteer* or *other source*, the county and barony in which any given parish is situated, the inquirer turns over page after page of the county returns till he finds the barony; but as parishes frequently are not situated wholly in one barony, the population and area must often be sought for in different baronies, and even counties, and the several entries added together, before he can arrive at the sum total either of area or population.

The difficulty of consulting the returns having added greatly to the labour of compiling the following Abstract, has necessarily increased the liability to error and omission; but as every care has been bestowed upon the compilation, it is hoped that the slips are few in number, and it is believed that this Abstract is the most complete of its kind that has yet been issued.

Explanation of the abbreviations used in the Abstract:—

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| c. | city. | p. | parliamentary borough. |
| tn. | town. | m.p. | municipal and parliamentary borough. |
| tns. | township. | dy. | daily. |
| v. | village. | m. | Monday. |
| vs. | villages. | t. | Tuesday. |
| p. | parish. | w. | Wednesday. |
| v.-p. | village and parish. | th. | Thursday. |
| tn.-p. | town and parish. | f. | Friday. |
| isl. | island. | s. | Saturday. |
| m. | municipal borough. | | |

The names of Parliamentary Boroughs are printed in small capitals: thus, PAISLEY.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN

1851.

| Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Abbas, p. | Somer. | 1,850 | 486 | Aberystwith, m. & f. m. z. | Card. | ... | 5,231 | Aghadowry, p. | Lond. | 16,504 | 6,315 |
| Abberley, p. | Worc. | 2,636 | 695 | Abington, m. & f. m. f. | Berks | ... | 5,954 | Aghagallen, p. | Mayo | 9,470 | 3,114 |
| Abberton, p. | Essex | 1,067 | 279 | Abingdon, p. | Surrey | 5,547 | 870 | Aghagower, p. | Attrim | 55,048 | 6,511 |
| Abberton, p. | Worc. | 1,001 | 80 | Abingham, p. | Glouces | 751 | 242 | Aghalee, p.-v. | Mayo | 2,450 | 1,380 |
| Abbey, p. | Renfrew | ... | 23,598 | Abinghill, p. | North. | 1,112 | 164 | Aghaloo, p. | Dungan. | 19,521 | 6,722 |
| Abbey, v. | Tip. | ... | 926 | Abington (Great), p. | Camb. | 1,500 | 331 | Aghalurcher, p. | Tr-Fer | 15,471 | 13,322 |
| Abbey, p. | Rudnor | 10,965 | 568 | Abington (Little), p. | Camb. | 1,120 | 307 | Aghamoe, p. | Mayo | 22,510 | 6,097 |
| Abbey, p.-v. | Clare | 4,714 | 1,092 | Abington-in-the-Clay, p. | Camb. | 1,237 | 238 | Aghamogh, p. | Sligo | 7,747 | 1,380 |
| Abbey, p. | Wat-Ti | 9,376 | 3,819 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghancon, p. | King's | 5,544 | 858 |
| Abbey Dore, p. | Heref. | 5,390 | 588 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghanloo, p. | Lond. | 8,251 | 1,514 |
| Abbeyleafe, p.-v. | Limer. | 18,150 | 4,364 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghamussun, p. | Donegal | 3,827 | 1,158 |
| Abbeymorgan, p. | Galway | 11,757 | 2,047 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghavara, p. | Longf. | 2,955 | 529 |
| Abbey Holm, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 972 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghavallah, p. | Kerry | 16,743 | 5,100 |
| Abbey Huton, v. | Stafford | ... | 616 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghavilla, p. | Fernih. | 17,142 | 4,838 |
| Abbeypoint, p. | Kilkny | 1,008 | 305 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghavilla, p. | Kilkny | 5,671 | 1,170 |
| Abbey Knockmo, p. | Galway | 12,386 | 2,547 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Agher, p. | Meath | 2,063 | 347 |
| Abbeylands, p.-v. | Longf. | 8,563 | 1,861 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghern, p. | Cork | 3,489 | 919 |
| Abbey-Leix, tn.-p. | Queen's | 13,546 | 5,646 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Agherton, p. | Lond. | 3,897 | 2,024 |
| Abbeymalon, p. | Queen's | ... | 1,341 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghiat, p. | Galway | 5,221 | 780 |
| Abbeymalon, p. | Cork | 4,482 | 1,915 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghmacari, p. | Queen's | 9,601 | 2,483 |
| Abbeyside, p.-v. | Longf. | 2,340 | 880 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghmadedic, p. | Tip. | 10,323 | 2,194 |
| Abbey Street, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 1,099 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghmaul, p. | Monag. | 30,700 | 12,336 |
| Abbey St. Bathans, p. | Berw. | ... | 155 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghold, p. | Wicki. | 8,140 | 1,754 |
| Abbeystowry, p. | Cork | 9,374 | 6,900 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghoure, p. | Kilkny. | 2,171 | 721 |
| Abbots-Anne, p. | Hants | 3,351 | 590 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghirim, v. | Galway | 7,252 | 1,355 |
| Abbots-Bickington, p. | Deron | 1,078 | 80 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghirey, p. | Lond. | 1,673 | 794 |
| Abbots Bromley, p. | Stafford | 9,391 | 1,528 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish, p. | Mayo | 14,417 | 9,136 |
| Abbotsbury, p. | Dorset | 5,616 | 1,077 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish, p. | Cork | 6,771 | 1,715 |
| Abbotshall, p.-v. | Fife | ... | 503 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish, p. | Kerry | 4,857 | 1,349 |
| Abbotshall, p. | Devon | 1,758 | 361 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish, p. | Waterf. | 6,856 | 2,769 |
| Abbotside, tns. | York | ... | 588 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Cloghane, p. | Tip. | 5,998 | 1,218 |
| Abbots-Kerswell, p. | Deron | 1,461 | 480 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Cormick, p. | Limer. | 1,716 | 429 |
| Abbot's Langley, p.-v. | Herts | 5,213 | 2,394 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Dringeh, p. | Cork | 3,310 | 590 |
| Abbots-Leigh, p. | Somer. | 2,228 | 345 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Kilkny | 1,344 | 458 |
| Abbotsley, p. | Hunt. | 2,110 | 453 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Cornw. | 8,354 | 6,674 |
| Abbots-Morton, p. | Worc. | 1,420 | 235 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Sligo | 16,414 | 6,499 |
| Abbotston, p. | Hants | 2,921 | 348 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Qn-Kil | 6,939 | 1,812 |
| Abdaston, p. | Stafford | 4,660 | 591 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Galway | 17,342 | 8,644 |
| Abdie, p. | Fife | ... | 1,486 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Cork | 9,430 | 2,133 |
| Abdon, p. | Salop | 1,154 | 179 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Attrim | 35,285 | 22,854 |
| Aber, p.-v. | Carnar. | 8,833 | 543 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Lanc. | ... | 1,830 |
| Aberacron, tn. s. | Cardig. | ... | 543 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Lanc. | ... | 1,166 |
| Aberacron, tn.-p. | Glamor. | 2,698 | 2,380 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Cumb. | 6,137 | 856 |
| Aberbrihard, p.-v. | Banff | ... | 1,066 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | York | 4,605 | 845 |
| Aberbrihard, p. | Lanith. | ... | 947 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Cumb. | 4,718 | 624 |
| Aberbrihard, p. | Perth | ... | 345 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Lanc. | ... | 14,456 |
| Aberbrihard, p. | Glamor | 16,310 | 14,999 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Forfar | ... | 856 |
| Aberdaron, p. | Carnar. | 7,078 | 1,239 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Strirling | 16,400 | 1,319 |
| ABERDEEN, M. f. f. | Aberd. | ... | 53,808 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | York | ... | 720 |
| Aberdeen, p. | Aberd. | ... | 71,973 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | York | ... | 6,7 |
| Aberdeen (New), c. | Aberd. | ... | 1,657 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Luchoh | 803 | 95 |
| Aberdeen (Old), c. | Aberd. | ... | 71,973 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Shetl. | ... | 2,603 |
| Aberdow, p. | Rudnor | 4,300 | 330 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Bucks | 1,080 | 373 |
| Abererach, p. | Carnar | 5,962 | 612 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Suffolk | 998 | 131 |
| Aberfeldy, v. | Perth | ... | 823 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Herts | ... | 7,000 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Angles. | 6,252 | 1,338 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Mo-Sa | 9,599 | 1,713 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Perth | ... | 1,116 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Albourn | 1,740 | 357 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | York | 4,120 | 996 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Salop | 3,424 | 1,141 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Monm. | 4,229 | 5,506 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Nor. | 1,312 | 575 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Denbigh | 4,053 | 3,376 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Oxford | 1,110 | 234 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Carnar. | 10,748 | 2,326 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Surrey | 4,503 | 976 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Had. | ... | 1,039 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Nor. | 811 | 272 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,116 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Warw. | 1,580 | 387 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Banff | ... | 1,447 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Sussex | 2,079 | 257 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Carnar. | 6,321 | 869 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Ilunt. | 3,700 | 967 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Perth | ... | 2,026 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Ilunt. | 1,840 | 516 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Elgh-In | ... | 1,571 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Ilunt. | 1,533 | 1,627 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Card. | 2,900 | 514 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Suffolk | 9,323 | 3,438 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Denbigh | ... | 505 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Nor. | 778 | 380 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Perth | ... | 275 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | Wils | 8,495 | 1,622 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Brecon | 1,918 | 121 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | York | 6,319 | 1,115 |
| Aberfeldy, p. | Card. | ... | 5,189 | Abir, p. | Leices. | 2,920 | 374 | Aghish-Martin, p. | York | 6,319 | 1,115 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS IN 1851.

[illegible]

[illegible]

| Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| Baddenley (North), p. | Hants | 2,570 | 305 | Ballinlanders, p. | Limer. | 7,717 | 2,699 | Ballymain, p. | Kildare | 507 | 186 |
| Baddenley, p. | Chester | 1,962 | 281 | Ballinloghy, p. | Limer. | 2,340 | 734 | Ballymartin, p. | Antrim | 2,907 | 638 |
| Baddow (Great), p. | Essex | 3,831 | 2,132 | Ballinore, p. | Cork | 7,716 | 1,838 | Ballymartle, p. | Cork | 5,503 | 1,238 |
| Baddow (Little), p. | Essex | 2,758 | 622 | Ballinroan, t-n. p. | Mayo | 21,294 | 10,166 | Ballymasnahan, p. | Louth | 15,998 | 5,665 |
| Badgenodun, p. | Glouc. | 1,106 | 183 | Ballintemple, p. | Wickl. | 4,087 | 838 | Ballymena, t-n. s. | Antrim | 6,493 | 6,493 |
| Bader, p. | Salop. | 920 | 171 | Ballintemple, p. | Cork | 4,208 | 406 | Ballymitty, p. | Wexford | 1,865 | 378 |
| Baderworth, p. | Glouc. | 3,937 | 874 | Ballintemple, p. | Cork | 2,660 | 1,086 | Ballymodan, p. | Cork | 8,080 | 8,151 |
| Baderworth, p. | Somer. | 1,815 | 343 | Ballintemple, p. | Cavan | 10,658 | 4,116 | Ballymonee, p. | Cork | 7,310 | 2,199 |
| Baderwars, p. | Suffolk | 3,172 | 133 | Ballintober, p. | Roscom. | 6,352 | 2,236 | Ballymonee, p. | Antrim | 28,126 | 10,741 |
| Baderwars, p. | Kent | 778 | 133 | Ballintober, p. | Mayo | 32,475 | 3,486 | Ballymonee, t-n. s. | Kildare | 2,578 | 2,578 |
| Bader, p. | Dublin | 1,660 | 74 | Ballinroan, p-v. | Mayo | 12,754 | 1,766 | Ballymore, p. | Kath. | 2,525 | 586 |
| Baderston (Great), p. | Glouc. | 1,785 | 521 | Ballinroan, p. | Wickl. | 7,404 | 1,084 | Ballymore, p-t-n. | Westm. | 21,749 | 5,900 |
| Badony (Lower), p. | Tynone | 47,932 | 7,412 | Ballinroan, p-v. | Antrim | 8,540 | 3,073 | Ballymore, p. | Armagh | 14,159 | 9,267 |
| Badony (Upper), p. | Tynone | 38,308 | 5,819 | Ballinroan, p. | Kerry | 16,661 | 2,014 | Ballymore, t-n. p. w. | Kildare | 4,203 | 1,675 |
| Badsey, p. | Worce. | 1,770 | 627 | Ballon, p. | Queen's | 8,700 | 1,276 | Ballymorin, p. | Westm. | 2,205 | 527 |
| Badsoworth, p. | York | 3,815 | 792 | Ballyadams, p. | Carlow | 6,908 | 1,379 | Ballymote, t-n. f. | Sligo | ... | 965 |
| Badwell-Ash, p. | Suffolk | 1,860 | 478 | Ballyaghran, p. | Lond. | 3,897 | 2,024 | Ballymurren, p. | Wexford | 7,378 | 707 |
| Badsworth (West), p. | Somer. | 1,972 | 460 | Ballyaghran, p. | Wexford | 4,570 | 1,040 | Ballymyre, p. | Antrim | 7,381 | 2,494 |
| Bagen, p. | Warw. | 1,667 | 208 | Ballybacon, p. | Tip. | 11,230 | 3,488 | Ballynaclogh, p. | Limer. | 1,092 | 496 |
| Bagnal, p. | Glamor. | 6,479 | 658 | Ballybarack, p. | Louth | 1,018 | 1,282 | Ballynaclogh, p. | Tip. | 3,870 | 774 |
| Bagnalstown, t-n. | Carlow | ... | 2,256 | Ballybay, p. | Monagh | 8,741 | 4,658 | Ballynaclogh, p. | Kerry | 5,318 | 1,179 |
| Bagthorpe, p. | Norfolk | 750 | 79 | Ballybay, t-n. s. | Monagh | ... | 1,617 | Ballynaclogh, p. | Galway | 6,293 | 2,035 |
| Bagherborough, p. | Cavan | 12,416 | 5,827 | Ballybofe, t-n. s. | Donegal | ... | 965 | Ballynadrumny, p. | Kildare | 4,395 | 1,174 |
| Bagherborough, p. | Cavan | ... | 1,100 | Ballyboghill, p. | Meath | 6,232 | 1,014 | Ballynahinch, p. | Kath. | 4,155 | 789 |
| Bagher, t-n. (St. An-) | York | 3,860 | 469 | Ballyboghill, p. | Dublin | 2,789 | 493 | Ballynahinch, p. | Kerry | 8,005 | 1,279 |
| Bainton (St. Mary), p. | Northa. | 760 | 202 | Ballybought, p. | Kildare | 1,441 | 155 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Mayo | 11,661 | 3,393 |
| Bakewell, p. | Derby | 43,020 | 9,897 | Ballyboy, p-t-n. | King's | 14,274 | 5,867 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Down | ... | 1,006 |
| Bakewell, t-n. f. | Derby | ... | 2,217 | Ballyboys, p. | Louth | 1,436 | 647 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | King's | 6,761 | 753 |
| Bala, t-n. s. | Merion. | ... | 1,255 | Ballybracken, p. | Limer. | 2,719 | 926 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Waterf. | 1,877 | 524 |
| Balbrigan, t-n. m. s. | Dublin | 2,310 | 74 | Ballybracken, p. | Limer. | 2,371 | 404 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Galway | 55,626 | 9,201 |
| Balcombe, p. | Sussex | 4,786 | 851 | Ballybrennan, p. | Wexford | 1,041 | 215 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Galway | 5,231 | 3,055 |
| Balderock, p. | Stirling | ... | 801 | Ballybryd, p. | Limer. | 2,355 | 697 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Galway | 47,963 | 4,808 |
| Balderton, p. | Notts | 4,050 | 1,048 | Ballybryd, p. | Kilkny. | 667 | 185 | Ballynahinch, t-n. s. | Sligo | 4,590 | 1,332 |
| Baldock, p-t-n. s. | Herts | 200 | 1,920 | Ballybryd, p. | King's | 7,868 | 1,209 | Ballynamona, p. | Limer. | 1,498 | 289 |
| Baldon-Marsh, p. | Oxford | 670 | 351 | Ballycahane, p. | Limer. | 2,419 | 711 | Ballynascreen, p. | Lond. | 32,492 | 7,366 |
| Baldon-Toot, p. | Dublin | 2,010 | 290 | Ballycahill, p. | Limer. | 3,544 | 1,196 | Ballynascreen, p. | London | 2,645 | 843 |
| Baldry, p. | Dublin | 1,236 | 1,131 | Ballyclagh, p. | Kilkny. | 6,835 | 1,238 | Ballynascreen, p. | Cork | 7,716 | 1,238 |
| Baldry, p. | An-Lond. | 6,361 | 2,096 | Ballyclagh, p-t-n. | Wexford | 3,238 | 1,036 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Wickl. | 7,404 | 1,084 |
| Baldry, p. | Dublin | 858 | 93 | Ballyclagh, p-t-n. | Wexford | 8,624 | 1,548 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Antrim | 8,541 | 3,073 |
| Baldry, p. | Norfolk | 1,041 | 234 | Ballycastle, t-n. f. | Antrim | ... | 1,669 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Cork | 4,533 | 1,200 |
| Baldry, p. | Meath | 1,617 | 122 | Ballycastle, t-n. f. | Mayo | ... | 872 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Mayo | 19,842 | 3,073 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Stirling | ... | 1,900 | Ballyclare, t-n. | Antrim | ... | 940 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Down | 2,330 | 2,833 |
| Balfeghan, t-n. p. | Dublin | 1,053 | 628 | Ballyclare, t-n. | Tip. | 1,174 | 600 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Tip. | ... | 586 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Mayo | 12,692 | 2,251 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Tynone | 4,704 | 937 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 6,270 | 2,016 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Mayo | 5,509 | 1,272 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 9,711 | 2,440 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,170 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Mayo | ... | 4,151 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Antrim | 8,269 | 3,912 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | A-Lend. | 6,361 | 2,096 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kildare | 2,178 | 208 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | King's | 6,641 | 344 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Queen's | 9,682 | 2,482 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galway | 1,729 | 274 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wexford | 1,611 | 465 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Sligo | 16,020 | 3,066 |
| Balfeghan, p-v. | Ayr | ... | 3,801 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 1,206 | 371 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Sligo | ... | 670 |
| Balfeghan, p-v. | Is. Mau. | ... | 1,392 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 1,206 | 371 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Mayo | 12,692 | 2,251 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Down | 6,428 | 1,618 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Carlow | 370 | 83 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kildare | 7,208 | 821 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kilkny. | 2,559 | 635 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Down | 5,177 | 1,781 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Limer. | 943 | 471 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Balia, t-n. | ... | 6,669 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 6,939 | 773 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | A-Lond. | 10,271 | 5,816 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Balia, t-n. | ... | 2,858 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 2,101 | 551 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Antrim | 4,963 | 3,042 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Carlow | 2,605 | 824 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 2,000 | 651 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kerry | 3,489 | 859 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Carlow | 774 | 369 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 6,983 | 703 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kildare | 2,815 | 827 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Limer. | 1,092 | 96 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Carlow | 4,957 | 1,355 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Donegal | ... | 3,697 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Wickl. | 17,449 | 1,175 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 3,462 | 743 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Tip. | 9,216 | 1,682 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galway | 6,293 | 2,035 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Dublin | 1,183 | 340 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Cork | 2,088 | 416 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kerry | 5,318 | 1,179 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 2,883 | 790 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Sligo | 4,217 | 1,235 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Cork | 8,334 | 1,698 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Meath | 761 | 87 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 6,96 | 214 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kildare | 4,285 | 1,174 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Tynone | ... | 768 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 2,594 | 546 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kildare | 4,155 | 750 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Tip. | 2,364 | 759 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Down | 1,685 | 628 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Mayo | 11,962 | 3,303 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Waterf. | 2,226 | 656 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Wexford | 3,911 | 1,359 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Kerry | 3,005 | 1,279 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 1,924 | 545 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Wexford | 1,892 | 704 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Down | ... | 1,006 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Down | 4,011 | 2,543 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Cork | 26,603 | 3,006 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Queen's | ... | 1,109 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 4,886 | 915 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Down | 3,379 | 1,820 |
| Balfeghan, p. | King's | 6,761 | 753 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Mayo | 7,675 | 1,987 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Antrim | 4,673 | 2,275 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Waterf. | 1,877 | 524 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 11,261 | 3,932 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kirkcub. | ... | 1,415 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galw. | 14,578 | 3,685 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wexford | 4,269 | 828 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kirkcub. | ... | 1,217 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galw. | 55,626 | 9,201 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cork | 6,253 | 1,520 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | File | ... | 945 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galw. | 47,963 | 4,806 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wexford | 7,918 | 2,323 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Perth | ... | 874 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Sligo | 4,590 | 1,232 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Cavan | ... | 875 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kildare | 3,374 | 412 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Galway | 5,221 | 780 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | King's | 12,814 | 1,915 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Dublin | 6,884 | 3,864 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | 3,659 | 657 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wickl. | 11,054 | 2,269 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Balacran. | 3,948 | 502 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | 1,408 | 299 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Down | 2,493 | 666 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Camh. | 4,092 | 1,352 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 704 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Limer. | 7,717 | 3,659 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Leath. | 1,269 | 336 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 1,442 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Waterf. | 6,307 | 2,465 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | London | 11,605 | 2,713 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 32,492 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wexford | 2,493 | 666 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Meath | 3,992 | 704 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 2,645 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 1,394 | 201 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Wickl. | 6,383 | 1,164 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 6,350 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kilkny. | 1,167 | 259 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Wickl. | ... | 1,572 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 4,842 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Antrim | 5,684 | 1,953 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Somer. | ... | 760 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 11,546 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 1,113 | 289 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | North. | 26,234 | 4,545 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 543 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Westm. | 13,578 | 3,330 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Devon | 7,785 | 2,102 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 8,621 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Down | 576 | 100,300 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Oxford | 8,750 | 2,780 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 10,891 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Waterf. | 2,538 | 730 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Westm. | 10,390 | 533 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 4,877 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Kerry | 14,018 | 2,658 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kirkcub. | ... | 1,846 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 30,093 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wickl. | 5,919 | 2,151 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Bangher, t-n. f. | ... | 5,036 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 8,595 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Wickl. | 1,947 | 973 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Bangher, t-n. f. | ... | 3,301 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 1,732 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Longf. | 8,926 | 2,275 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Brangher, t-n. m. | ... | 4,026 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 6,114 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Galway | 7,259 | 3,145 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | BANBRURY, m. f. | ... | 8,715 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 6,083 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | King's | 4,977 | 906 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Oxford | 3,160 | 8,066 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 15,714 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Dublin | 3,439 | 414 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Alb-Ki. | ... | 3,075 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 366 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Meath | 915 | 215 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Kiucur. | ... | 2,472 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 901 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Meath | 3,476 | 411 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | Cork | ... | 7,943 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | 765 | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Longf. | ... | 1,025 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | BANFF, m. f. | ... | 8,557 |
| Balfeghan, p. | Ballymacarra, p. | ... | ... | Ballyclough, p-t-n. | Louth | 1,581 | 391 | Ballynascreen, p-t-n. | BANFF, m. f. | ... | 8,557 |

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

| PLACE. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1881. | PLACE. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1881. | PLACE. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1881. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| BANFF, P. | Banff | ... | 6,000 | Barr, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 907 | Baunton, p. | Glouc. | 1,340 | 134 |
| Banff, p. | Banff | ... | 869 | Barr (Isl.), p. | Invergn. | ... | 1,873 | Baverstock, p. | Glouc. | 1,168 | 160 |
| Bangor, c.-p. | Carnar. | 7,548 | 964 | Barragh, v.-p. | Carlisle | 13,297 | 2,225 | Bawburgh, p. | Norfolk | 7,440 | 460 |
| Bangor, p. | Cardig. | 1,392 | 198 | Barrhead, v. | Renfrew | ... | 6,069 | Bawdeswell, p. | Norfolk | 1,196 | 504 |
| Bangor - Mona - chiorum, p. | Fl.-Den | 5,795 | 1,264 | Barrie, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,175 | Bawdry, p. | Somer. | 1,889 | 458 |
| Bangor, tn.-p. | Down | 17,027 | 2,850 | Barrington, p. | Camb. | 2,129 | 596 | Bawdsey, p. | Suffolk | 2,069 | 475 |
| Banham, p. | Norfolk | 3,963 | 1,195 | Barrington, p. | Somer. | 1,666 | 511 | Bawsey, p. | Norfolk | 1,090 | 262 |
| Banhaming, p. | Norfolk | 920 | 339 | Barrington (Great), p. | Ber.-Glo. | 2,988 | 545 | Bawtry, tn. th. | York | ... | 1,170 |
| Bannockburn, v. | Stirling | ... | 2,627 | Barrington (Little), p. | Hants | 9,925 | 1,225 | Baxterley, p. | Glouc. | 1,244 | 226 |
| Bannow, p. | Wexford | 6,551 | 2,179 | Barrow, p. | Suffolk | 2,605 | 1,120 | Baydon, p. | Wilts | 3,060 | 370 |
| Banstead, p. | Surrey | 5,518 | 1,270 | Barrow (Great), p. | Chester | 2,916 | 659 | Bayfield, p. | Norfolk | 799 | 18 |
| Bantry, tn. s. | Cork | ... | 2,395 | Barrow-Gurney, p. | Somer. | 2,026 | 405 | Bayford, p. | Herts | 1,632 | 353 |
| Banwell, v.-p. | Somer. | 4,839 | 1,878 | Barrow-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 5,990 | 2,288 | Bayleham, p. | Suffolk | 1,332 | 310 |
| Baraphid, p. | Tip. | 2,558 | 493 | Barrow (North), p. | Somer. | 751 | 115 | Baytun, p. | Worc. | 1,090 | 443 |
| Baraphid, p. | Tip. | 2,558 | 493 | Barrow (South), p. | Somer. | 752 | 126 | Bayville, p. | Hants | 1,344 | 167 |
| Baptist Grange, p. | North. | 2,535 | 639 | Barrow-on-Trent, p. | Derby | 7,730 | 9,767 | Beaconsfield, tn p. th. | Bucks | 3,111 | 1,608 |
| Barby, p. | Warw. | 1,475 | 309 | Barrow-upon-Soar, p. | Leices. | 9,160 | 5,728 | Beaford, p. | Devon | 3,203 | 665 |
| Barcheston, p. | Sussex | 4,983 | 1,075 | Barrowby, p. | Lincoln | 4,462 | 801 | Beafield, p. | Glouc. | 1,115 | 362 |
| Barcomb, p. | Essex | 3,569 | 1,010 | Barrowden, p. | Rutland | 2,073 | 718 | Beakings (Great), p. | Suffolk | 1,029 | 377 |
| Barclay (Great), p. | Essex | 1,719 | 399 | Barry, v.-p. | Glouc. | 835 | 74 | Beakings (Little), p. | Suffolk | 764 | 833 |
| Barcliff-Saling, p. | Essex | 1,111 | 860 | Barsham, p. | Suffolk | 1,871 | 207 | Beaminster, tn.-p. th. | Dorset | 5,116 | 2,943 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 4,590 | 1,329 | Barsham (East), p. | Norfolk | 1,167 | 219 | Beaulieu, p. | Warw. | 810 | 235 |
| Barcliff, p. | York | 3,437 | 398 | Barsham (North), p. | Norfolk | 1,015 | 77 | Beaulieu, p. | Worc. | 1,285 | 213 |
| Barcliff, p. | Suffolk | 3,144 | 898 | Barsham (West), p. | Norfolk | 1,571 | 96 | Beaulieu, p. | Louth | 1,009 | 618 |
| Barcliff, p. | Norfolk | 1,052 | 430 | Barston, p. | Warw. | 1,866 | 388 | Beaulieu, p. | Hants | 12,040 | 915 |
| Barcliff (Great), p. | Bedford | 1,540 | 872 | Barston (Hyde), p. | Hants | 2,250 | 795 | Beaulieu, v. | Inverm. | ... | 560 |
| Barcliff (Great), p. | Bedford | 2,380 | 1,188 | Barthomley, p. | Ch.-St. | 11,085 | 2,740 | Beaulieu, v. | Angles. | 1,220 | 2,405 |
| Barcliff (Great), p. | Bedford | 1,188 | 112 | Barthow, p. | Camb. | 370 | 94 | Beaulieu, v. | Angles. | ... | 2,599 |
| Barcliff (St. Mar- -tin), p. | Wilts | 2,236 | 639 | Barton, p. | Camb. | 1,812 | 308 | Beaulieu, v. | Cumb. | 1,470 | 294 |
| Barcliff, p. | Wilt. | 500 | 133 | Barton-Bendish, p.-v. | Derby | 1,150 | 69 | Beaulieu, v. | Essex | 3,261 | 505 |
| Barcliff, p. | Hant. | 600 | 133 | Barton-in-the-Clay, p. | Derby | 2,270 | 918 | Beaulieu, v. | Hants | 1,214 | 167 |
| Barcliff, p. | Hant. | 600 | 133 | Barton (Earl's), p. | Norfolk | 1,760 | 1,627 | Beaulieu, v. | Devon | 3,806 | 357 |
| Barcliff, p. | Suffolk | 1,806 | 776 | Barton-in-Fabis, p. | Notts | 1,620 | 339 | Beaulieu, v. | Chester | 6,437 | 10,016 |
| Barcliff, p. | Leices. | 2,290 | 857 | Barton (Great), p. | Suffolk | 4,030 | 855 | Beaulieu, v. | Mayo | 15,302 | 4,734 |
| Barcliff, p. | Berks | 3,358 | 274 | Barton-Hartshorne, p. | Bucks | 870 | 137 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Essex | 12,741 | 9,888 | Barton-upon-the- -p. | Warw. | 1,540 | 202 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Suffolk | 3,164 | 1,456 | Barton (High), p. | Westm. | 35,312 | 1,860 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Leices. | 2,448 | 570 | Barton (upon - -p.) | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Herts | 5,060 | 1,286 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 990 | 321 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 500 | 143 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,157 | 617 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 1,175 | 328 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Derby | 3,320 | 933 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Herts | 2,448 | 870 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Essex | 1,258 | 327 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,630 | 438 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | 3,866 | Beaulieu, v. | Bedford | 1,343 | 299 |
| Barcliff, p. | Lincoln | 2,320 | 496 | Barton-upon- -p. | Lincoln | 8,140 | | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Bradley (Little), p. | Suffolk | 957 | 35 | Breckles, p. | Norfolk | 1,680 | 186 | Brimpton, p. | Somer. | 465 | 111 |
| Bradley - in - the - Moors, p. | Stafford | 650 | 64 | BRECKNOCK M. F. & S. | Brecon | ... | 5,673 | Brindle, p. | Linces. | 2,835 | 1,310 |
| Bradley (North), p. | Wilt | 4,036 | 2,098 | Bredlury, tns. | Chester | ... | 6,070 | Brighthelm, p. | Leices. | 3,650 | 934 |
| Bradley (West), p. | Somer. | 625 | 131 | Brede, p. | Sussex | 4,840 | 1,059 | Brighton, p. | Hunt. | 1,190 | 172 |
| Bradmore, p. | Notts | 1,560 | 401 | Bredbury, p. | Heref. | 543 | 55 | Brighton (Great), p. | Norfolk | 3,761 | 766 |
| Bradminch, tn - p. | Devon | 4,351 | 1,854 | Bredfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,067 | 113 | Brimingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,201 | 327 |
| Bradon, p. | Devon | 390 | 49 | Brewig, p. | Kent | 1,727 | 594 | Brinkall, p. | Lincoln | 780 | 171 |
| Bradpole, p. | Dorset | 966 | 42 | Brehurst, p. | Kent | 600 | 462 | Brimley, p. | Cumb. | 1,500 | 375 |
| Bradshaw, tns. | Linces. | ... | 853 | Breidcot, p. | Worce. | 397 | 65 | Brinklow, p. | Warw. | 1,410 | 752 |
| Bradshaw (Edge), tns. | Derby | ... | 1,891 | Bredon, p. | Worce. | 5,818 | 1,661 | Brinkworth, p. | Wilt | 5,464 | 1,339 |
| Bradstone, p. | Devon | 1,257 | 157 | Bredy (Little), p. | Dorset | 1,636 | 226 | Brinkburn, p. | Norfolk | 3,378 | 225 |
| Bradwell, tns. | Derby | ... | 1,334 | Bredy (Long), p. | Dorset | 2,117 | 375 | Brinsop, p. | Heref. | 1,864 | 155 |
| Bradwell, p. | Bucks | ... | 892 | Bredwardine, p. | Heref. | 9,245 | 222 | Brinsop, p. | Norfolk | 625 | 190 |
| Bradwell, p. | Suffolk | 10,115 | 1,143 | Bredon, p. | Leices. | 6,410 | 2,553 | Brisley, p. | Norfolk | 1,201 | 364 |
| Bradwell, p. | Suffolk | 2,383 | 341 | Bregge, p. | Cork | 1,333 | 27 | Briston, p. | Somer. | 2,393 | 1,260 |
| Bradwell-next-Coggeshall, p. | Essex | 1,161 | 313 | Breinton, p. | Heref. | 1,629 | 366 | Briston, p. | Glouc. | ... | 137,338 |
| Bradworthy, p. | Devon | 9,586 | 1,071 | Brenhill, p. | Wilt | 5,920 | 1,421 | Briston, p. | Norfolk | 2,751 | 996 |
| Bræmar, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,788 | Brentham, p. | Wilt | 433 | 46 | Britford, p. | Wilt | 3,148 | 938 |
| Brænton, p. | Derby | 4,808 | 683 | Brentham, p. | Devon | 7,780 | 433 | Briton-Ferry, p. | Glouc. | 1,393 | 1,737 |
| Bræthfield, p. | Norfolk | 1,989 | 497 | Brent (East), p. | Devon | 6,733 | 365 | Britway, p. | Derby | 4,010 | 738 |
| Bræles, p. | Warw. | 5,220 | 1,808 | Brent-Eligh, p. | Suffolk | 3,037 | 780 | Britwell-Salome, p. | Oxford | 871 | 248 |
| Bræisford, p. | Derby | 4,296 | 708 | Brent (South), p. | Devon | 9,374 | 1,203 | Brixham, tn - p. f. z. | Devon | 5,740 | 5,936 |
| Bræitfield, p. | Herts | 1,540 | 210 | Brent (South), p. | Somer. | 3,426 | 97 | Brixton, p. | Hants | 3,950 | 777 |
| Bræitree, tn - p. w. | Essex | 2,242 | 4,340 | Brent-Tor, p. | Devon | 1,212 | 161 | Brixton, p. | Devon | 2,821 | 695 |
| Bræisworth, p. | Suffolk | 720 | 171 | Brent-Tor, tn. f. | Devon | 8,570 | ... | Brixton-Deverill, p. | Wilt | 2,450 | 201 |
| Bræithwell, p. | York | 2,914 | 879 | Brethall, tn. f. z. | Essex | ... | 2,905 | Bruxton (St. Mat. thew), p. | Surrey | 1,445 | 14,610 |
| Bramber, v - p. | Sussex | 854 | 130 | Brenzett, p. | Kent | 1,802 | 231 | Brixworth, p. | Norfolk | 3,410 | 1,258 |
| Bramcote, p. | Notts | 1,076 | 732 | Breock (St.), p. | Conwr. | 8,287 | 1,774 | Broad-Chalk, p. | Wilt | 6,904 | 821 |
| Bramden, p. | Hants | 1,204 | 223 | Bretonet, p. | Chester | 4,501 | 649 | Broad-Clis, p. | Devon | 9,188 | 2,450 |
| Bramerton, p. | Norfolk | 728 | 227 | Bressay, p. | Shetl. I. | ... | 1,812 | Broadfield, p. | Herts | 620 | 8 |
| Bramfield, p. | Suffolk | 2,546 | 740 | Bressingham, p. | Norfolk | 2,354 | 674 | Broadfield, p. | Devon | 4,703 | 884 |
| Bramford, p. | Suffolk | 3,226 | 627 | Brestford, p. | Worce. | 1,653 | 375 | Broadhembury, p. | Wilt | 2,047 | 754 |
| Bramhall, tns. | Chester | ... | 1,508 | Bretherton, tn. | Linces. | ... | 618 | Broadhempston, p. | Devon | 3,659 | 486 |
| Bramham, tn - p. | York | 5,462 | 3,152 | Brettenham, p. | Norfolk | 1,981 | 77 | Broadmayne, p. | Dorset | 2,540 | 486 |
| Bramley, p. | Hants | 2,255 | 495 | Brettenham, p. | Suffolk | 1,558 | 401 | Broadway, p. | Worc. | 1,160 | 318 |
| Bramley, p. | Surrey | 4,008 | 1,111 | Breward (St.) p. | Conwr. | 9,237 | 627 | Broadway, p. | Sussex | 2,560 | 5,970 |
| Bramley, tns. | York | ... | 8,949 | Brewham (North), p. | Somer. | 2,026 | 369 | Broadway, p. | Dorset | 1,029 | 610 |
| Brampton-Speke, p. | Devon | 1,142 | 432 | Brewham (South), p. | Somer. | 2,671 | 540 | Broadway, p. | Somer. | 2,072 | 480 |
| Brampton, tn - p. w. | Cumb. | 16,979 | 3,525 | Brewood, p. | Stafford | 11,839 | 3,565 | Broadway, p. | Worc. | 4,000 | 1,629 |
| Brampton, p. | Wilt | 2,411 | 1,281 | Brievale (St.), p. | Glouc. | 5,104 | 1,194 | Broadwell, p. | Kent | 1,600 | 388 |
| Brampton, p. | Norfolk | 521 | 205 | Bricett (Great), p. | Suffolk | 915 | 236 | Broadwell, p. | Oxford | 5,874 | 1,107 |
| Brampton, p. | Norfolk | 2,269 | 101 | Brickendown, p. | Tip. | 1,254 | 325 | Broad-Windsor, p. | Dorset | 6,214 | 1,516 |
| Brampton, p. | Norfolk | 2,002 | 281 | Brickhill (Bow), p. | Bucks | 1,380 | 991 | Broad-Wood-Kelly, p. | Devon | 2,666 | 890 |
| Brampton (Abbot's), p. | Heref. | 1,462 | 202 | Brickhill (Great), p. | Bucks | 2,370 | 730 | Broadwoodwidge, p. | Devon | 8,780 | 890 |
| Brampton-Dryan, p. | H. Heref. | 5,314 | 426 | Brickhill (Little), p. | Bucks | 458 | 100 | Broadwoodwidge, p. | Heref. | 508 | 60 |
| Brampton - with - Catorpe, p. | Derby | 8,820 | 4,409 | Bride (St. Major), p. | Glamor. | 6,402 | 607 | Brockdish, p. | Norfolk | 1,069 | 143 |
| Brampton-Chapel, p. | Norfolk | 1,330 | 195 | Bride (St. Minor), p. | Glamor. | 2,215 | 679 | Brockhurst, p. | Hants | 2,980 | 1,034 |
| Brampton-Church, p. | Norfolk | 1,100 | 174 | Bridechurch, p. | Kildare | 2,217 | 328 | Brockford, p. | Suffolk | 3,783 | 1,101 |
| Bramshall, p. | Stafford | 1,310 | 205 | Bridekirk, p. | Cumb. | 9,270 | 2,333 | Brockhall, p. | Norfolk | 861 | 57 |
| Bramshaw, p. | W. Hants | 3,560 | 760 | Bridel, p. | Pemb. | 2,179 | 335 | Brockhampton, p. | Heref. | 785 | 145 |
| Bramshole, p. | York | 6,676 | 1,325 | Bride's Kirk, p. | Isl. Man | ... | 1,053 | Brockley, p. | Lincoln | 3,860 | 209 |
| Bramwith (Kirk), p. | York | 1,260 | 231 | Bride's (St.), Ne-therwent, p. | Monm. | 1,032 | 192 | Brockley, p. | Somer. | 692 | 198 |
| Bramcaster, p. | Norfolk | 5,177 | 1,079 | Bride's (St.), Super-ely, p. | Glamor. | 676 | 115 | Brockley, p. | Suffolk | 1,565 | 378 |
| Bramcepech, p. | Durham | 22,325 | 6,441 | Bride's (St.), Super-ely, p. | Glamor. | 676 | 115 | Brockthorp, p. | Glouc. | 1,009 | 191 |
| Bramcote, p. | York | 764 | 155 | Bride's (St.) Went-lyog, p. | Monm. | 3,594 | 267 | Brockworth, p. | York | 1,847 | 425 |
| Bramdendon, p. | Suffolk | 1,224 | 508 | Bridestowe, p. | Devon | 5,661 | 1,049 | Brodsworth, p. | Wilt | 2,552 | 443 |
| Bramdon, tn - p. f. z. | Suffolk | 6,759 | 2,215 | Bridestowe, p. | Devon | 5,661 | 1,049 | Bromborough, p. | Suffolk | 2,552 | 443 |
| Bramdon (Little), p. | Norfolk | 979 | 312 | Bridge, p. | Devon | 1,114 | 809 | Bromesby, p. | Wilt | 3,615 | 598 |
| Bramdunton, p. | York | 5,060 | 779 | Bridge, p. | Kent | 1,161 | 864 | Bromesby, p. | Suffolk | 1,803 | 226 |
| Bramnaxton, p. | Kildare | 889 | 138 | Bridgeford (East), p. | Notts | 1,910 | 1,155 | Bromfield, p. | Cumb. | 14,614 | 2,297 |
| Bramby, p. | York | 3,048 | 310 | Bridgeford (West), p. | Notts | 1,720 | 382 | Bromfield, p. | Somerset | 7,474 | 682 |
| Bramcombe, p. | Devon | 3,487 | 1,017 | Brigham, p. | Norfolk | 2,692 | 339 | Bromham, p. | Bedford | 1,798 | 343 |
| Brampton, p. | Leices. | 960 | 317 | Brigham, p. | Norfolk | 2,692 | 339 | Bromham, p. | Wilt | 3,594 | 1,619 |
| Brampton, p. | Leices. | 5,389 | 1,324 | Brigden, tn. s. | Glamor. | ... | 1,779 | Bromley, tn - p. f. z. | Kent | 4,616 | 4,127 |
| Bramham, p. | Suffolk | 2,482 | 413 | BRIDGENDON, tn. s. p. | Shrop. | ... | 6,172 | Bromley (Abbots), p. | Stafford | 9,391 | 593 |
| Bramingham, p. | York | 8,632 | 547 | Bridgeule, p. | De-Cor | 3,219 | 428 | Bromley (Great), p. | Essex | 2,856 | 797 |
| Bramington, p. | Norfolk | 1,487 | 284 | Bridge-Soliers, p. | Heref. | 768 | 65 | Bromley (King's), p. | Stafford | 3,370 | 704 |
| Bramington, tns. | Derby | ... | 729 | Brigetown, p. | Cork | 3,240 | 638 | Bromley (St. Leon-ard's), p. | Essex | 1,841 | 405 |
| Brasted, p. | Kent | 4,456 | 1,137 | BRIDGWATER, tn. f. & f. z. | Somer. | ... | 10,317 | Bromley (St. Leon-ard's), p. | Middles. | 619 | 11,789 |
| Bratley, p. | Lincoln | 1,220 | 169 | BRIDGWATER, tn. f. & f. z. | Somer. | ... | 10,317 | Brompton, p. | York | 10,180 | 1,572 |
| Bratton-Clevely, p. | Devon | 8,316 | 608 | BRIDGWATER, tn. f. & f. z. | York | 13,236 | 6,848 | Brompton-Patrick, p. | York | 6,757 | 1,159 |
| Bratton-Fleming, p. | Devon | 5,845 | 700 | BRIDPORT, tn. f. & f. z. | Dorset | 62 | 4,653 | Brompton-Rolph, p. | Somer. | 8,810 | 1,803 |
| Bratton-Seymour, p. | Somer. | 1,093 | 106 | BRIDPORT, tn. f. & f. z. | Dorset | ... | 7,566 | Brompton-Regis, p. | Somer. | 8,810 | 1,803 |
| Braughin, p. | Herts | 4,300 | 1,246 | Bridstow, p. | Heref. | 9,199 | 704 | Bromsberrow, p. | Glouc. | 1,803 | 260 |
| Braunewell, p. | Lincoln | 3,470 | 131 | Briglam, p. | Cumb. | 22,580 | 8,141 | Bromwich (West), p. | Stafford | 6,710 | 34,991 |
| Braunston, p. | Norfolk | 3,930 | 1,253 | Brigthouse, v. | York | ... | 6,091 | Bromyard, tn - p. m. | Heref. | 8,611 | 5,093 |
| Braunston, p. | Norfolk | 3,350 | 411 | Bright, p. | Down | 5,514 | 1,492 | Bromyard, tn - p. m. | Shrop. | 1,620 | 397 |
| Braunton, p. | Devon | 11,983 | 2,364 | Brighting, p. | Sussex | 4,613 | 813 | Bromington, tns. | Shrop. | ... | 666 |
| Brawdy, p. | Pemb. | 6,401 | 753 | Brightingsca, p. | Essex | 3,560 | 1,552 | Brook, p. | Kent | 632 | 120 |
| Braxted (Great), p. | Essex | 2,631 | 409 | BRIGHTINGS, p. f. z. | Sussex | 2,320 | 6,559 | Brook, p. | Norfolk | 713 | 167 |
| Braxted (Little), p. | Essex | 593 | 130 | BRIGHTINGS, p. f. z. | Sussex | ... | 69,673 | Brook, p. | Hants | 2,135 | 502 |
| Bray, v - p. f. z. | Buckin | 2,934 | 3,156 | Brightide - Bier - low, tns. | York | ... | 12,042 | Brook, p. | Linces. | 1,560 | 102 |
| Braybrooke, p. | Bucks | 9,162 | 332 | Bright-Walham, p. | Berks | 2,075 | 465 | Brookland, p. | Leices. | 861 | 30 |
| Brayfield (Cold), p. | Ducks | 530 | 80 | Brightwell, p. | Berks | 2,024 | 678 | Broom, p. | Worc. | 716 | 143 |
| Braytoft, p. | Lincoln | 1,814 | 266 | Brightwell, p. | Suffolk | 965 | 78 | Broom, p. | Norfolk | 1,442 | 552 |
| Brayton, p. | York | 10,420 | 1,806 | Brightwell - Bald - win, p. | Oxford | 1,690 | 294 | Broom, p. | Suffolk | 892 | 314 |
| Brædall, p. | Derby | 2,410 | 631 | Brightwell - Bald - win, p. | Oxford | 1,690 | 294 | Broomfield, p. | Essex | 2,815 | 861 |
| Breeze (St.), p. | Bath | 7,161 | 453 | Brightwell - Bald - win, p. | York | 2,087 | 773 | Broomfield, p. | Kent | 1,430 | 147 |
| Breghway, p. | Mayo | 5,266 | 1,136 | Brightwell - Bald - win, p. | York | 15,213 | 1,748 | Broomfield, p. | Somer. | 4,377 | 472 |
| Breamore, p. | Hants | 2,651 | 616 | Brightwell - Bald - win, p. | Lincoln | 500 | 137 | Broomfield, p. | Ke-Sus | 3,530 | 130 |
| Breamore, p. | Somer. | 3,167 | 132 | Brill, p. | Bucks | 2,600 | 1,311 | Broomsgrave, tn - p. f. z. | Worc. | 10,968 | 10,308 |
| Brech-ffa, p. | Carmar. | 530 | 107 | Brill, p. | Heref. | 3,792 | 652 | Brosley, tn - p. w. | Suffolk | 1,912 | 4,739 |
| Brechin, tn - p. f. z. | Forfar | ... | 8,210 | Brinfield, p. | Heref. | 1,842 | 443 | Brosna, p. | Kerry | 11,960 | 2,364 |
| BRECHIN, M. | Forfar | ... | 6,657 | Brimington, p. | Derby | ... | 1,103 | Brotherton, p. | York | 2,190 | 1,551 |
| | Forfar | ... | 4,510 | Brimpton, p. | Berks | 1,602 | 531 | Brotton, p. | York | 4,105 | 518 |

| PLAC. | County. | Acre acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Brough, p. | Westmorl. | 24,517 | 1,638 | Bucknell, p. | H.-Salop. | 4,160 | 607 | Burnham - Overy, | Norfolk | 2,648 | 674 |
| Brough, tn. & h. | Westmorl. | ... | 773 | Buckworth, p. | Hants. | 1,950 | 191 | tn-p. | | | |
| Brougham, p. | Westmorl. | 6,040 | 179 | Badbrooke, p. | Warw. | 2,216 | 495 | Burnham - Thorpe, | Norfolk | 2,328 | 494 |
| Broughton, p. | Wessex | 1,020 | 182 | Baddeux (St.), p. | Devon | 3,317 | 1,006 | v-p. | | | |
| Broughton, p. | Hants. | 2,950 | 416 | Badleigh (East), p. | Devon | 3,277 | 2,447 | Barnham - Upl- | Norfolk | 1,452 | 429 |
| Broughton, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 686 | Badock, p. | Cornw. | 4,234 | 1,994 | -and-Sutton, p. | | | |
| Broughton, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 7,126 | Badworthy (Great), p. | Chester | 35,925 | 17,990 | Burnham - West | Norfolk | 3,047 | 1,241 |
| Broughton, p. | Derbigh | 2,022 | 292 | Badworthy (Little), p. | Chester | 2,662 | 578 | gate. | | | |
| Broughton, p. | Hants. | 4,555 | 1,015 | Bagbrook, p. | North. | 2,430 | 560 | Buraley, tn. m. s. | Lancas. | ... | 20,828 |
| Broughton, p. | Lincoln | 6,918 | 1,240 | Baglawton, tns. | Chester | ... | 2,052 | Bursall, p. | York | 31,321 | 1,279 |
| Broughton, p. | Lincoln | 2,560 | 691 | Bagthorpe, p. | York | 1,990 | 266 | Burntisland, v-p. | Fife | ... | 3,158 |
| Broughton, p. | Oxford | 1,950 | 616 | Buildwas, p. | Salop | 2,128 | 290 | " " m. Fife | ... | ... | 2,329 |
| Broughton, p. | Salop | 880 | 181 | Builth, tn.-p. m. | Brecon | 712 | 1,158 | Sussex | ... | 2,722 | 534 |
| Broughton-in-Are- | Hants | 2,296 | 1,086 | Buille, p. | Kirkc. | ... | 1,041 | Burham, p. | Lincoln | 585 | ... |
| dale, p. | York | 8,871 | 325 | Bullford, p. | Wilts. | 4,475 | 405 | Burringham, tns. | Heref. | 2,850 | 235 |
| Broughton-Astley, p. | Leices. | 1,930 | 746 | Bulkington, p. | Warw. | 4,510 | 2,005 | Burrington, p. | Somer. | 2,009 | 488 |
| Broughton-Brant, p. | Lincoln | 2,932 | 719 | Bulkworthy, p. | Devon | 1,115 | 179 | Burrington, p. | Devon | 5,380 | 1,001 |
| Broughton-Church, p. | Derby | 2,272 | 661 | Bullaun, p. | Galway | 1,729 | 274 | Burriscarra, p. | Mayo | 4,357 | 913 |
| Broughton-in-Fur- | Lancas. | ... | 1,297 | Bulley, p. | Gloouc. | 951 | 241 | Burwash, p. | Kent | 53,750 | 7,538 |
| nace, p. | ... | ... | ... | Bullingham (Low-) | Heref. | ... | 310 | Burwashere, p. | King's | 544 | 628 |
| Broughton-Gifford, p. | Wilts. | 1,677 | 692 | Ballingham (Up-) | Heref. | 698 | 103 | Burrough, p. | Leices. | 1,565 | 185 |
| Broughton-Glen- | Peebles | ... | 284 | per), p. | | | | Burroughgreen, p. | Camb. | 2,217 | 529 |
| holm, &c. p. | ... | ... | ... | Ballington, p. | Hants | 1,623 | 181 | Burry, p. | Meath | 3,695 | 573 |
| Broughton - Hac- | Worc. | 390 | 133 | Ballock, p. | Dublin | 3,286 | 1,087 | Bursough, tns. | Lanc. | ... | 2,480 |
| kett, p. | ... | ... | ... | Bulmer, p. | Essex | 2,779 | 807 | Bursledon, p. | Hants | 905 | 499 |
| Broughton - (Ne- | Leices. | 2,140 | 423 | Bulphun, p. | Essex | 3,830 | 1,023 | Burslem, tn.-p. m. s. | Hants | 2,945 | 19,275 |
| che), p. | ... | ... | ... | Bun, p. | Essex | 1,667 | 261 | Burstall, p. | Suffolk | 766 | 243 |
| Broughton-Pozze, p. | Oxford | 1,122 | 127 | Bulwell, p. | Notts | 1,210 | 3,786 | Burstead (Grent), p. | Essex | 3,502 | 2,355 |
| Broughton-Sulney, p. | Notts | 1,060 | 394 | Bulwick, p. | North. | 1,910 | 451 | Burstead (Little), p. | Essex | 1,829 | 179 |
| Broughty-Ferry, v. | Forfar | ... | 2,772 | Roseom. | Essex | 6,582 | 2,855 | Burstock, p. | Dorset | 913 | 284 |
| Brownstown, p. | Meath | 1,199 | 204 | Bumpstead-Hellon, p. | Essex | 3,191 | 951 | Burston, p. | Norfolk | 1,449 | 483 |
| Broxben, p. | Herts | 4,505 | 2,571 | Bumpstead-Steeple, p. | Essex | 3,396 | 1,203 | Burton, p. | Norfolk | 4,717 | 903 |
| Broxholme, p. | Essex | 1,398 | 188 | Bundel, p. | Chester | 16,830 | 4,758 | Burward, p. | York | 7,277 | 745 |
| Broxted, p. | Essex | 3,149 | 753 | Bunder, p. | Devon | 1,784 | 294 | Buri, p. | Domega | 10,673 | 3,338 |
| Bruff, p. | Limer. | 1,831 | 2106 | Bungay, tn. & h. | Suffolk | ... | 3,841 | Burton, p. | Chesh. | 3,497 | 467 |
| Bruis, p. | Tip. | 3,699 | 919 | Burgay (Holy Tri-) | Suffolk | 1,332 | 1,861 | Burton, p. | Pemb. | 3,815 | 979 |
| Bruisyard, p. | Suffolk | 1,126 | 258 | niety), p. | | | | Burton, p. | Sussex | 809 | 628 |
| Brunstead, p. | Norfolk | 769 | 92 | Burgay (St. Mary), p. | Suffolk | 758 | 1,980 | Burton-Laines, p. | York | 4,409 | 628 |
| Brunhall, p. | Derbigh | 554 | 80 | Burkland-Freston, p. | Leic. | 2,000 | 336 | Burton-Bishop, p. | York | 3,370 | 566 |
| Brunny, p. | Suffolk | 2,027 | 610 | Bunny, p. | Notts | 2,000 | 336 | Burton-Bradstock, p. | Dorset | 2,680 | 1,181 |
| Bruntingthorpe, p. | Leices. | 1,320 | 392 | Bunwell, p. | Norfolk | 2,470 | 979 | Burton-Cherry, p. | York | 3,661 | 496 |
| Bruce, p. | Limer. | 8,895 | 2,918 | Buolick, p. | Tip. | 7,116 | 2,203 | Burton-Cogges, p. | Lincoln | 2,676 | 455 |
| Brusford, p. | Devon | 894 | 132 | Burbage, p. | Wilts. | 3,283 | 1,492 | Burton-Dasset, p. | Warw. | 5,400 | 703 |
| Brushford, p. | Somer. | 2,759 | 335 | Burbe (Somerth), p. | Wilts | 4,151 | 1,420 | Burton-Fleming, p. | York | 3,580 | 574 |
| Bruton, tn.-p. s. | Somer. | 3,651 | 2,269 | Bures (St. Mary), p. | Sussex | 4,151 | 1,420 | Burton-Flete, p. | Lincoln | 1,168 | ... |
| Bryanston, p. | Dorset | 1,612 | 167 | Bursumom, h. | Essex | ... | 662 | Burton-Hastings, p. | Warw. | 1,910 | 245 |
| Bryn-Croes, p. | Carnar. | 3,646 | 923 | Burford, p. | Oxford | 2,170 | 1,819 | Burton-Joyce, p. | Notts | 1,940 | 773 |
| Bryn-Eglwys, p. | Denbigh | 3,383 | 484 | Burford, tu. s. | Oxford | ... | 1,593 | Burton-in-Kendal, p. | Westmal. | 8,765 | 2,559 |
| Bryn-Gwyn, p. | Radnor | 1,484 | 290 | Burford, p. | Salop | 6,672 | 1,057 | tn.-p. f. | | | |
| Bryn-Gwyn, p. | Monm. | 4,536 | 313 | Burgeze, p. | Wickl. | 1,877 | 290 | Burton-Latimer, p. | Northa. | 2,690 | 1,007 |
| Bryn-Llys, p. | Brecon | 2,109 | 330 | Burgate, p. | Suffolk | 2,076 | 350 | Burton-Lazars, p. | Leices. | 2,062 | 329 |
| Bryn-Mor, p. | Lincoln | 1,520 | 238 | Burgess, p. | Tip. | 4,300 | 1,121 | Burton-Leonard, p. | York | 1,169 | 457 |
| Bubwith, p. | York | 10,154 | 1,361 | Burgh, p. | Suffolk | 1,201 | 296 | Burton-by-Lincoln, p. | Lincoln | 2,325 | 204 |
| Buckham, p. | Stirling | ... | 632 | Burgh-Apton, p. | Norfolk | 1,620 | 604 | Burton-Overy, p. | Leices. | 1,660 | 494 |
| Buckby (Long) p. | Northa. | 3,900 | 2,341 | Burgh-Next-Ayles- | Norfolk | 739 | 266 | Burton - Pedwar - | Lincoln | 2,580 | 136 |
| Bucken, p. | Hants. | 3,490 | 1,172 | ham, p. | | | | dine, p. | | | |
| Buckenham (New), | Norfolk | 324 | 766 | Burgh-upon-Bain, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 177 | Burton-Radsey, p. | York | 1,980 | 394 |
| tn.-p. f. | ... | ... | ... | Burgh-Castle, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 344 | Burton-upon-Sta- | Lincoln | 3,600 | 899 |
| Buckenham, p. | Norfolk | 931 | 56 | Burcheles, p. | Hants | 5,080 | 809 | ther, p. | | | |
| Buckenham, p. | Norfolk | 931 | 56 | Burghfield, p. | Berks | 4,287 | 1,193 | Burton - upon - | Stafford | 7,739 | 9,769 |
| Buckerell, p. | Devon | 1,559 | 343 | Burghfield, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 225 | Trent, tn.-p. f. | | | |
| Buckfastleigh, tn.- | Devon | 5,928 | 2,013 | Burghill, p. | Heref. | 3,704 | 916 | Burton (West), p. | Notts | 710 | 28 |
| p. f. | ... | ... | ... | Burgh-in-the-) | Lincoln | 4,233 | 1,215 | Burwarston, p. | Salop | 339 | 121 |
| Buckhampton, p. | Dorset | 1,633 | 484 | Burgh - Matfield, p. | Norfolk | 604 | 225 | Burwell, p. | Sussex | 2,329 | 255 |
| Buckie, v. | Baufr | 2,789 | ... | Burgh - St. Mar- | Norfolk | 1,656 | 582 | Burwell, v-p. | Camb. | 7,282 | 2,187 |
| BUCKINGHAM, M. s | Bucks | 4,777 | 4,020 | gate), p. | | | | Burwell, p. | Lincoln | 2,190 | 153 |
| " " r. | Bucks | ... | 8,069 | Burgh-upon-the- | Cumber. | 7,839 | 1,083 | Bury, p. | Lancas. | 24,320 | 70,143 |
| Buckland, p. | Bucks | 1,544 | 662 | Sands, p. | | | | BURY, f. s. | Lancas. | ... | 31,262 |
| Buckland, p. | Herts | 1,552 | 386 | Burgh (South), p. | Norfolk | 1,216 | 360 | BURY, p. | Hunt. | 1,645 | 414 |
| Buckland, p. | Kent | 978 | 21 | Burgh-Wallis, p. | Norfolk | 2,141 | 349 | BURY, p. Str. Ed - | Sussex | 3,340 | 699 |
| Buckland, p. | Kent | 978 | 21 | Burgh-Wallis, p. | York | 1,210 | 239 | MUND'S M.C. & C. | Suffolk | ... | 13,900 |
| Buckland, p. | Surrey | 1,744 | 357 | Burham, p. | Kent | 1,737 | 618 | Buryan (St.), p. | Cornw. | 6,954 | 1,638 |
| Buckland-Brewer, p. | Devon | 6,157 | 977 | Burton, p. | Hants | 8,305 | 1,041 | Burythorpe, p. | York | 1,235 | 289 |
| Buckland - with - | Berks | 4,434 | 987 | Burland, tns. | Chester | ... | 627 | Busby, v. | Lanark | ... | 902 |
| Carswell, p. | Somer. | 1,399 | 531 | Burlescombe, p. | Devon | 3,768 | 911 | Buscot, p. | Stafford | 2,816 | 428 |
| Buckland-Benham, p. | Devon | 1,385 | 149 | Burton, p. | York | 3,374 | 71 | Bushbury, p. | Stafford | 3,677 | 1,032 |
| Buckland (East), p. | Devon | 3,037 | 267 | Barley, p. | Rutland | 3,390 | 330 | Bushey, p. | Herts | 3,188 | 2,750 |
| Buckland-Filleigh, p. | Devon | 3,037 | 267 | Burley, tns. | York | ... | 1,894 | Busley, p. | Worc. | 1,740 | 389 |
| Buckland-with-La- | Gloouc. | 2,270 | 368 | Berlingham (St An- | Norfolk | 750 | 202 | Bushmills, tn. | Antrim | ... | 967 |
| verton, p. | ... | ... | ... | drewe), p. | | | | Bushingthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,096 | 51 |
| Buckland Monn- | Devon | 6,338 | 1,548 | Burlington (St.Ed- | Norfolk | 661 | 99 | Butcombe, p. | Somer. | 983 | 290 |
| chom, p. | ... | ... | ... | mund), p. | | | | Bute (Isl.), p. | Somer. | ... | 9,386 |
| Buckland-in-the- | Devon | 1,438 | 141 | Burgh-Matfield, p. | Norfolk | 465 | 100 | Butleigh, p. | Somer. | 4,467 | 1,035 |
| Moor, p. | Dorset | 6,018 | 990 | Burham, p. | Kent | 1,737 | 618 | Butlers-Marston, p. | Warw. | 1,630 | 294 |
| Buckland-New-ton | Dorset | 6,018 | 990 | Burmarsh, p. | Norfolk | 796 | 133 | Butley, p. | Suffolk | 1,911 | 375 |
| Buckland-Ripers, p. | Dorset | 1,237 | 111 | Burmington, p. | Warw. | 868 | 129 | Butterfield, p. | Devon | 479 | 160 |
| Buckland (St.) | Somer. | 3,494 | 758 | Burnby, p. | York | 1,667 | 369 | Buttermere, p. | Wilts | 1,562 | 124 |
| (Mary), p. | ... | ... | ... | Burndicureh, p. | York | 5,304 | 748 | Butterwick, p. | Lincoln | 4,430 | 635 |
| Buckland - Tout - | Devon | ... | 48 | Burnes, p. | York | 1,183 | 274 | Butterwick (West), | Lincoln | ... | 693 |
| saints, p. | ... | ... | ... | Burnett, p. | Somer. | 608 | ... | tns. | | | |
| Buckland (West), p. | Devon | 1,772 | 279 | Burnham, v-p. | Berks | 6,730 | 2,301 | Butterworth, tns. | Lanc. | ... | 5,786 |
| Buckland (West), p. | Somer. | 3,671 | 1,001 | Burnham, v-p. | Essex | 5,523 | 1,869 | Buttvat, p. | Cork | 11,583 | 3,885 |
| Bucklebury, p. | Berks | 5,252 | 1,219 | Burnham, p. | Somer. | 4,302 | 1,701 | Buttvat, tn. | Cork | ... | 1,581 |
| Bucklesham, p. | Suffolk | 1,822 | 318 | Burnham - Deep - | Norfolk | 1,961 | 112 | Buttvat, p. | Sussex | 5,099 | 883 |
| Buckminster, p. | Lincoln | 3,053 | 685 | Burnham - v-p. | | | | Buttval, p. | Sussex | 910 | 55 |
| Bucknall, p. | Lincoln | 2,471 | 339 | Burnham - Norton, | Norfolk | 3,890 | 185 | Buttval, p. | Essex | 2,116 | 506 |
| Bucknell, p. | Oxford | 1,670 | 343 | v-p. | | | | Buxhall, p. | Suffolk | 2,120 | 505 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Bursted, p. | Sussex | 8,943 | 1,694 | Calverley - with - | York | ... | 4,892 | Carlton-Castle, p. | Lincoln | 500 | 55 |
| Buxton, tn. | Derby | ... | 1,235 | Forsley, tuss. | ... | ... | ... | Carlton-Culville, p. | Suffolk | 2,804 | 845 |
| Buxton, p. | Norfolk | 1,274 | 599 | Calverton, p. | York | 1,980 | 505 | Carlton-Curieu, p. | Leices. | 2,970 | 285 |
| Byfield, p. | Norfolk | 2,760 | 1,021 | Calverton, p-v. | Glouc. | 3,350 | 1,487 | Carlton (East), p. | Norfolk | 1,213 | 234 |
| Byfleet, p. | Heref. | 2,068 | 687 | Cam, p-v. | Glouc. | 9,946 | 3,640 | Carlton (East), p. | Norfolk | 1,598 | 364 |
| Byford, p. | Heref. | 903 | 197 | Cam, p. | Roscom. | 13,403 | 2,316 | Carlton (Great), p. | Lincoln | 2,190 | 342 |
| Bygrave, p. | Herts | 1,809 | 221 | Camberwell (St. Giles), v-p. | Surrey | 4,342 | 51,067 | Carlton (Little), p. | Lincoln | 1,046 | 155 |
| Byker, tns. | North. | ... | 7,040 | Camborne, p. | Cornew. | 6,774 | 12,857 | Carlton-in-Land - | Notts | 3,980 | 1,054 |
| Byland (Old), p. | York | 2,733 | 155 | Camborne, p. | Cornew. | ... | 8,547 | Carlton-le-Moor - | Lincoln | 2,610 | 469 |
| Bylugh, p. | Norfolk | 1,546 | 111 | Camborne, p-v. | Cornew. | ... | 8,547 | Carlton-le-Moor - | Lincoln | 2,610 | 469 |
| Byth (New), p. | Surrey | 7,760 | 1,250 | Cambourne, p-v. | Cornew. | ... | 8,547 | Carlton (North), p. | Lincoln | 1,795 | 147 |
| Bytham (Castle), p. | Lincoln | 1,010 | 573 | Cambusnethan, p. | Lincoln | ... | 8,621 | Carlton-Rode, p. | Norfolk | 2,631 | 925 |
| Bytham (Little), p. | Hunt. | 1,503 | 294 | Cam (Queen), p. | Somer. | 2,498 | 772 | Carlton-Serrop, p. | Lincoln | 1,342 | 271 |
| Bythorn, p. | Heref. | 946 | 176 | Cam (West), p. | Somer. | 1,953 | 876 | Carlton (South), p. | Lincoln | 1,920 | 183 |
| Byton, p. | North. | 3,512 | 480 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | 1,633 | 594 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Camb. | 2,200 | 460 |
| Bywell (St. Andrew's), p. | North | 17,754 | 1,674 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Bywell (St. Peter's), p. | North | ... | ... | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cabourn, p. | Lincoln | 2,860 | 163 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cabrach, p. | Derby | ... | 750 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadnamston, p. | Kildare | 5,033 | 933 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadbury, p. | Derby | 1,809 | 274 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadbury (North), p. | Somer. | 2,810 | 1,033 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadbury (South), p. | Somer. | 800 | 256 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadder, p. | Lincoln | ... | 5,014 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caddington, p. | Bedford | 1,650 | 1,866 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadby, p. | Leices. | 2,130 | 405 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadeleigh, p. | Devon | 2,191 | 410 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadney, p. | Lincoln | 4,800 | 571 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadovaton, p. | Glamor. | 33,060 | 7,314 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cadovton (Juxta Barry), p. | Glamor. | 1,028 | 272 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caenby, p. | Lincoln | 1,430 | 146 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerfalweli, tns. | Hants | ... | 354 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerlun, p. | Caernar. | 13,402 | 1,353 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerlaverock, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,481 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerleon, tn. th. | Monm. | ... | 1,261 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| CAERNARTHEN, M. & p. s. | Caern. | ... | 10,524 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| CAERNARVON, M. & p. s. | Caernar. | ... | 8,674 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerphilly, tn. th. | Glamor. | ... | 6,674 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerwent, p. | Monm. | 1,692 | 420 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caerwyn, p. | Flint | 2,608 | 947 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caher, p. | Kerry | 19,100 | 6,559 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caher, p. | Tip. | 13,647 | 7,203 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caheragh, p. | Cork | 35,356 | 5,118 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caherally, p. | Limer. | 3,883 | 986 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caherisli, p. | Limer. | 5,173 | 2,709 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caheromny, p. | Limer. | 1,546 | 374 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caherwinn, p. | Cork | 6,181 | 1,109 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caherly, p. | Limer. | 2,719 | 286 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caherly, p. | Cork | 3,557 | 1,611 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Cahermy, p. | Limer. | 2,478 | 890 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calhr, tn. th. | Kerry | ... | 3,691 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calhrivene, tn. s. | Kerry | ... | 1,862 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calham, p. | Salop | 2,525 | 883 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calra, p. | Glamor. | 746 | 87 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calrnie, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,565 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calrton, tn-p. s. | Lincoln | 6,490 | 2,407 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calrton (St. Ed- munda), p. | Norfolk | 1,044 | 154 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calrton-next-Yar- mouth, p. | Norfolk | 3,047 | 1,043 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calry, p. | Wickl. | 19,584 | 2,402 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calroune, p. | Hants | 6,397 | 781 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calroby, p. | Lincoln | 618 | 74 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calrothorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,068 | 87 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldbreck, p. | Camb. | 24,280 | 1,607 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecote, p. | Norfolk | 930 | 47 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecote, p. | Camb. | 833 | 144 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecote, p. | Hunt. | 778 | 52 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecote, p. | Warw. | 686 | 107 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecote, p. | Herts | 318 | 49 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Caldecott, p. | Rutland | 1,440 | 339 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calder (East), v. | Edinb. | ... | 1,718 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calder (Mid), p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,474 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calder (West), p. | Edinb. | ... | 2,120 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calduin, p. | Monm. | 3,155 | 661 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calduin, p. | York | ... | 999 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Calke, p. | Derby | ... | 880 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callan, p. | Kilkny. | 5,634 | 6,365 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callan, tn. m. & s. | Kilkny. | ... | 2,368 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callender, p-v. th. | Perth | ... | 1,716 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callington, tn-p-v. | Cornew. | 2,492 | 2,146 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Heref. | 621 | 139 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Wils. | ... | 2,544 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Wils. | ... | 5,195 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Wils. | ... | 8,079 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Sligo | 9,975 | 7,180 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Cornew. | 6,133 | 4,536 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Wils. | ... | 808 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Norfolk | 1,045 | 194 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | Devon | 501 | 95 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |
| Callow, p. | York | 5,926 | 24,487 | Cameley, p. | Somer. | ... | 705 | Carlton-cum-Wil- | Lincoln | ... | ... |

| PLACE. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Castle (Eden), p. | Durham | 1,935 | 491 | Cerne-Nether, p. | Dorset | 815 | 103 | Charwelton, p. | North. | 2,332 | 231 |
| Castle-Elis, p. | Durham | 5,603 | 1,558 | Cerne-Upper, p. | Dorset | 1,103 | 94 | Chasely, p. | North. | 1,725 | 348 |
| Castle-Finn, p. | Durham | 637 | 158 | Cerney (North), p. | Glouc. | 4,133 | 669 | Chastleton, p. | Oxford | 1,769 | 270 |
| Castleford, v.-p. | York | 2,040 | 2,681 | Cerney (South), p. | Glouc. | 3,100 | 1,163 | CHATHAM, p. z. | Kent | ... | 28,434 |
| Castle (Frome), p. | Heref. | 1,511 | 165 | Cerrig Cienwen, p. | Angles | 1,582 | 532 | Chatham, p. | Kent | 4,973 | 22,599 |
| Castle-Gregory, tu. | Kerry | ... | 816 | Cerrig-y-Druidion, p. | Deunhig | 11,582 | 1,118 | Chathiansh, p. | Suffolk | 713 | 294 |
| Castlehaven, p. | Cork | 10,542 | 3,762 | Chaceley, p. | Worc. | 1,725 | 348 | Chatteris, p. | Cambs. | 15,690 | 5,138 |
| Castleknock, p. | Kilkny. | 2,367 | 553 | Chad (Lichfield), p. | Sufford | 2,921 | 809 | Chattton, p. | North. | 17,090 | 1,765 |
| Castleknock, p.-tn. | Kerry | 29,695 | 6,670 | Chad (St.), p. | Salop. | 7,934 | 1,204 | Chawleigh, p. | Devon | 5,020 | 835 |
| Castlejordan, p. | Me.-Ki. | 17,373 | 3,189 | Chaddesley, p. | Derby | 2,080 | 433 | Chawton, p. | Hants | 2,663 | 476 |
| Castleton, p. | Dublin | 7,134 | 3,955 | Chaddesley - Cor- } bett, p. | Worc. | 5,914 | 1,430 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 6,701 | 4,681 |
| Castleton, p. | Westm. | 9,457 | 1,573 | Chadwell (St. Ma- } ry), p. | Berks | 3,319 | 513 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | ... | 2,728 |
| Castleton, p. th. | Cork | 13,718 | 3,234 | Chadwell (St. Ma- } ry), p. | Warw. | 1,565 | 32 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 6,275 | 10,479 |
| Castlemacnam, p. | Wickl. | 7,880 | 4,558 | Chadwell (St. Ma- } ry), p. | Essex | 1,977 | 282 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 1,894 | 1,137 |
| Castlemagner, p. | Cork | 7,880 | 2,008 | Chadwell (St. Ma- } ry), p. | Somer. | 999 | 285 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 1,130 | 292 |
| Castle-Martin, p. | Penb. | 4,867 | 404 | Chaffconbe, p. | Devon | 7,492 | 1,557 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 4,722 | 466 |
| Castle-Martin, p. z. | Cork | ... | 800 | Chagford, p. th. | Sussex | 5,880 | 1,263 | Chawton, p. | Oxford | 3,603 | 410 |
| Castlemore, p. | Rosecom. | 8,913 | 3,301 | Chagley, p. | Dorset | 1,344 | 166 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 6,036 | 2,271 |
| Castle (Morton), p. | Worc. | 3,656 | 552 | Chalbury, p. | Dorset | 1,344 | 166 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 566 | 349 |
| Castle-Pulford, tu. | Westm. | ... | 1,052 | Chalcombe, p. | Dorset | 1,694 | 506 | Chawton, p. | Somer. | 6,698 | 2,185 |
| Castle-Rhan, p. | Rosecom. | 10,213 | 5,133 | Chaldon, p. | Dorset | 2,981 | 828 | Chawton, p. | Somer. | 1,393 | 506 |
| Castle-Rhig, p. m. | Rosecom. | 1,211 | 311 | Chaldon (Herring), p. | Surrey | 1,622 | 166 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 773 | 189 |
| Castle-ricard, p. | Meath | 3,434 | 529 | Chale, p. | Southa. | 2,375 | 629 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | 9,880 | 1,577 |
| Castle (Rising), p. | Norfolk | 2,096 | 392 | Chalf, p. | Southa. | 700 | 25 | Chawton, p. | Somer. | 960 | 337 |
| Castle (Sowerby), p. | Cumb. | 7,940 | 1,015 | Chalford (Great), p. | Wilt. | 700 | 25 | Chawton, p. | Norfolk | 1,432 | 379 |
| Castletarra, p. | Cavan | 9,981 | 4,655 | Chalford (St. Giles), p. | Bucks | 3,641 | 1,169 | Chawton, p. | Suffolk | 2,378 | 434 |
| Castle (Thorne), p. | Bucks | 1,380 | 346 | Chalford (St. Pe- } ter), p. | Bucks | 4,717 | 1,482 | Chawton, p. | Glouc. | 4,689 | 993 |
| Castleton, p.-v. | Derby | 10,205 | 1,333 | Chalgrave, p. | Bedford | 2,130 | 952 | Chawton, p. | Somer. | 1,655 | 600 |
| Castleton, p. | Dorset | 69 | 157 | Chalgrave, p. | Oxford | 2,364 | 616 | Chawton, p. | Launce. | ... | 11,775 |
| Castleton, tu. s. | Is. Man | ... | 2,479 | Chalgrave, p. | Kent | 2,246 | 291 | Chawton, p. | Dorset | 918 | 100 |
| Castleton, p. | Roxb. | ... | 2,130 | Chalgrave, p. | Devon | 5,348 | 850 | Chawton, p. | Dorset | 578 | 61 |
| Castleton, p. | Louth | 2,611 | 1,038 | Chalgrave, p. | Essex | 2,387 | 427 | Chawton, p. | Devon | 1,108 | 78 |
| Castleton, p. | Kinross | 1,735 | 357 | Chalgrave, p. | Sussex | 1,723 | 505 | Chawton, p. | Stafford | ... | 953 |
| Castleton, p. | Meath | 4,068 | 765 | Chalgrave, p. | Berw. | ... | 748 | Chawton, p. | Derby | 810 | 499 |
| Castletonnara, p. | Tip. | 6,805 | 2,907 | Chalgrave, p. | Wexford | 3,588 | 1,015 | Chawton, p. | Suffolk | 861 | 255 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Meath | 18,282 | 3,514 | Chalgrave, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,102 | Chawton, p. | Bedford | 610 | 138 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | King's | 1,803 | 283 | Chalgrave, p. | Essex | 1,146 | 452 | Chawton, p. | Suffolk | 3,359 | 509 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Westm. | 11,378 | 3,660 | Chalgrave, p. | Penb. | 770 | 137 | Chawton, p. | Suffolk | 1,637 | 796 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Cork | 6,485 | 983 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | 13,320 | 3,214 | Chawton, p. | Essex | 3,841 | 7,708 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Cork | ... | 2,322 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Cork | 4,754 | 1,102 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Down | ... | 849 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Norfolk | 1,557 | 415 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Cork | 7,020 | 1,399 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | North. | ... | 773 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Guern. | ... | 2,181 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Surrey | 2,400 | 487 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Hants | 1,990 | 92 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Norfolk | 2,393 | 739 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Bedford | ... | 2,914 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Brecon | 1,667 | 314 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Glouc. | 200 | 1,922 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Somer. | 1,940 | 135 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dublin | 477,078 | 1,094 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Southa. | 5,139 | 1,094 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 348 | 32 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Berks | 696 | 132 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Ayr | ... | 2,700 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Sussex | 2,944 | 550 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 22,599 | 3,014 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Leices. | 625 | 132 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 3,009 | 694 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Norfolk | 895 | 618 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 8,102 | 1,075 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 1,650 | 266 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Hunt. | 2,090 | 694 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Stafford | 1,458 | 850 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 1,397 | 317 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 792 | 71 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 1,470 | 177 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 1,975 | 450 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Notts | 4,150 | 611 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 6,913 | 1,135 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 8,607 | 1,421 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Suffolk | 3,354 | 1,394 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Suffolk | 2,630 | 283 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Roxb. | ... | 1,495 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Bucks | 1,200 | 132 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Oxford | 4,772 | 1,752 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Stafford | 5,300 | 1,581 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Nairn | ... | 1,202 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Lincoln | 540 | 40 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 2,810 | 1,905 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Norfolk | 4,296 | 1,184 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 3,440 | 1,354 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Lincoln | 460 | 333 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Camb. | 2,000 | 630 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Notts | 4,210 | 889 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | York | 2,583 | 551 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Radnor | 4,135 | 386 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Caernar. | 1,081 | 160 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Kildare | 3,645 | 1,674 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Cardig. | ... | 540 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Montg. | 9,247 | 891 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Fife | ... | 2,838 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |
| Castletonneculvin, } p.-tn. | Dorset | 3,063 | 1,340 | Chalgrave, p. | Derby | ... | 1,431 | Chawton, p. | Essex | ... | 6,083 |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Clogher, p. | Tip. | 8,119 | 1,700 | Cloontuskert, p.-tn. | Roscom. | 5,991 | 1,750 | Coll (Isl) | Argyle | ... | 1,109 |
| Clogher, v.-p. | Louth | 1,861 | 1,331 | Cloonturmerician, p. | Roscom. | 8,544 | 1,471 | Coll and Tyree, p. | Argyle | ... | 4,818 |
| Clogher, p. | Tyrone | 49,761 | 14,182 | Cloghill, p. | Suffol. | 2,140 | 1,186 | Collage, p. | Perth | ... | 581 |
| Clogher, in. s. | Tyrone | ... | ... | Cloghton, p. | Suffol. | 5,074 | 390 | College, p. | Lanark | ... | 11,359 |
| Clogherbrien, p. | Kerry | 8,410 | 911 | Closburn, p. | Dumf. | ... | 7,532 | Collesie, p. | Fife | ... | 1,620 |
| Clogherney, p. | Trount | 17,792 | 6,079 | Closworth, p. | Somcr. | 1,071 | 169 | Colley-Weston, p. | Northa. | 1,690 | 469 |
| Cloghjordun, tn. | Tip. | ... | 1,053 | Clothall, p. | Herts | 3,444 | 535 | Collieriey, tns. | Durham | ... | 576 |
| Cloghprion, p. | Tip. | 3,724 | 603 | Clongh, v. | Kilkny. | ... | 486 | Colliage, p. | Waterf. | 3,855 | 727 |
| Cloghrian, p. | Dublin | 1,558 | 462 | Clovely, v.-p. | Devon | 3,502 | 597 | Colingbourne-Du- | Wilts | 3,781 | 536 |
| Cloghri-Hilart, p. | Dublin | 778 | ... | Cloyne, p. | Devon | 1,760 | 601 | Colingtree, p. | Northa. | 1,190 | 234 |
| Clogmanagh, p. | Kilkny. | 8,704 | 856 | Cloydagh, p. | Carl-Qu. | 4,943 | 1,044 | Colingstone- | Wilts | 7,993 | 922 |
| Clognagh, p. | Limer. | 2,438 | 420 | Cloyne, p. | Cork | 9,970 | 5,148 | Colingston, p. | York | 2,553 | 810 |
| Clognash, p. | Kildare | 478 | 108 | Cloyne, tn. th. | Cork | ... | 1,713 | Colingham(North),p. | Notts | 1,820 | 935 |
| Clogskilly, tn. f. | Cork | ... | 3,207 | Clyn, tn.-p. w. | Salop | 19,782 | 2,121 | Colingham(South),p. | Notts | 2,763 | 834 |
| Cloianlan, p. | Down | 11,445 | 5,791 | Clynburg, p.-v. | Salop | 5,404 | 982 | Colington, p. | Heref. | 985 | 165 |
| Cloianval, p. | Kilkny. | 3,125 | 572 | Clynburgford, p. | Aberd. | 3,620 | 723 | Colingtree, p. | Northa. | 1,190 | 234 |
| Cloianery, p. | Kilkny. | 3,330 | 610 | Clyn, p. | Perth | ... | 1,149 | Colton, tn.-p. | Mea-Lo | 8,814 | 2,547 |
| Cloard, v.-p. | Meath | 13,324 | 3,947 | Clyn, p. | Somcr. | 1,638 | 1,480 | Coltooney, tn. th. | Dublin | ... | 568 |
| Cloarney, p. | Westm. | 2,308 | 605 | Clutton, v.-p. | Pemb. | 8,120 | 1,200 | Colman, p. | Tip. | 2,738 | 529 |
| Cloebeg, p. | Tip. | 15,112 | 3,293 | Clyde, p. | Suther. | ... | 1,933 | Colmanswell, p. | Limer. | 2,811 | 478 |
| Cloeburn, p. | Galway | 10,462 | 1,729 | Clyne, p. | Garnar. | 12,600 | 1,650 | Colmonell, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,934 |
| Cloebrooney, p. | Longf. | 12,708 | 3,517 | Clymog, p. | Renor. | 7,325 | 882 | Colmoworth, p. | Bedford | 2,310 | 320 |
| Cloebullogue, p. | Tip. | 3,855 | 1,087 | Clyro, p. | Tyrone | ... | 385 | Colm (Roses), p. | Glouc. | 1,508 | 156 |
| Cloeca, p. | Donegal | 16,649 | 6,049 | Clogh, v. | Tyrone | ... | 697 | Colm (St. Aldwin's), | Glouc. | 3,420 | 492 |
| Cloecagh, p. | Limer. | 4,543 | 872 | Coal Island, v. | Glouc. | 2,463 | 788 | Colm (St. Denis), p. | Glouc. | 2,430 | 329 |
| Cloecraw, p. | Limer. | 1,715 | 228 | Coaley, p. | Lanark | ... | 8,564 | Colne, p. | Ilant. | 2,011 | 439 |
| Cloconury, p. | Kildare | 8,390 | 1,189 | Coatbridge, v. | Glouc. | 2,380 | 400 | Colne, tn. w. s. | Lanc. | ... | 6,644 |
| Cloccurry, p. | Kildare | 5,420 | 479 | Coates, p. | Lincoln | ... | 345 | Colne (Ears), p. | Essex | 2,950 | 1,513 |
| Cloccure, p. | Clare | 16,976 | 5,521 | Coates, p. | Suffol. | ... | 46 | Colne (Engin), p. | Essex | 2,444 | 670 |
| Cloccassick, p. | Donegal | 29,683 | 9,683 | Coates (Great), p. | Lincoln | 4,490 | 236 | Colne (Wakes), p. | Essex | 1,296 | 499 |
| Cloclakin, v.-p. | Dublin | 4,934 | 2,435 | Coates (Little), p. | Lincoln | 1,024 | 42 | Colne (White), p. | Essex | 1,467 | 459 |
| Cloclavaddoz, p. | Donegal | 27,367 | 8,244 | Coates (North), p. | Lincoln | 4,101 | 289 | Colney, p. | Norfolk | 948 | 88 |
| Cloclermott, p. | London | 21,508 | 9,925 | Colham, v.-p. | Kent | 5,096 | 718 | Colp, p. | Northf. | 5,418 | 1,824 |
| Cloclrohid, p. | Cork | 37,114 | 4,591 | Colham, p. | Surrey | 5,238 | 1,691 | Colpoerworth, v.-p. | Lincoln | 3,300 | 1,345 |
| Clocluff, p. | Down | 21,212 | 7,138 | Colhurst-Hatley, p. | Bedford | 1,161 | 112 | Colston-Basset, p. | Norfolk | 1,291 | 337 |
| Cloclunane, p. | Wexford | 4,927 | 1,160 | Cockburnspath, p. | Berwick | 1,196 | 101 | Colston, p. | Norfolk | 1,180 | 807 |
| Cloce, p. | Waterf. | 6,267 | 1,336 | Cockburnham, p. | Lanc. | 10,480 | 2,520 | Colton, p. | Lanc. | 13,330 | 2,008 |
| Clocea, p. | Tip. | 2,108 | 606 | Cockburnham, p. | Lincoln | 1,750 | 261 | Colton, p. | Norfolk | 911 | 241 |
| Cloceen, p. | Waterf. | 7,543 | 1,205 | Cockerington, (North), p. | Lincoln | 1,880 | 305 | Colton, p. | Stafford | 3,665 | 652 |
| Clocegan, p. | Limer. | 4,940 | 5,035 | Cockerington, (South), p. | Lincoln | ... | ... | Columbia, St. (Ma-) | Cornw. | 12,697 | 2,930 |
| Cloceley, p. | Queen's | 3,749 | 1,324 | Cockerington, (North), p. | Cumb. | ... | 7,975 | Columbia (Minor), | Cornw. | 5,897 | 2,253 |
| Cloceles, p. | Monag. | 47,193 | 15,971 | Cockerington, (South), p. | Suffol. | 3,626 | 998 | Columbille, p. | Kilkny. | 4,473 | 920 |
| Cloceles, tn. th. | Monag. | 48,785 | 16,548 | Cockfield, p. | Suffol. | 2,692 | 482 | Columbille, p. | Longf. | 18,567 | 6,597 |
| Cloclnad, p. | Westm. | 4,619 | 1,232 | Cockfield, p. | Devon | 1,016 | 171 | Colvend and South- | Kirkcu. | ... | 1,398 |
| Cloclneacle, p. | Armagh | 26,280 | 15,810 | Cocking, p. | Norfolk | 4,312 | 263 | wick, p. | Norfolk | 861 | 30 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 62,110 | 15,605 | Cockington, p. | Norfolk | ... | 3,228 | Colveston, p. | Heref. | 3,771 | 1,005 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Galway | 24,446 | 3,584 | Cockley-Cley, p. | Norfolk | ... | ... | Colwall, p. | Stafford | 8,975 | 2,072 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Galway | 5,379 | 1,583 | Cocklethorpe, p. | Essex | 614 | 42 | Colwick, p. | Notts | 1,255 | 120 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Longf. | 12,836 | 4,396 | Coddennham, p. | Suffol. | 4,440 | 1,457 | Colwinstone, p.-tn | Devon | 1,760 | 250 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Meath | 2,888 | 208 | Coddington, p. | Chester | 2,957 | 556 | Colyton, p.-tn. th. | Devon | 7,196 | 2,574 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Louth | 605 | 218 | Coddington, p. | Heref. | 1,676 | 158 | Combe, p. | Hants | 2,526 | 329 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Limer. | 4,332 | 1,406 | Coddington, p. | Notts | 1,850 | 577 | Combe-Fields, p. | Somer. | 1,369 | 380 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Galway | 8,214 | 1,441 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 2,123 | 390 | Combe (Florcy), p. | Oxford | 1,450 | 655 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Clare | 8,650 | 1,531 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Combe (Long), p. | Devon | 1,747 | 289 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Wexford | 2,717 | 610 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Combe (Rawleigh), p. | Somer. | 4,303 | 1,312 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Donegal | 12,364 | 1,518 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Combe (St. Nicho-) | Devon | 2,407 | 435 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Clare | 2,951 | 558 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Combe (St. Nicho-) | Devon | 2,407 | 435 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Meath | 2,541 | 637 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comber, p.-tn. | Down | 17,430 | 7,811 |
| Cloclouet, p. | King's | 2,919 | 3,181 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comberton, p. | Worc. | 960 | 239 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Donegal | 23,372 | 7,180 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comberton (Great), p. | Worc. | 770 | 216 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 20,076 | 4,070 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comberton (Little), p. | Somer. | 1,091 | 272 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 3,197 | 1,788 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comberton (Martyn), p. | Devon | 3,815 | 1,411 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Waterf. | ... | 15,204 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Comberpye, p. | Dorset | 796 | 138 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Westm. | ... | 626 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Combs, p. | Suffol. | 2,745 | 1,148 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Dublin | 3,147 | 626 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton, p. | Hants | 2,099 | 275 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Carlow | 3,192 | 478 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton, p. | Surrey | 1,971 | 502 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Wexford | 1,850 | 318 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Sussex | 1,661 | 285 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Carlow | 6,029 | 1,461 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 866 | 100 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Kilkny. | 2,092 | 604 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Glouc. | 2,315 | 465 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Louth | 1,905 | 659 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Glouc. | 2,315 | 465 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Wexford | 6,767 | 1,459 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Wilts | 2,632 | 486 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 4,598 | 835 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Berks | 1,453 | 138 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Tyrone | 9,190 | 5,394 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Somer. | 3,756 | 629 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Tip. | 11,135 | 2,517 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 1,296 | 137 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Tip. | 2,450 | 665 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 2,380 | 194 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 6,965 | 2,581 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Glouc. | 650 | 64 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Wexford | ... | 420 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 1,670 | 378 |
| Cloclouet, p. | King's | 23,558 | 3,839 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 3,530 | 815 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Kildare | 2,021 | 333 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Somer. | 2,314 | 577 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Limer. | 1,517 | 277 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 802 | 454 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Dublin | 8,255 | 671 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 798 | 138 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Dublin | 1,190 | 2,682 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Berks | 3,756 | 629 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Cork | 3,098 | 865 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Somer. | 3,756 | 629 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Monag. | 36,319 | 12,227 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 1,296 | 137 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Dublin | 1,244 | 2,630 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Galway | 15,510 | 2,591 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Carlow | 4,700 | 2,128 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | King's | 11,747 | 2,545 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Leitrim | 32,333 | 9,303 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Roscom. | 4,859 | 1,601 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Leitrim | 41,923 | 1,601 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Clare | 10,266 | 2,150 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Clare | 10,666 | 2,304 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Roscom. | 7,814 | 2,881 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Leitrim | 6,444 | 1,910 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |
| Cloclouet, p. | Sligo | 6,990 | 1,602 | Coddington, p. | Wills | 1,611 | 212 | Compton (Abbas), p. | Warw. | 997 | 42 |

| Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | Place. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Cornie, p. | Perth | ... | 2,463 | Cossington, p. | Leices. | 1,551 | 341 | Cranwell, p. | Lincoln | 2,532 | 240 |
| Coudiecte, p. | Glouce. | 890 | 174 | Cossington, p. | Somer. | 1,380 | 236 | Cranwell, p. | Norfolk | 1,834 | 96 |
| Condever, p. | Salop | 1,429 | 1,728 | Costock, p. | Notts | 1,320 | 493 | Cranworth, p. | Norfolk | 1,126 | 310 |
| Conder, p. | Lincoln | 1,232 | 2,348 | Coston, p. | Leices. | 1,745 | 185 | Cradfield, p. | Suffolk | 2,085 | 673 |
| Conig, p. | Galway | 29,787 | 6,425 | Coston, p. | Norfolk | 842 | 55 | Craithie and Brac- | Aberd. | ... | 1,788 |
| Conig, th. | Galway | ... | 619 | Coston (Hackett), p. | Worc. | 1,261 | 183 | mar, p. | York | 2,530 | 243 |
| Congerston, p. | Leices. | 1,020 | 298 | Cotgrave, p. | Notts | 3,350 | 833 | Crathorne, p. | York | 2,530 | 243 |
| Coningham, p. | Norfolk | 2,850 | 321 | Cotham, p. | Somer. | 1,210 | 98 | Crawford, p. | Lincoln | ... | 1,670 |
| Conington, tn. s. | Chester | ... | 10,520 | Cotthelstone, p. | Notts | 906 | 115 | Crawfordjohn, p. | Lincoln | ... | 1,111 |
| Congresbury, p.-v. | Somer. | 4,443 | 1,258 | Cotheridge, p. | Worc. | 2,302 | 237 | Crawley, p. | Southa. | 4,589 | 507 |
| Congresbury, p. | Lincoln | 5,550 | 2,348 | Cottingham, p. | Derby | 1,218 | 56 | Crawley, p. | Wicks. | 4,447 | 447 |
| Corington, p. | Camb. | 1,477 | 333 | Cottingham, p. | Camb. | 1,130 | 299 | Crawley (North), p. | Lincoln | 4,060 | 914 |
| Corington, p. | Ilut. | 3,089 | 319 | Cottenham, p.-v. | Camb. | 7,107 | 2,314 | Crawthorne, p.-v. | York | 2,530 | 243 |
| Cornibrough, p.-v. | York | 4,107 | 1,551 | Cottered, p. | Herf. | 1,760 | 437 | Cray (Foot's), p. | York | 798 | 369 |
| Corniscliffe, p.-v. | Durham | 3,008 | 451 | Cotterstock, p. | Northing. | 690 | 176 | Cray (North), p. | Kent | 1,443 | 570 |
| Cornishome, p. | Lincoln | 1,195 | 153 | Cotterbach, p. | Leices. | 1,237 | 107 | Cray (St. Mary's), p. | Kent | 2,010 | 1,410 |
| Cornor, p. | Lincoln | 17,136 | 7,543 | Cottesmore, p. | Notts | 2,780 | 244 | Cray (St. Paul's), p. | Kent | 1,651 | 564 |
| Cornor, tn. | Antrim | ... | 242 | Cottesmore, p. | Northa. | 3,520 | 263 | Crayford, p.-tn. | Kent | 2,474 | 2,935 |
| Corry, p. | Westm. | 3,697 | 495 | Cottesbrook, p. | Rutland | 2,420 | 735 | Creacombe, p. | Devon | 1,050 | 35 |
| Constantine, p.-v. | Cornw. | 8,179 | 2,017 | Cottingham, p. | Northing. | 3,386 | 1,080 | Creagh, p. | Cork | 7,054 | 4,443 |
| Convay, p.-v. | Donegal | 20,082 | 4,341 | Cottingham, p.-tn. | York | 9,495 | 2,854 | Creagh, p. | Roscom. | 8,868 | 2,748 |
| Conwal, p. | Donegal | 45,250 | 10,558 | Cotton, p. | Suffolk | 1,921 | 571 | Creake (North), p. | Norfolk | 3,601 | 776 |
| Conway, p. | Carmar. | 2,437 | 1,528 | Coughton, p. | Warw. | 3,070 | 932 | Creake (South), p. | Norfolk | 4,146 | 1,061 |
| Conway, tn. p. f. | Carmar. | ... | 734 | Coul, p. | Derby | 734 | 734 | Crease, p. | Lancr. | 3,013 | 707 |
| Conwil-Cayo, p. | Carmar. | 41,725 | 2,198 | Coulston, p. | Warw. | 4,403 | 713 | Crecein, p. | Co.-Wic. | 2,471 | 454 |
| Cookbury, p. | Devon | 2,710 | 250 | Coulston (East), p. | Wilt. | 868 | 101 | Creaton | Northa. | 790 | 549 |
| Cookham, p. | Berks | 6,550 | 3,914 | Cound, p. | Salop | 5,530 | 836 | Creaton (Great), p.-v. | Northa. | 790 | 549 |
| Cookley, p. | Suffolk | 1,704 | 275 | Courtenbury, p. | Devon | 5,512 | 174 | Credenhill, p. | Heref. | 1,324 | 320 |
| Cookstown, tn. f. | Tyrone | ... | 2,993 | Courtenhall, p. | Northing. | 1,330 | 135 | Credition, p. | Devon | 13,309 | 6,000 |
| Coolaghmore, p. | Ulster | 1,298 | 128 | Courtmacsherry, v | Cork | ... | 526 | Credition, tn. s. | Devon | ... | 3,394 |
| Coolanagher, p. | Queen's | 5,505 | 1,066 | Cove (North), p. | Suffolk | 1,342 | 734 | Creesh (St. Mi-) | Somer. | ... | 1,219 |
| Coolashin, p. | Kilkny | 9,621 | 1,574 | Cove (South), p. | Suffolk | 1,214 | 194 | Creesh (St. Mi-) | Somer. | ... | 1,219 |
| Coolraheen, p. | Kilkny | 1,671 | 298 | Covelite, p. | Suffolk | 1,553 | 195 | Creed, p. | Cornw. | 2,809 | 765 |
| Coolraheen, p. | Kilkny | 2,509 | 400 | Covey, p. | Camb. | 7,249 | 1,805 | Creeksea, p. | Essex | 185 | 167 |
| Coolre, p. | Cork | 1,153 | 189 | Covemiah (St. Bar-) | Lincoln | 1,340 | 273 | Creeping (All) | Suffolk | ... | 301 |
| Coolreagh, p. | Tip. | 2,558 | 542 | tholomew, p. } | Lincoln | 950 | 195 | Creeping (St. Mary's) | Suffolk | ... | 224 |
| Coolree, p. | Kent | 1,152 | 173 | Cowenham (St.) | Lincoln | 950 | 195 | Creeping (St. Olive), p. | Suffolk | 3,113 | 50 |
| Cooling, p. | Kent | 1,354 | 138 | Cowenham (St.) | Lincoln | 950 | 195 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Suffolk | ... | 265 |
| Coolkerry, p. | Queen's | 1,630 | 328 | COVENY, C. M. f. | Warw. | ... | 36,208 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coolmurry, p. | Tip. | 1,688 | 318 | " " " " " " " " | Warw. | ... | 36,213 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coolock, p.-tn. | Dublin | 1,734 | 943 | Covington, p. | Ilut. | 1,290 | 163 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coolstiff, p. | Wexford | 3,347 | 523 | Covington and | Lancr. | ... | 548 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coombe (Risset), p. | Wilt. | 2,196 | 415 | Thankerton, p. } | Lancr. | ... | 548 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coombe (Keynes), p. | Dorset | 2,004 | 158 | Cowarne (Little), p. | Heref. | 696 | 171 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coombs, p. | Sussex | 1,392 | 73 | Cowarne (Macle), p. | Heref. | 3,708 | 543 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cootchill, tn. f. | Cavan | ... | 2,105 | Cowbridge, tn.-p. f. s. | Glamor. | 96 | 1,065 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Copelick, p. | Suffolk | ... | 954 | Cowhit, p. | Lincoln | 4,590 | 686 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Copford, p. | Essex | 397 | 707 | Cowden, p. | Kent | 3,232 | 712 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Copgrove, p. | York | 832 | 85 | Cowes (West), tn. | Southa. | ... | 4,786 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cople, p. | Bedford | 2,109 | 592 | Cowfold, p.-v. | Sussex | 4,458 | 975 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coppellash, p. | Hunt. | 1,050 | 65 | Cowfold-Honeybourne, p. | Sussex | 1,360 | 343 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coppington, p. | Hunt. | 1,050 | 65 | Cowfold-Honeybourne, p. | Sussex | 1,360 | 343 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corbally, p. | Ki-Tip | 12,747 | 3,626 | Cowick (St.) | York | ... | 917 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corbally, p. | Cork | 869 | 103 | Thomas, p. } | Devon | 3,700 | 4,571 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corbally, p. | Waterf. | 725 | 256 | Cowing, tns. | York | ... | 1,272 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corbridge, p.-v. | North. | 13,150 | 2,163 | Cowling, p. | York | 2,036 | 35 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corbridge, p. | North. | ... | 1,863 | Cowley, p. | Glouc. | 1,834 | 317 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corby, p. | Lincoln | 2,896 | 958 | Cowley, p. | Glouc. | 1,834 | 317 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corby, p.-v. | Northa. | 2,890 | 860 | Cowley, p. | Glouc. | 1,834 | 317 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corcamohide, p. | Cork | 10,013 | 4,023 | Cowling, p. | Suffolk | 3,045 | 879 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corcangan, p. | Tip. | 3,906 | 4,395 | Cowby, p. | York | 1,167 | 97 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coreley, p. | Salop | 2,175 | 554 | Cowthorp, p. | York | 1,323 | 139 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corfe, p. | Somer. | 1,127 | 236 | Cowton (East), p. | York | 3,310 | 461 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corfe-Castle, p.-tn. | Dorset | 9,884 | 1,966 | Coxwell (Great), p. | Berks | 1,410 | 365 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corfe-Mullen, p. | Dorset | 3,086 | 703 | Coxwell, p.-v. | York | 1,432 | 1,086 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corhampton, p. | Hants | 2,410 | 235 | Coychurch, p. | Glomor. | 9,105 | 1,256 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corke, C. M. M. th. | Cork | ... | 55,745 | Coylton, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,543 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corkbeg, p. | Cork | 2,661 | 1,521 | Coyton, p. | Giamor | 4,571 | 2,802 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corley, p. | Warw. | 1,378 | 325 | Cradley, p. | Heref. | 5,066 | 1,641 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corneard (Great), p. | Suffolk | 1,567 | 857 | Cradley, v. | Worc. | ... | 333 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corneard (Little), p. | Suffolk | 1,567 | 857 | Craig, p. | Forlar | ... | 1,934 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corneley, p. | Cornw. | 1,548 | 103 | Craig, p. | Ayr | ... | 756 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corney, p.-v. | Cumb. | 3,890 | 278 | Craig, p. | Argyle | ... | 756 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cornhill, v. | North. | ... | 973 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cornwell, p. | Oxford | 820 | 110 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cornwood, p. | Devon | 10,680 | 1,034 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cornworthy, p. | Devon | 2,721 | 567 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corofin, tn. | Clare | ... | 594 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corpus, p. | Norfolk | 1,018 | 492 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corringham, p. | Essex | 8,536 | 261 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corringham, p. | Lincoln | 6,189 | 684 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corroge, p. | Tip. | 868 | 416 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corsecombe, p. | Wicet | 2,603 | 722 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corse, p. | Glouc. | 2,190 | 772 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corsemaide, p. | North. | 11,132 | 579 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corseman-Regis, p.-tn | Wilt. | 6,498 | 3,172 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corsey, p.-v. | Wilt. | 2,380 | 1,473 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corston, p. | Somer. | 1,190 | 531 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corstorphine, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,499 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corstorphine, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,499 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corton, p. | Suffolk | 1,495 | 559 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corton-Benham, p. | Suffolk | 1,371 | 428 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Corwen, tn.-p. f. f. | Merion | 12,616 | 2,069 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coryston, p. | Devon | 1,334 | 311 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cosby, p. | Leices. | 2,550 | 1,026 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cosgrove, p. | Leices. | 1,700 | 611 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Coston, p. | Leices. | 2,440 | 611 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cossall, p. | Notts | 720 | 303 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |
| Cossey, p. | Norfolk | 3,040 | 1,023 | Craik, p. | York | 2,770 | 608 | Creeping (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 1,003 | 103 |

| PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Croome d'Abitot, p. | Worc. | 1,148 | 140 | Cumberworth, p. | Lincoln | 950 | 235 | Darragh, p. | Limer. | 6,713 | 1,427 |
| Croome (Earle), p. | Worc. | 1,141 | 199 | Cumbray (Great & Little), | Bute | ... | 1,275 | Darlington, p. | York | 4,820 | 617 |
| Croome (Hill), p. | Oxford | 982 | 193 | Cummer, p. | Galway | 9,315 | 1,419 | Darham, p. | Dartford, p. | 1,550 | 462 |
| Cropedy, p. | Worc. | 7,778 | 2,740 | Cummetrees, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,886 | Dartford, p. | Kent | 4,286 | 6,224 |
| Croptthorn, p. | Notts | 2,000 | 760 | Cunner, p. | Berks | 7,730 | 1,048 | Dartford, p. | Kent | ... | 5,763 |
| Cropwell-Bishop, p. | Notts | 1,880 | 640 | Cunneock (New), p. | Ayr | ... | 2,750 | Dartmouth, M. & P. | Devon | 3,246 | 680 |
| Cropwell-Butter, tns | Notts | ... | 695 | Cunneock (Old), p-v. | Ayr | ... | 3,777 | Dartton, v-p. | Devon | ... | 4,608 |
| Crosby-upon-Eden, p. | Westm. | 8,590 | 415 | Cunew, p. | Cumb. | 2,694 | 166 | Darwen, v-p. | Lanc. | 4,806 | 5,365 |
| Crosby (Garret), p. | Westm. | 4,924 | 277 | Cunwhiton, p. | Cumb. | 5,400 | 574 | Darwen (Over), tns. | Lanc. | ... | 3,821 |
| Crosby - Ravens - | Westm. | 1,504 | 974 | Cundall, p. | York | 3,361 | 389 | Dassei-Avon, p. | Warw. | 1,580 | 807 |
| worth, p. | Somer. | 1,432 | 673 | Capar-Angus, p. | P-For | ... | 2,072 | Datchet, p. | Bucks | 1,630 | 898 |
| Croscombe, p. | Mass | 16,234 | 6,702 | Capar-Angus, tn. th. | P-For | ... | 1,661 | Dutchworth, p. | Herts | 1,921 | 618 |
| Crosscrough, p. | Cavan | 16,437 | 7,357 | Caru-Fie, tn.-p. th. | P-For | ... | 7,427 | Duntee, p. | Wills | 3,801 | 623 |
| Crosshill, v. | Ayr | ... | 1,163 | Cardworth, p. | Warw. | 3,170 | 715 | Davenham, p. | Wester | 9,449 | 2,294 |
| Crossmaglen, v. | Armagh | ... | 561 | Carland, p. | Somer. | 7,77 | 267 | Daventry, tn.-p. m. w. | North. | 4,690 | 4,430 |
| Crossmichael, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 1,862 | Carraclone, p. | Somer. | 3,645 | 572 | David (St.), p. | Devon | ... | 4,125 |
| Crossmolina, p.-tu | Mayo | 63,526 | 7,236 | Curran, p.-in. | Kerrv | 5,945 | 1,047 | David (St.), p. | Brecon | 2,789 | 1,419 |
| Crossmolina, p. | Mayo | ... | 1,235 | Currie, p. | Edinb. | ... | 2,190 | David (St.), c.-p. | North. | 11,185 | 2,460 |
| Crosspatrick, p. | We.-Wi. | ... | 871 | Curry, p. | Monag | 11,372 | 4,200 | Davidston, p. | Cornw. | 6,760 | 473 |
| Crossthalwaite, p. | Camb. | 58,830 | 5,254 | Curry (Mallet), p-v. | Somer. | 5,556 | 1,856 | Davington, p. | Kent | 3,906 | 802 |
| Croston, p-v. | Lanc. | 11,648 | 4,031 | Curry (Rivell), p-v. | Somer. | 4,108 | 1,687 | Davot, n. | Aberd. | 637 | 147 |
| Crosthwith, p. | Norfolk | 690 | 138 | Currykippene, p. | Cork | 2,709 | 923 | Davot & Dunlich-} | Invern. | ... | 1,857 |
| Crosthwith, p. | Norfolk | 777 | 77 | Cary, p. | Cornw. | 2,845 | 519 | ity, p. | Salop | 2,743 | 9,201 |
| Croughton, p. | North. | 2,620 | 582 | Cushendall, tn. | Antrim | ... | 527 | Dawley-Magna, p. | Devon | 5,512 | 3,546 |
| Crown, p. | Cornw. | 7,339 | 3,982 | Cushtown, p. | Meath | 1,200 | 208 | Dawlish, v. | Devon | ... | 2,671 |
| Crowcombe, p. | Somer. | 3,176 | 614 | Cus-p, p. | Heref. | 2,394 | 224 | Daylesford, p. | Worc. | 653 | 36 |
| Crowell, p. | Oxford | 957 | 167 | Cutcombe, p. | Somer. | 7,281 | 860 | Dean, tn.-p. m. f. s. | Kent | 1,217 | 7,067 |
| Crowfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,721 | 410 | Cuthbert (St.), p. | Edinb. | ... | 82,479 | Dean, p. | Cumb. | 6,360 | 858 |
| Crowhurst, p. | Surrey | 2,081 | 212 | Cuthbert (St.), p. | Norfolk | 260 | 1,612 | Dean (East), p. | Hants | 1,000 | 207 |
| Crowland, p.-in. z. | Sussex | 2,160 | 591 | Cuthbert (St.), p. | Somer. | 14,918 | 7,055 | Dean (East), p. | Sussex | 5,447 | 419 |
| Crowland, p. m. z. | Lincoln | 12,780 | 3,108 | Cuthbert (St.), p. | Norfolk | ... | 487 | Dean (Little), p. | Glouc. | 610 | 947 |
| Crowle, tn. | Lincoln | 7,850 | 3,083 | Cuxton, p. | Oxford | ... | 2,345 | Dean (Nether aud | Bedford | 2,370 | 547 |
| Crowle, p. | Worc. | 1,040 | 580 | Cuxwold, p. | Lincoln | 1,563 | 68 | Dean (Upper), p. | Devon | 4,165 | 607 |
| Crownmarsh-Gifford, p. | Oxford | 662 | 373 | Cwm, p. | Flint | 3,702 | 558 | Dean (Prior), p. | Hants | 1,518 | 181 |
| Crowthorpe, p. | Norfolk | 696 | 100 | Cwn-joyddwr, p. | Radnor | 32,000 | 835 | Dean (Vernham), p. | Hants | 3,484 | 744 |
| Croxby, p. | Lincoln | 1,628 | 114 | Cwneavran, p. | Monm. | 2,875 | 351 | Dean (West), p. | Sussex | 2,290 | 699 |
| Croxden, p. | Suffolk | 2,306 | 220 | Cwynho, p. | Heref. | 10,306 | 759 | Dean (West), p. | Wills | 4,382 | 458 |
| Croxhall, p-v. | Derby | 3,020 | 324 | Cyffe, p. | Carmar. | 4,556 | 520 | Deane, p. | Lanc. | 19,340 | 20,819 |
| Croxton, p. | Camb. | 1,901 | 236 | Cyrus (St.), p. | Kincarr. | ... | 1,579 | Deane, p. | Hants | 1,757 | 153 |
| Croxton, p. | Lincoln | 1,630 | 96 | Dacre, p-v. | Cumb. | 8,205 | 954 | Dean-Mitchell, p.-tn. | Glouc. | 680 | 662 |
| Croxton, p. | Norfolk | 4,609 | 387 | Dagenham, p. | Essex | 6,608 | 2,494 | Deenham, p. | Kent | 3,377 | 2,178 |
| Croxton-Keyrial, p. | Leices. | 3,900 | 621 | Dalington, p. | Glouc. | 1,884 | 243 | Dehach, p. | Essex | 464 | 104 |
| Croxton (South), p. | Leices. | 1,760 | 324 | Dailly, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,413 | Dehnam, p-v. | Cumb. | 4,404 | 1,084 |
| Croy and Tharross, p. | Camb. | 2,711 | 508 | Dairie, p. | Fife | ... | 708 | Dehnam, p.-tn. f. | Suffolk | 3,271 | 1,653 |
| Croydon, p. | Surrey | 9,821 | 30,031 | Dalbattie, v. | Kircu. | ... | 1,430 | Dehning, p. | Kent | 1,576 | 353 |
| " p. tn. z. | Surrey | ... | 10,260 | Dalbury, p. | Derby | 1,173 | 237 | Deenham (St.), p. | Somer. | 4,281 | 2,783 |
| Craugh, p. | Dublin | 4,460 | 781 | Dalbury, p. | Lincoln | 1,120 | 115 | Dehington, p.-tn. z. | Oxford | 3,990 | 2,178 |
| Cruden, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,479 | Dalbury, p. | Lincoln | 1,120 | 115 | Deham, p-v. | Sussex | 2,551 | 1,702 |
| Cradwell, p. | Wills | 4,780 | 781 | Dalbury, p. | Leices. | 1,818 | 199 | Deane, p. | North. | 3,153 | 404 |
| Crawshaw, p. | Meath | 1,863 | 354 | Dalbury (Little), p. | Leices. | 2,328 | 512 | Deeping (East), p-v. | Lincoln | 6,470 | 1,849 |
| Cramlin, p. | Dublin | 1,817 | 923 | Dalbury (Magna), p. | Leices. | 3,430 | 371 | Deeping (Market), p. | Lincoln | 1,290 | 1,294 |
| Crandale, p. | Kent | 1,587 | 263 | Dalbury - on - the - f. | Leices. | ... | 371 | Deeping (West), p-v. | Lincoln | 1,170 | 361 |
| Crunwear, p. | Pemb. | 1,690 | 289 | Dale, p. | Leices. | 408 | 83 | Deer (New), p-v. | Aberd. | ... | 3,973 |
| Cruvys-Murchard, p. | Devon | 5,766 | 733 | Dalder, p. | Leices. | 3,058 | 496 | Deer (Old), p-v. | Glouc. | 4,742 | 1,493 |
| Croxton (South), p. | Hants | 1,199 | 105 | Dalder, p. | Suffolk | 1,840 | 583 | Deerhurst, p. | Glouc. | 2,930 | 508 |
| Cubberley, p. | Glouc. | 3,421 | 243 | Dalder, p. | Fife | ... | 1,513 | Deerhurst, p. | Orkney | ... | 1,712 |
| Cublington, p. | Warw. | 1,781 | 885 | Dalder, p. | Edinb. | ... | 6,212 | Deighton-Kirk, p. | Kent | 8,511 | 480 |
| Culbert, p. | Cornw. | 2,518 | 436 | Dalder, p. | Dublin | 467 | 2,232 | Delamere, p. | Chester | 8,770 | 1,050 |
| Culby, p. | Derby | 2,258 | 287 | Dalder, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,326 | Delamere (Ted-} | Heref. | 1,677 | 193 |
| Cuckfield, p.-tn. f. | Bucks | 1,290 | 257 | Dallas, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,326 | stone), p. | Wick. | 3,978 | 2,034 |
| Cuckfield, p.-tn. f. | Sussex | 11,167 | 3,196 | Dalling, p. | Suffolk | 1,530 | 561 | Delngay, p. | Shetl. | ... | 2,124 |
| Cuckington, p. | Somer. | 2,865 | 356 | Dalling, p. | North. | ... | 561 | Delngay, p. | Lincoln | 1,071 | 84 |
| Cuddesden, p. | Oxford | 2,689 | 1,542 | Dalling, p. | Sussex | 2,873 | 664 | Denham, p. | Suffolk | 1,230 | 303 |
| Cuddington, p. | Bucks | 1,281 | 623 | Dalling, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,910 | Denham, p. | Denbigh | ... | 5,498 |
| Cuddington, p. | Surrey | 1,827 | 180 | Dalling, p. | Linlith. | ... | 2,124 | Denardis, p. | Devon | 1,068 | 406 |
| Cudham, p. | Kent | 5,869 | 897 | Dalling, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 1,365 | Denbigh, M. & P. v. s. | Devon | 2,291 | 1,208 |
| Cudworth, p. | Somer. | 1,077 | 381 | Dalling, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,096 | Denbury, p. | Berks | 1,060 | 278 |
| Culbone, p. | Somer. | 1,592 | 40 | Dalling, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,096 | Denbury, p. | North. | 1,940 | 384 |
| Culdaif, p-v. | Donegal | 30,447 | 5,186 | Dalserf, p-v. | Lancark | ... | 5,888 | Denbury, p. | Essex | 3,319 | 312 |
| Culdaif, v. | Donegal | ... | 136 | Dalston, p. | Cumb. | 10,890 | 2,844 | Denford, p. | Bucks | 3,915 | 1,663 |
| Culford, p. | Suffolk | 2,217 | 348 | Dalton, p. | Dumf. | ... | 761 | Denfong, p. | Suffolk | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culfreightin, p. | Antrim | 26,338 | 3,528 | Dalton (North), p. | York | 3,890 | 499 | Denham, p-v. | Kent | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culham, p. | Oxford | 1,680 | 417 | Dalton (South), p. | York | 1,780 | 299 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullen, p. | Banff | ... | 1,583 | Dalton (South), p-v. | Durham | 4,281 | 512 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullen, tn. | Banff | ... | 1,697 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Lanc. | 16,364 | 4,683 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullen, p.-tn. | Tip. | 1,966 | 904 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Lanc. | ... | 4,683 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullen, p. | Cork | 4,350 | 981 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Lancark | ... | 2,262 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullen, p. | Cork | 13,641 | 3,326 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Wills | 4,310 | 759 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culleavaine, p. | Kirkcu. | 4,746 | 1,561 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Kent | 2,260 | 660 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullin, p. | Devon | 7,770 | 3,555 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Essex | 2,950 | 1,291 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullompton, p. | Devon | ... | 2,765 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | York | 23,230 | 3,299 | Denham, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cullompton, tn. z. | Devon | ... | 498 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | York | 4,517 | 553 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culmstock, p. | Devon | 3,494 | 1,324 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Kirkcu. | 5,063 | 1,056 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culmstock, p. | Meath | 5,641 | 753 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culpo, p. | Suffk | 641 | 63 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culross, p. | Perth | ... | 1,487 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culross, p. | Perth | ... | 605 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culsamund, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,042 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culter, p. | Lancark | ... | 472 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culta, p. | Fife | ... | 915 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culter, p. | North. | 2,246 | 615 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Culter, p. | North. | 4,731 | 3,850 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cumber (Lower), p. | London | 26,349 | 5,994 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cumber (Upper), p. | Lo-Tyr | ... | 3,778 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cumbarnaun, p. | Dumb. | ... | 2,227 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |
| Cumbernauld, tn. | Dumb. | ... | 2,227 | Dalton-in-Furness, p. | Meath | 1,645 | 253 | Denton, p. | ... | 1,267 | 318 |

| PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Depford (St. Paul), p. | Surrey | 939 | 20,825 | Diton (Thames), p. | Surrey | 2,865 | 2,851 | Dore (Abbey), p. | Heref. | 5,890 | 588 |
| Derby, M. & v. f. | Derby | 40,692 | 40,692 | Ditton (Newton), p. | Monm. | 3,843 | 778 | Dore, p. | Invern | ... | 1,650 |
| Derham (East), p. | Norfolk | 5,222 | 4,385 | Docking, p. | Norfolk | 5,113 | 1,640 | Dorking, p. | Surrey | 10,020 | 6,996 |
| Derham (East), in. f. | Norfolk | ... | 3,372 | Docklow, p. | Heref. | 1,715 | 1,919 | Dorking, tn. f. | Surrey | ... | 3,490 |
| Derham (West), p. | Norfolk | 8,440 | 643 | Dodbrooke, v.-p. 3d m. | Devon | 464 | 1,302 | Dorlington, p. | Heref. | 1,381 | 189 |
| Derry-Aghy, p. | Antrim | 12,480 | 513 | Dolcott - cum - | Chester | ... | 651 | Dormston, p. | Worc. | 880 | 109 |
| Derry-Burke, p. | Ferman. | 4,656 | 942 | Willesley, tns. | Worc. | 916 | 279 | Dorney, p. | Bucks | 1,550 | 355 |
| Derry-Grath, p. | Limer. | 1,719 | 486 | Doddesham, p. | Worc. | 5,450 | 2,189 | Dornoch, tns. f. | Bucks | ... | 451 |
| Derry-Guth, p. | York | 8,777 | 942 | Dodderhill, p. | Essex | 1,892 | 393 | Dornock, p. | Dumf. | ... | 936 |
| Derry-Keighan, p. | Antrim | 7,643 | 2,400 | Doddington, p. | Essex | 36,955 | 9,708 | Dorriha, p. | Tip. | 15,751 | 2,662 |
| Derry-Loran, p. | Lon.-Ty | 12,100 | 7,552 | Doddington, p. | Kent | 1,918 | 489 | Dorshington, p. | Lincoln | 680 | 413 |
| Derry-Lossary, p. | Wickl. | 45,966 | 4,216 | Doddington, p. | Lincoln | 4,044 | 264 | Dorstone, p. | Glouc. | 910 | 115 |
| Derry-Nalunch, p. | Kilkny. | 8,340 | 1,691 | Doddington, p. | North. | 9,110 | 825 | Dorstone, p. | Heref. | 5,385 | 548 |
| Derry-Nease, p. | Armagh | 15,049 | 6,345 | Doddington (Dry), p. | Lincoln | 2,160 | 252 | Dorward, p. | Bucks | 1,431 | 159 |
| Derry-Patriek, p. | Merth. | 1,951 | 332 | Doddington (Great), p. | North. | 1,310 | 493 | Douglas, tn.-p. | Lansark | ... | 2,611 |
| Derry-Villane, p. | Cork | 1,225 | 459 | Doddiscobleigh, p. | Devon | 2,391 | 386 | Douglas, tn. f. | Is. Man | ... | 9,880 |
| Derry-Villan, p. | Ferman. | 21,079 | 7,606 | Doddlestone, p. | Chester | 4,013 | 784 | Douling, p. | Somer. | 3,600 | 657 |
| Dersingham, p. | Norfolk | 8,472 | 812 | Dodford, p. | North. | 1,180 | 227 | Down, tn. | Perth | ... | 1,559 |
| Derwen, p. | Denbigh | 3,212 | 584 | Dodginton, p. | North. | 1,478 | 135 | Down, M. & v. f. 2d. | Kent | ... | 32,241 |
| Desborough, v.-p. | North. | 2,910 | 1,350 | Dodginton, p. | Som. | 2,145 | 102 | Downcourt, p. | Essex | 2,966 | 1,068 |
| Desert, p. | Cork | 725 | 411 | Dodgworth, tns. | York | 6,120 | 531 | Doverdale, p. | Derby | ... | 84 |
| Desert (Great), p. | Tyrone | 14,899 | 5,556 | Dogmels, p. | Pemb. | 6,235 | 2,689 | Doveridge, p. | Derby | 4,278 | 766 |
| Desert-Enry, p. | Donegal | 7,577 | 1,604 | Dogmelsfield, p. | Hants | 1,728 | 804 | Dowally and Dun- | Perth | ... | 1,662 |
| Desert-Lyn, p. | Lon. | 6,561 | 2,284 | Dogmeston, p. | Tip. | 406 | 20 | Dowdeswell, p. | Glouc. | 2,246 | 304 |
| Desert-Martin, p. | Lon. | 9,580 | 3,093 | Dogmeston, p. | Pemb. | 3,547 | 501 | Dordstown, p. | Meath | 869 | 198 |
| Desert-More, p. | Cork | 3,943 | 789 | Dogmeston, p. | Merion | 2,145 | 382 | Dordstown, p. | Salop | 1,735 | 299 |
| Desert-Oghill, p. | Lon. | 11,469 | 3,745 | Dogmeston, p. | Merion | 25,607 | 3,479 | Dordstown, p. | Salop | 679 | 70 |
| Desert-Serres, p. | Cork | 15,730 | 3,352 | Dogmeston, p. | Merion | ... | 2,041 | Dordstown, p. | Somer. | ... | 322 |
| Desford, p. | Leices. | 3,830 | 1,025 | Dogmeston, p. | Tip. | 7,354 | 1,147 | Dordstown, p. | Somer. | ... | 59 |
| Deakford, p. | Barf. | ... | 917 | Dogmeston, p. | Chack. | ... | 1,574 | Dordstown, p. | Down | 11,485 | 7,857 |
| Dethwick-Lea, v. | Derby | ... | 866 | Dogmeston, p. | Lansark | ... | 805 | Dordstown, p. | Kent | 1,054 | 437 |
| Deusehill, p. | Salop | 487 | 39 | Dolton, p. | Devon | 3,553 | 926 | Dordstown, p. | Devon | 5,645 | 455 |
| Deversich, p. | Ferman. | 30,613 | 5,841 | Dolton, p. | Cornw. | 14,384 | 727 | Dordstown, p. | Devon | 2,329 | 402 |
| Deveraux (St.), p. | Heref. | 1,095 | 207 | Dolton, p. | Cornw. | 3,226 | 662 | Dordstown, p. | Devon | 4,059 | 587 |
| Deverill (Long-bridge), p. | Wilts | 4,156 | 1,378 | Dolton, p. | Dublin | 2,715 | 213 | Dordstown, p. | Camb. | 9,789 | 2,299 |
| Deverill (Monkton), p. | Wilts | 1,735 | 202 | Dolton, p. | Tyrone | 23,552 | 8,825 | Dordstown, p. | Essex | 2,223 | 259 |
| DEVIZES, M. & v. f. | Devon | ... | 6,554 | Dolton, p. | Kildare | 2,110 | 272 | Dordstown (Mar- | Norfolk | 2,490 | 3,262 |
| DEVIZESPORT, M. f. 2d. | Devon | ... | 38,180 | Dolton, p. | Donegal | 25,359 | 5,262 | Dordstown (Mar- | Norfolk | ... | 2,867 |
| Devynock, v.-p. | Heref. | 25,883 | 1,069 | Dolton, p. | Monag. | 16,202 | 6,965 | Dordstown (Mar- | Norfolk | ... | 2,867 |
| Dewchurch (Little), p. | Heref. | 1,652 | 276 | Dolton, p. | Down | 5,593 | 727 | Dordstown (Mar- | Suffolk | 3,860 | 70 |
| Dewchurch (Mueh), p. | Heref. | 4,878 | 620 | Dolton, p. | Down | 6,668 | 6,373 | Dordstown (Mar- | Somer. | 1,525 | 250 |
| Dewlish, p. | Dorset | 2,090 | 442 | Dolton, p. | Kildare | 2,322 | 991 | Dordstown (Mar- | York | 5,915 | 260 |
| Dewall, p. | Heref. | 676 | 30 | Dolton, p. | Kildare | 2,322 | 991 | Dordstown (Mar- | Kildare | 4,729 | 1,007 |
| Dewbury, p. | Heref. | 9,765 | 28,103 | Dolton, p. | Tyrone | 7,155 | 4,820 | Dordstown (Mar- | Down | ... | 3,827 |
| Dewbury, tn. w. | York | 5,033 | 5,033 | Dolton, p. | Tyrone | 16,411 | 9,301 | Dordstown (Mar- | Down | 13,231 | 3,828 |
| Diamor, p. | Meath | 5,468 | 445 | Dolton, p. | Kildare | 801 | 39 | Dordstown (Mar- | Wilts | ... | 2,727 |
| Dibden, p. | Hants | 3,837 | 487 | Dolton, p. | Kilkny. | 5,270 | 2,016 | Dordstown (Mar- | Heref. | 1,201 | 99 |
| Dickleburgh, p. | Norfolk | 2,343 | 959 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,955 | 1,123 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,809 | 215 |
| Didbrook, p. | Hants | 2,578 | 178 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didlington, p. | Hunt. | 1,450 | 216 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didlebury, p. | Hunt. | 9,535 | 881 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didling, p. | Sussex | 814 | 102 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didlington, p. | Norfolk | 1,854 | 59 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didmarton, p. | Glouc. | 719 | 101 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Didsbury, v. | Lancas. | ... | 1,449 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Digby, p. | Lincoln | 2,832 | 341 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Digswell, p. | Glouc. | 1,633 | 239 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dikewill, p. | Cardig. | 3,215 | 480 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dilham, p. | Norfolk | 1,563 | 501 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dilhome, p. | Stafford | 3,648 | 1,615 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dilwyn, p. | Heref. | 6,067 | 1,112 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dilus, p. | Pemb. | 2,328 | 856 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinder, p. | Somer. | 1,071 | 270 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinder, p. | Heref. | 1,678 | 250 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingestow, p. | Monm. | 1,930 | 292 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingle, tn. | Kerry | 9,097 | 8,607 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingle, tn. s. | Kerry | ... | 3,355 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingley, p. | North. | 1,317 | 141 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingwall, p. | Ross | ... | 2,364 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dingwall, tn. f. | Leices. | ... | 1,390 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinnington, p. | North. | 3,088 | 668 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinnington, p. | York | 1,540 | 285 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinnington, p. | Somer. | 514 | 218 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinsdale (Lov), p.-v. | Burham | 1,150 | 157 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinton, p. | Bucks | 4,100 | 850 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dinton, p. | Wilt. | 5,086 | 538 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dionia (St. Back- church), p. | Middles | ... | 746 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dipford, p. | Devon | 4,151 | 747 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diprion, v.-p. | Had. | ... | 1,631 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diprion and Hin- | Glouc. | 3,005 | 474 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dissworth, p. | Leices. | 1,880 | 617 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diss, p. | Norfolk | 3,627 | 3,637 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diss, tn. f. | Norfolk | ... | 2,419 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dissesh, p. | Radnor | 6,650 | 561 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Dittington, p. | Cumb. | 2,910 | 1,106 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Ditchel, p. | Worc. | 4,511 | 1,197 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Ditchingham, p. | Norfolk | 2,083 | 1,130 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Ditchling, p. | Sussex | 4,183 | 1,069 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Ditridge, p. | Wilt. | 374 | 119 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Ditishan, p. | Devon | 8,438 | 755 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Di ton, p. | Kent | 1,075 | 325 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diton, tn. | Lancas. | ... | 678 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diton (Long), p. | Surrey | 2,216 | 584 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |
| Diton (Priors), p. | Salop | 5,530 | 283 | Dolton, p. | Meath | 3,413 | 294 | Dordstown (Mar- | Lincoln | 1,464 | 362 |

| PLACB. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Ares. acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| owney, p. | Cork | 659 | 108 | Dunboe, p. | London | 14,511 | 3,784 | Dunsyre, p. | Lanark | ... | 313 |
| p., p.-tn. | Tip. | 2,042 | 715 | Dunboe, p. | Fife | ... | 230 | Dunstable, p. | Devon | 1,161 | 170 |
| owney, p. | Tip. | 4,096 | 899 | Dunboe, v.-p. | Meath | 13,686 | 2,250 | Dunstable, p. (Ab- bota), p. | Glouc. | 3,290 | 371 |
| owney, p. | Tip. | 1,739 | 500 | Dunbrody, p. | Wexford | 8,489 | 3,385 | Dunstable, p. | Glouc. | 1,730 | 100 |
| owney, p.-tn | Tip. | 5,312 | 2,210 | Dunbullogue, p. | Cork | 16,783 | 3,201 | Dunstable, p. | Dumb. | ... | 2,446 |
| owney, p. | Limer. | 860 | 299 | Duncannon, v. | Wexford | ... | 460 | Dunstable, p. | Bedford | 2,840 | 407 |
| d, p. | Kerry | 18,325 | 4,450 | Duncladeock, p. | Devon | 250 | 175 | Dunstable, p. | Bucks | 1,550 | 195 |
| owney, t. s. | Down | ... | 1,482 | Dunclurich, v.-p. | Warw. | 4,846 | 1,432 | Dunstable, p. | Leices. | 1,860 | 528 |
| owney, p. | Tyreone | 25,432 | 8,091 | Dundaniel, p. | Warw. | 5,711 | 1,852 | Dunstable, p. | Norfolk | 1,721 | 134 |
| owney, p. | Perth | ... | 524 | Dundaniel, p.-tn. | Sussex | 1,324 | 454 | Dunstable, p. | Kerry | 4,700 | 1,064 |
| owney, t. n.-p. | Derby | 15,580 | 5,394 | DUNDAIK, p. | Louth | ... | 9,841 | Dunstable, p. | Sussex | 1,465 | 594 |
| owney, p. | Hants | 6,986 | 2,005 | DUNDEE, M. F. | Forfar | ... | 61,449 | Dunstable, p. | Devon | ... | 2,330 |
| owney, v. | Lancas. | ... | 6,280 | DUNDEE, M. F. | Forfar | ... | 78,931 | Dunstable, p. | Dumb. | ... | 2,330 |
| owney, p. | Mayo | 7,768 | 2,732 | Dundee, p. | Forfar | ... | 63,545 | Dunstable, p. | Somer. | 886 | 145 |
| owney, p. | London | 15,901 | 3,766 | Dundee, p. | Westm. | ... | 1,136 | Dunstable, p. | Hants | 2,474 | 424 |
| owney, p. | Gloucester | 11,685 | 3,766 | Dunderraw, p.-tn. | Cork | 6,445 | 1,585 | Dunstable, p. | Wilt. | ... | 1,153 |
| owney, p. | Galway | 1,932 | 659 | Dundonald, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 7,299 | Dunstable, p. | Sussex | ... | 1,177 |
| owney, p. | G. Ros. | 6,581 | 1,954 | Dundonald, v.-p. | Down | 4,635 | 1,297 | Dunstable, p. | Wilt. | 2,632 | 477 |
| owney, p. | Down | 12,339 | 7,892 | Dundrum, v. | Dublin | ... | 594 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | 6,529 | 2,056 |
| owney, p. | Do.-An. | 2,705 | 1,705 | Dundrum, v. | Somer. | 2,799 | 592 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Aberd. | ... | 740 | Dundry, p. | Antrim | 11,001 | 5,559 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Waterf. | 13,793 | 7,733 | Dunearney, p. | Westm. | 3,858 | 587 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Waterf. | 7,672 | 3,892 | Dunearney, p. | Westm. | 3,858 | 587 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Waterf. | 4,041 | 1,428 | Dunefanghy, tn. | Donegal | ... | 587 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Clare | 9,938 | 14,737 | Dunfermline, p. | Fife | ... | 21,687 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Sligo | 26,598 | 9,005 | Dunfermline, tn. f. | Fife | ... | 13,856 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Sligo | 4,559 | 1,187 | Dunfermline, tn. f. | Kildare | 5,548 | 744 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Val. Alb. | 7,923 | 2,113 | Dunfermline, tn. f. | Tyreone | ... | 3,885 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Armagh | 13,866 | 12,663 | DUNGARVAN, v. s. | Waterf. | 14,387 | 2,921 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Clare | 6,285 | 2,559 | Dungarvan, p. | Waterf. | 9,413 | 1,311 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | King's | 13,904 | 2,275 | Dungarvan, p. | Kilkny. | 5,881 | 1,807 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Down | 5,331 | 4,070 | Dungarvan, p. | London | 20,398 | 4,435 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Tyreone | 3,850 | 6,340 | Dungarvan, p. | ... | ... | 917 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Cavan | 19,633 | 6,237 | Dungarvan, p. | London | 20,398 | 4,435 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Clare | 15,509 | 10,068 | Dungarvan, p. | London | 20,398 | 4,435 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Donegal | 35,433 | 7,995 | Dungarvan, p. | London | 20,398 | 4,435 | Dunstable, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 1,855 |
| owney, p. | Wickl. | 1,655 | 248 | Dungham (including Ragnail), p. | Notts | 2,030 | 581 | Dunstable, p. | Camb. | 3,132 | 844 |
| owney, p. | Fern. | 28,661 | 6,491 | Dunham (Great), p. | Notts | 2,030 | 581 | Dunstable, p. | Carnar. | 6,529 | 2,056 |
| owney, p. | Fern. | 18,801 | 6,121 | Dunham (Little), p. | Norfolk | 1,968 | 480 | Dunstable, p. | Aberd. | ... | 970 |
| owney, p. | Fern. | 1,276 | 84 | Dunham (Little), p. | Norfolk | 1,835 | 384 | Dunstable, p. | Gloucester | ... | 497 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,365 |
| owney, p. | Leitrim | 14,772 | 3,656 | Dunham (Little), p. | Wexford | 6,387 | 1,711 | Dunstable, p. | Elgin | ... | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Errigal, p. | London. | 19,625 | 4,538 | Fairsted, p. | Essex | 1,853 | 349 | Felmingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,886 | 413 |
| Errigal (Keogree), p. | Tyrone | 21,140 | 7,264 | Faith (St.), p. | Middlesex | ... | 853 | Felpham, p. | Sussex | 2,284 | 596 |
| Errigal (Trough), p. | Mo.-Ty | 24,792 | 7,171 | Faith (St.), p. | Hants | ... | 457 | Felsham, p. | Suffolk | 1,630 | 402 |
| Erris, v.-p. | Perth | ... | 2,786 | Faithlegg, p. | Waterf. | 1,494 | 694 | Felstead, p. | Essex | 6,347 | 1,715 |
| Erry, p. | Tip. | 1,857 | 305 | Fakenham, tu.-p. (A.) | Norfolk | 2,345 | 2,340 | Feltham, p. | Middlesex | 2,650 | 545 |
| Errsine, p. | Renfrew | ... | 1,232 | Fakenham (Magna) p. | Norfolk | 2,155 | 229 | Felthorpe, p. | Norfolk | 2,346 | 565 |
| Erth (St.), p. | Cornew. | 4,092 | 2,457 | Fala and Soutra, p. | Ed. Had. | ... | 434 | Felton, p. | Heref. | 1,699 | 112 |
| Ervan (St.), p. | Cornew. | 3,218 | 447 | Faldingworth, p. | Lincoln | 1,820 | 387 | Felton, p. | North. | 12,830 | 1,574 |
| Erwarton, p. | Suffolk | 2,978 | 247 | Falkham, p. | Suffolk | 1,958 | 271 | Felton (West), p. | Suffolk | 5,591 | 1,088 |
| Escusham (Below), } tus. | Wales | ... | 540 | Falkingham, p. | Lincoln | 1,861 | 765 | Felton (St. Mary), p. | Norfolk | 14,460 | 1,675 |
| Esacric, p. | York | 6,067 | 901 | Falkus, tu.-p. m. | Stirling | ... | 5,752 | Fen-Diton, p. | Cumb. | 8,862 | 555 |
| Escher, v.-p. | Surrey | 2,079 | 1,441 | Falkus, v. & p. t. s. | ... | ... | ... | Fen-Newton, p. | Hants | 2,440 | 1,070 |
| Esikdalemuir, p. | Dumf. | ... | 672 | Falkland, tu.-p. | Fife | ... | 3,102 | Fenagh, p. | Leitrim | 9,765 | 2,391 |
| Esiker, p. | Dublin | 2,509 | 650 | Falmer, p. | Sussex | 4,858 | 537 | Fenit, isl.-p. | Kerry | 686 | 335 |
| Esendon, p. | Dublin | 2,303 | 739 | Falmouth, p. | Cornew. | 959 | 8,151 | Fenton, p. | Devon | 1,832 | 366 |
| Estersnow, p. | Roscom. | 6,457 | 1,661 | Falmouth, tu. m. f. s. | Cornew. | ... | 4,965 | Fennagh, p. | Carlow | 10,524 | 3,710 |
| Etchingham, p. | Sussex | 3,750 | 953 | FALMOUTH and } PENRYN, p. } | Coraw. | ... | 13,656 | Fennor, p. | Meath | 1,157 | 194 |
| Ethelburga (St.), p. | Middlesex | ... | 690 | Falstone, p. | North. | 57,700 | 562 | Fennor, p. | Tip. | 7,918 | 1,639 |
| Etheldred (St.), p. | Norfolk | ... | 395 | Fambridge (North), p. | Essex | 1,234 | 150 | Fenoah, p. | Waterf. | 3,613 | 1,665 |
| Etton, tu.-p. | Bucks | 783 | 3,796 | Fambridge (South), p. | Essex | 1,234 | 96 | Fenton, p. | Lincoln | 1,230 | 181 |
| Ettagh, p. | King's | 7,102 | 1,471 | Fammagh, p. | Kilkny | 492 | 83 | Fenton (Kirk), p. | Yor. | 4,410 | 720 |
| Etton, p. | North. | 1,270 | 144 | Fangosa, p. | York | 1,364 | 185 | Fenwick, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 1,741 |
| Etton, p. | York | 3,960 | 408 | Fanibus, p. | Cork | 35,606 | 8,754 | Fenock (St.), p. | Essex | 3,765 | 659 |
| Ettrick, p. | Selkirk | ... | 477 | Farahy, p. | Cork | 5,494 | 1,154 | Ferlane, tu. | King's | ... | 1,384 |
| Etwall, p. | Derby | 3,465 | 765 | Fareham, p. | Hants | 6,705 | 5,842 | Fergus (St.), p. | Banff | ... | 1,597 |
| Eustou (with Ry-mer), p. | Suffolk | 3,780 | 256 | Fareham, tu. m. | Hants | ... | 3,451 | Ferry, p. | Cork | 3,481 | 9,432 |
| Everingham, p. | Cornew. | 9,886 | 326 | Farewell, p. | Stafford | 1,049 | 189 | Ferry, tu. s. | Cork | ... | 5,825 |
| Everon, p. | Lincoln | 1,624 | 66 | Farforth, p. | Lincoln | 1,940 | 182 | Ferry, tu. | Wexford | 10,413 | 2,114 |
| Everend, p. | Worc. | 1,663 | 312 | Farlington, p. | Devon | 2,015 | 395 | Ferry (North), p. | Yor. | 6,052 | 976 |
| Evenly, p. | North. | 3,104 | 489 | Farlington, v. | Lancas. | ... | 1,932 | Ferry (South), p. | Lincoln | 3,245 | 580 |
| Everecreech, p. | Somer. | 4,078 | 1,376 | Farleigh (East), p. | Cumb. | 5,680 | 1,148 | Ferring, p. | Sussex | 1,055 | 312 |
| Everdon, p. | North. | 1,900 | 712 | Farleigh (Hungerford), p. | Kent | 2,023 | 1,401 | Ferry-port-on- } Craiz, p.-v. } | Fife | ... | 2,238 |
| Everingham, p. | York | 3,080 | 297 | Farleigh (Wallopp), p. | Somer. | 904 | 166 | Ferry, p.-v. | Norfolk | 1,386 | 285 |
| Everley, p. | Wilts | 3,275 | 567 | Farleigh (Weat), p. | Hants | 1,675 | 112 | Ferlagh, p. | Kilkny | ... | 1,916 |
| Evereden (Great), p. | Camb. | 1,209 | 312 | Farley, p. | Kent | 1,010 | 426 | Fertiana, p. | Tip. | 3,607 | 691 |
| Evereden (Little), p. | Camb. | 670 | 288 | Farley (Chamber- } layne), p. } | Surrey | 1,060 | 92 | Festiniog, p. | Merion. | 16,456 | 3,460 |
| Eversholt, p. | Bedford | 2,119 | 982 | Farley (Chamber- } layne), p. } | Hants | 1,767 | 137 | Fetcham, p. | Surrey | 1,738 | 380 |
| Evershot, p. | Hants | 5,224 | 789 | Farlington, p. | Hants | 4,310 | 612 | Fethard, p. | Tip. | 1,530 | 3,080 |
| Eversley, p. | Bedford | 1,624 | 298 | Farthinghoe, p. | Lincoln | 1,143 | 142 | Fethard, tu. m. | Wexford | ... | 276 |
| Everson, p. | Notis | 4,679 | 888 | Farthinghoe, p. | Somer. | 1,494 | 1,055 | Fethard, tu. | Wexford | 3,930 | 1,943 |
| Evesham, p. | Heref. | 973 | 108 | Farnborough, p. | Glouc. | 2,470 | 339 | Fethard, tu. | Wexford | ... | 326 |
| Evesham, M. & v. m. | Worc. | ... | 4,605 | Farnborough, p. | Kent | 1,412 | 920 | Fethard, tu. | Wexford | ... | 658 |
| Evie and Ren- } dall, p. } | Orkney | ... | 1,416 | Farnborough, p. | Kent | 2,908 | 477 | Fethard, tu. | Wexford | ... | 1,656 |
| Evie, p. | Leices. | 1,869 | 293 | Farnborough, p. | Warw. | 1,953 | 349 | Fethard, tu. | Kincarr. | ... | 1,741 |
| Evington, p. | Cornew. | 1,544 | 193 | Farnborough, p. | Bucks | 1,815 | 224 | Fethard, tu. | Kincarr. | ... | 5,730 |
| Evell, p. | Kent | 1,590 | 403 | Farnborough, p. | Bedford | 810 | 82 | Fethard, tu. | Yor. | 6,818 | 1,084 |
| Evell, p. | Surrey | 4,221 | 2,186 | Farnborough, p. | Chester | 2,856 | 1,013 | Fethard, tu. | Yor. | 16,544 | 1,479 |
| Evellme, p. | Oxford | 2,376 | 673 | Farnborough, p. | Notts | 1,710 | 590 | Fethard, tu. | Somer. | 825 | 260 |
| Evewny, p. | Glamor. | 1,975 | 272 | Farnborough, p. | North. | 1,070 | 238 | Fethard, tu. | Kilkny | 9,688 | 3,334 |
| Evewy, p. | Lincoln | 2,520 | 508 | Farnborough, p. | Forfar | ... | 650 | Fethard, tu. | Norfolk | 1,619 | 404 |
| Evewy, p. | Dumf. | 479 | 16 | Farnham, tu. th. | Surrey | 9,766 | 7,264 | Fethard, tu. | Dorset | 976 | 218 |
| Evewy, p. | Hants | 479 | 16 | Farnham, tu. th. | Essex | 1,966 | 658 | Fethard, tu. | Dorset | 791 | 95 |
| Evewy, p. | Surrey | 5,483 | 872 | Farnham, tu. th. | Suffolk | 1,177 | 195 | Fethard, tu. | Oxford | 1,148 | 248 |
| Evewy, p. | Sussex | 5,719 | 1,213 | Farnham, tu. th. | York | 2,780 | 594 | Fethard, tu. | Wilts | 1,145 | 42 |
| Evewy, p. | Glouc. | ... | 62 | Farnham, tu. th. | Dorset | 402 | 126 | Fethard, tu. | Wilts | 5,279 | 527 |
| Evewy, p. | Heref. | 1,838 | 323 | Farnham, tu. th. | Bucks | 2,910 | 1,298 | Fethard, tu. | Norfolk | 1,435 | 381 |
| Evewy, p. | Devon | 2,121 | 295 | Farnham, tu. th. | Surrey | 4,757 | 768 | Fethard, tu. | Yor. | 3,638 | 1,888 |
| Evewy, p. | Hants | 3,066 | 884 | Farnham, tu. th. | Kent | 2,716 | 701 | Fethard, tu. | Yor. | ... | 1,511 |
| Evewy, p. | Devon | ... | 32,818 | Farnham, tu. th. | Notts | 8,920 | 1,149 | Fethard, tu. | Oxford | ... | 606 |
| Evewy, p. | Devon | ... | 40,688 | Farnham, tu. th. | Suther. | ... | 2,203 | Fethard, tu. | Devon | 2,038 | 367 |
| Evewy, p. | Somer. | 5,699 | 580 | Farnham, tu. th. | Kent | 2,013 | 395 | Fethard, tu. | Cornew. | 2,392 | 446 |
| Evewy, p. | Warw. | 1,990 | 1,062 | Farnham, tu. th. | Hants | 2,297 | 665 | Fethard, tu. | Lincoln | 3,980 | 336 |
| Evewy, p. | Exhall, p. | ... | 1,623 | Farnham, tu. th. | Berks | 6,910 | 3,676 | Fethard, tu. | Glouc. | 1,630 | 245 |
| Exminster, p. | Devon | 5,817 | 1,223 | Farnham, tu. th. | Somer. | 923 | 518 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 1,631 | 436 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Devon | ... | 5,123 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 5,710 | 1,556 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Rutland | ... | 832 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Somer. | 4,045 | 381 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Hants | 2,464 | 293 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | ... | 7,531 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Suffolk | 4,320 | 2,587 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Heref. | 4,307 | 746 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 2,670 | 1,422 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | Derby | 4,470 | 1,580 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | 64 |
| Exmouth, tu. | North. | 1,820 | 621 | Farnham, tu. th. | North. | 1,471 | 416 | Fethard, tu. | Suffolk | 367 | |

| PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Gatcombe, p. | Hants | 1,392 | 260 | Glassary, p. | Argyle | ... | 4,711 | Gosfield, p. | Essex | 2,990 | 565 |
| Gatcote, tn. s. | Hants | ... | 1,325 | Glasgow, p. | Wigton | ... | 1,457 | Gosforth, p. | Cumb. | 8,626 | 1,116 |
| Gately, p. | Norfolk | 1,490 | 138 | Glasglough, tn. | Monag. | ... | 463 | Gosforth, p. | North. | 6,365 | 2,319 |
| Gateshead, p.* | Norfolk | ... | ... | Glasstoole, v. | Dublin | ... | 1,360 | Gosport, tn. s. | Hants | ... | 7,414 |
| Gateshead, p. | Durham | 3,255 | 23,805 | Ginston, p. | Rutland | 1,145 | 282 | Gotham, p. | Notts | 2,740 | 792 |
| GATHEAD, M. & P. | Durham | ... | 25,368 | Ginstonbury, tn.-p. | Somer. | 7,083 | 3,135 | Gouldhurst, p. | Kent | 9,085 | 2,591 |
| Gaton, tn.-p. | Surrey | 1,200 | 172 | Glatton, p. | Hunt. | 6,400 | 792 | Goulceby, p. | Lincoln | 1,440 | 315 |
| Gaulkny, p. | Lincoln | 1,803 | 280 | Glatz, p. | Salop | 636 | 62 | Govan, p. | La Ren. | ... | 14,996 |
| Gauthy, p. | Chester | 5,442 | 788 | Gleamham (Great), p. | Suffolk | 1,910 | 349 | Govan, v. | La Ren. | ... | 3,131 |
| Gaydon, p. | Warw. | 1,146 | 277 | Gleamham (Little), p. | Suffolk | 1,268 | 818 | Goxhill, p. | Lincoln | 8,790 | 1,138 |
| Gayhurst, p. | Bucks | 840 | 88 | Gleamford, p. | Suffolk | 2,295 | 951 | Goxhill, p. | York | 831 | 58 |
| Gaystead, p. | North. | 18,003 | 251 | Gleam, tn. | Dumf. | 1,980 | 981 | Goytre, p. | Monm. | 1,382 | 554 |
| Gayton, p. | Norfolk | 3,272 | 623 | Glenary, tn.-p. | Antrim | 7,567 | 3,014 | Grade, p. | Cornw. | 1,981 | 315 |
| Gayton, p. | North. | 1,711 | 421 | Glenbane, p. | Tip. | 943 | 454 | Graffham, p. | Hunt. | 2,380 | 334 |
| Gayton, p. | Stafford | 1,270 | 264 | Glenbehy, p. | Kerry | 30,359 | 2,832 | Graffham, p. | Sussex | 1,678 | 426 |
| Gayton (Le Marsh), p. | Lincoln | 2,165 | 326 | Glenberrie, p. | Kincar. | ... | 1,239 | Grafton-Playford, p. | Worc. | 1,640 | 214 |
| Gayton (Le Wold), p. | Lincoln | 1,159 | 114 | Glenbuckel, p. | Aberd. | ... | 542 | Grafton (Temple), p. | Warw. | 1,830 | 403 |
| Gayton (Lil-rpe), p. | Norfolk | 2,355 | 197 | Glenclarr, p. | Dumf. | 1,980 | 981 | Graigie, tn.-p. | Kilny. | 12,423 | 3,528 |
| Gaywood, p. | Norfolk | 2,495 | 1,138 | Glenclumkillie, p. | Donegal | 32,182 | 888 | Graigie, tn. m. | Kilny. | ... | 1,710 |
| Gayley, p. | Suffolk | 5,899 | 900 | Glenross, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,060 | Graigie, tn. | Queen's | ... | 1,527 |
| Geashill, v.-p. | King's | 30,163 | 6,221 | Glendon (with Bar- | North. | 1,490 | 45 | Graisby, p. | Lincoln | 1,167 | 118 |
| Gedding, p. | Suffolk | 521 | 163 | ford), p. | Perth | ... | 128 | Graithorpe, p. | Lincoln | 4,955 | 655 |
| Geddington, p. | North. | 2,140 | 887 | Glendovan, p. | Wicki. | ... | 3,086 | Graitney, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,830 |
| Gedding, p. | North. | 4,490 | 2,932 | Glendowry, p.-tn. | Wicki. | ... | 416 | Graitney, p. | Dumf. | ... | 792 |
| Gedney, p. | North. | 25,257 | 2,519 | Glenelg, p. | Invern | ... | 2,470 | Graigton, tn. s. | Cornw. | ... | 588 |
| Gedleston, p. | Norfolk | 830 | 41 | Glenfield, p. | Leices. | 1,890 | 1,061 | Grannard, p. | North. | 18,738 | 8,471 |
| Gelli-Geer, p. | Glamor. | 16,573 | 3,807 | Glenholm, p. | Peebles | ... | 252 | Grannard, tn. m. | Longt. | ... | 1,805 |
| Gemmys (St.), f. | Cornw. | 5,616 | 649 | Gleninagh, p. | Clare | 4,292 | 561 | Granny, p. | Notts | 2,420 | 515 |
| George (St.), p. | Denbigh | 4,053 | 3,307 | Glenisla, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,050 | Grandborough, p. | Bucks | 1,660 | 359 |
| George (St.), p. | Glamor. | 1,058 | 240 | Glenkeen, p. | Tip. | 14,496 | 4,850 | Grandborough, p. | Warw. | ... | 810 |
| George (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,831 | 905 | Glenkeel, &c. p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,084 | Grange, p. | Kildare | 5,329 | 891 |
| George (St.), p. | Middles | 1,161 | 73,280 | Glen (Magna), p. | Leices. | 2,510 | 832 | Grange, p. | Banff | ... | 1,851 |
| George (St.), p. | Middles | 243 | 48,576 | Glenogra, p. | Limer. | 4,253 | 809 | Grange, p. | Kilny. | 1,835 | 464 |
| George (St.), p. | Dublin | 1,859 | 17,746 | Glenorchy, &c. p. | Argyle | ... | 731 | Grange, p. | Limer. | 2,849 | 390 |
| Georgeham, p. | Devon | 4,229 | 971 | Glenoshel, p. | Ross | ... | 573 | Grange, p. | Armagh | 6,795 | 3,274 |
| German, p. | Isl. Man | ... | 4,510 | Glenpam, p. | Lincoln | 2,240 | 556 | Grange, p. | Galway | 4,497 | 643 |
| Germanweek, p. | Cornw. | 2,294 | 318 | Glenpaul, p. | Donegal | ... | 506 | Grange, p. | Dublin | 553 | 166 |
| Germe, p. | Cornw. | 1,287 | 970 | Glenworth, p. | Lincoln | 8,043 | 816 | Grangeford, p. | Carlisle | 8,304 | 821 |
| Gernonstown, p. | Louth | 1,302 | 1,023 | Glenwherry, p. | Antrim | 11,368 | 1,197 | Grangegeeth, p. | Meath | 4,445 | 895 |
| Gernonstown, f. | Meath | 2,088 | 682 | Glin, tn. | Limer. | ... | 1,243 | Grangegorman, p. | Dublin | 877 | 5,908 |
| Gerrans, p. | Cornw. | 2,870 | 888 | Glinton, p. | North. | 1,380 | 434 | Grangekilree, p. | Kilny. | 937 | 152 |
| Gestingthorpe, p. | Essex | 2,630 | 819 | Glinston, p. | Leices. | 660 | 183 | Grangemacomb, p. | Kilny. | 3,486 | 917 |
| Gidding (Great), p. | Hunt. | 2,050 | 563 | Glinop, tn.-p. | Derby | 49,060 | 28,625 | Grangemoeller, p. | Kilny. | 2,503 | 804 |
| Gidding (Little), p. | Hunt. | 713 | 41 | Gloucester, c. m. } | Glouc. | ... | 17,572 | Grangemoeller, p. | Strling | ... | 1,458 |
| Gidding (Steeple), p. | Hunt. | 1,091 | 105 | & p. w. s. } | Glouc. | ... | 17,572 | Grangemorlan, p. | Kildare | 1,393 | 94 |
| Giddeigh, p. | Devon | 3,449 | 166 | Glouias (St.), p. | Cornw. | 2,699 | 4,823 | Grangessia, p. | Kilny. | 6,347 | 2,444 |
| Gigglewick, p. | York | 18,419 | 3,965 | Glympton, p. | Oxford | 1,232 | 149 | Grandsen (Great), p. | Hunt. | 3,764 | 665 |
| Gigglewick, v. | York | ... | 855 | Glyn, p. | Carmar. | ... | 860 | Granton, p. | Pemb. | 1,639 | 195 |
| Gigla, isl. | Argyle | ... | 847 | Glyn-Corrig, p. | Glamor. | 11,294 | 439 | Granthester, p. | Banff | 1,591 | 686 |
| Gilberton, p. | Cornw. | 3,669 | 116 | Glyn, p. | Sussex | 1,669 | 383 | GRANTHAM, tn.-p. | Lincoln | 5,560 | 10,873 |
| Gilerux, p. | Cumb. | 1,964 | 504 | Glyn, p.-tn. | Antrim | 4,484 | 1,839 | " | Lincoln | ... | 5,576 |
| Giles (St.), p. | Berks | 2,588 | 8,456 | Gnosall, p. | Stafford | 10,497 | 2,673 | Grappenhall, p. | Chester | 2,550 | 3,250 |
| Giles (St.), p. | Devon | 3,044 | 354 | Goadby-Marwood, p. | Leices. | 1,618 | 248 | Grasly, p. | Lincoln | 1,720 | 455 |
| Giles (St.), p. | Middles. | 123 | 37,407 | Gothall, p. | Somer. | 800 | 43 | Grasly, p.-v. | Worc. | 22,100 | 2,129 |
| Giles (St.)-un-the- } | Devon | 4,827 | 964 | Gouthurst, p. | Somer. | 1,438 | 303 | Grassington, v. | York | ... | 1,738 |
| Wood p. | Devon | ... | ... | Goulding, tn.-p. } | Surrey | 9,096 | 4,657 | Grately, p. | Hants | 1,541 | 154 |
| Gileston, p. | Glamor. | 496 | 65 | Goddington, p. | Oxford | 1,030 | 87 | Gratwich, p. | Stafford | 856 | 102 |
| Gilford, tn. | Down | ... | 2,814 | Godmanchester, p. | Hunt. | 5,590 | 2,337 | Gravelly, p. | Herts | 1,717 | 412 |
| Gillgate or St. } | Durham | 1,661 | 5,423 | Godmanchester, m. | Hunt. | ... | 2,218 | Gravelly, p. | Camb. | 1,558 | 334 |
| Giles, p. | York | 4,547 | 586 | Godmanstone, p. | Dorset | 1,154 | 179 | Graveney, p. | Kent | 3,722 | 207 |
| Gilling, p. | York | 10,096 | 1,659 | Godmerham, p. | Kent | 3,977 | 424 | Gravenhurst (Low- | Bedford | 1,240 | 56 |
| Gillingham, v.-p. | Dorset | 8,353 | 3,775 | Godshill, p. | I. Wight | 6,535 | 1,316 | er), p. | Bedford | ... | 385 |
| Gillingham, v.-p. | Keat | 6,683 | 7,952 | Godstone, p. | Momm. | 14,263 | 2,663 | Gravesead, p. | Kent | 683 | 6,766 |
| Gillingham, p. | Norfolk | 2,008 | 404 | Goldcliff, p. | Dublin | ... | 1,167 | Gravesead, tn. m. w. s. | Kent | ... | 16,633 |
| Gillmorton, p. | Leices. | 2,830 | 599 | Golden-Bridge, v. | Essex | 2,724 | 535 | Grayling, p. | Lincoln | 1,675 | 412 |
| Gilltown, p. | Kildare | 4,869 | 842 | Goldsanger, p. | Bedford | 2,735 | 606 | Grayston, p. | Tip. | 7,802 | 1,739 |
| Gilton, p. | Bedford | 680 | 106 | Golsbury (Great), p. | Essex | 2,735 | 606 | Great, p. | Limer. | 7,191 | 2,662 |
| Gimingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,491 | 301 | Goldsborough, p. | Essex | 3,492 | 488 | Greatly, p. | Notts | 8,010 | 5,284 |
| Girthon, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 1,787 | Golpie, v.-p. | Sutherl. | ... | 1,329 | Greatconnell, p. | Kildare | 4,818 | 2,019 |
| Girton, p. | Camb. | 1,674 | 413 | Golph, p. | Lincoln | 2,540 | 159 | Greatford, p. | Lincoln | 1,540 | 271 |
| Girton, p. | Notts | 1,075 | 191 | Gomeral, tns. | York | ... | 9,926 | Greathead, p. | Lincoln | 4,176 | 700 |
| Girvan, p. | Ayr | ... | 8,588 | Gonaton, p. | Notts | 950 | 100 | Greathead, p. | Hants | 1,232 | 212 |
| Girvan, tn. m. | Ayr | ... | 7,319 | Gonsbury (Great), p. | Essex | 2,051 | 600 | Greathead, p. | Sussex | 769 | 76 |
| Gisburn, p. | Suffolk | 17,453 | 1,976 | Gosden, p. | Devon | 1,167 | 294 | Greathead, p. | North. | 863 | 135 |
| Gisleham, p. | Suffolk | 1,444 | 310 | Gosdunstone, p. | York | 2,930 | 325 | Greathead (Great), p. | Middles. | 2,009 | 507 |
| Gisingham, p. | Suffolk | 2,251 | 696 | Gosdunstone, p. | Kent | 334 | 69 | Greenlaw, tn.-p. | Berwick | ... | 1,378 |
| Gissing, p. | Norfolk | 1,981 | 485 | Gosdunstone, p. | Kent | 1,864 | 392 | GREENOCK, M. & P. f. | Renfrew | ... | 36,689 |
| Gittisiam, p. | Devon | 2,067 | 384 | Gosdunstone, p. | Heref. | 2,421 | 724 | Greenock, p.-tn. | North. | 2,490 | 857 |
| Glenale (Grent), p. | York | 1,221 | 75 | Gosdunstone, p. | York | ... | 4,722 | Greenstead, p. | Essex | 1,498 | 136 |
| Gledesdy, p. | Bedfor | 5,798 | 328 | Goole, tn. | Linca. | ... | 60,749 | Greenstead, p. | Essex | ... | 751 |
| Gladamuir, p. | Had. | ... | 1,720 | Goosnargh, tns. | La Ren. | ... | 983 | Greenwich, tn. w. s. | Kent | 213 | 35,028 |
| Glammis, v.-p. | North. | ... | 2,152 | Gorhals, p. | La Ren. | ... | 983 | Grest, p. | Lincoln | 1,040 | 106 |
| Glaistale, tn. | York | 8,270 | 986 | Gordon, v.-p. | Essex | ... | 419 | Grest, p. | Lincoln | 1,180 | 179 |
| Glaistale, p. | Norfolk | 364 | 84 | Goresbridge, v. | Wexford | 4,777 | 993 | Grest, p. | Rutland | 2,800 | 718 |
| Glandford-Brigg, tn. | Lincoln | ... | 2,301 | Gorey, tn. s. | Oxford | 2,162 | 569 | Grestwell, p. | Lincoln | 1,113 | 37 |
| Glaworth, v.-p. | Cork | 9,681 | 2,974 | Goring, p. | Sussex | 2,162 | 569 | Grestwell, p. | Suffolk | 1,093 | 2,030 |
| Glanworth, tn. | Cork | ... | 869 | Gorleston, p. | Suffolk | 2,175 | 3,999 | Grestwell, p. | Somer. | 845 | 193 |
| Glaphthorn, p. | North. | 1,370 | 457 | Gorran, p. | Cornw. | 4,725 | 1,188 | Grestwell, p. | North. | 3,120 | 558 |
| Glashury, p. | Brecon | 9,216 | 1,375 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |
| Glascomb, p. | Rudnor | 6,984 | 524 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |
| Glasford, p. | LANARK | ... | 1,955 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |
| GLASGOW, c. p. w. | LANARK | ... | 329,847 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |
| " | LANARK | ... | 143,116 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |
| Glass, p. | LANARK | ... | 972 | Gorran, p. | Galway | ... | 5,045 | Grestwell, p. | Warw. | 2,800 | 616 |

* Gateshead, though included in the index, is omitted in the returns.

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---|----------|--------------|------------|
| Grendon (Shop's), p. | Heref. | 1,689 | 222 | Hackford-by-Reep- | Norfolk | 754 | 712 | Hambleton, p. | Surrey | 1,556 | 586 |
| Grendon (Warren), p. | Heref. | ... | 38 | ham, p. | York | 1,984 | 632 | Hambleton, p. | Rutland | 1,154 | 290 |
| Grendon - under - | Bucks | 3,670 | 427 | Hackington, p. | Kent | 2,812 | 859 | Hammerston, tns. | York | ... | 628 |
| Wood, p. | Denbigh | 13,058 | 4,161 | Hackmays, p. | Lancr. | 9,857 | 668 | Hammerston, p. | Lincoln | 1,370 | 301 |
| Gresford, p. | Norfolk | 1,803 | 390 | Hackney, tn.-p. | Middles. | 3,290 | 63,589 | Hamerton, p. | Hunt. | 2,160 | 179 |
| Gresland, p. | Norfolk | 2,541 | 1,141 | Hackthorn, p. | Lincoln | 2,690 | 258 | Hamilton, p. | Lanark | ... | 11,740 |
| Gretton, p. | Norfolk | 4,450 | 934 | Haddenham, p. | Bucks | 3,150 | 1,708 | Hamilton, tn. f. | Lanark | ... | 9,630 |
| Gresley, v.-p. | Down | 7,659 | 3,424 | Haddenham, p. | Camb. | 8,912 | 2,153 | Hammer-smith, v. | Middles. | ... | 17,760 |
| Greystead, p. | North. | 18,063 | 251 | Haddington, p. | Had. | ... | 5,582 | Hammerston-Kirk, p. | York | 2,018 | 873 |
| Greystoke, p. | Hants | 48,560 | 3,066 | Haddington, M. f. | Had. | ... | 2,887 | Hammerston, p. | York | 677 | 73 |
| Greywell, p. | Hants | 860 | 297 | Haddington, M. f. | Had. | ... | 3,883 | Hampton (Great), p. | Bucks | 1,710 | 808 |
| Grimley, p. | Worc. | 2,459 | 762 | Haddiscoe, p. | Norfolk | 2,071 | 420 | Hampton (Little), p. | Bucks | 508 | 73 |
| Grimaldby, p. | Lincoln | 1,729 | 309 | Haddon, p. | Hunt. | 1,214 | 126 | Hammett, p. | Glouc. | 1,406 | 211 |
| GRIMSEY (GREAT), | Lincoln | 748 | 8,860 | Haddon (Fast), p. | Norfolk | 2,572 | 650 | Hammett (West), p. | Sussex | 1,899 | 637 |
| tn.-p. M. f. | Lincoln | ... | 12,263 | Haddon (Fast), p. | Norfolk | 2,860 | 989 | Hampton, v.-p. | Dorset | 4,948 | 1,387 |
| Grimley (Little), p. | Lincoln | 950 | 60 | Hadfield, tns. | Derby | 1,989 | 1,989 | Hamstead, v.-p. | Middles. | 2,252 | 11,996 |
| Grimestead (West), p. | Wilts | 1,483 | 257 | Hadham (Little), p. | Herts | 3,068 | 878 | Hamstead (Mar- | Berks | 1,839 | 345 |
| Grimestone, p. | Leices. | 920 | 182 | Hadham (Much), p. | Herts | 4,467 | 1,264 | Hamstead (Nor- | York | 5,769 | 1,325 |
| Grimestone, p. | Norfolk | 4,240 | 1,242 | Hadleigh, tn.-p. m. | Suffolk | 4,288 | 3,716 | Hamsteadwaite, p. | Berks | 9,600 | 2,494 |
| Grimestone (North), p. | York | 1,350 | 167 | Hadley-Mouken, v.-p. | Middles. | 2,630 | 1,003 | Hampton, v.-p. | Middles. | 3,190 | 4,802 |
| Grindon, p. | Durham | 4,187 | 317 | Hadlow, p. | Essex | 2,579 | 412 | Hampton-in-Ar- | Warw. | 11,502 | 3,094 |
| Gringley, v.-p. | Sufford | 3,351 | 381 | Hadnor, p. | Worc. | 940 | 194 | Hampton (Bishop's), p. | Heref. | 2,843 | 913 |
| Grinsdale, p. | Notts | 4,890 | 866 | Hadstock, p. | Essex | 1,870 | 576 | Hampton (Gay), p. | Oxford | 620 | 82 |
| Grinsill, p. | Salop | 627 | 262 | Hagbourne, p. | Berks | 2,755 | 905 | Hampton (Great), p. | Worc. | 1,670 | 556 |
| Grinstead (East), tn.-p. | Sussex | 15,071 | 3,820 | Hagdstown, p. | Louth | 1,400 | 918 | Hampton (High), p. | Devon | 3,039 | 388 |
| Grinstead (West), p. | Sussex | 6,658 | 1,352 | Hagley, p. | Worc. | 2,363 | 935 | Hampton (Little), p. | Sussex | 1,322 | 2,436 |
| Grinton, p. | York | 48,961 | 3,224 | Haghaby, p. | Lincoln | 640 | 91 | Hampton (Lore), p. | Worc. | 1,908 | 172 |
| Grison, p. | Norfolk | 1,360 | 253 | Halesworth, p. | Cumb. | 2,430 | 651 | Hampton (Lucy or | Warw. | 3,050 | 444 |
| Grittleton, p. | Wilts | 2,040 | 372 | Hales, p. | Glouc. | 1,520 | 90 | Bishop's, p. | Glouc. | 1,920 | 376 |
| Grosmont, v.-p. | Monm. | 6,838 | 684 | Halesham, tn.-p. w. | Sussex | 5,283 | 1,825 | Hampton (Maisey), p. | Wilts | 796 | 142 |
| Groton, p. | Suffolk | 1,571 | 689 | Hail-Weston, p. | Hunt. | 1,653 | 423 | Hampton (Netley), p. | Oxford | 830 | 131 |
| Groville, p. | Jersey | ... | 3,262 | Hainford, p. | Norfolk | 1,600 | 631 | Hampton (Poyle), p. | Salop | 1,570 | 527 |
| Grove, p. | Bucks | 210 | 38 | Hainton, p. | Lincoln | 2,540 | 393 | Hampton (Wels), p. | Glouc. | 4,895 | 4,469 |
| Grove, p. | Suffolk | 1,287 | 62 | Hain, p. | Notts | 1,310 | 890 | Hampton-Melchill, tn.-p. | Sussex | 2,761 | 629 |
| Grundsburg, p. | Suffolk | 1,897 | 601 | Halberton, p. | Devon | 5,755 | 1,745 | Hansey, p. | Dorset | 1,911 | 351 |
| Guernsey, isl. | ... | ... | 29,757 | Halden (High), p. | Kent | 3,753 | 677 | Hanbury, v.-p. | Worc. | 7,533 | 1,009 |
| Guesting, p. | Sussex | 3,504 | 860 | Hale, p. | Hants | 1,672 | 134 | Hanbury, p. | Stafford | 12,112 | 2,635 |
| Guestwich, p. | Norfolk | 1,646 | 232 | Hale (Great), p. | Lincoln | 910 | 1,008 | Hanborough, p. | Oxford | 2,820 | 1,163 |
| Guilgah, p. | Waterf. | 3,950 | 491 | Hales, p. | Norfolk | 950 | 324 | Harden, tns. | Chesler | ... | 2,671 |
| Guilfen (Morden), p. | Cumb. | 2,508 | 929 | Hales (North), p. | Suffolk | 1,553 | 185 | Handley, p. | Chester | 1,976 | 381 |
| Guilfen (Sutton), p. | Chesler | 3,321 | 321 | Halesover, p. | Worc. | 12,245 | 33,330 | Handley, p. | Dorset | 5,925 | 1,229 |
| Guilford (East), p. | Sussex | 2,430 | 157 | Halesowen, tn. m. | Worc. | ... | 2,412 | Handsworth, p. | York | 8,510 | 3,264 |
| GUILDFORE, M. & } p. w. z. } | Surrey | ... | 6,740 | Halesworth, tn.-p. t. | Suffolk | 1,445 | 2,662 | Handsworth-with- | Stafford | 7,680 | 7,879 |
| Guliborough, p. | North. | 3,080 | 928 | Halewood, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 1,146 | Sole, p. | Sussex | 1,318 | 57 |
| Guilfield, p. | Montg. | 14,835 | 2,397 | Halmorton, p. | Pumf. | ... | 687 | Hanley, p. | Wilts | 2,150 | 371 |
| Guilborough, p.-tn. t. | York | 10,357 | 2,305 | Halford, p. | Warw. | 1,010 | 346 | Hanley (Castle), p. | Worc. | 5,630 | 1,656 |
| Guisey, p. | York | 8,719 | 14,017 | Halford, p. | York | 75,740 | 149,257 | Hanley (William or | Worc. | 1,155 | 125 |
| Guist, p. | Norfolk | 1,674 | 368 | HALIFAX, M. & } | York | ... | 33,582 | Upper, p. | Stafford | ... | 25,369 |
| Gulval, p. | Cornw. | 4,547 | 1,859 | Halkin, p. | Flint | 3,140 | 1,777 | Hanley and Shel- | Flint | 14,718 | 2,570 |
| Gumfreton, p. | Pemb. | 1,644 | 147 | Halkirk, p. | Caith. | ... | 2,918 | ton, tns. | Lincoln | 1,010 | 114 |
| Gumley, p. | Leices. | 1,550 | 210 | Hallam-Kirk, p. | Derby | 1,699 | 497 | Hanner, p. | Berks | 3,060 | 1,184 |
| Gumby (St. Nicho-) las), p. | Lincoln | 666 | 172 | Hallam (Netter), tns. | York | ... | 8,577 | Hannay, p. | Essex | 2,446 | 452 |
| Gumby (St. Peter), p. | Norfolk | 1,087 | 281 | Hallam (Upper), tns. | York | ... | 1,499 | Hannay (West), p. | Essex | 1,526 | 215 |
| Guntun, p. | Norfolk | 945 | 72 | Hallaton, v.-p. | Leices. | 2,360 | 691 | Hannayfield, p. | Essex | 2,818 | 555 |
| Guntun, p. | Suffolk | 1,722 | 77 | Hallaystone, p. | North. | 19,800 | 436 | Hannington, p. | Norfolk | 1,985 | 296 |
| Gunsall, p. | Cornw. | 1,429 | 284 | Halling, p. | Kent | 1,917 | 550 | Hannington, p. | Hants | 1,270 | 212 |
| Gussage, p. (All) Saint's), p. | Dorset | 2,907 | 477 | Hallingbury } (Great), p. } | Essex | 2,651 | 710 | Hannington, p. | Wils. | 2,412 | 856 |
| Gussage, p. (St.) Michael, p. | Dorset | 2,882 | 302 | Hallingbury } (Little), p. } | Essex | 1,612 | 517 | Hannington, p. | Bucks | 5,390 | 1,804 |
| Guston, p. | Kent | 1,421 | 400 | Hallington, p. | Lincoln | 860 | 80 | Hannington, p. | Middles. | 1,042 | 1,547 |
| Guthrie, p. | Forar | ... | 469 | Hallwell, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 3,959 | Hanwell, p. | Oxford | 1,240 | 301 |
| Guyting (Power or) Lower), p. | Glouc. | 3,380 | 690 | Hallwell, p. | Notts | 977 | 79 | Hanwell (Great), p. | Salop | 590 | 267 |
| Guyting (Temple), p. | Glouc. | 6,180 | 525 | Hallwell, p. | Lancas. | 10,658 | 4,410 | Hanworth, p. | Middles. | 1,390 | 790 |
| Gwynesford, p. | Flint | 794 | 378 | Halse, p. | Worc. | 1,301 | 412 | Hanworth, p. | Norfolk | 1,347 | 267 |
| Gwen-lidur, p. | Brecon | 8,262 | 603 | Halsam, p. | York | 2,877 | 264 | Hanworth (Cold), p. | Lincoln | 707 | 80 |
| Gwynedd, p. | Cornw. | 6,565 | 10,465 | Halsed, p. | Kent | 918 | 289 | Happisburgh, p. | Norfolk | 2,163 | 621 |
| Gwyneth, tns. | Flint | ... | 1,062 | Halsed, tn. f. s. | Essex | 5,638 | 6,982 | Hapton, p. | Norfolk | 695 | 207 |
| Gwynne, p. | Montg. | 543 | 83 | Halsford, p. | Essex | ... | 5,658 | Hapton, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 650 |
| Gwynn, tns. | Denbigh | ... | 506 | Haltow (Lower), p. | Essex | 3,181 | 572 | Harberton, p. | Devon | 5,755 | 1,324 |
| Gwynydd, tns. | Montg. | ... | 669 | Haltow (High), p. | Kent | 1,891 | 344 | Harbiedown, p. | Kent | 1,670 | 646 |
| Gwynear, p. | Cornw. | 4,611 | 2,635 | Haltum-upon- } Bain, p. } | Lincoln | 2,610 | 243 | Harbrough, or } Harbrough (Mag-) na), p. } | Stafford | 3,296 | 10,729 |
| Gwynham, p. | Cornw. | 2,333 | 629 | Haltum, p. | Bucks | 1,452 | 187 | Harbury, p. | Warw. | 2,060 | 1,195 |
| Gwynne, p. | Worc. | 17,329 | 1,173 | Haltun, p. | Lancas. | 3,738 | 718 | Harbrough (Mar- | Leices. | ... | 2,325 |
| Gwynedd, p. | Lincoln | 9,127 | 1,660 | Haltun, p. | Devon | 3,666 | 411 | Harbrough (Mar- | Hants | 4,082 | 842 |
| Gwynn, p. | Denbigh | 6,652 | 649 | Haltun (East), p. | Lincoln | 5,490 | 675 | Harbrough (Mar- | Leices. | 2,900 | 610 |
| Gwynne, p. | Carmar. | ... | 1,315 | Haltun (Holgate), p. | Lincoln | 1,320 | 639 | Harbrough (Mar- | Wilts | 477 | 127 |
| Gwynther, p. | Carmar. | 6,117 | 435 | Haltwhistle, p. | North. | 55,229 | 5,779 | Harbrough (Mar- | Sussex | 680 | 98 |
| Gwyn, p. | Carmar. | 3,705 | 673 | Haltwhistle, tn. th. | North. | ... | 1,420 | Harbrough (Mar- | Norfolk | 2,415 | 561 |
| Haabherley, p. | Salop | 796 | 144 | Haltwhistle, p. | Norfolk | 2,675 | 545 | Harbrough (Mar- | Norfolk | 3,060 | 1,196 |
| Haabherley-Earce, } tns. } | Lancas. | ... | 12,336 | Haithwell, p. | Norfolk | 3,426 | 581 | Harbrough (Mar- | Somer. | 831 | 19 |
| Haabrough, p. | Lincoln | 2,750 | 368 | Haithwell, p. | Devon | 3,666 | 411 | Harbrough (Mar- | Somer. | 2,631 | 719 |
| Haabrough, p. | Devon | 363 | 17 | Ham, p. | Surrey | ... | 1,324 | Harbrough (Mar- | Norfolk | 1,469 | 255 |
| Haabrough, p. | Devon | 363 | 17 | Ham, p. | Surrey | ... | 1,324 | Harbrough (Mar- | Bucks | 1,113 | 61 |
| Haabrough, p. | Lincoln | 765 | 454 | Ham, p. | Wils. | 1,605 | 243 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Lincoln | 765 | 454 | Ham, p. | Essex | 2,415 | 1,556 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Lincoln | 765 | 454 | Ham, p. | Sussex | 4,229 | 1,305 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Suffolk | 1,726 | 510 | Ham, p. | Essex | 5,390 | 18,17 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Car.-Wi. | 11,618 | 3,522 | Ham, p. | Hants | 1,319 | 443 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Norfolk | 734 | 255 | Ham, p. | Bucks | 6,615 | 1,365 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |
| Haabrough, p. | Norfolk | 734 | 255 | Ham, p. | Hants | 9,050 | 2,052 | Harbrough (Mar- | ... | ... | ... |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----------|--------------|------------|---|----------|--------------|------------|
| Hardres (Lower), p. | Kent | 1,176 | 265 | Haselbech, p. | Northa. | 1,648 | 148 | Hayling (South), p. | Hants | 8,123 | 694 |
| Hardres (Upper), p. | Kent | 2,039 | 303 | Haseley (Bryan), p. | Dorset | 2,359 | 709 | Haynestown, p. | Kildare | 459 | 42 |
| Hardwick, p. | Norfolk | 1,850 | 273 | Haseley (Puck- nett), p. | Somer. | 2,069 | 856 | Haynestown, p. | Pemb. | 1,880 | 480 |
| Hardwick, p. | Norfolk | 1,665 | 81 | Haseley, p. | Warw. | 1,152 | 238 | Hay's Castle, p. | Cumb. | 7,462 | 345 |
| Hardwick, p. | Oxford | ... | 66 | Haseley (Great), p. | Oxford | 3,219 | 750 | Hayton, p. | Cumb. | 7,885 | 1,343 |
| Hardwick (Prior's), p. | Warw. | 1,600 | 303 | Haseleur, p. | Warw. | 1,950 | 380 | Hayton, p. | Notts | 2,700 | 260 |
| Hardwicke, p. | Bucks | 3,200 | 739 | Hasfield, p. | Glouc. | 1,460 | 300 | Hayton, p. | York | 3,066 | 535 |
| Hardwicke, p. | Camb. | 1,410 | 211 | Hasfield, p. | Glouc. | 1,470 | 173 | Hazeleigh, p. | Essex | 1,630 | 148 |
| Hardwicke, p. | Glouc. | 3,378 | 664 | Haseyard, p. | Suffolk | 1,665 | 603 | Hazelton, p. | Glouc. | 2,530 | 278 |
| Harby, p. | Derby | 750 | 97 | Hasketon, p. | Suffolk | 1,665 | 603 | Hazelwood, p. | Suffolk | 1,397 | 102 |
| Harefield, p. | Middles. | 4,513 | 1,498 | Haslemere, tn.-p. f. | Surrey | 1,877 | 955 | Heacham, p. | Norfolk | 4,853 | 946 |
| Harescomb, p. | Glouc. | 478 | 627 | Hastingdon, tns. s. | Glouc. | ... | 9,080 | Headcorn, p. | Kent | 5,011 | 1,344 |
| Haresfield, p. | Glouc. | 2,155 | 627 | Hastings, M. w. s. | Camb. | 2,527 | 754 | Headfont, tn. | Glouc. | ... | 1,195 |
| Harewood, p. | Heref. | 664 | 93 | Hastingsham, p. | Norfolk | 574 | 127 | Headingley-with- Burley, v. | York | ... | 6,105 |
| Harewood, tn.-p. | York | 12,193 | 2,413 | Hastings, M. w. s. | Sussex | 1,498 | 219 | Headingley, p. | Hants | 1,780 | 1,653 |
| Hargham, p. | Norfolk | 2,050 | 139 | Hastings, M. w. s. | Sussex | ... | 16,966 | Headley, p. | Oxford | 9,977 | 1,494 |
| Hargrave, p. | Northa. | 2,400 | 278 | Hatch (Beau- champ), p. | Somer. | 1,120 | 315 | Headley, p. | Surrey | 1,630 | 363 |
| Hargrave, p. | Suffolk | 1,108 | 489 | Hatch (West), p. | Somer. | 1,681 | 453 | Headdon-with-Up- ton, p. | Notts | 2,300 | 268 |
| Harkstead, p. | Suffolk | 2,266 | 341 | Hatchfield, p. | Lincoln | 1,370 | 147 | Heage, tns. | Derby | ... | 2,378 |
| Harkston, p. | Lincoln | 2,630 | 499 | Hatfield, p. | York | 21,160 | 2,721 | Healgh, p. | York | 2,900 | 328 |
| Harkston, tn. m. | Suffolk | 615 | 1,589 | Hatfield, v. | York | 1,840 | 184 | Healing, p. | Lincoln | 1,327 | 92 |
| Harlestone, p. | Northa. | 2,530 | 610 | Hatfield, v. | Heref. | 1,538 | 173 | Heanor, p. | Derby | 6,870 | 5,982 |
| Harleton, p. | Camb. | 1,100 | 291 | Hatfield (Bishop's), tn.-p. f. | Herts | 12,619 | 3,860 | Heanor, p. | Derby | ... | 3,427 |
| Harley, p. | Salop | 1,955 | 329 | Hatfield (Broad- Oak or Regis), p. | Essex | 8,810 | 2,034 | Heanton-Punchar- don, p. | Devon | 3,020 | 576 |
| Harling (East), p. | Norfolk | 2,572 | 1,198 | Hatfield (Peverell), p. | Essex | 4,728 | 1,344 | Heath, p. | Lincoln | 1,250 | 156 |
| Harling (West), p. | Norfolk | 1,815 | 106 | Hatfield, p. | Berks | 999 | 115 | Heath, or Hethe, p. | Derby | 1,611 | 378 |
| Harlington, p. | Bedford | 1,414 | 872 | Hatherleigh, tn.-p. f. | Devon | 7,048 | 1,710 | Heather, p. | Oxford | 1,300 | 418 |
| Harlington, p. | Middles. | 4,000 | 2,322 | Hatherley (Down), p. | Glouc. | 930 | 240 | Heathfield, p. | Leices. | 1,015 | 384 |
| Harlow, tn.-p. | Essex | 12,000 | 858 | Hatherley (Upper), p. | Glouc. | 810 | 60 | Heathfield, p. | Somer. | 692 | 135 |
| Harmon (St.), p. | Radnor | 3,480 | 1,307 | Hathern, p. | Leices. | 1,340 | 1,187 | Heathfield, p. | Sussex | 7,970 | 2,308 |
| Harmondsworth, p. | Lincoln | 2,680 | 414 | Hatherton, p. | Leices. | 2,160 | 375 | Heaton (Little), tns. | Lanc. | ... | 1,687 |
| Harmonham (West), p. | Wilt. | 1,330 | 370 | Hatherton, p. | Derby | 13,630 | 2,108 | Heaton-Norris, tns. | Lanc. | ... | 15,697 |
| Harnhill, p. | Glouc. | 689 | 77 | Hatherup, p. | Camb. | 1,166 | 146 | Heavittree, p. | Devon | 3,469 | 3,119 |
| Harold's Cross, v. | Dublin | ... | 1,960 | Hatley (East), p. | Camb. | 999 | 155 | Heckfield, p. | Hants | 5,697 | 1,321 |
| Harpenden, p. | Herts | 5,061 | 1,980 | Hatley (St. George), p. | Camb. | 999 | 155 | Heckingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,102 | 389 |
| Harford, p. | Devon | 1,910 | 253 | Hatfield, p. | Chester | 1,881 | 497 | Heckington, p. | Lincoln | 5,720 | 1,881 |
| Harford, p. | York | 1,970 | 268 | Hatton, p. | Lincoln | 1,487 | 187 | Heckmondwiche, v. | Norfolk | ... | 7,745 |
| Harpley, p. | York | 1,193 | 443 | Hatton, p. | Warw. | 4,099 | 266 | Heddington, p. | Wilt. | 1,686 | 354 |
| Harpley, p. | Northa. | 1,560 | 778 | Haugham, p. | Lincoln | 1,907 | 117 | Heddon - on - the- Wall, p. | North. | 4,663 | 813 |
| Harpsden, p. | Oxford | 1,400 | 315 | Haughley, p. | Suffolk | 2,518 | 971 | Hedenham, p. | Norfolk | 1,770 | 283 |
| Harpswell, p. | Lincoln | 2,180 | 103 | Haughton, tns. | Launce. | ... | 3,042 | Hedgerley, p. | Bucks | 1,065 | 150 |
| Harptree (East), p. | Somer. | 2,770 | 722 | Haughton, p. | Notts | 1,001 | 78 | Hedingham (Cas- tle), v.-p. | Essex | 2,429 | 1,391 |
| Harptree (West), p. | Somer. | 2,850 | 616 | Haughton, p. | Stafford | 1,860 | 510 | Hedingham (Sible), p. | Essex | 5,394 | 2,316 |
| Harvey and Bir- sey, p. | Orkney | ... | 2,499 | Haughton (Le Skene), p. | York | 4,030 | 326 | Hedon, p. | York | 1,440 | 1,029 |
| Harristham, p. | Kent | 2,464 | 674 | Haukswell, p. | Camb. | 568 | 313 | Hedors, p. | Bucks | 526 | 183 |
| Harrington, tn.-p. | Cumb. | 2,790 | 2,169 | Hauseston, p. | Norfolk | 610 | 181 | Heene, p. | Sussex | 546 | 233 |
| Harrington, p. | Lincoln | 1,052 | 114 | Hautbois-Magna, p. | Lincoln | 1,052 | 181 | Heigham, p. | Derby | ... | 2,841 |
| Harrington, p. | Northa. | 2,519 | 201 | Havant, tn.-p. | Hants | 3,201 | 2,416 | Heighington, p. | Durham | 7,978 | 1,394 |
| Harrington, p. | Northa. | 3,060 | 368 | Haveringham, p. | Suffolk | 1,659 | 423 | Heighington (South), p. | Sussex | 923 | 85 |
| Harris, p. | Heref. | 4,325 | 1,498 | HAVERFORD-WEST M. & P. f. s. | Pemb. | ... | 6,580 | Helen (Bishops- gate), p. | Middles. | ... | 674 |
| Harrison, v. | Kildare | 4,680 | 662 | Haverhill, tn.-p. w. | Es.-Suff. | 2,543 | 233 | Helen (St.), p. | Berks | 3,181 | 6,152 |
| Harrogate, v. | York | ... | 3,678 | Haverhill - atle - Bower, p. | Essex | ... | 428 | Helen (St.), p. | Norfolk | ... | 2,953 |
| Harrold, tn. p. | Bedford | 3,240 | 1,083 | Haverhill, p. | Norfolk | 2,062 | 143 | Helen (St.), p. | Suffolk | ... | 2,953 |
| Harroldton (St.) Essex), p. | Pemb. | 3,830 | 1,784 | Haversham, p. | Bucks | 1,430 | 280 | Helen's (St.), tn. s. | Worce. | ... | 1,368 |
| Harroldton (West), p. | Pemb. | 1,718 | 140 | Hawarden, tn.-p. s. | Flint | 17,695 | 6,203 | Helen's (St.), p. | Lancas. | ... | 14,866 |
| Harrow - on - the- Hill, v.-p. | Middles. | 9,870 | 4,951 | Hawesby with Beasley, p. | Lincoln | 1,179 | 85 | Helens (St.), p. | Bucks | 3,676 | 1,948 |
| Harrowden (Great), p. | Northa. | 1,415 | 137 | Hawes, tn. s. | York | ... | 10,708 | Helensburgh, tn. | Wexford | 671 | 214 |
| Harrowden (Little), p. | Northa. | 1,440 | 638 | Hawick, tn. f. h. | Roxb. | ... | 6,683 | Helhohton, p. | Norfolk | 1,637 | 348 |
| Harsley (East), p. | York | 2,502 | 407 | Hawick, p. | Roxb. | ... | 7,801 | Heiler (St.), tn. w. s. | Durb. | ... | 2,841 |
| Harston, p. | Leices. | 1,069 | 177 | Hawkechurch, p. | Dorset | 4,130 | 773 | Helland, p. | Jersey | ... | 29,133 |
| Harwell, p. | York | 1,106 | 81 | Hawkedon, p. | Suffolk | 1,461 | 555 | Hellandou, p. | Cornw. | 2,475 | 252 |
| Hart, p. | Durham | 7,880 | 920 | Hawkesbury, p. | Glouc. | 9,770 | 2,189 | Hellandou, p. | Norfolk | 2,013 | 467 |
| Hartburn, p. | North. | 25,778 | 1,608 | Hawkehurst, p. | Glouc. | 9,770 | 2,189 | Hellingdon, p. | Northa. | 840 | 499 |
| Hartford, p. | Suffolk | 1,364 | 832 | Hawking, p. | Kent | 6,492 | 2,704 | Hellingdon, p. | Northa. | 6,490 | 1,761 |
| Hartfield (N. & S.), p. | Sussex | 10,367 | 1,873 | Hawley, p. | Hants | 1,710 | 329 | Helmsted, p. | Northa. | 3,360 | 603 |
| Hartford, p. | Hunt. | 1,720 | 382 | Hawridge, p. | Somer. | 3,725 | 69 | Helmsted, p. | Suffolk | 2,438 | 287 |
| Hartford, p. | Chester | 481 | 130 | Hawshhead, tn.-p. | Lanc. | 19,252 | 2,983 | Helmsted, v. | Sutherl. | ... | 526 |
| Hartfield - with - Waddall, p. | York | 2,940 | 730 | Hawshhead, p. | Notts | 720 | 171 | Helmsted, p. | York | 43,382 | 3,483 |
| Harting, p. | Sussex | 7,832 | 1,330 | Hawshhead, p. | Essex | 1,353 | 849 | Helmsted (Gate), p. | York | 520 | 293 |
| Hartington, p. | Derby | 24,160 | 2,089 | Hawshhead, p. | Glouc. | 1,846 | 212 | Helmsted (Upper), p. | York | 850 | 78 |
| Hartland, tn.-p. | Devon | 1,000 | 2183 | Hawshhead, p. | York | 24,312 | 814 | Helmerby, tn. | York | ... | 600 |
| Hartlebury, p. | Worc. | 5,493 | 2,047 | Hawshhead, p. | Bedford | 2,561 | 937 | Helmerthorpe, p. | York | 2,620 | 140 |
| Hartlepool, tn.-p. m. s. | Durham | 990 | 9,603 | Hawshhead, p. | York | ... | 6,843 | Helmerthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 2,600 | 829 |
| Hartley, p. | Kent | 1,178 | 227 | Hawshhead, p. | York | ... | 6,843 | Helmerthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 2,600 | 829 |
| Hartley (Mauditt), p. | Hants | 1,539 | 61 | Hawshhead, p. | Bucks | 696 | 207 | Helmerthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,860 | 697 |
| Hartley (Westall), p. | Hants | 1,491 | 353 | Hawshhead, p. | Suffolk | 2,387 | 556 | Helmston, M. w. s. | Cornw. | ... | 3,355 |
| Hartley (Wintney), p. | Hants | 2,405 | 1,582 | Hawshhead, p. | Notts | 2,160 | 227 | Hemel - Hempstead - stead, tn. f. h. | Northa. | ... | 2,737 |
| Hartlip, p. | Glouc. | 8,618 | 884 | Haxby, p. | York | 1,840 | 527 | Hemingbrough, p. | York | 10,420 | 2,072 |
| Hartshill, h. | Warw. | ... | 1,108 | Haxby, p. | Lincoln | 8,470 | 219 | Hemingby, p. | Lincoln | 2,430 | 407 |
| Hartshill, p. | Derby | 2,510 | 1,350 | Haxby, tn.-p. f. h. | Breck. | 2,602 | 1,932 | Hemingford (Ab- bots), p. | Hunt. | 2,990 | 544 |
| Hartwell, p. | Bucks | 680 | 161 | Haxby, p. | Lanc. | 1,994 | 194 | Hemingford (Gre), p. | Hunt. | 1,610 | 1,258 |
| Hartwell, p. | Northa. | 1,850 | 542 | Haydon, p. | Essex | 2,470 | 365 | Hemingstone, p. | Suffolk | 1,444 | 388 |
| Harty (Isle of St.) Thomas), p. | Kent | 3,488 | 118 | Haydon-Bridge, v. | North | ... | 2,065 | Hemington, p. | Northa. | 1,240 | 175 |
| Harvington, p. | Worc. | 1,238 | 860 | Haydon, p. | Lincoln | 5,140 | 648 | Hemington, p. | Somer. | 3,045 | 444 |
| Harwell, p. | Berks | 2,482 | 884 | Hayes, p. | Kent | 1,372 | 523 | Hemley, p. | Norfolk | 816 | 63 |
| HARWICH, M. & P. f. f. | Essex | ... | 4,451 | Hayes, or Heeze, p. | Middles. | 5,670 | 4,769 | Hempnall, p. | Norfolk | 3,626 | 1,258 |
| Harworth, p. | Notts | 4,320 | 695 | Hayfield, v. | Derby | ... | 1,757 | Hempstead, p. | Essex | 3,565 | 897 |
| Hascombe, p. | Surrey | 1,639 | 366 | Hayfield, isl. | Southa. | 10,682 | 1,096 | Hempstead, p. | Norfolk | 1,756 | 838 |
| | | | | Hayling (North), p. | Hants | 2,539 | 272 | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Hempstead, p. | Norfolk | 907 | 194 | Higham, p. | Suffolk | 880 | 292 | Holnet, p. | Salop | 16,399 | 2,657 |
| Hempstead - with- South Hamlet, p. | Glouc | 1,311 | 2,190 | Higham (Booth), tns. | Lancas. | 889 | 839 | Hoe, p. | Norfolk | 1,400 | 223 |
| Hempston, p. | Norfolk | 560 | 477 | Higham-Ver, tn.-p. z. | Northa. | 2,560 | 1,140 | Hoggeston, or Hog- ston, p. | Bucks | 1,526 | 290 |
| Hemby, p. | Norfolk | 1,765 | 739 | Higham (Gobion), p. | Leices. | 2,680 | 544 | Hogston, p. | Derby | 1,884 | 369 |
| Hemswall, p. | Lincoln | 2,390 | 436 | Higham-on-the- Hill, p. | Devon | 4,273 | 323 | Hogsway, p. | Bucks | 1,030 | 50 |
| Hemsworth, p. | York | 4,120 | 997 | Highbray, p. | Leices. | 2,680 | 544 | Hogthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 3,325 | 832 |
| Hemycok, p. | Devon | 5,437 | 1,185 | Highclere, p. | Hants | 3,391 | 525 | Holbeck, tn.-p. th. | Lincoln | 35,320 | 5,191 |
| Hembury, v.-p. | Glouc | 5,409 | 2,525 | Highgate, v. | Middles. | ... | 1,242 | Holbeck, tns. | York | ... | 14,152 |
| Hendon, p. | Middles. | 5,250 | 3,333 | High-hampton, p. | Devon | 3,039 | 359 | Holboet, p. | Devon | 4,748 | 1,029 |
| Hendrid (East), p. | Berks | 5,699 | 949 | Highley, p. | Salop | 1,527 | 388 | Holborn (St. An- drew), p. | Middles. | 95 | 29,320 |
| Hendrid (West), p. | Berks | 1,973 | 335 | Hill, p. | Suffolk | 815 | 132 | Holbourne, p. | Suffolk | 3,153 | 857 |
| Hengwyls, p. | Angles. | 2,622 | 547 | Highgate, v. | Devon | 2,432 | 1,398 | Holcombe, p. | Somer. | 760 | 464 |
| Henfield, v.-p. | Sussex | 4,491 | 1,664 | Highworth, tn.-p. w. | Wils | 10,000 | 4,026 | Holcombe (Bur- nell), p. | Devon | 1,836 | 289 |
| Henfynzw, p. | Cardig. | 2,261 | 890 | Hilborough, p. | Norfolk | 3,101 | 366 | Holcombe (Rogus), p. | Devon | 3,024 | 759 |
| Hengrave, p. | Cardig. | 1,044 | 240 | Hildersham, p. | Camb. | 1,499 | 248 | Holcut, p. | Northa. | 1,670 | 508 |
| Henham, p. | Essex | 2,958 | 911 | Hilgay, p. | Norfolk | 7,460 | 1,710 | Holcut, p. | Bedford | 890 | 62 |
| Henley, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,232 | 326 | Hill, tns. | Glouc. | 2,760 | 1,126 | Holdenby, p. | Northa. | 1,855 | 211 |
| Henley-in-Arden, tn. m. | Warw. | ... | 1,143 | Hillary (St.), p. | Worc. | 8,657 | 3,021 | Holdenburst, p. | Hants | 7,390 | 1,380 |
| Henley-on-Thames, p. | Oxford | 1,737 | 3,783 | Hillary (St.), p. | Cornw. | 1,200 | 157 | Holdgate, p. | Salop | 1,896 | 211 |
| HENLEY - ON - THAMES, p. th. | Oxford | ... | 3,869 | Hill Deverill, p. | Wils | 2,120 | 222 | Holford, p. | Somer. | 796 | 181 |
| Henlilan, p. | Cardig. | 867 | 117 | Hilfildes, p. | Bucks | 2,150 | 244 | Holker (Lower), tns. | Lancas. | ... | 1,325 |
| Henlilan, p. | Denbigh | 14,283 | 2,491 | Hilfildes, p. | Somer. | 930 | 616 | Holker (Upper), tns. | Lancas. | ... | 1,184 |
| Henlilan, p. | Monm. | 2,622 | 265 | Hillingdon, p. | Middles | 4,720 | 9,588 | Holkham, p. | Norfolk | 5,973 | 683 |
| Henlow, p. | Bedford | 2,450 | 970 | Hillington, p. | Norfolk | 2,629 | 346 | Hollacombe, p. | Devon | 1,218 | 103 |
| Henlulan-Amgoed, p. | Carmar | 3,651 | 459 | Hillmorton, p. | Norfolk | 2,616 | 87 | Holland (Great), p. | Essex | 2,083 | 608 |
| Hennoch, p. | Devon | 3,469 | 894 | Hillmorton, p. | Warw. | 3,150 | 1,049 | Holland (Little), p. | Essex | 916 | 86 |
| Henry (Great), p. | Essex | 1,120 | 427 | Hillmorton, tn.-p. w. | Warw. | 8,485 | 5,877 | Hollisley, p. | Suffolk | 4,026 | 578 |
| Henry (Little), p. | Essex | 610 | 99 | Hilton, p. | Down | 1,678 | 996 | Hollingbourn, p. | Kent | 4,560 | 1,302 |
| Henry's Mount, p. | Penb. | 3,166 | 333 | Hilton, p. | York | 548 | 60 | Hollington, p. | Sussex | 2,470 | 579 |
| Henshaw, tns. | North | ... | 615 | Hilston, p. | Dorset | 2,974 | 761 | Hollingworth, tns. | Chester | ... | 2,347 |
| Henstead, p. | Suffolk | 1,918 | 559 | Hilton, p. | Hunt. | 1,280 | 384 | Hollyn, p. | York | 3,740 | 616 |
| Henstridge, p. | Somer. | 4,252 | 1,136 | Hilton, p. | York | 1,340 | 110 | Hollywood, tn.-p. | Down | 6,064 | 4,317 |
| Hentland, p. | Heref. | 2,906 | 643 | Himbleton, p. | Worc. | 2,040 | 402 | Hollywood, p. | Wickl. | 18,384 | 2,021 |
| Hentonall, v. | Suffolk | 1,077 | 562 | Himbleton, p. | Leices. | 1,155 | 407 | Hollywood, p. | Durban | 3,998 | 1,825 |
| Hepworth, p. | Suffolk | 1,677 | 562 | Hinckley, tn.-p. m. | Leices. | 5,306 | 7,071 | Holme, p. | Westm. | ... | 1,184 |
| Hepworth, tns. | York | 1,532 | 333 | Hinderwall, p. | Suffolk | 1,458 | 394 | Holme, p. | Orkney | ... | 749 |
| Herrnston, p. | Penb. | 1,989 | 255 | Hinderwall, p. | York | 4,400 | 1,947 | Holme, p. | Notts | 1,330 | 144 |
| HERTFORD, c. m. & f. | Heref. | ... | 12,108 | Hindley, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 7,023 | Holme (Cultram), p. | Cumb. | 38,962 | 3,212 |
| Herrit, p. | Edinb. | ... | 352 | Hindolveston, p. | Norfolk | 2,490 | 748 | Holme (East), p. | Dorset | 1,300 | 61 |
| Herritage, p. | Dorset | 731 | 189 | Hindon, tn.-p. th. | Wils | 1,212 | 710 | Holme (Haile), p. | Heref. | 2,601 | 524 |
| Herrit, tn.-p. | Kent | 5,899 | 3,094 | Hingham, tn.-p. | Norfolk | 3,313 | 749 | Holme-Lacy, p. | Heref. | 5,192 | 322 |
| Herrnly, p. | Kent | 2,816 | 657 | Hinksey (North), p. | Berks | 900 | 488 | Holme (Pierre- pont), p. | Notts | 2,120 | 179 |
| Herrnly, p. | Hants | 2,963 | 515 | Hinksey (South), p. | Berks | 500 | 300 | Holme-next-Runc- ton, p. | Norfolk | 1,096 | 328 |
| Herringfleet, p. | Suffolk | 1,720 | 179 | Hinlip, p. | Worc. | 1,054 | 126 | Holme-next-the- Sea, p. | Norfolk | 2,512 | 300 |
| Herringswell, p. | Suffolk | 2,540 | 235 | Hinlock, p. | Salop | 3,036 | 862 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Herrington, p. | Sussex | 5,139 | 1,292 | Hinslip, p. | Salop | 2,828 | 684 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| HERTFORD, M. & f. | Herts | ... | 6,295 | Hinton (Amner), p. | Hants | 2,349 | 384 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hertfordbury, p. | Herts | 2,586 | 752 | Hinton (Blewett), p. | Somer. | 1,102 | 322 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hesketh-in-the-For- est, p. | Cumb. | 14,961 | 2,051 | Hinton (Broad), p. | Wils | 3,659 | 714 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hesketh Upper and Nether, p. | Cumb. | ... | 806 | Hinton (Charter- house), p. | Somer. | 2,890 | 719 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hesketh with Bec- consall, p. | Lancas. | 3,632 | 692 | Hinton-on-the- Hill, p. | Glouc. | 2,359 | 192 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heslington, p. | York | 6,170 | 618 | Hinton-in-the- Hedges, p. | Northa. | 2,070 | 157 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heslington (St.) | York | 1,187 | 238 | Hinton (Little), p. | Wils | 1,815 | 354 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hesselt, p. | Suffolk | 1,568 | 487 | Hinton (Martell), p. | Dorset | 1,534 | 324 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hessle, v.-p. | York | 3,910 | 1,576 | Hinton (Perva) or Stanbury, p. | Dorset | 439 | 55 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heston, p. | Middles. | 3,720 | 4,961 | Hinton (Parva) or Stanbury, p. | Dorset | 439 | 55 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heswall, p. | Chester | 5,380 | 657 | Hinton (St.) | Somer. | 1,500 | 728 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hethe, p. | Oxford | 1,800 | 418 | Hinton (St.) | Dorset | 982 | 849 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hethe, p. | Norfolk | 1,428 | 210 | Hinton (St.) | Berks | 2,180 | 389 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hethergett, p. | Norfolk | 2,674 | 1,209 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Stafford | 1,849 | 218 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hethergill, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 793 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Kent | 663 | 135 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hetton-le-Hole, v. | Durham | ... | 5,664 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Camb. | 1,603 | 465 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heveningham, p. | Suffolk | 1,659 | 432 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Hants | 1,440 | 347 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hewer, p. | Kent | 2,608 | 603 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Hants | 1,440 | 347 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heversham, p. | Westm. | 19,749 | 4,432 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | York | ... | 6,091 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hevesham, p. | Westm. | 2,855 | 842 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Montg | 4,000 | 306 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hewfield, p. | Glouc. | 1,189 | 497 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Montg | 2,840 | 201 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hewish, or Huish, p. | Wils | 754 | 129 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Bucks | 1,270 | 236 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hewham, p. | North. | 27,973 | 6,537 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Suffolk | 4,447 | 1,037 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hewham, tn. z. | Herts | ... | 4,601 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Bucks | 5,751 | 1,541 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hexton, p. | North. | 1,453 | 278 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Herts | 6,437 | 7,077 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heybridge, p. | Essex | 2,136 | 1,380 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heydon, p. | Essex | 2,470 | 368 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heydon, p. | York | 1,440 | 1,029 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heydon, p. 2d m. | Norfolk | 1,912 | 300 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyford (Lower), p. | Oxford | 1,650 | 695 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyford (Nether), p. | Northa. | 1,690 | 624 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyford (Upper), p. | Oxford | 1,340 | 369 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyford (Upper), p. | Northa. | 726 | 104 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyon, p. | Radnor | 1,180 | 169 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heysham, p. | Lancas. | 1,704 | 593 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyshott, p. | Sussex | 2,171 | 432 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heyshott, p. | Sussex | 3,380 | 1,210 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heythorp, p. | Oxford | 1,664 | 120 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Heywood, tn. | Lancas. | ... | 12,194 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hibaldston, p. | Lincoln | 4,390 | 801 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hickleton, p. | York | 1,047 | 143 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hickling, p. | Norfolk | 4,334 | 812 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Hickling, p. | Norfolk | 2,930 | 613 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |
| Higham, p. | Kents | 3,165 | 843 | Hinton (Waldrige or Waldrist), p. | Devon | 1,153 | 185 | Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p. | York | 10,820 | 1,713 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | |
|--|----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----|
| Honeybourne (Church) } with Puden, p. | Worc. | 1,312 | 119 | Horton, p. | Bucks | 1,610 | 842 | Hunsbrough, tns. | York | ... | 1,166 | |
| Honeychurch, p. | Devon | 607 | 59 | Horton, p. | North. | 5,550 | 4,449 | HUNTINGDON, M. s. r. | Hunt. | ... | 8,902 | |
| Honily, p. | Warw. | 642 | 49 | Horton, p. | Dorset | 2,740 | 440 | Hunt. | Hunt. | ... | 6,319 | |
| Honing, p. | Norfolk | 1,400 | 348 | Horton, p. | Glouc. | 3,540 | 461 | Huntingfield, p. | Suffolk | 2,134 | 411 | |
| Honingham, p. | Norfolk | 2,663 | 333 | Horton, p. | Northa. | 2,790 | 56 | Huntington, p. | Heref. | 1,937 | 260 | |
| Honington, p. | Norfolk | 1,454 | 153 | Horton (Kirby), p. | Stafford | 4,350 | 967 | Huntington, p. | York | 4,607 | 666 | |
| Honington, p. | Suffolk | 1,203 | 331 | Horton-in-Ribblesdale, p. | Kent | 2,813 | 747 | Huntley, p. | Glouc. | 1,405 | 555 | |
| Honington, p. | Warw. | 2,441 | 308 | Horton-in-Ribblesdale, p. | York | 18,970 | 467 | Huntly, p. | Aberd. | ... | 4,061 | |
| HONINGTON, t-n-p. M. & P. s. | Devon | 3,046 | 3,427 | Horwich, t. | LANCASH. | ... | 2,104 | Huntly, p. | Chesh. | ... | 3,902 | |
| Honiton-Glist, p. | Devon | 1,725 | 422 | Horwood, p. | Devon | 860 | 105 | Hunton, p. | Kent | 2,061 | 810 | |
| Hoo, tns. | York | 5,545 | ... | Horwood (Great), p. | Bucks | 3,169 | 834 | Huntham, p. | Devon | 1,875 | 170 | |
| Hoo, p. | Suffolk | 1,185 | 195 | Horwood (Little), p. | Bucks | 1,950 | 427 | Huntham, p. | Devon | 2,050 | 266 | |
| Hoo, or St. Mary's, p. | Kent | 2,866 | 320 | Hose, p. | Leices. | 3,660 | 1,013 | Hunthill, p. | Somer. | 9,289 | 1,594 | |
| Hoo, or St. Werburgh, p. | Kent | 6,082 | 1,000 | Hospital, v-p. | Limer. | 3,999 | 1,977 | Hunthorpe, p. | Norfolk | 5,888 | 207 | |
| Hoot, p. | Sussex | 2,448 | 574 | Hotham, p. | York | 2,670 | 336 | Hurfield, tns. | Berks | 4,097 | 1,202 | |
| Hoot, p. | Devon | 1,065 | 534 | Hothead, p. | Kent | 1,777 | 337 | Hursley, p. | Hants | 10,493 | 1,532 | |
| Hoot, p. | Derby | 2,257 | 261 | Hougham, p. | Kent | 3,275 | 1,936 | Hurst, p. | Kent | 459 | 52 | |
| Hoot, p. | LANCASH. | 2,923 | 977 | Hougham, p. | Lincoln | 2,590 | 345 | Hurst, p. | Berks | 6,845 | 2,465 | |
| Hooton (Pagnell), p. | York | 2,485 | 397 | Houghton-on-the-Hill, p. | Hunt. | 1,640 | 619 | Hurst (Old), p. | Hunt. | 1,350 | 165 | |
| Hooton (Roberts), p. | York | 1,048 | 218 | Houghton, p. | Hants | 2,642 | 438 | Hurst (Pierpont), p. | Sussex | 5,046 | 2,219 | |
| Hooton, p. | Derby | 38,563 | 4,604 | Houghton, p. | Sussex | 1,455 | 193 | Hurstbourne - Priors, p. | Hants | 3,132 | 468 | |
| Hooton, or Eafyn, t-n-p. | Flint | 9,166 | 2,732 | Houghton, p. | Bedford | 3,345 | 786 | Hurstbourne (Tarrant), p. | Hants | 5,036 | 567 | |
| Hooton, or All Saints, p. | Salop | 1,464 | 84 | Houghton (Conquest), p. | Northa. | 1,783 | 317 | Hurstport, p. | Durham | 5,946 | 2,219 | |
| Hope (Bargot), p. | Salop | 460 | 87 | Houghton (Great), p. | Leices. | 2,450 | 442 | Hurstthorpe, p. | Sussex | 3,080 | 1,169 | |
| Hope (Powdler), p. | Salop | 1,731 | 169 | Houghton-on-the-Hill, p. | Leices. | 2,450 | 442 | Hurstthorpe, p. | Bedford | 1,375 | 615 | |
| Hope-under-Dinmore, p. | Heref. | 3,796 | 650 | Hill, p. | Norfolk | 601 | 50 | Huswaite, p. | York | 2,431 | 613 | |
| Hope (Mansell), p. | Heref. | 1,173 | 159 | Houghton-on-the-Hill, p. | Norfolk | 978 | 233 | Huttoft, p. | Lincoln | 3,810 | 586 | |
| Hopewell, p. | Salop | 4,056 | 890 | Hole, p. | Norfolk | 978 | 233 | Hutton, tns. | LANCASH. | ... | 500 | |
| Hopton, p. | Suffolk | 1,373 | 674 | Hole, p. | Northa. | 1,070 | 558 | Hutton, p. | Berwick | ... | 1,102 | |
| Hopton (Castle), p. | Salop | 2,562 | 161 | Houghton (Long), p. | Northa. | 4,113 | 861 | Hutton, p. | Sussex | 1,695 | 367 | |
| Hopton - in - the - Hill, p. | Salop | 562 | 23 | Houghton (New), p. | Norfolk | 1,495 | 224 | Hutton, p. | Somer. | 1,375 | 318 | |
| Hopton (Monk), p. | Salop | 2,208 | 188 | Houghton (Regin), p. | Bedford | 4,500 | 2,218 | Hutton-Bushell, p. | York | 5,070 | 917 | |
| Hopton (Matford), p. | Suffolk | 1,610 | 331 | Houghton - ie - Spring, t-n-p. f. | Durham | 15,494 | 20,284 | Hutton-and-Corrie, p. | Dumf. | ... | 836 | |
| Hopton, p. | LANCASH. | ... | 1,575 | Houn, p. | Northa. | 1,070 | 558 | Hutton-Cranwick, p. | York | 6,308 | 1,276 | |
| Hopwood, tns. | Lincoln | 2,620 | 550 | Hound, p. | Northa. | 1,070 | 558 | Hutton-in-the-Forest, p. | Cumb. | 2,300 | 282 | |
| Horbary, tns. | York | ... | 2,803 | Hounslow, tns. th. | Middles. | ... | 3,514 | Hutton-Mugola, p. | York | 2,680 | 266 | |
| H | | | | Hound, v-p. | Renfrew | ... | 2,763 | Huxham, p. | Devon | 761 | 156 | |
| H | | | | Hove, p. | Sussex | 873 | 41 | Huyton, p. | LANCASH. | 9,087 | 3,952 | |
| H | | | | Hoveringham, p. | Notts | 1,050 | 408 | Hyckham (North), p. | Lincoln | 990 | 443 | |
| H | | | | Hoveton (St. John), p. | Norfolk | 1,541 | 273 | Hyckham (South), p. | Lincoln | 1,804 | 141 | |
| H | | | | Hovingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,332 | 329 | Hyckham, tns. s. | Lincoln | ... | 11,559 | |
| H | | | | Hovingham, p. | York | 9,044 | 1,245 | Hydon, p. | Durham | ... | 546 | |
| H | | | | How-Caple, p. | Heref. | 1,018 | 153 | Hyngington, p. | Salop | 2,382 | 335 | |
| H | | | | Howden, p. | York | 16,292 | 5,178 | HYTHE, M. s. s. | Kent | ... | 2,857 | |
| H | | | | Howden, tns. s. | York | ... | 2,235 | Hythe (West), p. | Keut | ... | 13,164 | |
| H | | | | Howe, p. | Norfolk | 787 | 111 | | | | 1,423 | 178 |
| H | | | | Howland, p. | Lincoln | 1,655 | 308 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Howick, p. | North. | 1,692 | 315 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Howth, tns. | Dublin | 2,670 | 1,715 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hoxne, p. | Suffolk | 4,257 | 1,262 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hoyle, p. | Orkney | ... | 615 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hudders-High, p. | 1,834 | 269 | | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hulberton, p. | Femb. | 1,880 | 1,640 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hucking, p. | Kent | 1,188 | 121 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hucknall-Forkard, p. | Notts | 3,270 | 2,970 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huddersfield, p. | York | 15,680 | 46,130 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huddersfield, p. | York | ... | 30,680 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huddington, p. | Worc. | 890 | 89 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huggett, p. | York | 6,500 | 547 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hughley, p. | Salop | 1,110 | 112 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish, p. | Devon | 986 | 161 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish, p. | Wilt. | 754 | 129 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish (Champ-) p. | Somer. | 2,900 | 445 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huisc, p. | Devon | ... | ... | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish (Epi-copi), p. | Somer. | 2,314 | 760 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish (North), p. | Devon | 2,662 | 464 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huish (South), p. | Devon | 1,150 | 382 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hulcote, p. | Bucks | 850 | 150 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hulvington, p. | Wits | 3,121 | 708 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hull, p. | Somer. | 1,341 | 1,677 | | | | | |
| H | | | | HULL (Kingston-) p. | York | ... | 84,930 | | | | | |
| H | | | | ulton, M. & P. s. s. | LANCASH. | ... | 53,413 | | | | | |
| H | | | | ulne, tns. | LANCASH. | ... | 3,184 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hulton (Little), tns. | LANCASH. | ... | 888 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Humber, p. | Leices. | 2,644 | 269 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Humberstone, p. | Leices. | 2,630 | 480 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Humberstone, p. | LANCASH. | 5,145 | 259 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Humble, p. | Had. | ... | 925 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Humbleton, p. | York | 6,017 | 687 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hundley, p. | Lincoln | 960 | 824 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hundon, p. | Suffolk | 4,481 | 2,218 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hundon, p. | Bed. Wilt. | 6,072 | 9,072 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hungerton, p. | Leices. | 2,910 | 299 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunnamby, p. | York | 8,882 | 1,346 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Huningham, p. | Warw. | 1,170 | 319 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hundon, p. | Herts | 1,928 | 481 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunngere, p. | York | 3,660 | 566 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunthorpe, p. | York | 2,394 | 490 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunston, p. | Suffolk | 957 | 142 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunston, p. | Sussex | 1,003 | 219 | | | | | |
| H | | | | Hunstonworth, p. | Durham | 10,380 | 615 | | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Iketshall (St. Margaret), p. | Suffolk | 2,065 | 306 | Iwardleigh, p. | Devon | 6,281 | 693 | John (St.), p. | North. | 2,868 | 31,146 |
| Ilkley, v.-p. | York | 5,885 | 1,202 | Inworth, p. | Essex | 1,554 | 717 | John (St.), p. | York | 8,280 | 1,248 |
| Ilkington, p. | Berk | 1,298 | 82 | Ipping, p. | Sussex | 1,935 | 435 | John (St.), p. | Jersey | ... | 431 |
| Ilkings, or Illauer, p. | Bucks | 674 | 82 | Ipplepen, p. | Devon | 4,675 | 1,021 | John (St.), p. | Glamor. | ... | 2,121 |
| Illogan, p. | Cornew. | 8,317 | 9,256 | Ippitts, p. | Hants | 9,970 | 985 | John (St., Becker- nut), p. | Cumb. | 2,752 | 541 |
| Ilmington, p. | Warw. | 4,000 | 985 | Isden, p. | Oxford | 3,374 | 639 | John (St., Lee), p. | North. | 15,090 | 2,073 |
| Ilminster, tu.-p. w. | Somer. | 4,050 | 3,299 | Islesley, p. | Stafford | 6,490 | 1,292 | John (St., Thrusp- ham), p. | York | 8,280 | 1,248 |
| Ilmington, p. | Devon | 7,563 | 1,214 | Isleworth, m. & p. w. s. | Lincoln | ... | 32,914 | Johnstone, p. | Pemb. | 1,293 | 263 |
| Ilmington, p. | Berks | 2,979 | 750 | Iry-by-Run-Hum- ton, p. | Lincoln | 1,090 | 203 | Johnstone, v. v. | Dumf. | ... | 5,872 |
| Ilmington, p. | Glamor. | 2,879 | 356 | Iry-in-the-Marsh, p. | Northa. | 1,980 | 960 | Johnstone, p. | Kildare | 1,243 | 201 |
| Ilton, p. | Somer. | 1,719 | 528 | Irechester, p. | Cumb. | 6,532 | 605 | Johnstown, p. | Tip. | 2,180 | 539 |
| Imber, p. | Wilt. | 3,093 | 440 | Ireby, tu.-p. | Derby | 2,290 | 735 | Johnstown, p. | Armagh. | 2,186 | 1,597 |
| Immingham, p. | Cork | 4,113 | 842 | Ireton-Kirk, p. | Norfolk | 714 | 18 | Jordanston, p. | Pemb. | 1,876 | 144 |
| Imprick, p. | Camb. | 1,200 | 275 | Iringham, p. | Lincoln | 3,530 | 349 | Julianstown, p. | Meath | 3,019 | 645 |
| Impington, p. | Clare | 19,888 | 3,008 | Iron-Acton, p. | Glouc. | 2,927 | 1,265 | Julist (St.), p. | Corw. | 2,699 | 258 |
| Inagh, p. | Chester | 3,845 | 432 | Irestead, p. | Norfolk | 1,065 | 155 | Jura-and-Collon- say, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,901 |
| Ince-Blundell, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 561 | Irthington, p. | Cumb. | 6,050 | 1,001 | Jurby, p. | Is. Man | ... | 985 |
| Ince-in-Macker- field, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 3,670 | Irthingborough, p. | North. | 3,720 | 1,577 | Just-in-Roseland (St.), p. | Corw. | 4,192 | 1,759 |
| Inch, p. | Wigton | ... | 1,132 | Irtou, p. | Cumb. | 5,270 | 672 | | | | |
| Inch, p. | W.-Wi. | 6,803 | 1,575 | Irvine, p. | Ayr | ... | 5,719 | | | | |
| Inch, p. | Wexford | 1,389 | 408 | Irvine, m. s. | Ayr | ... | 5,790 | | | | |
| Inch, p. | Cork | 3,823 | 1,410 | Irwin, p. | Ayr | ... | 7,584 | | | | |
| Inch, p. | Tip. | 4,889 | 419 | Irwinstone, tn. w. | Ferman. | ... | 1,008 | Kane, p. | Louth | 750 | 801 |
| Inch, p. | Donegal | 3,499 | 769 | Isell, p. | Cumb. | 6,700 | 556 | Kanturk, tn. s. | Cork | ... | 6,502 |
| Inch, p. | Down | 6,494 | 1,909 | Isertieran, p. | Tip. | 1,439 | 322 | Kea, p. | Corw. | 6,938 | 3,752 |
| Inch (St. Law- rence), p. | Limer. | 2,203 | 611 | Isertilly, p. | Galway | 1,894 | 132 | Keedy, p. | Armagh. | 15,552 | 8,358 |
| Inchicore, p. | Clare | 17,458 | 3,164 | Isfield, p. | Sussex | 1,862 | 408 | Keedy, m. | Lincoln | 1,860 | 475 |
| Inchicore, p. | Cork | 45,415 | 4,584 | Island, p. | Northa. | 1,150 | 391 | Keel (East), p. | Lincoln | 2,020 | 549 |
| Inchicore, p. | Cork | 1,475 | 401 | Island, p. | Wexford | 966 | 192 | Keel (West), p. | Lincoln | 1,190 | 166 |
| Inchicore, p. | Renfrew | ... | 649 | Island, p. | Carmar. | 8,081 | 968 | Keddington, p. | Suff.-Ea. | 2,342 | 772 |
| Inchicore, p. | Perth | 745 | 145 | Island, p. | Cork | 2,577 | 913 | Keddington, or Ket- ton, p. | Derby | 950 | 65 |
| Inchicore, p. | Essex | 2,678 | 860 | Island, p. | Dublin | 23,704 | 420 | Kedleston, p. | Stafford | 2,579 | 1,393 |
| Inchicore, p. | Stafford | 808 | 174 | Island, p. | Waterf. | 4,538 | 1,133 | Keel, p. | Lincoln | 1,860 | 859 |
| Inchicore, p. | Lincoln | 750 | 612 | Island, p. | Antrim | 7,037 | 2,704 | Keel, p. | Wilt. | 2,883 | 730 |
| Inchicore, p. | Norfolk | 1,503 | 488 | Island, p. | Durham | 26,791 | 3,796 | Kegworth, v.-p. | Leices. | 2,260 | 1,854 |
| Inchicore, p. | Suffolk | 1,808 | 233 | Isle (Abbot's), p. | Somer. | 1,935 | 437 | Keig, p. | Aberd. | 7,900 | 772 |
| Inchicore, p. | York | 1,875 | 352 | Isle (Brewer's), p. | Somer. | 1,243 | 360 | Keighley, or Keith- ley, p. | York | 10,350 | 13,259 |
| Inchicore, p. | York | 7,066 | 361 | Isle of Elmley, p. | Camb. | 5,311 | 2,236 | Keighley, or Keith- ley, tn. w. | York | ... | 13,050 |
| Inchicore, p. | Wilt. | 927 | 138 | Isleworth, v.-p. t. th. | Middlesex | 3,128 | 7,007 | Keinton-Maude- ville, p. | Somer. | 770 | 584 |
| Inchicore, p. | Norfolk | 1,895 | 338 | Islip, p. | Northa. | 1,370 | 594 | Keith, p. | Dumf. | ... | 960 |
| Inchicore, p. | Lincoln | 2,237 | 407 | Islip, p. | Oxford | 1,960 | 744 | Keith, p. | Ba.-Elg. | ... | 4,985 |
| Inchicore, p. | Lincoln | 1,857 | 266 | Issels (St.), p. | Pemb. | 3,850 | 1,784 | Keith, p. | Ba.-Elg. | ... | 2,101 |
| Inchicore, p. | Ingram, p. | 11,304 | 196 | Issesey (St.), p. | Corw. | 4,865 | 794 | Keith, tn. f. | Aberd. | ... | 920 |
| Inchicore, p. | Essex | 1,792 | 521 | Isleworth (West), p. | Kent | 2,341 | 181 | Keith, tn. f. | Notts | 1,867 | 167 |
| Inchicore, p. | Norfolk | 612 | 143 | Itchin (Abbas), p. | Hants | 2,100 | 256 | Keithall and Kink- ell, p. | Wilt. | 140 | 15 |
| Inchicore, p. | Worc. | 6,791 | 1,711 | Itchin (Stoke, with Abbotston), p. | Hants | 2,921 | 849 | Keithall, p. | Norfolk | 2,911 | 210 |
| Inchicore, p. | Berks | 2,850 | 763 | Itchingwell, or Eco- chinnell, p. | Sussex | 2,460 | 371 | Keithall, p. | York | 2,833 | 1,450 |
| Inchicore, p. | Renfrew | ... | 1,166 | Itchington (Bi- shop's), p. | Hants | 2,319 | 494 | Keithall, p. | Carlisle | 4,406 | 414 |
| Inchicore, p. | Had. | ... | 1,047 | Itchington (Long), p. | Warw. | 8,026 | 549 | Keithall, p. | Durham | 11,119 | 13,278 |
| Inchicore, p. | Mayo | 8,152 | 1,047 | Itchington, p. | Norfolk | 4,510 | 1,216 | Keithall, p. | Meath | 8,597 | 6,638 |
| Inchicore, p. | Cork | 7,152 | 2,429 | Itchington, p. | Monm. | 1,738 | 200 | Keithall, p. | Kilkny. | 4,410 | 1,672 |
| Inchicore, p. | Down | 5,516 | 2,839 | Itchington, p. | Bucks | 6,149 | 1,955 | Keithall, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 1,091 |
| Inchicore, p. | Clare | 9,472 | 1,372 | Iver, p. | Limer. | 2,763 | 1,151 | Keithall, p. | Devon | 1,721 | 208 |
| Inchicore, p. | Cork | 10,190 | 618 | Iver, p. | Corw. | 5,780 | 1,013 | Keithall, p. | Suffolk | 3,047 | 1,157 |
| Inchicore, p. | Galway | 1,400 | 519 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | ... | 6,535 | Keithall, p. | Chester | ... | 636 |
| Inchicore, p. | Donegal | 10,151 | 1,151 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | ... | 8,972 | Keithall, p. | Lincoln | 5,370 | 916 |
| Inchicore, p. | Lo.-Mo. | 6,193 | 2,663 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | ... | 8,972 | Keithall, p. | Lincoln | 4,980 | 623 |
| Inchicore, p. | Cork | 3,858 | 1,178 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | ... | 8,972 | Keithall, p. | Herts | 2,090 | 326 |
| Inchicore, p. | Th.-Wa. | 9,378 | 3,819 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | ... | 8,972 | Keithall, p. | Roxb. | ... | 5,834 |
| Inchicore, p. | Galway | 2,253 | 603 | Ives (St.), p. | Hunt. | 2,330 | 3,572 | Keithall, p. | Roxb. | ... | 4,783 |
| Inchicore, p. | Do.-Fer | 44,104 | 11,864 | Ives (St.), p. | Corw. | 1,676 | 525 | Keithall, p. | Lincoln | 2,700 | 195 |
| Inchicore, p. | Leitrim | 38,413 | 6,632 | Ives (St.), p. | Bucks | 5,260 | 2,025 | Keithall, p. | Somer. | 1,095 | 259 |
| Inchicore, p. | Galway | 7,633 | 1,161 | Ivinghoe, p. | Kent | 4,542 | 264 | Keithall, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 3,186 |
| Inchicore, p. | Meath | 1,438 | 181 | Ivry, tu.-p. | Dorset | 3,762 | 171 | Keithall, p. | Essex | 3,187 | 1,633 |
| Inchicore, p. | Antrim | 933 | 126 | Ivry, p. | Dorset | 2,949 | 703 | Keithall, p. | Essex | 1,063 | 602 |
| Inchicore, p. | Kilkny. | 9,741 | 2,559 | Ivry, p. | Suffolk | 2,248 | 1,189 | Keithall, p. | Salop | 1,387 | 255 |
| Inchicore, p. | Kilkny. | ... | 725 | Ivry, p. | Corw. | 455 | 497 | Keithall, p. | Wilt. | 8,600 | 496 |
| Inchicore, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,519 | Ivry, p. | Devon | 2,856 | 255 | Keithall, p. | Glouc. | 1,690 | 528 |
| Inchicore, p. | Lancas. | ... | 650 | Ivry, p. | Kildare | 1,521 | 256 | Keithall, p. | Monm. | 500 | 85 |
| Inchicore, p. | Devon | 1,916 | 626 | Jacobstown, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Aberd. | ... | 680 |
| Inchicore, p. | Norfolk | 617 | 73 | Jago, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Glouc. | 1,564 | 806 |
| Inchicore, p. | Antrim | 1,773 | 900 | James (St.), p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Worc. | 8,105 | 1,876 |
| Inchicore, p. | Do.-Fer | 36,511 | 10,582 | James (St.), p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Glouc. | 4,790 | 1,003 |
| Inchicore, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,090 | James (St.), p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Bedford | 5,160 | 1,963 |
| Inchicore, p. | Forfar | ... | 948 | James (St.), p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Norfolk | 814 | 68 |
| Inchicore, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,164 | James (St.), p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Kent | 1,667 | 876 |
| Inchicore, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,061 | Jarrow, v.-p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Kent | 2,160 | 214 |
| Inchicore, p. | Barf. | ... | 2,714 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Carmar. | 6,429 | 1,980 |
| Inchicore, p. | Argyle | ... | 6,653 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Herts | 633 | 96 |
| Inchicore, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,090 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Oxford | 707 | 308 |
| Inchicore, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,871 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Fife | ... | 2,499 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Fife | ... | 1,497 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Fife | ... | 1,552 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Fife | ... | 835 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Inver. | ... | 16,496 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Inver. | ... | 9,969 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Inver. | ... | 12,793 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Inver. | ... | 2,649 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,084 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |
| Inchicore, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,084 | Jedburgh, p. | Glouc. | 490 | 7,935 | Keithall, p. | Westm. | 18,333 | 11,839 |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Kenilworth, p. | Warw. | ... | 8,538 | Kilbreedy (Minor), p. | Limer. | 9,110 | 272 | Kilcornan, p. | Tp. | 1,157 | 382 |
| Kenilworth, tn. w. | Salop | 3,140 | 351 | Kilbree, p. | Meath. | 2,531 | 194 | Kilcorney, p. | Clare | 3,353 | 905 |
| Kenley, p. | Salop | 1,897 | 260 | Kilbride, p. | Dublin | 846 | 63 | Kilcorney, p. | Cork | 8,836 | 1,201 |
| Kennare, p. | Kerry | 22,607 | 7,493 | Kilbride, p. | Kilkny. | 1,697 | 342 | Kilcowan, p. | Wexford | 2,083 | 507 |
| Kennare, tn. | Kerry | ... | 1,601 | Kilbride, p. | King's | 10,153 | 9,907 | Kilcowanmore, p. | Wexford | 2,670 | 611 |
| Kennemore, p. | Perth | ... | 2,327 | Kilbride, p. | King's | 7,618 | 3,165 | Kilcredan, p. | Cork | 1,014 | 471 |
| Kenn, p. | Devon | 1,018 | 1,088 | Kilbride, p. | Meath | 3,096 | 278 | Kilcredan, p. | Galway | 7,701 | 1,619 |
| Kenn, p. | Devon | 5,913 | 323 | Kilbride, p. | Me.-Ca. | 8,778 | 3,178 | Kilcreedan, p. | Kerry | 2,449 | 430 |
| Kenneligh, p. | Devon | 732 | 115 | Kilbride, p. | Westm. | 1,980 | 497 | Kilcrohane, p. | Cork | 14,688 | 2,758 |
| Kennet (East), p. | Wiltsh. | 808 | 80 | Kilbride, p. | Pass Wes. | 4,032 | 914 | Kilcrohane, p. | Kerry | 62,912 | 7,961 |
| Kennethmout, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,108 | Kilbride, p. | Wexford | 4,474 | 718 | Kilcrohane, p. | London | 7,993 | 3,309 |
| Kennett, p. | Camb. | 1,426 | 308 | Kilbride, p. | Wickl. | 6,694 | 139 | Kilcroghan, p. | Cork | 3,616 | 839 |
| Kenningshall, tn.-p. | Norfolk | 1,648 | 1,648 | Kilbride, p. | Wickl. | 11,641 | 838 | Kilcullane, p. | Limer. | 1,390 | 759 |
| Kennington, p. | Kent | 1,860 | 626 | Kilbride, p. | Wexford | 1,801 | 423 | Kilcullen, p. | Kildare | 7,545 | 2,114 |
| Kennworthy, p. | Fife | ... | 2,327 | Kilbride, p. | Antrim | 5,641 | 1,466 | Kilcullen-bridge, tn. | Kildare | 985 | 985 |
| Kensington, v.-p. | Middles. | 1,942 | 44,063 | Kilbride, p. | Mayo | 4,467 | 1,144 | Kilcullin, p. | Waterf. | 2,238 | 1,742 |
| Kensington, p. | Meath | 2,621 | 382 | Kilbride, p. | Roscom. | 19,287 | 4,119 | Kilcully, p. | Cork | 1,760 | 465 |
| Keswath, p. | Heris | 2,280 | 1,033 | Kilbride, p. | Bute | ... | 2,633 | Kilcummer, p. | Cork | 2,613 | 464 |
| Kentchurch, p. | Suffolk | 8,286 | 298 | Kilbride, p. | Argyle | ... | 2,579 | Kilcummer, p. | Kerry | 38,963 | 5,418 |
| Kentford, p. | Suffolk | 3,796 | 172 | Kilbride (East), v.-p. | Lanark | ... | 3,760 | Kilcummin, p. | Galway | 98,510 | 8,348 |
| Kentisbeare, p. | Devon | 3,720 | 1,104 | Kilbride (West), v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 2,021 | Kilcummin, p. | Westm. | 4,195 | 1,552 |
| Kentisbury, p. | Devon | 3,129 | 424 | Kilbridgelynn, v.-p. | Wexf. | 4,110 | 745 | Kilcumny, p. | Mayo | 2,921 | 681 |
| Kentish-Town, v. | Middles. | ... | 33,326 | Kilbrin, p. | Cork | 12,631 | 2,900 | Kilcumroragh, p. | Ki.-We. | 2,957 | 2,844 |
| Kenton, p. | Devon | 6,811 | 27,82 | Kilbrittain, p. | Cork | 4,751 | 895 | Kilcumrogge, p. | Mayo | 7,553 | 2,234 |
| Kenton, p. | Suffolk | 1,508 | 301 | Kilbrogau, p. | Cork | 7,578 | 4,318 | Kildale, p. | York | 5,730 | 1,407 |
| Kenton (East and West), tns. | North. | ... | 540 | Kilbroogau, p. | Cork | 1,874 | 324 | Kildalky, p. | Tip. | 10,416 | 2,667 |
| Kewyn, p. | Cornw. | 8,997 | 9,743 | Kilbroy, p. | Down | 13,308 | 4,246 | Kildalau, p. | Cavan | 11,979 | 3,259 |
| Kerdistown, p. | Kildare | 703 | 27 | Kilbrycho, p. | Roscom. | 2,871 | 616 | Kildalton, p. | Argyle | ... | 3,310 |
| Kerdiston, p. | Norfolk | 1,680 | 202 | Kilburn, p. | Peebles | ... | 345 | Kildangan, p. | Kildare | 989 | 105 |
| Kerlogie, p. | Wexford | 269 | 97 | Kilburne, p. | York | 4,970 | 819 | Kildare, p. | Kildare | 9,216 | 2,329 |
| Kerry, p. | Moniz. | 21,430 | 1,939 | Kilby, p. | Waterf. | 5,515 | 769 | Kildare, tn. d. | Kildare | ... | 1,398 |
| Kessey, p. | Suffolk | 1,610 | 714 | Kilbryne, p. | Leices. | 1,000 | 387 | Kildavin, p. | Kildare | 3,411 | 959 |
| Kesgrave, p. | Suffolk | 1,610 | 86 | Kilberry, p. | Bute | ... | 2,859 | Kildelph, p. | Queen's | 1,251 | 192 |
| Kessingland, p. | Suffolk | 1,691 | 777 | Kilcar, p. | Donegal | 18,883 | 4,447 | Kildencock, p. | Louth | 3,246 | 891 |
| Keston, p. | Kent | 1,474 | 644 | Kilcaragh, p. | Kerry | 2,911 | 827 | Kilderry, p. | Kilkny. | 2,192 | 402 |
| Keswick, tn. s. | Camb. | ... | 2,618 | Kilcaragh, p. | Waterf. | 652 | 127 | Kildimo, p. | Kilkny. | 6,111 | 2,197 |
| Keswick, p. | Norfolk | 1,729 | 196 | Kilcaragh, p. | Meath | 2,337 | 422 | Kildolagh, p. | An-Lo. | 1,958 | 726 |
| Kettering, tn. p. | Northa. | 2,840 | 519 | Kilcaragh, p. | Meath | 2,337 | 422 | Kildolagh, p. | Somer. | 2,958 | 2,468 |
| Ketteringham, p. | Norfolk | 1,680 | 909 | Kilcaragh, p. | Tip. | 3,754 | 811 | Kildow, tn.-p. | Tyrone | 26,352 | 6,841 |
| Kettins, p. | Forfar | ... | 995 | Kilcaen, p. | Co.-Ke. | 51,491 | 5,093 | Kildreagh, p. | Kildare | 1,844 | 2,010 |
| Kettle, p.-v. | Fife | ... | 2,601 | Kilcatherine, p. | Cork | 21,778 | 4,679 | Kildrum, p. | Kildare | 2,889 | 1,014 |
| Kettleston, p. | Suffolk | 1,063 | 189 | Kilcavan, p. | Wexford | 9,529 | 2,268 | Kildrum, p. | Aberd. | ... | 643 |
| Kettlesburgh, p. | Norfolk | 1,438 | 348 | Kilcavan, p. | Wexford | 3,205 | 609 | Kildrum, p. | Cavan | 16,619 | 4,450 |
| Kettleston, p. | Norfolk | 1,168 | 202 | Kilcavan, p. | Bute | ... | 4,148 | Kildrum, p. | York | 32,979 | 11,712 |
| Kettleshorpe, p. | Lincoln | 3,280 | 541 | Kilcavan, p. | Clare | 7,660 | 1,739 | Kildrum, p. | Kilkny. | 3,972 | 682 |
| Kettleswell, p. | York | 8,455 | 607 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 3,419 | 954 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 13,982 | 6,896 |
| Ketton, p. | Rutland | 2,740 | 1,188 | Kilcavan, p. | Bute | ... | 776 | Kildrum, p. | Cork | 3,127 | 1,391 |
| Kew (St.), p. | Cornw. | 7,514 | 1,337 | Kilcavan, p. | Westm. | 15,342 | 4,658 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 6,501 | 1,178 |
| Kew, v.-p. | Surrey | 230 | 809 | Kilcavan, p. | Down | 1,853 | 969 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 9,871 | 5,113 |
| Kexborough, p. | Somer. | 4,008 | 777 | Kilcavan, p. | Tip. | 749 | 47 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 11,408 | 6,438 |
| Keyingham, p. | York | 1,890 | 746 | Kilcavan, p. | Meath | 2,717 | 200 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 10,777 | 3,286 |
| Keymer, p. | Sussex | 3,388 | 1,006 | Kilcavan, p. | King's | 10,267 | 1,318 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | ... | 387 |
| Keyne (St.), p. | Cornw. | 944 | 213 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 7,289 | 8,838 | Kildrum, p. | Kilkny. | 965 | 225 |
| Keynham, tn.-p. | Somer. | 4,171 | 2,318 | Kilcavan, p. | Armagh | 12,834 | 6,328 | Kildrum, p. | Limer. | 14,207 | 4,418 |
| Keyston, p. | Bedford | 3,564 | 834 | Kilcavan, p. | Kilkny. | 1,683 | 455 | Kildrum, p. | Mayo | 28,736 | 3,248 |
| Keyworth, p. | Hunt. | 2,535 | 199 | Kilcavan, p. | Kilkny. | 4,064 | 236 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 18,793 | 8,633 |
| Keyworth, p. | Notts | 1,630 | 607 | Kilcavan, p. | Waterf. | 4,538 | 1,141 | Kildrum, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,695 |
| Kilworth - Beau - clump, p. | Leices. | 3,200 | 1,759 | Kilcavan, p. | Cork | 5,272 | 1,238 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 8,110 | 2,395 |
| Kildaminster, p. | Worc. | 11,546 | 23,845 | Kilcavan, p. | Roscom. | 7,218 | 1,939 | Kildrum, p. | Argyle | ... | 3,054 |
| Kildaminster, p. | Worc. | ... | 18,462 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 5,548 | 647 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 6,487 | 3,049 |
| Kildington, p. | Oxford | 2,450 | 303 | Kilcavan, p. | Kerry | 2,751 | 2,847 | Kildrum, p. | Limer. | 2,438 | 730 |
| Kildington, p. | Oxford | 5,000 | 1,494 | Kilcavan, p. | Limer. | 2,762 | 485 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 6,099 | 1,667 |
| Kildow, p. in p.-f. | Carmar. | 5,170 | 1,648 | Kilcavan, p. | Mayo | 23,740 | 7,421 | Kildrum, p. | Tip. | 1,831 | 480 |
| Kilbarach, p. | Clare | 10,835 | 3,403 | Kilcavan, p. | Ma.-Ro. | 17,027 | 6,156 | Kildrum, p. | Kerry | 6,697 | 991 |
| Kilbarach, p. | Renfrew | ... | 5,474 | Kilcavan, p. | Sligo | ... | 1,027 | Kildrum, p. | Limer. | 4,819 | 1,244 |
| Kilbarach, tn. | Renfrew | ... | 2,467 | Kilcavan, p. | Queen's | 3,693 | 759 | Kildrum, p. | Sligo | 14,019 | 4,386 |
| Kilbarack, p. | Dublin | 740 | 242 | Kilcavan, p. | Kilkny. | 8,274 | 1,930 | Kildrum, p. | Sligo | 1,345 | 71 |
| Kilbarrow, p. | Tip.-Ga. | 7,921 | 1,878 | Kilcavan, p. | Wexford | 6,441 | 871 | Kildrum, p. | Cork | 4,327 | 4,664 |
| Kilbarrow, p. | Donegal | 9,395 | 8,131 | Kilcavan, p. | Tip. | 6,892 | 1,548 | Kildrum, p. | Kerry | 14,680 | 2,063 |
| Kilbarrow, p. | Waterf. | 2,631 | 494 | Kilcavan, p. | King's | 5,583 | 1,137 | Kildrum, p. | Kerry | 43,631 | 2,778 |
| Kilbarrow, p. | Waterf. | 6,284 | 2,819 | Kilcavan, p. | Longf. | 11,872 | 2,478 | Kildrum, p. | Wexford | 4,275 | 967 |
| Kilbeacanty, p. | Galway | 12,226 | 2,164 | Kilcavan, p. | Wickl. | 8,907 | 2,554 | Kildrum, p. | Mayo | 19,860 | 8,184 |
| Kilbeagh, p. | Kilkny. | 3,403 | 1,811 | Kilcavan, p. | Wickl. | 11,209 | 2,528 | Kildrum, p. | Kilgeragh | 8,096 | 8,892 |
| Kilbeagh, p. | Mayo | 58,825 | 9,733 | Kilcavan, p. | Mayo | 30,900 | 2,903 | Kildrum, p. | Roscom. | 6,160 | 2,016 |
| Kilbeagh, p. | Meath | 5,185 | 1,233 | Kilcavan, p. | Mayo | 17,396 | 5,325 | Kildrum, p. | Pemb. | 2,672 | 1,266 |
| Kilbeagh, p. | Westm. | 6,086 | 3,170 | Kilcavan, p. | Mayo | 16,524 | 6,906 | Kildrum, p. | Galway | 6,833 | 1,113 |
| Kilbeagh, tn. | Galway | 10,866 | 3,333 | Kilcavan, p. | Mayo | 5,853 | 1,772 | Kildrum, p. | Longf. | 5,744 | 1,541 |
| Kilbegnet, p. | Galway | 10,866 | 3,333 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 8,578 | 3,073 | Kildrum, p. | Roscom. | 14,219 | 4,323 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 8,578 | 3,073 | Kildrum, p. | Kerry | 10,416 | 3,270 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Kerry | 5,742 | 1,521 | Kildrum, p. | Dublin | 3,258 | 1,049 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Tip. | 2,345 | 618 | Kildrum, p. | Waterf. | 16,109 | 2,421 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 6,082 | 1,462 | Kildrum, p. | Wexford | 6,165 | 1,006 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | File | ... | 2,489 | Kildrum, p. | Tip. | 3,071 | 965 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Clare | 2,927 | 916 | Kildrum, p. | Cork | 231 | 12 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Down | 16,206 | 5,649 | Kildrum, p. | Cork | 3,554 | 761 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Wickl. | 4,476 | 1,954 | Kildrum, p. | Monm. | 659 | 154 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Roscom. | 3,477 | 1,554 | Kildrum, p. | York | 7,660 | 1,247 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Meath | 2,455 | 260 | Kildrum, p. | Cornw. | 8,572 | 1,231 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Kil-Tip. | 11,509 | 2,877 | Kildrum, p. | Cardig. | 1,916 | 3,022 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 1,616 | 268 | Kildrum, p. | Kilkny. | 8,096 | 494 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Galway | 8,578 | 3,073 | Kildrum, p. | Tip. | 2,727 | 854 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Waterf. | 869 | 113 | Kildrum, p. | Kilkny. | 3,318 | 725 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Cork | 1,292 | 289 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | ... | 1,669 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Roscom. | 9,090 | 1,908 | Kildrum, p. | Clare | 18,629 | 2,181 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Wexford | 10,055 | 2,224 | Kildrum, p. | Limer. | 6,728 | 6,506 |
| Kilbenny, p. | Limer. | 15,776 | 2,860 | Kilcavan, p. | Limer. | 9,316 | 2,597 | Kildrum, p. | Down | 47,863 | 18,855 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Kilkeel, tn. | Down | ... | 1,163 | Killegny, p. | Wexford | 6,686 | 1,326 | Kilmacassar, p. | Mayo | 6,686 | 1,614 |
| Kilkeevin, p. | Roscom. | 26,904 | 9,780 | Kilkenney, p. | Wexford | 4,664 | 1,973 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | 3,462 | 761 |
| Kilkenny, c. w. s. | Westm. | 9,513 | 2,738 | Kilkeogh, p. | London | 10,370 | 2,187 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 1,042 | 398 |
| Kilkenny (West), p. | Cork | 6,187 | 1,656 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kildare | 7,379 | 1,386 | Kilmacassar, p. | Westm. | 5,016 | 1,208 |
| Kilkerrumore, p. | Cork | 30,247 | 3,770 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kildare | 11,860 | 2,544 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | 2,401 | 668 |
| Kilkerrin, p. | Galway | 1,106 | 190 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 3,332 | 686 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 4,445 | 1,986 |
| Kilkerrin, p. | Kilkny. | 2,736 | 802 | Kilkeogh, p. | Tip. | 7,711 | 2,621 | Kilmacassar, p. | Silgo | 3,544 | 1,536 |
| Kilkerry, p. | Galway | 4,880 | 971 | Kilkeogh, p. | ... | ... | 1,353 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 479 | 38 |
| Kill, p. | London | 2,703 | 1,890 | Kilkeogh, p. | Queen's | 946 | 104 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 1,113 | 175 |
| Kill (St. Lawrence), p. | Waterf. | 308 | 71 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 14,535 | 3,111 | Kilmacassar, p. | Clare | 7,405 | 2,859 |
| Kill (St. Nicholas), p. | Waterf. | 2,884 | 1,571 | Kilkeogh, p. | Queen's | 2,765 | 549 | Kilmacassar, p. | Donegal | 35,611 | 7,771 |
| Killaan, p. | Galway | 7,866 | 875 | Kilkeogh, p. | Waterf. | 12,593 | 3,651 | Kilmacassar, p. | Silgo | 25,984 | 2,804 |
| Killaaban, p. | Queen's | 25,995 | 8,846 | Kilkeogh, p. | Carlow | 5,319 | 713 | Kilmacassar, p. | Dublin | 2,493 | 339 |
| Killacoonagh, p. | Cork | 19,295 | 6,328 | Kilkeogh, p. | Silgo | 8,350 | 1,916 | Kilmacassar, p. | Silgo | 3,622 | 576 |
| Killacoonagh, p. | Meath | 11,561 | 1,943 | Kilkeogh, p. | Ferna | 24,294 | 3,705 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | ... | 1,057 |
| Killaderry, p. | King's | 5,555 | 1,884 | Kilkeogh, p. | Queen's | 10,905 | 4,703 | Kilmacassar, p. | Silgo | 12,380 | 2,784 |
| Killadon, p. | Silgo | 3,345 | 798 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 2,830 | 880 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 286 | 99 |
| Killadon, p. | Kildare | 1,766 | 349 | Kilkeogh, p. | Dublin | 279 | 400 | Kilmacassar, p. | Roscom. | 5,454 | 1,616 |
| Killadysert, p. | Clare | 12,859 | 3,983 | Kilkeogh, p. | Armagh | 28,157 | 17,812 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 1,726 | 518 |
| Killag, p. | Wexford | 1,953 | 408 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 13,565 | 4,045 | Kilmacassar, p. | Perth | ... | 3,659 |
| Killag, p. | King's | 17,557 | 2,901 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 1,074 | 275 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 3,495 | 819 |
| Killagan, p. | Antrim | 8,838 | 1,303 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 1,811 | 400 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 7,453 | 1,886 |
| Killagh, p. | Westm. | 2,011 | 258 | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 12,357 | 2,739 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 2,849 | 1,834 |
| Killagoholehan, p. | Limer. | 4,847 | 1,207 | Kilkeogh, p. | Carlow | 6,303 | 2,145 | Kilmacassar, p. | Dublin | 181 | 6 |
| Killaghtee, p. | Donegal | 13,368 | 5,067 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 9,230 | 2,939 | Kilmacassar, p. | Mayo | 3,614 | 895 |
| Killala, p. | Kerry | 34,843 | 2,037 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 10,213 | 1,682 | Kilmacassar, p. | Mayo | 13,792 | 3,203 |
| Killala, p. | Kerry | 4,545 | 968 | Kilkeogh, p. | Perth | ... | 1,608 | Kilmacassar, p. | Meath | 3,716 | 1,040 |
| Killahyries, p. | Wickl. | 3,736 | 610 | Kilkeogh, p. | Cavan | 7,907 | 3,071 | Kilmacassar, p. | Dublin | 8,197 | 2,794 |
| Killahy, p. | Kilkny. | 1,585 | 321 | Kilkeogh, p. | Carlow | 23,915 | 5,086 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 3,323 | 916 |
| Killahy, p. | Kilkny. | 2,804 | 683 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 5,860 | 419 | Kilmacassar, p. | Wexford | 5,315 | 5,387 |
| Killala, p. | Mayo | 5,634 | 2,919 | Kilkeogh, p. | Carlow | 2,264 | 509 | Kilmacassar, p. | Renfrew | ... | 1,399 |
| Killala, tn. s. | Mayo | ... | 870 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kerry | 26,688 | 4,531 | Kilmacassar, p. | Clare | 2,267 | 574 |
| Killalaghtlan, p. | Galway | 11,869 | 1,830 | Kilkeogh, p. | Down | 13,666 | 6,097 | Kilmacassar, p. | Clare | 33,937 | 3,141 |
| Killallon, p. | Meath | 7,614 | 1,558 | Kilkeogh, p. | Louth | 1,397 | 567 | Kilmacassar, p. | Invern. | ... | 5,355 |
| Killaloe, p. | Tip. Wa. | 3,208 | 681 | Kilkeogh, p. | Dublin | 4,431 | 1,911 | Kilmacassar, p. | Galway | 3,476 | 706 |
| Killaloe, p. | Kilkny. | 5,435 | 971 | Kilkeogh, p. | Louth | 1,335 | 554 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kerry | 5,900 | 1,834 |
| Killaloe, p. | Clare | 9,978 | 3,496 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kerry | 14,654 | 2,832 | Kilmacassar, p. | Wexford | 4,094 | 1,194 |
| Killaloe-with-Bal- lan, tn. | Clare | ... | 2,230 | Kilkeogh, p. | York | ... | 569 | Kilmacassar, p. | Limer. | 4,074 | 3,160 |
| Killamareh, p. | Derby | 1,616 | 1,070 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 1,284 | 572 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 7,349 | 1,495 |
| Killamary, p. | Kilkny. | 6,526 | 1,534 | Kilkeogh, p. | Lincoln | 7,225 | 749 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 5,621 | 1,403 |
| Killane, p. | Down | 2,859 | 1,002 | Kilkeogh, p. | North. | 4,831 | 1,851 | Kilmacassar, p. | K. Wm. | 8,197 | 2,794 |
| Killane, p. | Wexford | 11,424 | 2,329 | Kilkeogh, p. | Cavan | 15,962 | 6,882 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kerry | 1,877 | 5,533 |
| Killannin, p. | Galway | 67,156 | 7,976 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 6,177 | 773 | Kilmacassar, p. | Queen's | 16,849 | 2,883 |
| Killanny, p. | L. Mon. | 7,027 | 3,394 | Kilkeogh, p. | Roscom. | 5,643 | 1,854 | Kilmacassar, p. | Wexford | 4,251 | 1,144 |
| Killannully, p. | Cork | 2,666 | 438 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 4,038 | 985 | Kilmacassar, p. | Fife | ... | 663 |
| Killannumery, p. | Leitrim | 14,087 | 3,719 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wickl. | 9,331 | 1,698 | Kilmacassar, p. | Ayr | ... | 21,387 |
| Killanght, p. | Silgo | 6,903 | 1,834 | Kilkeogh, p. | Tip. | 3,307 | 794 | Kilmacassar, p. | Ayr | ... | 21,443 |
| Killard, p. | Clare | 17,052 | 4,557 | Kilkeogh, p. | Long. | 41,182 | 14,179 | Kilmacassar, p. | Dumb. | ... | 1,033 |
| Killard, p. | Tip. | 5,624 | 1,703 | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 6,693 | 2,476 | Kilmacassar, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,144 |
| Killare, p. | Westm. | 11,282 | 2,437 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 3,605 | 699 | Kilmacassar, p. | Tip. | 4,605 | 1,215 |
| Killare, p. | Leitrim | 14,294 | 3,673 | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 11,656 | 1,891 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | ... | 2,343 |
| Killarey, p. | Kerry | 34,769 | 14,155 | Kilkeogh, p. | Limer. | 2,069 | 677 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | ... | 3,382 |
| Killarey, tn. s. | Kerry | ... | 5,998 | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 5,719 | 1,627 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 10,881 | 3,070 |
| Killarey, p. | Kilkny. | 155 | 52 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 3,372 | 1,180 | Kilmacassar, p. | Roscom. | 8,002 | 1,714 |
| Killary, p. | Meath | 6,306 | 1,619 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 5,394 | 1,134 | Kilmacassar, p. | Limer. | 9,036 | 2,886 |
| Killashandra, p. | Cavan | 22,167 | 9,249 | Kilkeogh, p. | Silgo | 13,999 | 2,638 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 36,710 | 7,000 |
| Killashandra, tn. w. | Cavan | 632 | ... | Kilkeogh, p. | Kerry | 30,847 | 7,717 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 8,661 | 2,216 |
| Killastee, p. | Longf. | 14,170 | 2,624 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 8,308 | 1,616 | Kilmacassar, p. | Galway | 5,025 | 508 |
| Killastee, p. | Kildare | 4,145 | 650 | Kilkeogh, p. | Tip. | 14,439 | 3,216 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilmacassar | 10,765 | 5,508 |
| Killaspugbrone, p. | Leitrim | 26,918 | 4,708 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 3,542 | 1,339 | Kilmacassar, p. | Down | 13,876 | 6,268 |
| Killaspugbrone, p. | Silgo | 5,624 | 1,729 | Kilkeogh, p. | Dublin | 2,731 | 295 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kilkny. | 1,008 | 256 |
| Killaspugbrone, p. | Clare | 3,545 | 1,462 | Kilkeogh, p. | Waterf. | 2,493 | 555 | Kilmacassar, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,413 |
| Killaspugbrone, p. | Cork | 1,452 | 332 | Kilkeogh, p. | Down | ... | 951 | Kilmacassar, p. | Somer. | 3,460 | 2,196 |
| Killaster, p. | Mayo | 19,077 | 4,852 | Kilkeogh, p. | King's | 183 | 2,833 | Kilmacassar, p. | Meath | 3,337 | 647 |
| Killathy, p. | Cork | 3,217 | 884 | Kilkeogh, p. | Cork | 1,264 | 286 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 20,863 | 3,948 |
| Killavoge, p. | Tip. | 8,160 | 2,287 | Kilkeogh, p. | London | 1,796 | 2,358 | Kilmacassar, p. | Clare | 16,773 | 3,767 |
| Killea, p. | Tip. | 4,778 | 1,091 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 3,597 | 528 | Kilmacassar, p. | Devon | 1,760 | 533 |
| Killea, p. | Waterf. | 3,953 | 1,862 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 2,135 | 231 | Kilmacassar, p. | Somer. | 2,746 | 610 |
| Killea, p. | Donegal | 1,609 | 753 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 5,259 | 1,189 | Kilmacassar, p. | Hants | 1,912 | 239 |
| Killead, p. | Antrim | 23,042 | 5,609 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 35,590 | 7,892 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 64,586 | 13,737 |
| Killeagh, p. | Cork | 8,654 | 2,007 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 4,753 | 3,079 | Kilmacassar, p. | Argyle | ... | 500 |
| Killeagh, tn. | Cork | ... | 606 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 9,957 | 2,057 | Kilmacassar, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,374 |
| Killeagh, p. | Meath | 6,934 | 1,443 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 8,145 | 887 | Kilmacassar, p. | Wexford | 3,420 | 1,149 |
| Killeagh, p. | Argyle | ... | 2,219 | Kilkeogh, p. | Roscom. | 5,067 | 1,494 | Kilmacassar, p. | Mayo | 3,961 | 864 |
| Killeagh, p. | Galway | 4,560 | 978 | Kilkeogh, p. | Westm. | 6,810 | 1,543 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | 3,688 | 961 |
| Killeagh, p. | Clare | 3,807 | 366 | Kilkeogh, p. | Waterf. | 627 | 118 | Kilmacassar, p. | Waterf. | 1,938 | 2,436 |
| Killeagh, p. | Stirling | ... | 1,176 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wexford | 1,874 | 404 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 1,431 | 599 |
| Killeannan, p. | Ros. Cro. | ... | 1,794 | Kilkeogh, p. | Galway | 3,374 | 3,095 | Kilmacassar, p. | Invern. | ... | 2,263 |
| Killeen, p. | Mayo | 14,516 | 5,158 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kerry | 11,090 | 3,475 | Kilmacassar, p. | Cork | 3,061 | 942 |
| Killeen, p. | Lamer. | 25,456 | 4,373 | Kilkeogh, p. | Glamor. | 4,014 | 982 | Kilmacassar, p. | Down | 4,635 | 1,699 |
| Killeen, p. | Cl. Dubl. | 8 | 162 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kildare | 2,629 | 861 | Kilmacassar, p. | Meath | 1,834 | 523 |
| Killeen, p. | Cum. | 6,578 | 3,690 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kildare | 15,584 | 4,256 | Kilmacassar, p. | Clare | 6,461 | 920 |
| Killeen, p. | Galway | 6,233 | 1,042 | Kilkeogh, p. | Donegal | 15,378 | 3,338 | Kilmacassar, p. | Invern. | ... | 3,007 |
| Killeen, p. | Meath | 3,547 | 444 | Kilkeogh, p. | Donegal | 9,143 | 3,068 | Kilmacassar, p. | Kildare | 908 | 353 |
| Killeen, p. | Limer. | 24,214 | 2,134 | Kilkeogh, p. | Donegal | 2,295 | 479 | Kilmacassar, p. | Meath | 6,608 | 939 |
| Killeen, p. | Limer. | 730 | 141 | Kilkeogh, p. | Down | 11,759 | 5,045 | Kilmacassar, p. | Wexford | 4,231 | 2,187 |
| Killeen, p. | Galway | 5,174 | 960 | Kilkeogh, p. | Ar. Tyr | 10,559 | 6,264 | Kilmacassar, p. | Tip. | 13,535 | 3,613 |
| Killeen, p. | Galway | 4,967 | 1,014 | Kilkeogh, p. | Donegal | 27,758 | 4,047 | Kilmacassar, p. | Tip. | 2,004 | 582 |
| Killeen, p. | Cork | 415 | 132 | Kilkeogh, p. | Meath | 8,317 | 119 | Kilmacassar, p. | Armagh | 17,275 | 11,056 |
| Killeen, p. | Limer. | 858 | 263 | Kilkeogh, p. | Meath | 3,170 | 310 | Kilmacassar, p. | Down | 14,731 | 5,390 |
| Killeen, p. | Kerry | 10,231 | 2,060 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kilkny. | 3,755 | 3,160 | Kilmacassar, p. | Down | 12,855 | 3,160 |
| Killeeshil, p. | Tip. | 9,540 | 3,623 | Kilkeogh, p. | Silgo | 4,583 | 1,275 | Kilmacassar, p. | Monag. | 8,690 | 3,446 |
| Killeevan, p. | Mayo | 11,572 | 4,440 | Kilkeogh, p. | Wickl. | 5,401 | 1,740 | Kilmacassar, p. | Mayo | 29,493 | 7,379 |
| Killeglad, p. | Meath | 716 | 281 | Kilkeogh, p. | Kilkny. | 4,816 | 1,362 | Kilmacassar, p. | Roscom. | 8,554 | 2,915 |
| | | | | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 5,243 | 3,178 | Kilmacassar, p. | Argyle | ... | 3,181 |
| | | | | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 16,508 | 4,930 | Kilmacassar, p. | Ma. Sil | 12,331 | 10,743 |
| | | | | Kilkeogh, p. | Clare | 16,508 | 4,930 | Kilmacassar, p. | Silgo | 5,768 | 1,618 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Kilmorric, p. Kilmorie, | Argyle Bur. | ... | 388 | Kilkeery, p. Kilskeary, p. | Meath Tyrone | 11,774 70,439 | 8,412 7,543 | Kingsdown, p. Kingsdown, p. | Somer. Kent | 2,064 695 | 523 84 |
| Kilmoyee, p. Kilmoylan, p. | Mayo Limer. | 20,757 16,091 | 5,882 2,621 | Kilspindie, p. Kilshy, p. | Perth Stirling | ... | 684 5,346 | Kingsdown, p. Kingsey, p. | Buck. Kent | 2,780 1,406 | 423 238 |
| Kilmoylan, p. Kilmoyly, p. | Galway Kerry | 8,568 7,743 | 1,650 2,520 | Kilshy, tn. Kiltale, p. | Stirling Meath | ... | 5,949 1,018 | Kingswell, p. Kingeland, p. | Devon Heref. | 1,744 4,735 | 959 1,137 |
| Kilmuckridge, p. Kilmuckish, p. | Kerry Tip. | 3,809 688 | 1,249 160 | Kiltale, p. Kiltarlitan, p. | Meath Invern. | 4,740 2,965 | 1,388 2,965 | Kingsland, p. King's-Langley, v-p | Heref. Hants | 3,461 3,776 | 1,589 1,365 |
| Kilmuir, p. Kilmuir (Easter), p. | Invern. Ross | ... | 3,177 1,487 | Kiltarlitan, p. Kiltale, p. | Galway Queen's | 5,725 3,554 | 2,214 991 | Kingsley, p. Kingenorth, p. | Stafford Chester | 4,714 ... | 1,569 1,067 |
| Kilmun, v. Kilmurry, p. | Argyle Clare | ... | 1,921 627 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Kee's Clare | ... | 1,588 3,435 | Kingsley, p. King's-Norton, v-p. | Kent Worc. | 3,245 12,132 | 424 7,759 |
| Kilmurry, p. Kilmurry, p. | Clare Clare | 10,458 25,526 | 2,964 1,249 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Kee's Roscom | ... | 1,588 3,435 | Kingsley, p. King's-Norton, v-p. | Devon Camb. | 5,639 719 | 1,589 1,589 |
| Kilmurry, p. Kilmurry, p. | Cork Limer. | 9,109 3,506 | 2,117 1,116 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Donegal Ca.-Wic. | 1,132 1,659 | 4,756 2,639 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Hants Glouc. | 1,242 1,679 | 1,242 2,095 |
| Kilmurry, p. Kilmurry, p. | Tip. King's | 7,276 5,886 | 1,758 964 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Tip. Clare | 1,069 7,385 | 283 2,617 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Northa. Devon | 3,850 4,021 | 1,335 1,658 |
| Kilnaglogh, p. Kilnagrossa, p. | Tip. Clare | 3,942 3,704 | 856 1,008 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Carlow Wick. | 1,170 4,132 | 254 2,454 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Northa. Devon | 1,800 1,607 | 1,586 1,335 |
| Kilnahun, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Wexford Cork | 15,361 2,679 | 2,662 636 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Dublin | 4,696 3,166 | 917 917 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Stafford Hants | 2,372 853 | 628 636 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Cork Roscom | 18,809 6,875 | 5,000 2,083 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Dublin Tip. | 3,166 6,102 | 917 917 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Somer. | 2,009 582 | 326 948 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 11,680 5,419 | 1,192 1,276 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Leitrim Clare | 28,155 6,866 | 12,779 1,323 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Berks Wilts | 3,477 2,060 | 948 402 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 6,130 6,008 | 1,105 1,217 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Somer. Roscom | 1,691 10,458 | 1,323 3,177 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 10,450 5,131 | 1,777 706 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Clare Wexford | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |
| Kilhamanagh, p. Kilhamanagh, p. | Tip. Clare | 9,105 6,436 | 4,960 960 | Kiltale, p. Kiltale, p. | Wexford Clare | 3,092 3,244 | 666 666 | Kingsley, p. King's-Sutton, p. | Sussex Dorset | 1,097 1,147 | 367 84 |

| PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Kirby-in-Cleveland, p. | York | 4,716 | 723 | Kirkmahoe, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,653 | Kyne (South), p. | Lincoln | 8,368 | 1,056 |
| Kirby-Cold, p. | York | 1,620 | 179 | Kirkmasdon, p. | Wigton | ... | 1,653 | Kyse (Great), p. | Worc. | 1,580 | 136 |
| Kirby-Underdale, p. | York | 5,049 | 335 | Kirkmichael, v.-p. | Is. Man | ... | 1,416 | | | | |
| Kirby-Grindalith, p. | York | 7,979 | 554 | Kirkmichael, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,862 | Laceby, p. | Lincoln | 2,087 | 1,001 |
| Kirby-Kendal, p. | Westml. | 6,880 | 18,333 | Kirkmichael, p. | Banff | ... | 1,558 | Lacey-Stoke, p. | Heref. | 2,005 | 873 |
| Kirby-Knowle, p. | York | 4,101 | 554 | Kirkmichael, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,124 | Lackagh, p. | Kildare | 8,317 | 1,403 |
| Kirby-Misperton, p. | York | 7,544 | 993 | Kirkmichael, p. | Pertin | ... | 1,280 | Lackagh, p. | Galway | 13,997 | 3,089 |
| Kirby-on-the-Moor, p. | York | 1,956 | 637 | Kirkmichael and | Ross | ... | 1,621 | Lackan, p. | Westm. | 3,197 | 776 |
| Kirby-le-Solpen, p. | Essex | 4,757 | 932 | Callicudden, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,630 | Lockan, p. | Mayo | 7,339 | 1,176 |
| Kirby-West, p. | Chester | 34,286 | 1,951 | Kirknewton, p. | Cumb. | 10,472 | 925 | Lacken, p. | Cork | 280 | 61 |
| Kirby-Wisak, p. | Down | 5,558 | 1,079 | Kirkoswald, tn.-p. | Ayr | ... | 2,242 | Lackford, p. | Suffolk | 2,243 | 216 |
| Kirenbbin, tu. | Down | 621 | ... | Kirkoswald, v.-p. | Kirkcu | ... | 1,608 | Lackington-White, p. | Somer. | 1,465 | 256 |
| Kirford, p. | Sussex | 12,275 | 1,955 | Kirkpatrick-Dur- | Dumf. | ... | 1,829 | Lacock, p. | Wils. | 3,639 | 1,653 |
| Kirk-Andrew's | Cumb. | 17,246 | 1,798 | ham, p. | | | | Lacy-Holm, p. | Heref. | 3,192 | 322 |
| upon-Eck, p. | | | | Kirkpatrick-Flem- | | | | Ladbrooke-with- | Warw. | 1,547 | 305 |
| upon-Eden, p. | Cumb. | 1,050 | 131 | ing, p. | | | | Hodnell, p. | | 3,951 | 297 |
| Kirk-Arbury, p. | Is. Man | ... | 1,593 | Kirkpatrick-Iron- | Kirkcu. | ... | 219 | Ladock, p. | Cornw. | 5,691 | 811 |
| Kirk-Bampton, p. | Cumb. | 3,502 | 546 | gray, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,097 | Lady, p. | Orkney | ... | 501 |
| Kirk-Braddan, p. | Is. Man | 1,360 | 2,064 | Kirkpatrick-Juxta, p. | York | 990 | 239 | Ladykirk, p. | Orkney | ... | 1,054 |
| Kirk-Bramwill, p. | York | 6,002 | 550 | Kirk-Sandall, p. | Lincoln | 1,540 | 175 | Ladykirk (North), p. | Orkney | ... | 993 |
| Kirk-Burn, p. | York | 15,990 | 20,371 | Kirkstead, p. | Notts | 1,090 | 195 | Laysland, p. | Wexford | 697 | 263 |
| Kirk-Burtou, p. | Is. Man | ... | 13,021 | Kirkston, p. | Roxb. | ... | 282 | Laytown, p. | Kildare | 2,682 | 247 |
| Kirk-Conchan, p. | Derby | 1,699 | 473 | Kirkward, p. | Peebles | ... | 326 | Lazgan, p. | Invern. | ... | 1,323 |
| Kirk-Hallam, p. | North. | 8,490 | 170 | Kirkwall, p. | Orkney | ... | 3,990 | Lendon, p. | Essex | 3,999 | 540 |
| Kirk-Harle, p. | North. | 6,665 | 235 | Kirkwall, tn. m. | Orkney | ... | 2,438 | Leath, p. | Suther. | ... | 1,193 |
| Kirk-Haugh, p. | York | 6,468 | 11,972 | " p. | Orkney | ... | 3,451 | Lakenham, p. | Norfolk | ... | 4,776 |
| Kirk-Heaton, p. | Derby | 2,900 | 657 | Kirkhewlington, p. | North. | 18,351 | 679 | Lakenheath, p. | Suffolk | 10,550 | 1,864 |
| Kirk-Leatham, p. | York | 12,407 | 1,807 | Kirkington, p. | Lincoln | 1,815 | 379 | Laleham, p. | Middles. | 1,214 | 637 |
| Kirk-Leavington, p. | York | 5,491 | 613 | Kirkmond-le-Mire, p. | Lincoln | 1,051 | 62 | Laleston, p. | Glamor. | 1,631 | 538 |
| Kirk-Linton, p. | Cumb. | 7,900 | 1,869 | Kirkmurd, p. | Forfar | ... | 7,617 | Lamash, p. | Essex | 1,245 | 409 |
| Kirk-Mangholp, p. | Is. Man | ... | 4,463 | Kirkmuir, p. | Forfar | ... | 3,518 | Lambeg, p. | An.-Do. | 1,567 | 215 |
| Kirk-Newton, p. | North. | 37,976 | 1,732 | Kirkstead, p. | Norfolk | 1,011 | 239 | Lamberhurst, p. | Ke.-Sus. | 6,909 | 1,734 |
| Kirk (St. Ann), p. | Is. Man | ... | 714 | Kirkstall, p. | Camb. | 3,016 | 909 | Lambeth, p. | Surrey | 4,515 | 139,325 |
| Kirkbean, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 952 | Kirkstington, p. | Oxford | 2,500 | 716 | Lambeth, tn. | Surrey | ... | 261,345 |
| Kirkbride, p. | Cumb. | 1,654 | 346 | Kirtou, p. | Lincoln | 5,820 | 2,999 | Lambey, p. | North. | 2,698 | 365 |
| Kirkby-in-Asafid, p. | Notts | 5,590 | 2,363 | Kirtou, p. s. | Suffolk | 1,898 | 546 | Lambley, p. | Notts | 2,170 | 951 |
| Kirkby-upon-Batu, p. | Lincoln | 5,110 | 734 | Kirkton-in-Lindsey, p. | Lincoln | 4,210 | 1,948 | Lambourn-Chip- | Berks | 14,850 | 2,577 |
| Kirkby-in-Cleve- | York | 4,716 | 723 | Kislingbury, p. | Northa. | 2,170 | 690 | Lambourn-Chip- | Berks | ... | 1,258 |
| land, p. | | | | Kittisford, p. | Somer. | 952 | 155 | ping, tn. f. | | | |
| Kirkby - under- | York | 5,049 | 335 | Knath, p. | Lincoln | 1,640 | 116 | Lambourne, p. | Essex | 2,440 | 842 |
| Dale, p. | | | | Knapsale (North), p. | Argyle | ... | 1,666 | Lambston, p. | Pemb. | 1,761 | 283 |
| Kirkby (East), p. | Lincoln | 1,670 | 491 | Knapsale (South), p. | Argyle | ... | 2,178 | Lameston, p. | Devon | 7,232 | 1,610 |
| Kirkby-Fleetham, p. | York | 2,974 | 665 | Knarfoth, p. | Leices. | 4,940 | 618 | Lamington and | Lincoln | ... | 472 |
| Kirkby-Green, p. | Lincoln | 437 | 134 | Knarpsale, p. | Norfolk | 1,480 | 330 | Wandell, p. | | | |
| Kirkby-Ireth, p. | Lancas. | 26,990 | 3,998 | Knaswell, p. | Camb. | 2,000 | 155 | Lanmas-with- | | | |
| Kirkby - Lonsdale, | Westml. | 35,569 | 4,184 | Knarsborough, p. | York | 19,418 | 10,170 | Haut-Boys- | Norfolk | 829 | 287 |
| tn.-p. th. | | | | KNARSBOROUGH, p. | York | ... | 5,536 | Parya, p. | | | |
| Kirkby-in-Mal- | York | 22,040 | 884 | Knarsdale, p. | North. | 7,144 | 917 | Larnarra, p. | Cornw. | 1,234 | 94 |
| ham-Dale, p. | | | | Knarstontown, p. | North. | 619 | 50 | Lampeter, p. | Cardig. | 6,301 | 1,485 |
| Kirkby-Mallory, p. | Leices. | 3,110 | 2,625 | Knethworth, p. | Herts | 2,696 | 290 | Lampeter, tn. r. | | | |
| Kirkby-Matrazed, p. | York | 57,040 | 4,956 | Knethworth, p. | Notts | 3,860 | 600 | Lampeter-Velfrey, p. | Pemb. | 5,667 | 1,002 |
| Kirkby - Moorside, | York | 21,681 | 2,611 | Knethon, p. | Notts | 924 | 109 | Lamphey, p. | Pemb. | 1,976 | 395 |
| tn.-p. e. | | | | Knethon, p. | Glamor. | 537 | 127 | Lamplugh, p. | Cumb. | 6,384 | 616 |
| Kirkby - cum - Os- | Lincoln | 1,710 | 492 | Knethall, p. | Suffolk | 1,024 | 80 | Lamport, p. | Northa. | 1,440 | 238 |
| godby, p. | | | | Knethall, p. | Tup. | 4,515 | 1,022 | Lamptat, p. | Somer. | 1,000 | 290 |
| Kirkby-Overflow, p. | York | 10,704 | 1,598 | Knethall, p. | Suffolk | 2,461 | 1,541 | Lanark, p. | Lincoln | ... | 823 |
| Kirkby - Ravens - | York | 15,911 | 1,406 | Knethall, p. | Dorset | 2,339 | 270 | Lanark, tn. m. s. | Lincoln | ... | 5,304 |
| worth, p. | | | | Knethall, p. | Worc. | 858 | 166 | " p. s. | Lincoln | ... | 5,008 |
| Kirkby (South), p. | York | 7,248 | 1,430 | Knethall, p. | Heref. | 798 | 78 | Lanarth, p. | Cardig. | 15,044 | 2,337 |
| Kirkby - Stephen, | Westml. | 27,921 | 2,753 | Knethall, p. | Leices. | 1,430 | 386 | LANCASTER, M. | Lancas. | ... | 14,604 |
| tn.-p. m. | | | | Knethall, p. | Derby | 2,240 | 331 | " w. s. | Lancas. | ... | 16,168 |
| Kirkby-Thore, p. | Westml. | 11,030 | 1,104 | Knethall, p. | Meath | 976 | 330 | Lancaster, p. | Lancas. | 73,732 | 26,458 |
| Kirkby-le-Thore, p. | Lincoln | 1,570 | 235 | Knethall, p. | Mayo | 11,705 | 8,174 | Lancaster, p. | Durham | 35,567 | 15,514 |
| Kirkby (Under- | Lincoln | 1,340 | 185 | Knethall, p. | Limer. | 9,248 | 3,450 | Lancaster, v. | Durham | ... | 752 |
| wood), p. | | | | Knethall, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,771 | Lancaster, v. | Sussex | 3,262 | 538 |
| Kirkby (Wharf), p. | York | 8,139 | 702 | Knethall, p. | Kerry | 57,543 | 4,245 | Lancaster, p. | Camb. | 2,490 | 526 |
| KIRKCALDY, M. s. | Fife | ... | 5,719 | Knethall, p. | Kerry | 5,950 | 1,053 | Lancaster, p. | Essex | 331 | 124 |
| KIRKCALDY, M. s. | Fife | ... | 5,093 | Knethall, p. | Kerry | 6,210 | 1,492 | Lancaster, p. | Cornw. | 1,999 | 430 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Wigton | ... | 2,018 | Knethall, p. | Ross | ... | 3,405 | Lancaster, p. | Wils. | 1,689 | 244 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,245 | Knethall, p. | An.-Do. | 8,020 | 11,488 | Lancaster, p. | Devon | 3,162 | 758 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Wigton | ... | 1,541 | Knethall, p. | Cavan | 18,693 | 7,042 | Lancaster, p. | Cornw. | 3,745 | 823 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 3,555 | Knethall, p. | Meath | 3,500 | 642 | Lancaster, p. | Cornw. | 2,659 | 524 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 9,873 | 2,291 | Lancaster, p. | Cumb. | 120 | 86 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,683 | 578 | Lancaster, p. | Cornw. | 2,487 | 299 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Salop | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Notts | 1,605 | 410 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Limer. | 4,442 | 1,421 | Lancaster, p. | Cumb. | 36,510 | 1,644 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Cork | 8,836 | 2,029 | Lancaster, p. | Somer. | 2,071 | 921 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Limer. | 2,173 | 714 | Lancaster, p. | Notts | 3,442 | 323 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 18,854 | 1,686 | Lancaster, p. | Kent | 1,065 | 352 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Essex | 1,775 | 295 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Glamor. | 6,710 | 360 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Essex | 2,104 | 168 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | York | 9,866 | 3,729 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Ber.-Ox. | 4,200 | 751 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Essex | 1,076 | 272 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Notts | 2,182 | 140 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Somer. | 1,853 | 577 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Wils. | 1,011 | 88 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Wils. | 3,941 | 234 |
| Kirkcaldy, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,774 | Knethall, p. | Tip. | 1,561 | 265 | Lancaster, p. | Essex | 2,896 | 863 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Laberton, p. | Edinb. | ... | 3,528 | Lismanal, p. | Tip. | 4,942 | 1,166 | Llanbrynmair, p. | Montg. | 19,066 | 1,982 |
| Lichla, p. | Westm. | 8,838 | 1,846 | Lismanoge, p. | Kilkny. | 1,644 | 403 | Llancaudwaladr, p. | Denbigh | 2,792 | 233 |
| LICHFIELD, c. m. & f. | Stafford | ... | 7,012 | Lismore and Mo- collop, p. | Co-Wa. | 6,011 | 16,692 | Llancauau, p. | Glamor. | 4,500 | 662 |
| Lickrig, p. | Galway | 4,469 | 632 | Lismore, tn. w. Argyle | Co-Wa. | ... | 2,319 | Llancauau, p. | Cardig. | 1,086 | 70 |
| Liekin, p. | Tip. | 680 | 169 | Lismullin, p. | Meath | 839 | 219 | Llancauau, p. | Glamor. | 4,352 | 1,921 |
| Lickmolassy, p. | Galway | 9,888 | 4,030 | Lismullin, p. | Armagh | 18,457 | 7,799 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 4,964 | 747 |
| Lickon, p. | Waterf. | 2,415 | 505 | Lisnakkil, p. | Waterf. | 5,534 | 672 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 6,081 | 377 |
| Liddard (Milli- cent), p. | Wills | 2,321 | 491 | Lisnakes, tn. | Ferman. | ... | 882 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 1,679 | 470 |
| Liddard (Trec- goose), p. | Wills | 5,142 | 807 | Lisnagah, p. | Tip. | 3,046 | 707 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 4,501 | 1,036 |
| Liddington, p. | Rutland | 2,020 | 604 | Lissan, p. | Hants | 8,679 | 748 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 2,011 | 602 |
| Liddington, p. | Wills | 2,767 | 434 | Lisselton, p. | De-Tyr | 24,684 | 5,812 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 10,307 | 851 |
| Lidford, p. | Devon | 66,833 | 1,988 | Lissington, p. | Kerry | 6,582 | 1,740 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 9,024 | 4,894 |
| Lidgate, p. | Bedford | 1,780 | 494 | Lissonuff, p. | Lincoln | 1,526 | 230 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 3,077 | 351 |
| Lidington, p. | Glouc. | 2,520 | 853 | Lisnagah, p. | Roscom | 11,510 | 2,977 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 5,995 | 1,284 |
| Lidney, tn. p. w. | Glouc. | 8,073 | 2,577 | Lisnagah, p. | Kilkny. | 5,432 | 1,031 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 10,511 | 105 |
| Lidning, p. | Kent | 479 | 89 | Lisnagah, p. | Essex | 631 | 79 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 36,252 | 2,588 |
| Liff and Bennie, p. | Forfar | 6,000 | 18,949 | Lisnagah, p. | Kerry | 8,232 | 8,912 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 3,101 | 225 |
| Lifford, p. | Douglas | 12,364 | 4,518 | Lisnagah, p. | Kerry | ... | 2,115 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 768 | 214 |
| Lifton, p. | Devon | 5,982 | 1,667 | Lisnagah, p. | Glouc. | 1,838 | 230 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 2,387 | 637 |
| Lighorne, p. | Warw. | 2,007 | 372 | Lisnagah, p. | Norfolk | 1,932 | 855 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 716 | 576 |
| Lilbourne, p. | Northa. | 1,920 | 282 | Lisnagah, p. | Norfolk | 1,704 | 418 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 9,348 | 388 |
| Lilford, p. | Northa. | 1,940 | 141 | Lisnagah, p. | Derby | 1,806 | 118 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 3,506 | 279 |
| Lilleshall, p. | Salop | 6,149 | 357 | Lisnagah, p. | Lancs. | ... | 2,252 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 10,710 | 2,885 |
| Lilley, p. | Suffolk | 1,822 | 538 | Lisnagah, p. | Cork | 5,404 | 1,071 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 6,915 | 710 |
| Lillicleaf, p. | Roxb. | ... | 798 | Lisnagah, p. | Devon | 1,370 | 259 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 4,211 | 385 |
| Lillingstone (Day- rell), p. | Bucks | 2,223 | 207 | Lisnagah, p. | Cork | 1,692 | 913 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 540 | 38 |
| Lillingstone (Lo- rell), p. | Oxford | 1,296 | 171 | Lisnagah, p. | Notts | 290 | 82 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 8,509 | 704 |
| Lillington, p. | Warw. | 1,324 | 309 | Lisnagah, p. | Kent | 2,102 | 745 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 7,320 | 1,321 |
| Lillington, p. | Dorset | 1,807 | 166 | Lisnagah, p. | Essex | 2,300 | 934 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 15,100 | 3,395 |
| Lilstock, p. | Somer. | 1,160 | 62 | Lisnagah, p. | Devon | 1,350 | 413 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 2,760 | 927 |
| Lilmer-Magna, p. | Lincoln | 5,180 | 531 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 4,150 | 1,071 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 3,390 | 444 |
| Lilmerhouse (St.) | Middlesex | 965 | 23,782 | Lisnagah, p. | Camb. | 16,136 | 3,832 | Llandanwg, p. | Radnor | 3,729 | 401 |
| Lilmerhouse (St.) | Fife | ... | 949 | Lisnagah, p. | Hants | 1,293 | 129 | Llandanwg, p. | Monm. | 789 | 114 |
| Lilmerick, c. w. s. | Limer | ... | 53,448 | Lisnagah, p. | Glouc. | 1,009 | 161 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 1,488 | 152 |
| Lilmering, p. | Somer. | 1,602 | 344 | Lisnagah, p. | Glouc. | 1,009 | 161 | Llandanwg, p. | Penm. | 1,843 | 245 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Norfolk | 1,075 | 245 | Lisnagah, p. | Camb. | 2,098 | 790 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 2,298 | 897 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Surrey | 3,904 | 1,296 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 7,794 | 955 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Notts | 1,190 | 310 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 1,853 | 174 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Sussex | 1,320 | 94 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Radnor | 2,297 | 129 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Bucks | 1,830 | 309 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Pemb. | 4,022 | 777 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Sussex | 2,101 | 339 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Radnor | 8,075 | 692 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Lincoln | ... | 17,536 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Pemb. | 1,132 | 129 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Sussex | 5,776 | 1,814 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 922 | 76 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Worc. | 6,253 | 1,805 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 26,628 | 5,768 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Essex | 1,959 | 378 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Radnor | 3,059 | 280 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Bucks | 1,246 | 326 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 7,401 | 1,408 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Essex | 1,787 | 486 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 10,491 | 525 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Bucks | 550 | 57 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Heref. | 494 | 77 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | York | ... | 811 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Montg. | 18,064 | 1,585 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Heref. | 2,283 | 296 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 5,107 | 2,542 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Surrey | 9,010 | 2,141 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 10,234 | 1,395 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Norfolk | 661 | 659 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Crm. Pe | 6,467 | 993 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cardig. | 1,074 | 80 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Monm. | 1,843 | 571 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Carmar. | 7,894 | 2,003 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 683 | 113 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Salop | 628 | 106 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 689 | 185 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Lilnith. | ... | 6,115 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | ... | 1,927 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Lilnith. | ... | 4,071 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 1,086 | 134 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Lilnith. | ... | 4,213 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 1,783 | 403 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Bucks | 1,830 | 1,309 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 28,200 | 790 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Kent | 1,806 | 977 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 6,081 | 1,381 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Suffolk | 1,304 | 100 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Radnor | 2,689 | 817 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Suffolk | 554 | 200 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Montg. | 3,832 | 925 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | York | ... | 3,802 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 2,430 | 420 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Heref. | ... | 567 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 2,729 | 1,131 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Camb. | 3,775 | 2,061 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 1,331 | 119 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Devon | 7,193 | 1,059 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 3,320 | 131 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Heref. | 2,775 | 952 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 9,516 | 2,823 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Kent | 1,383 | 1,082 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 1,551 | 247 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | York | 13,142 | 2,221 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 6,508 | 284 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Peebles | ... | 1,630 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 2,867 | 719 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Roxb. | ... | 630 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 5,819 | 719 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Had. | ... | 775 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 5,595 | 1,063 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Forfar | ... | 926 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 3,223 | 711 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Renfrew | ... | 1,126 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 917 | 1,343 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Lincoln | 2,316 | 232 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Montg. | 3,141 | 557 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Tip. | 4,893 | 773 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Cardig. | 17,556 | 2,910 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Ar. Do. | ... | 6,832 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 4,071 | 808 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Clare | ... | 4,429 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Glamor. | 2,636 | 338 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Chester | ... | 4,100 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 5,632 | 1,126 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cork | 4,038 | 1,528 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Merion | 6,819 | 706 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Meath | 1,304 | 262 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Carmar. | 12,330 | 2,008 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cork | 4,305 | 1,040 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Angles | 2,398 | 1,295 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Wexf. | 2,463 | 497 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 3,382 | 565 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Waterf. | 5,710 | 1,625 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Denbigh | 4,900 | 953 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cork | 3,154 | 699 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cornw. | 8,129 | 6,128 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cornw. | ... | 4,396 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cornw. | ... | 6,304 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Galway | 7,307 | 1,717 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Wexford | 6,381 | 942 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Cork | 6,302 | 3,423 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |
| Lilmerphoe, p. | Limer. | 3,032 | 569 | Lisnagah, p. | Sussex | 593 | 105 | Llandanwg, p. | Brecon | 5,537 | 111 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Llanellen, p. | Monm. | 2,536 | 368 | Llanfyllin, p. | Montg. | 7,923 | 1,932 | Llanllawddog, p. | Carmar. | 7,013 | 725 |
| Llanelltyd, p. | Merion. | 6,736 | 518 | Llanfyllin, tn. p. | Montg. | 1,116 | 1,116 | Llanllawer, p. | Pemb. | 1,202 | 110 |
| Llanelly, tus. | Breck. | 9,644 | 1,843 | Llanfynydd, p. | Carmar. | 1,074 | 1,376 | Llanllechid, p. | Carmar. | 18,111 | 6,948 |
| Llanely, p. | Carmar. | 18,075 | 13,663 | Llanfrynach, p. | Pemb. | 6,338 | 935 | Llanllowel, p. | Brecon | 2,900 | 235 |
| Llanely, tn. p. & s. | Carmar. | 8,710 | 8,710 | Llangadfan, p. | Montg. | 16,929 | 1,629 | Llanllowell, p. | Monm. | 706 | 92 |
| Llanellwedd, p. | Radnor | 2,020 | 203 | Llangadock, tn. p. & s. | Carmar. | 15,642 | 2,820 | Llanllugan, p. | Monm. | 3,945 | 305 |
| Llanendwynn, p. | Merion. | 7,777 | 981 | Llangadwaladr, p. | Angles | 4,718 | 579 | Llanllwchaarn, p. | Cardig. | 3,249 | 1,738 |
| Llanengan, p. | Carmar. | 4,354 | 1,109 | Llangafelach, p. | Glamar. | 27,305 | 10,895 | Llanllwchaarn, p. | Cardig. | 4,426 | 2,775 |
| Llanengrad, p. | Angles | 2,695 | 330 | Llanganau, p. | Angles | 1,590 | 138 | Llanllwry, p. | Carmar. | 6,624 | 825 |
| Llanerchayrou, p. | Cardig. | 1,606 | 259 | Llangant, p. | Carmar. | 2,660 | 445 | Llanllwy, p. | Carmar. | 7,531 | 2,010 |
| Llanerfyl, p. | Montg. | 16,254 | 911 | Llangatarch, p. | Brecon | 11,748 | 1,038 | Llanmadock, p. | Glamar. | 6,727 | 269 |
| Llanfabon, p. | Glamar. | 5,389 | 1,295 | Llangan, p. | Carmar. | 4,952 | 631 | Llanmair, p. | Monm. | 1,683 | 183 |
| Llanfachreth, p. | Angles | 1,881 | 566 | Llanganahafal, p. | Denbigh | 2,363 | 481 | Llanmartin, p. | Monm. | 941 | 201 |
| Llanfachreth, p. | Merion. | 10,000 | 880 | Llanganna, p. | Glamar. | 1,175 | 261 | Llanmerewig, p. | Montg. | 978 | 188 |
| Llanfachrys, p. | Carmar. | 1,679 | 255 | Llanganten, p. | Brecon | 2,258 | 181 | Llanmihauael, p. | Glamar. | 686 | 87 |
| Llanfais, p. | Angles | 2,297 | 247 | Llangar, p. | Merion. | 3,578 | 231 | Llanmefydd, p. | Denbigh | 7,444 | 1,196 |
| Llanfachy, p. | Angles | 2,639 | 429 | Llangarren, p. | Heref. | 3,005 | 1,217 | Llanmor, p. | Carmar. | 11,446 | 1,696 |
| Llanfaglan, p. | Carmar. | 1,884 | 254 | Llangasty - Tally- | Brecon | 2,119 | 238 | Llanover, p. | Monm. | 4,742 | 2,942 |
| Llanfairfyrn, p. | Carmar. | 23,457 | 1,705 | lyu, p. | Carmar. | 5,513 | 1,035 | Llanpumpasint, p. | Carmar. | 4,079 | 520 |
| Llanfair-Caerinion, | Montg. | 16,157 | 2,727 | Llangathen, p. | Brecon | 5,957 | 5,415 | Llanrhaeadr - yn - | Den.-Mt. | 23,294 | 2,528 |
| Llanfair-Clydogan, p. | Cardig. | 4,815 | 588 | Llangatock, p. | Monm. | 2,937 | 1,639 | Llanrhaeadr - yn - | Denbigh | 16,976 | 1,935 |
| Llanfair - Dyffryn- | Denbigh | 5,025 | 1,281 | Llangatock - Llan- | Monm. | 1,926 | 227 | Llanrhaeadr - in - | Glamar. | 22,064 | 20,006 |
| gydd, p. | Carmar. | 6,628 | 820 | Llangatock - nigh- | Monm. | 1,613 | 178 | Llanrhaeadr, p. | Carmar. | 586 | 586 |
| Llanfairfechan, p. | Merion | 5,196 | 474 | Uak, p. | Monm. | 4,194 | 515 | Llanrhydd, p. | Angles | 2,679 | 796 |
| Llanfair-Is-Gaer, p. | Carmar. | 2,474 | 657 | Llangatock - Vi- | Denbigh | 1,627 | 305 | Llanrhydd, p. | Cardig. | 8,770 | 1,516 |
| Llanfair-Nantgwyn, p. | Pemb. | 1,668 | 201 | bon-Avel, p. | Angles | 2,426 | 1,799 | Llanrhyddlad, p. | Pemb. | 3,685 | 1,178 |
| Llanfair-Nantgof, p. | Cardig. | 2,597 | 259 | Llangaw, p. | Angles | 6,710 | 350 | Llanrhydd, p. | Heref. | 1,719 | 184 |
| Llanfair-Owlwyn, p. | Angles | 952 | 753 | Llangaw, tn. p. & s. | Glamar. | 5,388 | 967 | Llanrhydd, p. | Carmar. | 4,516 | 1,894 |
| Llanfair-Pwllgwyn- | Denbigh | 11,114 | 1,386 | Llangawen, p. | Cardig. | 2,160 | 442 | Llanrwst, tn. p. & s. | Ca.-Den. | 22,918 | 3,984 |
| gyll, p. | Cardig. | 645 | 97 | Llangaweth, p. | Carmar. | 7,999 | 1,681 | Llaneddurn, p. | Angles | 2,891 | 444 |
| Llanfairtalhaiarn, p. | Car.-Pe. | 1,866 | 366 | Llangaweth (Upper) | Carmar. | 2,017 | 204 | Llaneddurn, p. | Carmar. | 7,054 | 1,127 |
| Llanfair-Tref-Hely- | Merion. | 30,030 | 1,719 | Llangaweth (Lower) | Merion | 11,004 | 963 | Llaneddurn, p. | Cardig. | 5,443 | 1,286 |
| gon, p. | Breck. | 2,783 | 473 | Llangelynydd, p. | Carmar. | 11,810 | 2,423 | Llanefraid, p. | Montg. | 6,065 | 1,196 |
| Llanfawr, p. | Angles | 4,469 | 693 | Llangelyneine, p. | Carmar. | 2,394 | 965 | Llanefraid - in - | Radnor | 4,000 | 323 |
| Llanfechan, p. | Angles | 3,637 | 1,085 | Llangenneth, p. | Glamar. | 3,479 | 398 | Llanefraid - in - | Denbigh | 5,736 | 1,381 |
| Llanfechan, p. | Denbigh | 3,754 | 799 | Llangennith, p. | Denbigh | 7,763 | 1,249 | Llanefraid - in - | Denbigh | 2,612 | 614 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangeniew (Up- | Monm. | 1,454 | 182 | Llanefraid - in - | Brecon | 2,247 | 231 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | per and Lower- | Carmar. | 4,835 | 1,161 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 289 | 36 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | gon, p. | Monm. | 1,443 | 536 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 8,885 | 4,276 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 3,270 | 424 | Llanefraid - in - | Denbigh | 14,973 | 1,399 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Montg. | 50,000 | 1,502 | Llanefraid - in - | Denbigh | 1,798 | 208 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 1,834 | 376 | Llanefraid - in - | Merion | 693 | 137 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 4,946 | 990 | Llanefraid - in - | Salop | 10,017 | 1,051 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Denbigh | 20,176 | 5,260 | Llanefraid - in - | Salop | 12,731 | 2,013 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Pemb. | 2,912 | 291 | Llanefraid - in - | Salop | 1,410 | 166 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 15,460 | 5,479 | Llanefraid - in - | Brecon | 8,435 | 404 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Brecon | 2,806 | 401 | Llanefraid - in - | Pemb. | 3,971 | 905 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 1,889 | 129 | Llanefraid - in - | Carmar. | 6,710 | 1,277 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Merion. | 6,500 | 367 | Llanefraid - in - | Radnor | 2,407 | 255 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 4,883 | 854 | Llanefraid - in - | Pemb. | 1,579 | 197 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Angles | 3,936 | 975 | Llanefraid - in - | Brecon | 5,983 | 549 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 3,846 | 595 | Llanefraid - in - | Brecon | 2,696 | 800 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 1,314 | 118 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 12,187 | 402 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 12,550 | 4,239 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 1,000 | 101 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Brecon | 13,908 | 3,246 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 1,350 | 185 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 3,650 | 583 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 5,951 | 735 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 4,879 | 776 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 6,859 | 848 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Pemb. | 2,434 | 228 | Llanefraid - in - | Pemb. | 1,792 | 303 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 3,159 | 364 | Llanefraid - in - | Angles | 4,447 | 538 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Merion. | 1,943 | 297 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 16,669 | 4,187 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 5,796 | 1,157 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 2,762 | 274 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 1,314 | 657 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 1,391 | 201 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Denbigh | 1,136 | 260 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 5,311 | 4,096 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Angles | 2,301 | 205 | Llanefraid - in - | Denbigh | 7,919 | 1,019 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Denbigh | 10,578 | 962 | Llanefraid - in - | Pemb. | 5,701 | 1,292 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 4,519 | 662 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 12,005 | 1,264 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 1,849 | 268 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 3,108 | 291 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Montg. | 4,513 | 596 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 1,986 | 191 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Radnor | 5,627 | 489 | Llanefraid - in - | Glamar. | 1,801 | 268 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Brecon | 1,429 | 56 | Llanefraid - in - | Salop | 7,720 | 592 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 3,223 | 568 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 819 | 138 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Brecon | 15,460 | 5,479 | Llanefraid - in - | Brecon | 2,153 | 231 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 1,867 | 346 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 12,642 | 634 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 3,050 | 330 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 3,264 | 454 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 1,554 | 261 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 4,092 | 1,238 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 1,506 | 225 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 1,864 | 171 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Pemb. | 2,013 | 89 | Llanefraid - in - | Radnor | 8,150 | 499 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Angles | 4,645 | 1,367 | Llanefraid - in - | Monm. | 1,651 | 205 |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Montg. | 1,579 | 4,604 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Montg. | 3,045 | 3,045 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Angles | 1,663 | 251 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Carmar. | 4,566 | 1,067 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Brecon | 2,356 | 515 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 6,403 | 924 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 1,574 | 185 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Cardig. | 1,998 | 456 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Glamar. | 2,915 | 388 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |
| Llanfechell, p. | Angles | 1,267 | 145 | Llangew, p. | Monm. | 1,742 | 351 | Llanefraid - in - | | | |

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS IN 1851.

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Llanvangel-near-Recess, p. | Monm. | 557 | 42 | Longdon, p. | Stafford | 4,511 | 1,148 | Ludford (Magnus) and Parry, p. | Lincoln | 3,810 | 762 |
| Llanvangel-Torymnydd, p. | Monm. | 1,081 | 230 | Longdon-upon-Terne, p. | Salop | 3,963 | 577 | Ludgershall, tn.-p. | Wilts | 1,778 | 580 |
| Llanvangel-nigh-Uk, p. | Monm. | 385 | 139 | Longfield, p. | Kent | 796 | 88 | Ludgershall-witliff | Bucks | 2,430 | 514 |
| Llanvillo, p. | Brecon | 3,305 | 307 | Longfield (East), p. | Tyrene | 581 | 162 | Kingswood, p. | Cornw. | 4,584 | 3,589 |
| Llanvryva, p. | Monm. | 4,820 | 2,562 | Longfield (West), p. | Tyrene | 9,716 | 2,890 | Ludgvan, p. | Norfolk | 2,977 | 982 |
| Llanvrynach, p. | Brecon | 7,127 | 538 | Longford, p. | Salop | 33,907 | 1,823 | LUDLOW, tn.-p. M. | Salop | ... | ... |
| Llanwarne, p. | Heref. | 2,469 | 891 | Longford, tn. s. | Salop | 1,306 | 225 | Luffham (North), p. | Rutland | 1,999 | 442 |
| Llanwadya, p. | Montg. | 20,110 | 520 | Longforgan, p. | Perth | ... | 1,787 | Luffham (South), p. | Rutland | 1,417 | 437 |
| Llanwenarth, p. | Monm. | 5,340 | 2,502 | Longformacus | Berwick | ... | 411 | Luffnott, p. | Devon | 971 | 96 |
| Llanwg, p. | Cardig. | 1,575 | 791 | Longham, p. | Norfolk | 1,804 | 337 | Lufon, p. | Somer. | 292 | 74 |
| Llanwern, p. | Cardig. | 701 | 29 | Longham, p. | Glouc. | 3,070 | 1,070 | Lugaw, p. | Salop | 2,047 | 671 |
| Llanwnda, p. | Carnar. | 7,069 | 1,014 | Longhepe, p. | Glouc. | 1,070 | 504 | Luke's (St.), p. | Dublin | 39 | 4,410 |
| Llanwnda, p. | Carnar. | 11,459 | 1,607 | Longney, p. | Glouc. | 1,070 | 504 | Lullington, p. | Kent | 1,630 | 55 |
| Llanwne, p. | Cardig. | 3,480 | 329 | Longnor, p. | Glouc. | 1,200 | 278 | Lullington, p. | Derby | 2,983 | 679 |
| Llanwnog, p. | Montg. | 10,701 | 1,645 | Longparish, p. | Hants | 5,250 | 875 | Lullington, p. | Somer. | 687 | 118 |
| Llanwynno, p. | Glouc. | 18,013 | 3,253 | Longside, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,952 | Lullington, p. | Sussex | 2,163 | 96 |
| Llanby, p. | Montg. | 4,441 | 572 | Longstanton, p. | Salop | 1,887 | 224 | Lulworth, p. | Kildare | 1,656 | 21 |
| Llanwrin, p. | Montg. | 10,351 | 768 | Longstanton (All Saints), p. | Camb. | 685 | 463 | Lulworth (East and West), p. | Dorset | 4,364 | 851 |
| Llanwrthwl, p. | Brecon | 18,851 | 599 | Longstanton (St. Michael), p. | Camb. | 830 | 171 | Lunley (Great), p. | Durham | ... | 1,780 |
| Llanwrttyd, p. | Brecon | 11,335 | 553 | Longstock, p. | Hants | 2,962 | 460 | Lunphan, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,088 |
| Llanwydean, p. | Salop | 3,784 | 491 | Longstock, p. | Camb. | 1,412 | 94 | Lunan, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,789 |
| Llanwydell, p. | Montg. | 4,694 | 953 | Longton, p. | Stafford | ... | 15,149 | Lundall-Fowles, p. | Forfar | 2,950 | 503 |
| Llanwythelan, p. | Pemb. | 10,031 | 1,124 | Longtown, tns. m. th. | Cumb. | ... | 2,234 | Luppitt, p. | Devon | 4,293 | 761 |
| Llanycufu, p. | Cardig. | 2,684 | 442 | Longwood, v. | Berks | ... | 3,023 | Lurgan, tn. f. | Armagh | ... | 4,305 |
| Llanyclyd, p. | Cardig. | 4,181 | 538 | Longworth, p. | Yorks | 4,415 | 1,119 | Lurgan, p. | Cavan | 10,653 | 4,637 |
| Llanyclyd, p. | Pemb. | 2,283 | 209 | Longwy, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,954 | Lurgashall, p. | Sussex | 4,850 | 744 |
| Llanyclyd, p. | Cardig. | 4,015 | 405 | Longwy (East), tn. s. | Aberd. | ... | 970 | Lusby, p. | Glouc. | 780 | 183 |
| Llanysilio, p. | Merion. | 12,808 | 2,431 | Loe (West), tn. | Salop | ... | 3,046 | Lusby, p. | Dublin | 1,614 | 5,831 |
| Llanymowddwy, p. | Merion. | 15,290 | 685 | Loose, p. | Salop | 960 | 1,542 | Lusk, tn. | Dublin | ... | 710 |
| Llanymydd, p. | Mtg. Sal. | 1,281 | 842 | Lopen, p. | Somer. | 489 | 477 | Lusmagh, p. | King's | 6,732 | 2,184 |
| Llanys, p. | Brecon | 2,250 | 172 | Lopham (North), p. | Norfolk | 2,000 | 832 | Luss, v.-p. | Dumb. | ... | 907 |
| Llanys, p. | Denbigh | 4,921 | 743 | Lopham (South), p. | Norfolk | 1,937 | 731 | Lusleigh, p. | Devon | 2,939 | 387 |
| Llanys, p. | Rathor. | 5,901 | 773 | Loppington, p. | Salop | 3,414 | 589 | Luton, p. | Bedford | 16,760 | 12,787 |
| Llanys, p. | Carnar. | 6,780 | 1,009 | Lor, p. | Leic. | 15,650 | 2,989 | Luton, p. | Leic. | 18,850 | 2,446 |
| Llanys, p. | Brecon | 1,430 | 148 | Lossiemouth, v. | Monry | ... | 902 | Luton, tn.-p. th. | Nortia. | 1,569 | 519 |
| Llanwada, p. | Pemb. | 4,490 | 669 | Lostock, h. | Laucas. | ... | 620 | Luton, p. | Somer. | 3,740 | 122 |
| Llanwgon, p. | Glouc. | 3,999 | 1,069 | Lostock (Gralam), tns | Chester | ... | 519 | Luxborough, p. | Cornw. | 5,354 | 1,439 |
| Llanhor, tn. | Glouc. | ... | 821 | Lostwithiel, tn.-p. f. | Cornw. | 110 | 1,953 | Luxall, p. | Somer. | 1,640 | 512 |
| Llanhor, tn. | Rathor. | 3,819 | 595 | Loth, p. | Suther. | ... | 640 | Lydiard, p. | Cornw. | 7,520 | 964 |
| Llanhor, tn. | Llysfaen, p. | 1,900 | 771 | Lothian-Aber-Lothian, p. | Yorks | ... | 597 | Lydiard, tn.-p. f. | Kent | 15,038 | 1,865 |
| Llanhor, tn. | Llysfaen, p. | 2,467 | 225 | Loth, fns. | Yorks | ... | 597 | Lyden, p. | Kent | 1,422 | 281 |
| Llanysworney, p. | Glouc. | 697 | 184 | Loudoun, p. | Ayr | ... | 4,720 | Lyddell (Bi-shop's), p. | Somer. | 4,686 | 1,366 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Pemb. | 1,446 | 179 | Loughan, p. | Mea Ca. | 9,328 | 2,730 | Lydeard (St. Lawrence), p. | Somer. | 2,697 | 711 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Brecon | 22,295 | 1,627 | Loughborough, p. | Leices. | 5,460 | 11,339 | Lydeard (St. Lawrence), p. | Somer. | 2,697 | 711 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 1,230 | Loughborough, tn. th. | Leices. | ... | 10,900 | Lydford (East), p. | Somer. | 706 | 214 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 4,813 | Loughbrackan, p. | Meath | 2,160 | 609 | Lydford (West), p. | Somer. | 1,900 | 881 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 1,612 | Loughbrickland, tn. | Meath | 467 | 467 | Lydlham, p. | Salop | 3,068 | 186 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 3,693 | Loughcrew, p. | Meath | 5,983 | 905 | Lydlham, p. | Salop | 3,068 | 186 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Fife | ... | 770 | Loughgal, v.-p. | Armagh | 10,935 | 7,978 | Lydlham, p. | Dorset | 2,446 | 407 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,703 | Loughgilly, p. | Armagh | 16,030 | 7,135 | Lydlham, p. | Glouc. | 8,073 | 2,577 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Argyle | ... | 834 | Loughguile, p. | Armagh | 26,819 | 4,841 | Lydlham, p. | Worc. | ... | 446 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 618 | Loughinsland, p. | Down | 12,488 | 5,032 | Lydlham, p. | Dorset | 1,499 | 2,552 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Dumf. | ... | 3,127 | Loughkeen, p. | Tip. | 10,661 | 2,169 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Dorset | ... | 3,516 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,498 | Loughmoe (East), p. | Tip. | 6,014 | 1,871 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Kent | 4,594 | 883 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,092 | Loughmoe (West), p. | Tip. | 4,865 | 1,565 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Hants | 2,377 | 142 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 726 | Loughmoe, p. | Glouc. | 9,999 | 1,099 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Hants | 2,377 | 142 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 4,356 | Loughra, p. | Galway | 5,957 | 7,240 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Hants | 2,377 | 142 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 1,163 | Loughra, tn. th. | Galway | ... | 3,651 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Hants | 2,377 | 142 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Renfrew | ... | 2,371 | Loughry, p. | Bucks | 1,020 | 335 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Chester | 4,284 | 3,156 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Renfrew | ... | 1,569 | Loughry, p. | Suffolk | 1,370 | 335 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Chester | 4,284 | 3,156 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Hants | 1,729 | 627 | Louth, p. | Suffolk | 1,264 | 459 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Somer. | 1,966 | 540 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Somer. | 1,016 | 166 | Louth, tn. M. w. s. | Louth | 3,620 | 10,553 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Devon | 1,400 | 1,107 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Becks | 1,822 | 297 | Loversall, p. | Louth | ... | 10,467 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | King's | 5,999 | 1,306 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Leices. | 2,135 | 655 | Loveston, p. | York | 2,132 | 193 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Somer. | 1,845 | 9,974 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Leices. | 5,207 | 3,200 | Lovington, p. | Pemb. | 1,333 | 169 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Hants | 8,612 | 1,527 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Leices. | 5,416 | 112 | Lovington, p. | Leices. | 2,860 | 820 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Rutland | 902 | 108 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Northa. | 1,824 | 279 | Lowlham, v.-p. | Notts | 8,010 | 1,696 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Peblies | ... | 156 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Devon | 3,568 | 949 | Lowsley, p. | Leices. | 2,350 | 243 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Wilts | 3,242 | 1,046 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Norfolk | 3,020 | 311 | Lowestoft, tn.-p. s. | Suffolk | 1,685 | 678 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Durham | ... | 787 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Dorset | 2,241 | 982 | Lowitz, p. | Northa. | 2,200 | 445 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | 1,560 | 659 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Sussex | 1,805 | 661 | Lowitz, p. | Westm. | 5,520 | 494 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | 1,560 | 659 |
| Llanyswray, p. | York | 3,936 | 1,192 | Lowitz, p. | Westm. | 1,980 | 139 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Somer. | 1,409 | 289 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Lamer. | 1,518 | 1,518 | Loxeh, p. | Devon | 761 | 229 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Westm. | 4,727 | 925 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Fife | ... | 467 | Loxeh, p. | Devon | 1,530 | 317 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | 1,205 | 77 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,551 | Loxton, p. | Somer. | 1,620 | 337 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | 1,619 | 1,098 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Aberd. | ... | 89 | Lubbock, p. | Leices. | 2,400 | 601 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,102 | Luben, p. | Dublin | 1,126 | 1,000 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Ross | ... | 965 | Luben, p. | Dublin | ... | 578 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,609 | Luce (New), v.-p. | Dublin | ... | 791 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luce (Old), v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 2,841 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luckham, p. | Somer. | 4,126 | 613 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luckington, p. | Wilts | 1,072 | 339 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Lucton, p. | Hants | 1,017 | 339 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Ludborough, p. | Lincoln | 2,250 | 372 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Ludchurch, p. | Pemb. | 1,607 | 265 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Ludden, p. | Limer. | 1,954 | 513 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Kent | 1,488 | 226 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Kent | 1,983 | 288 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Lincoln | 5,680 | 1,090 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Hunt. | 680 | 130 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | Heref. | 1,867 | 312 | LYME-REGIS, M. f. | Norfolk | ... | 4,772 |
| Llanyswray, p. | Forfar | ... | 2,874 | Luddenham, p. | | | | | | | |

| PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. | PLACES. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1861. |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---|---------|--------------|------------|
| Mablethorpe (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 3,803 | 430 | Mamhead, p. | Devon | 1,165 | 252 | MARLBOROUGH, p. | Wilt. | ... | 5,135 |
| Madby (St.), p. | Cornw. | 4,067 | 772 | Manaford, p. | Cornw. | 1,957 | 297 | Marlton, p. | Devon | 2,327 | 514 |
| MADDESFIELD, p. (n. & p. f. s.) | Chester | ... | 39,048 | Manancap, p. | Montg. | 1,843 | 668 | Marlesford, p. | Suffolk | 1,277 | 428 |
| Madocquin, p. | London | 17,739 | 5,025 | Manafon, p. | Devon | 6,393 | 442 | Marlestown, p. | Louth | 759 | 142 |
| Madogw, p. | South | 1,991 | 298 | Manby, p. | Warw. | 1,460 | 240 | Marlingford, p. | Norfolk | 674 | 325 |
| Madon (St.), p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,398 | Manchester, t. f. s. | ... | 40,120 | 5,846 | Marloes, p. | Pemb. | 2,478 | 608 |
| Madhar (Old), p. | Momm. | ... | 31,757 | MANCHESTER, M. | Lancas. | ... | 303,825 | Marlow (Great), p. | Bucks | 1,162 | 483 |
| Madhen, p. | Montg. | 5,166 | 2,310 | Manerdivy, p. | Lancas. | ... | 316,213 | Marlow (Little), p. | Corks | 3,346 | 894 |
| Madhynlleth, p. | Montg. | 14,861 | 2,460 | Manerdydd, p. | Pemb. | 3,506 | 956 | Marmulane, p. | Buck | 529 | 2,318 |
| Madhynlleth, t. n. f. s. | Montg. | ... | 1,673 | Manewaden, p. | Essex | 2,446 | 752 | Marmulhan, p. | Notts | 2,890 | 323 |
| Madkworth, p. | Derby | 3,800 | 510 | Manfield, p. | York | 3,455 | 435 | Marnehill, p. | Dorset | 3,751 | 1,481 |
| Madleson, p. | Cork | 8,371 | 2,001 | Mansfield, p. | Glouc. | 3,591 | 3,967 | Marnock, p. | Staff. | ... | 2,994 |
| Madmacron, p. | Cork | 12,667 | 7,704 | Mansfield (Ab- bote), p. | Wilt. | 919 | 119 | Marsden (Great), p. | Is. Man | ... | 1,876 |
| Madmacron, t. s. | Cork | ... | 3,719 | Manningford (Bruce), p. | Wilt. | 1,068 | 275 | Marr, p. | York | 1,87 | 226 |
| Maderty, p. | Perth | ... | 593 | Mannington, t. n. f. | York | ... | 9,604 | Marrick, p. | York | 5,560 | 555 |
| Madgadding, p. | Wilt. | 3,793 | 396 | Mannington, p. | Norfolk | 3,448 | 33 | Marras, p. | Carmar. | 2,574 | 155 |
| Madhurst, p. | Sussex | 1,308 | 204 | Manningtree, t. n. p. t. | Essex | 115 | 1,176 | Marsden, v. | York | ... | 2,665 |
| Madley, p. | Stafford | 5,734 | 1,655 | Manorbie, p. | Pemb. | 3,493 | 698 | Marsden (Great), tns. | Lancas. | ... | 2,071 |
| Madley-Market, p. (n. p. f.) | Salop | 2,869 | 8,525 | Manor - Hamilton, t. f. s. | Leitrim | ... | 1,779 | Marsfield, t. n. f. | Lancas. | ... | 3,697 |
| Madley, p. | Camp. | 1,763 | 282 | Manorowen, p. | Hemb. | 1,263 | 189 | Marsfield, t. n. f. | Monm. | 1,270 | 526 |
| Madley, p. | Heref. | 5,560 | 927 | Manorowen (Gamsge), p. | Heref. | 1,325 | 163 | Marsh (Chapel), p. | Lincoln | 4,291 | 659 |
| Madley, t. n. f. | Worc. | 1,192 | 175 | Manseil (Lucy), p. | Heref. | 1,347 | 180 | Marsh (Gibbon), p. | Bucks | 2,752 | 944 |
| Madred, p. | Cornw. | 5,991 | 11,745 | Mansfield, t. n. p. | Notts | 9,070 | 10,627 | Marshestown, p. | Cork | 7,391 | 2,079 |
| Madriochlog, p. | Pemb. | 2,751 | 455 | Mansfieldstown, p. | Louth | 2,418 | 652 | Marske, p. | Dorset | 3,596 | 630 |
| Maentwrog, p. | Merion. | 5,465 | 894 | Mansfield-Wood- house, v. p. | Notts | 2,860 | 1,972 | Marske (Richmond), p. | York | 6,557 | 244 |
| Maer, p. | Stafford | 2,736 | 615 | Manston, p. | Dorset | 1,323 | 134 | Marston, p. | Lincoln | 2,430 | 488 |
| Maesce, h. p. | Brecon | ... | 872 | Manston, p. | Lincoln | 4,530 | 198 | Marston, p. | Oxford | 1,312 | 471 |
| Maesce, t. n. f. | Brecon | ... | 2,412 | Manston, p. | Rutland | 1,290 | 267 | Marston-Bigot, p. | Heref. | 1,438 | 283 |
| Maghera, p. | London | 24,792 | 11,615 | Manula, p. | Mayo | 5,464 | 1,387 | Marston-Bigot, p. | Somer. | 2,538 | 449 |
| Maghera, t. n. f. | Down | 3,214 | 1,177 | Mapastown, p. | Louth | 1,446 | 263 | Marston-upon- Dove, p. | Derby | 4,775 | 1,191 |
| Magheracross, p. | Fer.-Ty. | 9,452 | 3,867 | Maperton, p. | Somer. | 1,534 | 120 | Marston-Fleet, p. | Bucks | 929 | 30 |
| Magheraculmney, p. | Fer.-Ty. | 14,733 | 5,138 | Maplebeck, p. | Notts | 1,136 | 216 | Marston-St.-Law- rence, p. | Northa. | 1,230 | 541 |
| Magheraculm, p. | Down | 6,146 | 1,657 | Maplehill, p. | Hants | 818 | 168 | Marston-St.-Law- rence, p. | Northa. | 1,230 | 541 |
| Magherafelt, p. | London | 8,390 | 6,592 | Maple-Durham, p. | Oxford | 2,578 | 609 | Marston-Magna, p. | York | 4,581 | 609 |
| Magherafelt, t. n. f. | London | ... | 1,390 | Maplestead (Great), p. | Essex | 1,929 | 494 | Marston-Maisey, p. | Somer. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Magheragall, p. | Antrim | 6,555 | 2,964 | Maplestead (Little), p. | Essex | 1,062 | 387 | Marston-Montgo- mery, p. | Derby | 2,471 | 473 |
| Magheralin, p.-tn. | Ar.-Do. | 7,394 | 5,439 | Mapertown, p. | Dorset | 804 | 85 | Marston-More- town, p. | Bedford | 4,171 | 1,183 |
| Magherally, p. | Down | 5,344 | 2,657 | Mappleton, p. | Derby | 778 | 290 | Marston-North, p. | Bucks | 1,910 | 629 |
| Magheracross, p. | Monm. | 3,150 | 150 | Mappleton, p. | Derby | 4,371 | 200 | Marston-North, p. | Warw. | 3,630 | 739 |
| Maghera, p. | Monm. | 16,702 | 10,587 | Marazion, t. n. f. | Cornw. | 1,379 | 299 | Marston-Piers, p. | Glouc. | 1,680 | 332 |
| Maguiligan, p. | London | 13,137 | 2,929 | Marbury, p. | Ches. | 3,638 | 758 | Marston-Sicca, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Magor, p. | Monm. | 10,514 | 699 | March, t. n. f. | Camb. | ... | 4,171 | Marston - Trussell (with Thorpe Lubham), p. | Northa. | 1,640 | 274 |
| Magorban, p. | Tip. | 4,149 | 857 | Marchan, p. | Berks | 4,940 | 1,197 | Marstow, p. | Heref. | 809 | 147 |
| Magourney, p. | Cork | 5,469 | 1,800 | Marchwiel, p. | Denbigh | 5,316 | 535 | Marstow, p. | Bucks | ... | 463 |
| Magowry, p. | Tip. | 1,932 | 461 | Marclay (Little), p. | Heref. | 1,318 | 155 | Martha-on-the-ice Hill (St.), p. | Surrey | 1,070 | 143 |
| Magowry's Bridge, t. n. f. | Ferman. | ... | 773 | Marcle (Much), p. | Heref. | 6,349 | 195 | Martham, p. | Norfolk | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Magheraculmney, p. | Monag. | 14,952 | 5,141 | Marcurra, p. | Glancor. | 1,041 | 92 | Martham, p. | Northa. | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Maghaugh, p. | Limer. | 12,687 | 2,504 | Marden, p. | Heref. | 4,048 | 941 | Martham, p. | Northa. | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Maiden (Bradley), p. | So.-Wil. | 4,446 | 704 | Marden, p. | Wilt. | 7,607 | 2,296 | Martham, p. | Northa. | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Maiden (Newton), p. | Dorset | 2,553 | 821 | Marden, p. | Wilt. | 1,378 | 207 | Martham, p. | Northa. | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Maiden (St. Mary), p. | Worc. | 3,107 | 302 | Marden (East), p. | Sussex | 462 | 98 | Martham, p. | Northa. | 2,644 | 1,125 |
| Maidford, p. | Northa. | 1,930 | 310 | Marden (North), p. | Sussex | 682 | 19 | Martin-Husang- tree, p. | Devon | 968 | 202 |
| Maid-Morton, p. | Bucks | 1,260 | 673 | Marden (Up), p. | Sussex | 2,928 | 360 | Martin-Menage, p. | Cornw. | 2,399 | 522 |
| MALDEN, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | 4,632 | 20,801 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Cornw. | 2,003 | 343 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. f. s.) | Kent | ... | 20,740 | Mareham-on-the-Fen, p. | Lincoln | 1,560 | 835 | Martin (St.), p. | Glouc. | 1,068 | 387 |
| Malden, p. (t. n. p. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Mary (St.), p. | Leices. | ... | 10,943 | Melbury (Stamp-) | Dorset | 1,024 | 65 | Michael (St.), p. | Derby | ... | 1,640 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Salop | 4,302 | 7,161 | Melchbourne, p. | Bedford | 2,574 | 290 | Michael (St.), p. | Glouc. | ... | 1,000 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Orkney | ... | 686 | Melcomb (Horsey), p. | Dorset | 2,161 | 191 | Michael (St.), p. | Herts | 190 | 2,248 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Westm. | 10,070 | 8,568 | Melcomb (Regis), p. | Dorset | 1,646 | 5,773 | Michael (St.)-Cuer- | Pemb. | 1,817 | 1,356 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Westm. | 4,190 | 956 | Melcomb (Regis), p. | Dorset | ... | 9,458 | hayes, p. | Cornw. | 870 | 191 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Wexford | 4,932 | 1,121 | Melcomb (Regis), p. | Dorset | ... | 9,458 | Michael (St.) - | Somer. | 43 | 30 |
| Mary (St.), p. | Cardig. | 2,981 | 2,981 | Melton, p. | North. Camb. | 993 | 144 | Church - Eak- | Heref. | 4,567 | 412 |
| Mary (St.)-Bishop- | York | 3,300 | 1,358 | Melthreth, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,002 | ley, p. | Stafford | 11,906 | 3,450 |
| Hill-Junior, p. | York | 1,368 | 1,359 | Melthreth, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,579 | Michael (St.)-Lich- | Cornw. | 1,189 | 801 |
| Mary (St.)-Bishop- | Sussex | 281 | 4,424 | Melthreth, p. | Flint | ... | 1,209 | field, p. | Laucias | 18,164 | 4,080 |
| Hill-Senior, p. | Devon | 2,589 | 2,293 | Melthreth, p. | Cardig. | ... | 1,151 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Rudnor | 1,936 | 155 |
| Mary (St.)-in-tie- | Glancr | 2,960 | 1,446 | Melthreth, p. | Cardig. | ... | 1,151 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Cork | 1,993 | 476 |
| Castle, p. | Hants | 4,043 | 4,157 | Melthreth, p. | Pemb. | ... | 4,593 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Glancr | 7,900 | 87 |
| Mary (St.)-Church, p. | Ches. | 1,404 | 247 | Melthreth, p. | Wills | ... | 9,931 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Glancr | 5,035 | 6,074 |
| Mary (St.)-Church, p. | Glancr | 3,510 | 6,556 | Melthreth, p. | Lancas. | 23,474 | 2,304 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Glancr | 299 | 48 |
| Mary (St.)-Extra, p. | Glancr | ... | ... | Melthreth, p. | Cornw. | 2,985 | 324 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Munm. | 3,433 | 514 |
| Mary (St.)-on-tie- | Glouc. | ... | ... | Melthreth, p. | Cornw. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Cornw. | 1,617 | 218 |
| Hill, p. | Middle. | 22 | 30 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Suffol. | 1,290 | 256 |
| Mary (St.)-de- | Queen's | 7,049 | 4,494 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Surrey | 2,899 | 766 |
| Lode, p. | Queen's | ... | 2,079 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Derby | 5,330 | 1,809 |
| Mary (St.)-de- | Queen's | ... | 1,055 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Glouc. | 3,766 | 829 |
| Strand, p. | Queen's | ... | 6,700 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Salop | 6,909 | 1,257 |
| Maryborough, p. | Queen's | ... | 157,686 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | Dunf. | 2,168 | 966 |
| Maryborough, in th. | Queen's | ... | 6,028 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maryculter, p. | Linancr | 1,509 | 157,686 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maryhill, v-p. | Middle. | 2,895 | 576 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Marylebone, p. | Devon | ... | 866 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maryport, in f. | Forfar | 23,255 | 2,895 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Marystow, p. | York | 815 | 91 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Marytown, p. | Essex | 4,112 | 918 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Masham, tn.-p. w. | Norfolk | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mashbury, p. | Essex | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Messingham | Norfolk | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| (Great), p. | Norfolk | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Messingham | Norfolk | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| (Little), p. | Norfolk | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matching, p. | Essex | 2,278 | 134 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matchy, p. | Cork | 7,097 | 2,137 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matherne, p. | Monm. | 3,281 | 451 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mathon, p. | Worc. | 3,366 | 824 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mathry, p. | Pemb. | 6,992 | 1,052 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matlake, p. | Norfolk | 472 | 164 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matlock-Bath, v-p. | Derby | 3,960 | 4,010 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matson, p. | Glouc. | 450 | 53 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mattersey, p. | Notts | 2,210 | 1,043 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matthall, p. | Norfolk | 2,210 | 1,043 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Matthall-Burgh, p. | Norfolk | 2,210 | 1,043 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Manchline, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,470 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maudintown, p. | Wexford | 841 | 765 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maughans (St.), p. | Monm. | 1,804 | 193 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maughold, p. | Is. Man | ... | 4,463 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maul (St.), p. | Kilkny | 312 | 1,128 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maul, p. | Bedford | 2,574 | 1,467 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mauby, p. | Norfolk | 1,659 | 65 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mavis-Enderby, p. | Lincoln | 1,510 | 207 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mawdesley, tns. | Laucias | ... | 887 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mawes (St.), tn. f. | Coraw. | ... | 941 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mawgan-in-Mene- | Coraw. | 5,273 | 1,010 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| age, p. | Coraw. | 5,273 | 1,010 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Morgan (St.)-in- | Coraw. | 5,028 | 732 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Fyde, p. | Coraw. | 2,258 | 539 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mawnan, p. | Glancr | ... | 810 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mawr, h. | Northa | 2,280 | 449 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maxey, p. | Warw. | 2,701 | 360 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maxtoke, p. | Roab. | ... | 650 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maxton, p. | Ayr | ... | 3,462 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maybole, tn. th. | Sussex | 18,604 | 3,055 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayfield, p. | Stafford | 3,760 | 1,313 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayfield, tn.-p. | Wexford | 3,228 | 1,093 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayglass, p. | Essex | 2,030 | 203 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayland, p. | Essex | 2,030 | 203 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayne, p. | Leath | 1,061 | 262 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayne, p. | Westm. | 6,504 | 1,654 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Maynooth, tn. | Kildare | ... | 1,619 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mayo, v-p. | Mayo | 11,848 | 2,319 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meare, p. | Somer. | 8,269 | 1,605 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mearns, p. | Derby | 1,490 | 1,663 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Mearsham, p. | Devon | 3,289 | 294 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meavy, p. | Leices. | 2,560 | 567 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Medbourne, p. | Bucks | 2,420 | 401 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Medmeham, p. | Hants | 2,420 | 401 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Medsted, p. | Glancr | 2,420 | 401 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meelick, p. | Mayo | 8,062 | 2,692 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meelick, p. | Herts | 1,068 | 185 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meeldan, p. | Devon | 2,479 | 333 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meeldan, p. | Pebbles | ... | 158 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meegett and Lyne, p. | Perth | 12,614 | 1,768 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Meigle, v-p. w. | York | ... | 1,661 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbecke, tns. | York | ... | 536 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbourne, tns. | Derby | 3,290 | 2,680 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbourne, p. | Camb. | 4,688 | 1,931 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbury (Abbas), p. | Dorset | 2,276 | 444 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbury (Bubb), p. | Dorset | 1,247 | 151 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |
| Melbury (Osmond), p. | Dorset | 1,192 | 394 | Melthreth, p. | Suffol. | 1,544 | 610 | Michael (St.)-Pen- | York | 2,108 | 966 |

| PLACER. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1881. | PLACER. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1881. | PLACER. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1881. |
|---|----------|--------------|------------|--|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Milton, p. | Salop | 1,025 | 170 | Monagay, p. | Limer. | 22,791 | 5,381 | Moreton (Jefferies), p. | Heref. | 703 | 49 |
| Miltoned, p. | Kent | 1,216 | 211 | Monaghan, p. | Wexford | 13,548 | 3,690 | Moreton - upon - | Heref. | 885 | 94 |
| Milton, p. | Wilt. | 2,243 | 339 | Monaghan, m. & f. w. s. | Monag. | 1,482 | 6,484 | | | | |
| Milton, p. | Berks | 1,331 | 449 | Monamintia, p. | Waterf. | 357 | 71 | Moreton - in - the - | Glouc. | 900 | 1,512 |
| Milton, p. | Camb. | 1,378 | 544 | Monamini, p. | Wexford | 8,509 | 779 | Marsh, p. | | | |
| Milton, p. | Northa. | 1,190 | 627 | Monanomy, p. | Cork | 8,831 | 1,739 | Moreton (Morrell), p. | Warw. | 536 | 275 |
| Milton, v.-p. | Hants | 6,416 | 9,311 | Monans (St.), p. | Fife | ... | 1,241 | Moreton (North), p. | Berks | 1,103 | 332 |
| Milton-Abbey, tn.-p. | Dorset | 2,420 | 1,951 | Monart, p. | Wexford | 15,109 | 2,954 | Moreton (Sea or) | Salop | 4,504 | 701 |
| Milton (Abbot), p. | Wilt. | 6,617 | 843 | Monasteranagh, p. | Louth | 2,317 | 687 | Moreton (South), p. | Berks | 1,470 | 420 |
| Milton (Bryan), p. | Bedford | 1,480 | 376 | Monasterboice, p. | Kildare | 7,142 | 2,933 | Moreton (Valence), p. | Limer. | 1,432 | 307 |
| Milton-Chapel, p. | Kent | 899 | 10 | Monasteren, v. | | | | Morgans, p. | Westm. | 15,260 | 1,945 |
| Milton (Clevedon), p. | Somer. | 1,221 | 207 | tn.-p. s. | | | | Morley, p. | Derby | 5,613 | 1,038 |
| Milton (Damerell), p. | Devon | 4,252 | 734 | Monckton, p. | Penb. | 4,629 | 1,545 | Morley, p. | York | ... | 4,881 |
| Milton (Ernest), p. | Bedford | 2,070 | 445 | Monckton (Combe), p. | Somer. | 1,720 | 1,370 | Morley, p. | Norfolk | 760 | 29 |
| Milton - next - | Kent | 858 | 9,927 | Moncoydie, p. | Somer. | 1,088 | 320 | Morley (St. Do-) | | | |
| Milton (Great), p. | Oxford | 4,402 | 754 | Moneycall, v. s. | King's | ... | 631 | morley, p. | Norfolk | 950 | 147 |
| Milton, or Herbert- shire, v. | Stirling | ... | 761 | Moneymore, tn. m. | London. | ... | 781 | Morley (St. Peter), p. | Norfolk | 1,001 | 140 |
| Milton (o Keynes), p. | Bucks | 1,842 | 317 | Monaghan (Little), p. | Kent | 874 | 370 | Morning-Thorpe, p. | North. | 8,177 | 6,020 |
| Milton (Libourne), p. | Wills | 3,502 | 677 | Monaghan (Glatte), p. | Kent | 1,160 | 184 | Morpeth, p. | North. | ... | 4,086 |
| Milton (Little), p. | Oxford | ... | 418 | Monkewell, p. | Oxford | 1,638 | 197 | MORPETH, in m. w. | | | |
| Milton-next-Sitt- ingbourne, tn.-p. f. | Kent | 2,556 | 2,407 | Monkfish, v.-p. | Fife | ... | 4,301 | Morriestownbiller, p. | Kildare | 8,672 | 1,232 |
| Milton (South), p. | Devon | 1,505 | 414 | Monklike, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,317 | Morton, p. | Norfolk | 8,825 | 149 |
| Milverton, tn.-p. f. | Somer. | 5,475 | 2,146 | Monimail, p. | Fife | ... | 1,102 | Morton, p. | Devon | 4,621 | 887 |
| Milverton, p. | Warw. | 1,180 | 591 | Monington, p. | Penb. | 1,010 | 127 | Mortlake, p. | Surrey | 1,168 | 3,110 |
| Milwich, p. | Wilt. | 2,987 | 691 | Monivard and | Perth | ... | 790 | Mortlawton, p. | Lincoln | 3,390 | 938 |
| Mimms (North), p. | Herts | 4,925 | 1,128 | Monk (Heaketon), p. | Galway | 21,933 | 3,119 | Morton, p. | Derby | 2,800 | 656 |
| Mimms (South), p. | Middles | 5,153 | 2,555 | Monk (Okeham- ton), p. | Durham | 7,180 | 2,709 | Morton, p. | Notts | 493 | 140 |
| Minard, p. | Kerry | 6,056 | 799 | Monk (Solam), p. | Suffolk | 1,659 | 448 | Morton, p. | Dumf. | ... | 2,482 |
| Minchin-Hampton, p. | Glouc. | 4,895 | 469 | Monkland, p. | Heref. | 1,079 | 179 | Morton (Abbotts), p. | Worc. | 1,430 | 335 |
| Minch, p. | Salop | 908 | 47 | Monkland (New), p. | Linark | ... | 23,201 | Morton (Baggott), p. | Warw. | 1,160 | 160 |
| Minchford, tn.-p. | Somer. | 4,581 | 1,542 | Monkland (Old), p. | Devon | 2,177 | 600 | Morton - on - the - | Norfolk | 977 | 145 |
| Minera, tns. | Denbigh | ... | 771 | Monkleigh, p. | Glamor. | 1,684 | 110 | Mortou-Jefferies, p. | Heref. | 703 | 49 |
| Miningsby, p. | Lincoln | 730 | 492 | Monknaah, p. | Meath | 3,674 | 633 | Morton (Pinkyne), p. | Cornw. | 1,426 | 676 |
| Minningaff, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 2,054 | Monknewtown, p. | Fife | 2,099 | 732 | Morvah, p. | North. | 2,362 | 377 |
| Minshall Church, p. | Chester | 2,386 | 380 | Monks (Eligh), p. | Queen's | 864 | 256 | Morval, p. | Arny. | 5,553 | 749 |
| Minstead, p. | Cornw. | 13,800 | 1,054 | Monksgrange, p. | Monks (Horton), p. | 1,429 | 329 | Morvil, p. | Penb. | 2,551 | 135 |
| Minster, p. | Oxford | 1,938 | 450 | Monks (Kirby), p. | Warw. | 9,640 | 1,890 | Morvill, p. | Salop | 5,166 | 607 |
| Minster-in-Shep- pey, p. | Kent | 11,035 | 10,015 | Monksland, p. | Waterf. | 2,111 | 1,406 | Mosstown, p. | Louth | 3,818 | 1,037 |
| Minster-in-Thames, p. | Kent | 6,170 | 1,502 | Monks-Risborough, p. | Worc. | 3,220 | 1,064 | Mostrim, p. | Longf. | 10,944 | 3,168 |
| Minster-in-Trent, p. | Glouc. | 1,835 | 404 | Monkstaun, p. | Kent | 1,541 | 2,133 | Mostrton, p. | Longf. | 958 | 346 |
| Minster-Magnay, p. | Glouc. | 2,904 | 396 | Monkston, v.-p. | Devon | 2,032 | 172 | Moston, p. | Longf. | 1,760 | 90 |
| Minthias, p. | Donegal | 3,259 | 287 | Monkton, tn. | Devon | 1,333 | 131 | Mostrin, tn. | Longf. | 10,943 | 3,168 |
| Minthip, p. | Lincoln | 2,543 | 408 | Monkton, p. | Kent | 2,364 | 388 | Motcombe, p. | Dorset | 4,841 | 1,585 |
| Minuly, p. | Norfolk | 1,100 | 44 | Monkton (Barleigh), p. | Wills | 1,796 | 359 | Mothell, p. | Waterf. | 2,071 | 3,288 |
| Minyo, p. | Roxb. | ... | 467 | Munkton (Moore), p. | York | 4,320 | 421 | Mothell, p. | Kilkiny. | 7,092 | 1,355 |
| Minyo, p. | Wits | 3,470 | 775 | Monkton (Nun), p. | York | 1,692 | 355 | Motherwell, v. | Linark | ... | 1,274 |
| Minzer (St.), p. | Conver. | 8,683 | 1,225 | Monkton, and | Ayr | ... | 1,900 | Motherwell, v. | Linark | ... | 1,274 |
| Minwre, p. | Penb. | 967 | 94 | Freestick, p. | | | | Mothel, p. | Hants | 2,914 | 569 |
| Mirfield, v.-p. | York | 3,390 | 9,966 | Monkton (West), p. | Somer. | 3,079 | 1,146 | Mottistoun, p. | Hants | 1,107 | 143 |
| Misderden, p. | Glouc. | 2,434 | 489 | Monkton, p. | Meath | 1,870 | 381 | Mottram-in-Long- eudale, tn.-p. | Chester | 23,879 | 23,854 |
| Misenden (Great), p. | Bucks | 5,731 | 2,097 | Monkwearmouth, p. | Durham | 5,419 | 16,911 | Mottray, p. | Montg. | 5,025 | 519 |
| Misenden (Little), p. | Bucks | 5,173 | 1,142 | Monmouth, p. s. | Monm. | 3,420 | 5,189 | Moulia, p. | Perth | ... | 2,023 |
| Misson, p. | Leices. | 5,550 | 580 | Monmouth, tn. m. & f. | Monm. | ... | 5,710 | Moulford, p. | Berks | 1,420 | 168 |
| Misterton, p. | Notts | 6,240 | 1,743 | Monmouth-upon- Wye, p. | Heref. | 1,011 | 97 | Moulse, p. | Berks | 1,190 | 239 |
| Misterton, p. | Somer. | 1,417 | 561 | Monquitter, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,295 | Moulton, p. | Lincoln | 13,785 | 2,058 |
| Mistley, p. | Essex | 2,116 | 1,514 | Monsea, p. | Tip. | 5,025 | 1,164 | Moulton, p. | Norfolk | 1,018 | 285 |
| Mitcham, p. | Surrey | 2,893 | 4,641 | Montacuta, p. | Somer. | 1,485 | 1,042 | Moulton, p. | Northa | 1,680 | 1,511 |
| Mitchell, tn.-p. | Northa. | 680 | 680 | Monford, p. | Salop | 2,976 | 496 | Moulton, p. | Suffolk | 5,134 | 486 |
| Mitcheldever, p. | Hants | 9,340 | 1,082 | Mongomery, tn.-p. p. f. | Montg. | 3,388 | 1,248 | Moulton (Great) St. Michael, p. | Norfolk | 1,847 | 47 |
| Mitchelmarsh, p. | Cork | ... | 3,079 | Montias, p. | Armagh | 5,950 | 5,281 | Mount, p. | Cardig. | 1,142 | 141 |
| Mitchelstown, tn. f. | Monm. | 2,000 | 360 | Montrose, p. | Forfar | ... | 15,832 | Mount-Bures, p. | Essex | 1,404 | 279 |
| Mitchel-Troy, p. | North. | 9,595 | 700 | MONTROSE, tn. m. f. p. f. | Forfar | ... | 14,328 | Mount-Charles, tn. | Donegal | ... | 444 |
| Mitton, p. | Oxford | 18,103 | 3,816 | Monzie, p. | Forfar | ... | 15,338 | Mounfield, p. | Sussex | 8,841 | 749 |
| Mixbury, p. | Oxford | 2,690 | 409 | Monzie, v.-p. | Perth | ... | 1,141 | Mounfield, tn. m. s. | Queen's | ... | 3,657 |
| Moate, tn. f. | Westm. | ... | 1,979 | Moone, p. | Kildare | 7,281 | 1,073 | Mountrassing, p. | Essex | 4,005 | 485 |
| Moberley, p. | Chester | 5,158 | 1,275 | Moory, p. | Lincoln | 950 | 159 | Mountrassing, p. | Monm. | 407 | 67 |
| Moccas, p. | Heref. | 1,163 | 207 | Moorchurch, p. | Meath | 6,291 | 893 | Mountrassing, tn. s. | Leices. | ... | 2,079 |
| Mochrum, p. | Wigton | ... | 2,946 | Moore, p. | Roscom. | 20,728 | 3,770 | Mountrassing, tn. s. | Leices. | ... | 2,079 |
| Mochrum, tn.-p. f. | Warw. | 6,258 | 1,758 | Moore, p. | Somer. | 1,750 | 909 | Mountrassing, tn. s. | Leices. | ... | 2,079 |
| Modelley, p. | Tip. | 3,101 | 683 | Moore, p. | Somer. | 9,255 | 2,439 | Mountrassing, tn. s. | Cornk. | 1,130 | 2,492 |
| Modeshilly, p. | Tip. | 12,165 | 3,554 | Moorestown, p. | Cornw. | 7,956 | 1,094 | Mountrassing, tn. s. | Dumf. | 6,686 | 686 |
| Moffat, v.-p. | Dumf. | ... | 2,304 | Morbarn, p. | Hunt. | 1,174 | 122 | Mouville, tn. | Donegal | ... | 776 |
| Mogely, p. | Cork | 6,430 | 2,318 | Morchard-Bishop, p. | Devon | 7,088 | 1,854 | Mouville (Lower), p. | Donegal | 15,950 | 5,806 |
| Mogely, p. | Cork | 9,709 | 1,873 | Mordun, p. | Rutland | 1,343 | 667 | Mouville (Upper), p. | Donegal | 19,083 | 4,413 |
| Mogilly, p. | Down | 2,459 | 226 | Mordun, p. | Essex | 6,574 | 1,018 | Mowney, p. | Tip. | 1,622 | 893 |
| Mohill, tn.-p. f. | Lo.-Lei. | 6,697 | 1,139 | Mordun, p. | Essex | 6,574 | 1,018 | Mowney, p. | Tyrone | ... | 833 |
| Mohra, tn.-p. f. | Down | 6,096 | 8,486 | Mordun, p. | Berwick | ... | 437 | Moy and Dalorass- sie, p. | Invern | ... | 1,019 |
| Mohaffie, p. | Kerry | 9,805 | 2,270 | Mordon, p. | Surrey | 1,422 | 628 | | | | |
| Moinah, p. | Kent | 1,449 | 346 | More, p. | Salop | 3,533 | 260 | | | | |
| Mold, p. | Flint | 18,104 | 10,893 | Morebath, p. | Devon | 8,449 | 514 | Moyacomb, p. | Carlow | 17,435 | 3,616 |
| Mold, tn. p. w. s. | Flint | ... | 3,432 | Morbath and | Roxb. | ... | 997 | | Wexford | ... | 2,459 |
| Molesey (East), p. | Surrey | 780 | 765 | Morbath and | Devon | 1,487 | 158 | Moyall, p. | Tip. | 8,032 | 2,459 |
| Molesey (West), p. | Surrey | 650 | 480 | Moreleigh, p. | Devon | 1,487 | 158 | Moyanna, p. | Queen's | 6,924 | 1,858 |
| Molesworth, p. | Hunt. | 1,710 | 245 | Moresby, p. | Cumb. | 2,187 | 1,311 | Moyarta, p. | Clare | 15,613 | 5,927 |
| Molend, p. | Devon | 6,168 | 602 | Moreshead, p. | Hants | 1,519 | 107 | Moyaynagh, p. | Mayo | 20,269 | 1,181 |
| Molough, p. | Tip. | 1,626 | 481 | Moretan, p. | Dorset | 2,311 | 227 | Moybegue, p. | Me.-Ca. | 6,781 | 2,284 |
| Molton (North), p. | Devon | 14,351 | 1,982 | Moretan, p. | Essex | 1,421 | 544 | Moybegue, p. | Tip. | 8,326 | 780 |
| Molton (South), p. tn.-p. f. | Devon | 6,264 | 4,482 | Moretan (Corbet), Moretan (Ham- stead), p. | Salop | 2,140 | 283 | Moybegue, p. | Galway | 35,656 | 5,067 |
| Monaclodigdu, p. | Penb. | 6,166 | 502 | | Devon | 7,656 | 1,858 | Moydow, p. | Longf. | 4,626 | 1,213 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---|----------|--------------|------------|
| Moylagh, p. | Meath | 7,457 | 1,038 | Narberth, tu. p. <i>th</i> | Pemb. | 1,392 | | Newcastle, p. | Glamor. | 2,870 | 1,536 |
| Moylagh, p. | Pemb. | 2,442 | 453 | Narborough, p. | Leices. | 2,657 | 1,283 | Newcastle-Emlyn, } in-p. f. | Carmar. | 6,429 | 1,980 |
| Moyliskoe, p. | Westm. | 1,726 | 280 | Narburgh, p. | Norfolk | 3,546 | 375 | Newcastle (Little), p. | Pemb. | 2,712 | 433 |
| Moylough, p. | Galway | 23,387 | 5,149 | Narford, p. | Norfolk | 2,396 | 116 | Newcastle (Lower), p. | Wickl. | 4,750 | 934 |
| Moyne, p. | Meath | 3,325 | 490 | Narragore, p. | Norfolk | 12,270 | 2,164 | NEWCASTLE - UN- DER-LYNE, tu. p. M. & P. <i>th</i> . | Stafford | ... | 10,569 |
| Moyne, p.-in. | Meath | 12,679 | 3,757 | Naseby, v.-p. | Norfolk | 3,690 | 848 | NEWCASTLE - U- P-ON-TYNE, tu. m. f. & s. | North. | ... | 87,784 |
| Moyne, p.-in. | Wickl. | 9,514 | 1,788 | Nash, p. | Norfolk | 3,563 | 311 | Newcastle (Upper), p. | Wickl. | 7,026 | 2,214 |
| Moyne, p. | Clare | 9,860 | 1,065 | Nassington, p. | Norfolk | 1,013 | 155 | Newchurch, p. | Carmar. | 4,873 | 1,065 |
| Moyne, p. | Galway | 100,982 | 8,558 | Nately (Seures), p. | Norfolk | 1,660 | 795 | Newchurch, p. | Carmar. | 4,804 | 871 |
| Much-Birch, p. | Herts. | 1,287 | 497 | Nately (Up), p. | Norfolk | 1,004 | 245 | Newchurch, p. | South. | 9,000 | 11,589 |
| Muchelney, p. | Somer. | 1,666 | 340 | Nathlas (St.), p. | Norfolk | 1,013 | 116 | Newchurch, p. | Kent | 3,192 | 321 |
| Muckairn, p. | Argyle | ... | 785 | Naughton, p. | Cork | 1,094 | 595 | Newchurch, p. | Radnor | 1,788 | 153 |
| Muckalee, p. | Argyle | 3,708 | 815 | Nash, p.-p. | Suffolk | 854 | 134 | Newchurch, p. | Moum. | 5,434 | 747 |
| Muckalee, p. | Kilkny. | 2,712 | 489 | Naunton, p. | Dublin | 2,623 | 697 | Newchurch, p. | Surrey | 4,458 | 614 |
| Muckamore-Grange, p. | Antrim | 3,922 | 1,540 | Naunton (Rean- clump), p. | Glouc. | 3,106 | 668 | Newchurch, p. | Kent | 1,044 | 172 |
| Muckart, p. | Perth | ... | 685 | Navan, p. | Worc. | 1,025 | 144 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 1,803 | 306 |
| Mucking, p. | Essex | 2,631 | 239 | Naven, tu. w. | Meath | 3,346 | 6,352 | Newchurch, p. | Chester | ... | 891 |
| Muckleston, p. | Sa. Staff. | 8,581 | 1,736 | Naven, tu. w. | Lincoln | 2,110 | 9,979 | Newchurch, p. | Sussex | 1,217 | 1,368 |
| Muckno, p. | Monag. | 16,616 | 8,800 | Navenstock, p. | Essex | 4,329 | 982 | Newchurch, p. | Edinb. | ... | 2,103 |
| Muckton, p. | Lincoln | 1,025 | 102 | Nayland, tu.-p. | Suffolk | 941 | 1,153 | Newchurch, p. | Aberd. | ... | 3,325 |
| Mudd, p. | Somer. | 2,085 | 429 | Nazing, p. | Essex | 3,893 | 757 | Newchurch, p. | Sussex | 1,966 | 966 |
| Muff, tu.-p. | Donegal | 15,080 | 3,259 | Neath (Castell) | Glamor. | 1,121 | 5,778 | Newchurch, p. | Kent | 2,103 | 731 |
| Mugginton, p. | Derby | 5,324 | 719 | Neath, p. | Glamor. | ... | 5,941 | Newchurch, p. | Oxford | 3,089 | 454 |
| Mugrawside, p. | Striding | ... | 3,423 | Neath (Castell) | Glamor. | ... | 5,941 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 2,131 | 239 |
| Murkirk, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 3,423 | Neath (Castell) | Glamor. | ... | 5,941 | Newchurch, p. | Surrey | 694 | 64,816 |
| Mulbarton, p. | Norfolk | 1,348 | 657 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 1,905 | 731 | Newchurch, p. | Oxford | 1,460 | 419 |
| Mulhuddart, p. | Dublin | 4,067 | 635 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullagh, tu.-p. | Cavan | 12,873 | 4,427 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullaghbrack, p. | Armagh | 7,901 | 4,594 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullary, p. | Wickl. | 6,616 | 1,199 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullinacree, p. | Westm. | 21,003 | 11,499 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullingar, tu. <i>th</i> . | Carl & Wexford | 21,151 | 5,076 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullins (St.), p. } | Corw. | 4,786 | 795 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullion, p. | Wexford | 2,453 | 1,285 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mullrankin, p. | Lincoln | 5,373 | 1,084 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Multyfarnham, tu.-p. | Lincoln | 2,620 | 639 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mumby, p. | Cumb. | 5,106 | 623 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munceaster, p. | Cla. Li. | 4,584 | 2,737 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munchin's (St.), p. | Herts. | 3,352 | 564 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munden (Great), p. | Herts. | 2,204 | 628 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munden (Little), p. | Norfolk | 3,060 | 385 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mundford, p. | Norfolk | 1,547 | 398 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mundham, p. | Norfolk | 1,882 | 444 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mundham (North), p. | Sussex | 4,295 | 287 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mundon, p. | Essex | 674 | 451 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munday, p. | Norfolk | ... | 645 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mungo (St.), p. | Dumf. | ... | 2,178 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Mungret, p. | Limer. | 6,149 | 1,328 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munsey, p. | Heref. | 3,504 | 867 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Munslow, p. | Salop | 6,467 | 2,214 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Muntercounaght, p. | Cavan | 10,699 | 2,425 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Murher, p. | Kerry | 8,755 | 1,854 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Murragh, p. | Cork | ... | 643 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Murres, p. | Forfar | 2,840 | 553 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Murley, p. | Bucks | 1,463 | 191 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Murston, p. | Kent | ... | 1,228 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Musbury, tus. | Devon | 2,178 | 606 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Musbury, p. | Lancas | 4,060 | 175 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Musgrave (Great), p. | Westm. | 2,180 | 877 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Muskhall (North), p. | Notts | 2,631 | 303 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Muskhall (South), p. | Notts | ... | 7,092 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| Musshill, tu. p. } | Edinb. | ... | 1,693 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Leices. | 2,226 | 399 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | York | 1,574 | 435 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Suffolk | ... | 2,975 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Perth | 16,914 | 1,039 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Carmar. | 6,905 | 996 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Kildare | 3,846 | 737 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Carmar. | 1,619 | 286 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Cornw. | 5,002 | 2,903 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Cornw. | 15,838 | 5,894 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Cornw. | 4,119 | 2,870 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Carl | 9,450 | 1,939 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Carl | 1,460 | 214 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Kildare | ... | 2,971 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Suffolk | 2,383 | 610 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | York | 4,330 | 1,260 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Somer. | 2,771 | 2,543 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Leices. | 3,806 | 668 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Nairn | ... | 4,116 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Nairn | ... | 3,401 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Nairn | ... | 2,977 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Den. Fli. | 2,792 | 231 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Cardig. | 4,668 | 783 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Denbigh | 5,600 | 346 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Limer. | 7,923 | 2,048 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Limer. | 6,592 | 1,415 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Radnor | 16,837 | 5,871 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Chester | 3,165 | 999 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Warw. | 4,140 | 999 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |
| M. & P. f. | Pemb. | 6,084 | 2,832 | Neath (Nedd), Up- per, p. | Norfolk | 3,748 | 1,020 | Newchurch, p. | Glouc. | 8,797 | 4,574 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Newton-upon- Ouse, p.-v. | York | 4,590 | 947 | Normanton-upon- Trent, p. | Notts | 1,110 | 358 | Nunkeeling - with- Bewholme, p. | York | 2,220 | 269 |
| Newton (Regis), p. | Oxford | 593 | 117 | North Berwick, p. | Had. | ... | 1,643 | Nunney, p. | Somer. | 2,421 | 1,115 |
| Newton (Purcell), p. | Warw. | 1,610 | 487 | North Berwick, in. M. | Had. | ... | 498 | Nunington, p. | York | 1,600 | 443 |
| Newton (Rigny), p. | Camb. | 2,414 | 304 | North (Chapel), p. | Sussex | 3,854 | 864 | Nunton and Boden- ham, p. | Wilts | ... | 276 |
| Newton (Solney), p. | Derby | 1,280 | 366 | North (Hales), p. | Suffolk | 1,553 | 195 | Nurney, p. | Carlrow | 2,723 | 671 |
| Newton (South), p. | Wilts | 3,870 | 706 | North or Lady-Kirk- set, p. | Orkney | ... | 993 | Nurney, in. | Carlrow | ... | 165 |
| Newton (St. Cyres), p. | Devon | 4,805 | 1,144 | North (Weald-Bas- set), p. | Essex | 3,377 | 842 | Nurney, p. | Kildare | 2,130 | 599 |
| Newton-Stewart, in. | Wigton | ... | 2,599 | North (Woolton), p. | Dorset | 619 | 75 | Nurney, in. | Kildare | 1,798 | 572 |
| Newton (St. Faith), p. | Somer. | 1,575 | 440 | Northallerton, p. | York | 13,630 | 5,238 | Nursling, p. | Hants | 2,194 | 91 |
| Newton (St. Lo), p. | Devon | 1,556 | 272 | NORTHALLETON, p. | York | ... | 4,995 | Nursted, p. | Kent | ... | 31 |
| Newton-near-Sud- bury, p. | Suffolk | 2,197 | 499 | Northampton, p. | Devon | 4,190 | 3,680 | Nuthfield, p. | Surrey | 3,373 | 895 |
| Newton-by-Toft, p. | Lincoln | 1,004 | 71 | Northampton, in. p. s. | Northa | ... | 26,657 | Nuthall, p. | Notts | 1,644 | 685 |
| Newton (Toney), p. | Wilts | 2,365 | 316 | Northampton, in. p. s. & f. w. | Herts | 3,180 | 515 | Nuthurst, p. | Sussex | 3,260 | 727 |
| Newton-Tracey, p. | Devon | 836 | 143 | Northampton, in. p. s. & f. w. | Northa | ... | 26,657 | Nutley, p. | Hants | 1,501 | 169 |
| Newton-upon- Trent, p. | Lincoln | 1,390 | 366 | Northborough, p. | Northa | 710 | 260 | Nymet-Rowland, p. | Somer. | 690 | 35 |
| Newton (Valence), p. | Hants | 2,253 | 355 | Northbourne, p. | Kent | 3,483 | 885 | Nymfysfield, p. | Devon | 595 | 99 |
| Newton (West), p. | Norfolk | 1,230 | 287 | Northen, p. | Chesler | 3,716 | 1,859 | Nympton (Bi- shop's), v.-p. | Glouc. | 1,473 | 417 |
| Newton (Wisbeach), p. | Camb. | 3,666 | 450 | Northfield, p. | Worc. | 5,961 | 2,460 | Nympton (St. George), p. | Devon | 9,579 | 1,346 |
| Newton (Wold), p. | Lincoln | 2,060 | 179 | Northfleet, v.-p. | Kent | 4,313 | 5,058 | Nynhead, p. | Devon | 2,240 | 292 |
| Newton, p. | Montg. | 2,736 | 3,784 | Northhill, p. | Devon | 6,732 | 1,198 | Nynhead, p. | Somer. | 1,448 | 357 |
| Newton, in. p. s. | Montg. | ... | 6,371 | Norththorpe, p. | Sussex | 3,486 | 1,306 | | | | |
| Newton, p. | Meath | 1,103 | 137 | Norththorpe, p. | Bedford | 4,210 | 1,364 | Oadby, p. | Leices. | 1,640 | 1,196 |
| Newton, p. | Westm. | 10,249 | 2,469 | Norththorpe, p. | Hants | 1,680 | 309 | Oake, p. | Leices. | 865 | 168 |
| Newtonnarus, p. | Down | 14,803 | 15,482 | Norththorpe, p. | Glouc. | 3,460 | 1,352 | Oakford, p. | Devon | 5,464 | 625 |
| Newtonnarus, in. s. | Down | ... | 10,076 | Norththorpe, p. | Devon | 7,247 | 1,047 | Oakham, in.-p. s. | Rutland | 3,130 | 3,031 |
| Newton (Barry), v.-p. | Wexford | 8,284 | 3,123 | Norththorpe, p. | Shel. | 5,534 | 1,193 | Oakhampton, p. | Devon | 9,552 | 2,165 |
| Newton-Butler, in. | Ferman | ... | 477 | Norththorpe, p. | Oxford | 2,037 | 375 | Oakington, p. | Camb. | 1,757 | 694 |
| Newton-Clo- bun, p. | Meath | 566 | 227 | Norththorpe, p. | Middles. | 2,193 | 614 | Oakley, p. | Bedford | 1,740 | 457 |
| Newton-Crom- melin, in. p. | Antrim | 3,446 | 876 | Norththorpe, p. | Flint | 12,366 | 3,567 | Oakley, p. | Glouc. | 2,326 | 525 |
| Newton-Forbes, v. | Longf. | ... | 331 | Norththorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,806 | 179 | Oakley, p. | Suffolk | 1,288 | 336 |
| Newton-Ham- ilton, in. p.-s. | Armagh | 12,405 | 6,285 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 436 | 89 | Oakley (Church), p. | Hants | 1,605 | 303 |
| Newton-Lennan, p. | London | 5,774 | 1,428 | Norththorpe, p. | Chesler | 1,377 | 467 | Oakley (Great), p. | Essex | 3,049 | 1,177 |
| Newtonlinavady, in. m. | Tip. | ... | 3,306 | Norththorpe, p. | Norfolk | 5,332 | 1,397 | Oakley (Great), p. | Northa. | 2,810 | 197 |
| Newton Linford, p. | Leices. | 3,990 | 443 | Norththorpe, p. | Hants | 5,132 | 6,049 | Oakley (Little), p. | Essex | 1,119 | 293 |
| Newton Mount- Kennedy, v. | Wickl. | ... | 717 | Norththorpe, p. | Heref. | ... | 628 | Oakley (Little), p. | Essex | 7,725 | 1,940 |
| Newton-near- Newbury, p. | Hants | 475 | 262 | Norththorpe, p. | York | 2,679 | 2,315 | Oaksey, p. | Stafford | 810 | 61 |
| Newton-Stewart, p. | Tyrone | ... | 1,402 | Norththorpe, p. | Glouc. | 1,870 | 467 | Oakey, p. | Wilts | 1,802 | 487 |
| Newtyle, v.-p. | Forfar | ... | 1,141 | Norththorpe, p. | Herts | 1,780 | 399 | Oare, p. | Keut | 686 | 195 |
| Nibley (North), p. | Glouc. | 3,245 | 1,133 | Norththorpe, p. | Kent | 902 | 99 | Oare, p. | Somer. | 4,000 | 57 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Cork | 1,278 | 21,543 | Norththorpe, p. | Northa. | 3,260 | 579 | Oathlaw, p. | Forfar | ... | 424 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Galway | 3,768 | 19,422 | Norththorpe, p. | Radnor | 3,144 | 294 | Oathlaw, in. m. & p. | Argyle | ... | 1,749 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Limer. | 1,889 | 6,738 | Norththorpe, p. | Suffolk | 2,449 | 927 | Oathway, p. | Northa. | 293 | 40 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Wexford | 1,214 | 1,430 | Norththorpe, p. | Worc. | 2,614 | 407 | O'Brien's Bridge, p. | Kerry | 6,547 | 640 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Devon | 790 | 1,297 | Norththorpe, p. | Durham | 4,614 | 1,376 | | Clare | 11,369 | 3,121 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Essex | 340 | 3,383 | Norththorpe, p. | Derby | 4,380 | 1,856 | Oby, p. | Norfolk | ... | 73 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Glamor. | 2,104 | 414 | Norththorpe, p. | Wilts | 2,165 | 274 | Ockbrook, p. | Derby | 1,730 | 1,768 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Heref. | 554 | 1,228 | Norththorpe, p. | Lincoln | 4,240 | 464 | Ockbrook, p. | Derby | 2,479 | 1,727 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Pemb. | 2,141 | 855 | Norththorpe, p. | Oxford | 3,140 | 730 | Ockthorpe, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | 1,768 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | Surrey | 2,830 | 1,793 | Norththorpe, p. | Stafford | 4,077 | 968 | Ockendon (North), p. | Essex | 1,698 | 338 |
| Nicholas (St.), p. | York | 698 | 1,316 | Norththorpe, p. | Heref. | 2,111 | 298 | Ockendon (South), p. | Essex | 2,907 | 1,021 |
| Nicholas (St.)- Castle-Hold, p. | Hants | 410 | 265 | Norththorpe, p. | Wilts | 1,001 | 123 | Ockham, p. | Surrey | 2,340 | 649 |
| Nicholas (St.)- Wade, p. | Kent | 3,660 | 604 | Norththorpe, p. | Lincoln | 2,305 | 234 | Ockley, p. | Surrey | 4,286 | 641 |
| Nicholaston, p. | Glamor. | 731 | 132 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 1,307 | 639 | Ockley, p. | Surrey | 1,507 | 397 |
| Nidd, p. | York | 1,016 | 114 | Norththorpe, p. | Salop | 1,920 | 320 | O'Dagh, p. | Kilkny. | 4,542 | 1,169 |
| Nigz, p. | Kincarr. | ... | 184 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 642 | 504 | Odcombe, p. | Somer. | 1,276 | 713 |
| Nigz, p. | Ross | ... | 1,457 | Norththorpe, p. | Salop | 1,920 | 320 | Oddingley, p. | Worc. | 869 | 185 |
| Niffen-Grange, p. | Antrim | 2,738 | 1,009 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 642 | 504 | Oddington, p. | Glouc. | 660 | 546 |
| Ninfield, p. | Sussex | 2,654 | 970 | Norththorpe, p. | Oxford | 3,730 | 1,496 | Oddington, p. | Glouc. | 1,410 | 860 |
| Ninian's (St.), v.-p. | Stafford | ... | 5,851 | Norththorpe, p. | Worc. | 1,811 | 639 | Odell, p. | Bedford | 2,980 | 538 |
| Ninon, p. | Hants | 1,397 | 684 | Norththorpe, p. | Leices. | 1,990 | 163 | Odham, p.-tn. t. | Hants | 7,287 | 2,811 |
| Nobber, v.-p. | Meath | 10,488 | 2,295 | Norththorpe, p. | Warw. | 568 | 166 | O'Dorney, p. | Kerry | 7,237 | 2,002 |
| Nocton, p. | Lincoln | 5,340 | 511 | Norththorpe, p. | Worc. | 1,811 | 639 | Odstock, p. | Wilts | 1,230 | 181 |
| Nothaval, p. | Cork | 2,609 | 709 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 1,067 | 113 | Offchurch, p. | Warw. | 2,473 | 333 |
| Nothaval, p. | Kerry | 3,204 | 628 | Norththorpe, p. | Essex | 757 | 135 | Offham, p. | Warw. | 1,215 | 400 |
| Nothavindly, p. | Co. Ker | 17,372 | 3,036 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 3,922 | 3,799 | Offham, p. | Queen's | 48,929 | 7,567 |
| Noke, p. | Oxford | 794 | 140 | Norththorpe, p. | Stafford | 4,234 | 3,327 | Offham, p. | Kent | 707 | 872 |
| Nolton, p. | Pemb. | 1,504 | 245 | Norththorpe, p. | Norfolk | 840 | 21 | Offley, p. | Herts | 5,160 | 1,208 |
| Nonington, p. | Kent | 4,081 | 875 | Norththorpe, p. | Somer. | 1,527 | 788 | Offley (High), p. | Stafford | 2,737 | 796 |
| Norbury, p. | Salop | 3,313 | 358 | Norththorpe, p. | Norfolk | 1,882 | 428 | Offney (Clany), p. | Hunt. | 960 | 369 |
| Norbury & Roston, p. | Derby | 2,242 | 475 | Norththorpe, p. | Leices. | 2,910 | 468 | Offney (Larcy), p. | Hunt. | 1,827 | 419 |
| Norham, p. | North. | 19,849 | 4,389 | Norththorpe, p. | Notts | 3,720 | 957 | Offney (Little- Briet), p. | Suffolk | 1,561 | 410 |
| Norhamby, p. | Lincoln | 1,430 | 511 | Norththorpe, p. | Norfolk | ... | 68,195 | Offwell, p. | Devon | 2,206 | 389 |
| Norhamby, p. | York | 2,363 | 198 | Norththorpe, p. | Surrey | ... | 3,977 | Offbourne (St. An- drew), p. | Wilts | 5,348 | 493 |
| Norhamby-on-the- Wolds, p. | Lincoln | 1,966 | 149 | Norththorpe, p. | Glouc. | 1,580 | 195 | Offbourne (St. George), p. | Wilts | 3,585 | 593 |
| Norhampton, p. | Derby | 1,362 | 385 | Norththorpe, p. | Essex | 1,936 | 527 | Ognellon, p. | Clare | 6,573 | 1,543 |
| Norhampton, p. | Lincoln | 1,540 | 385 | Norththorpe, p. | Essex | 2,328 | 615 | Oguzla, p. | Roscom. | 6,214 | 1,059 |
| Norhampton, p. | Rutland | 2,450 | 355 | Norththorpe, p. | Notts | ... | 57,407 | Ogwell (East), p. | Devon | 1,249 | 816 |
| Norhampton, v.-p. | York | 3,974 | 1,238 | Norththorpe, p. | York | 2,137 | 253 | Ogwell (West), p. | Devon | 683 | 61 |
| Norhampton-upon- Soar, p. | Notts | 1,500 | 393 | Norththorpe, p. | Warw. | 6,112 | 8,133 | Ogwell-Fitzpaine, p. | Dorset | 2,683 | 463 |
| Norhampton (South), v.-p. | Derby | 1,730 | 1,340 | Norththorpe, p. | Warw. | ... | 4,859 | Oghamston, p. | Devon | 2,100 | 210 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Longf. | 12,723 | 3,273 | Okeover, p. | Stafford | 810 | 61 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Westm. | 4,661 | 943 | Olive - St. Mary - Gate, p. | York | 2,120 | 2,970 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Suffolk | 1,157 | 187 | Old, or Wold, p. | Northa. | 1,650 | 440 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | York | 2,076 | 251 | Olderrow, p. | Worc. | 1,165 | 166 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | York | 2,137 | 253 | Oldbury, in. s. | Salop | ... | 5,131 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Warw. | 6,112 | 8,133 | Oldbury, p. | Salop | 806 | 181 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Warw. | ... | 4,859 | Oldbury - on - the- Hill, p. | Glouc. | 1,342 | 485 |
| | | | | Norththorpe, p. | Oxford | 2,079 | 358 | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Oldcastle, tn.-p. m. | Meath | 7,908 | 4,566 | Otterington(South), p | York | 1,414 | 412 | Painstown, p. | Car. Kil. | 2,144 | 167 |
| Oldcastle, p. | Meath | 932 | 47 | Otterton, p. | Devon | 3,479 | 1,231 | Painstown, p. | Meath | 3,511 | 960 |
| Oldconnaught, p. | Dublin | 1,978 | 2,047 | Ottery (St. Mary), p. | Devon | 9,942 | 4,421 | Painswick, tn.-p. | Glouc. | 5,815 | 3,464 |
| Oldconneil, p. | Kildare | 3,957 | 723 | Ottery (St. Mary), } | Devon | ... | 2,534 | PAISLEY, tn. m. A. | Renfrew | ... | 31,752 |
| Oldcott, tns. | Stafford | ... | 1,683 | tn. A. | ... | ... | ... | Renfrew | Renfrew | ... | 47,592 |
| OLDHAM, tn. m. S. | Lancas. | ... | 52,820 | Ottringham, p. | York | 4,320 | 663 | Pakefield, p. | Suffolk | 771 | 718 |
| Oldham, p. | Lancas. | ... | 73,957 | Ouch (St.), p. | Jersey | ... | 2,468 | Pakenham, p. | Suffolk | 3,696 | 1,134 |
| Oldhamstocke, p. | Had. | ... | 692 | Oughters, p. | Leitrim | 21,690 | 7,023 | Palgrave, p. | Suffolk | 1,474 | 710 |
| Oldleighlin, p. | Carlow | 9,920 | 2,511 | Oughters, v. | Tip. | 1,545 | 408 | Pallaskerry, tn. A. | Limer. | ... | 613 |
| Oldlough, p. | Wexford | 10,653 | 2,138 | Oughterdar, v. | Galway | ... | 982 | Palling-near-the-Sea, p. | Norfolk | 905 | 467 |
| Oldswinford, p. | Worc. | 3,315 | 20,238 | Oughterdar, p. | Kildare | 2,920 | 440 | Palmerston, p. | Dublin | 1,518 | 1,611 |
| Olney, tn.-p. | Bucks | 3,140 | 2,399 | Oughtersleage, p. | Tip. | 2,017 | 669 | Palmerston, p. | Dublin | 1,580 | 226 |
| Oirick, p. | Caith. | ... | 1,173 | Ouchmahma, p. | Clare | 9,843 | 1,133 | Pampham, p. | Berks | 2,150 | 644 |
| Oireston, p. | Glouc. | 4,757 | 1,669 | Oulton, p. | Norfolk | 1,849 | 284 | Pampham, p. | Camb. | 1,500 | 359 |
| Omagh, tn. S. | Tyrone | ... | 3,016 | Oulton, p. | Suffolk | 1,997 | 742 | Pampisford, p. | York | 4,539 | 1,376 |
| Omberley, v.-p. | Worc. | 6,962 | 2,864 | Oundle, tn. A. | Norfolk | ... | 2,689 | Panbride, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,372 |
| Omey, p. | Galway | 20,836 | 6,548 | Oundle, p. | Norfolk | 5,300 | 3,108 | Pancras (St.), p. | Middlesex | 2,716 | 166,966 |
| Ouchan, p. | Isl. Man. | ... | 13,021 | Ousby, p. | Cumb. | 6,000 | 295 | Pancrasweek, p. | Devon | 3,782 | 460 |
| Ouchouse, p. | Suffolk | 598 | 432 | Ousden, p. | Suffolk | 1,200 | 384 | Panfield, p. | Essex | 1,475 | 275 |
| Omney-Clipping, tn. p. A. | Essex | 608 | 843 | Ouseburn (Great), p. | Norfolk | 640 | 629 | Pangbourne, p. | York | 1,295 | 600 |
| Ongar (High), p. | Essex | 4,510 | 1,147 | Ouseburn (Little), p. | York | 4,066 | 566 | Pannal, p. | Monm. | 3,454 | 2,349 |
| Onbury, p. | Salop | 1,992 | 362 | Ouston, p. | Leices. | 2,460 | 178 | Pantegau, p. | Lincoln | 1,996 | 182 |
| Oola, p. | Limer. | 6,858 | 2,799 | Outrath, p. | Kilkny. | 2,050 | 441 | Panton, p. | Norfolk | ... | 134 |
| Oola, tn. | Limer. | ... | 423 | Outwell, p. | Ca.-No | 1,448 | ... | Panworth, p. | Cumb. | ... | 632 |
| Opeahav, v. | Lancas. | ... | 3,759 | Outwood, h. | Lancas. | ... | 2,000 | Papcastle, tns. | Notts | 5,350 | 307 |
| Oran, p. | Rescom | 5,181 | 330 | Ovenden, tns. | York | 7,469 | 2,932 | Papworth (St.), p. | Camb. | 1,290 | 151 |
| Oranmore, tn.-p. | Galway | 17,700 | 5,082 | Over, p. | Ches. | 3,700 | 1,236 | Everard, p. | Devon | 4,363 | 460 |
| Orby, p. | Lincoln | 2,088 | 405 | Overbury, v.-v. | Worc. | 8,320 | 956 | Paracombe, p. | Suffolk | 2,212 | 532 |
| Orchard (East), p. | Dorset | 860 | 219 | Overchurch, p. | Dorset | 728 | 158 | Parham, p. | Suffolk | 1,264 | 65 |
| Orchard (Portman), p. | Somer. | 635 | 49 | Overclompton, p. | Norfolk | 1,941 | 226 | Parham, p. | Devon | 5,058 | 951 |
| Orchard (West), p. | Dorset | 617 | 121 | Overstone, p. | Norfolk | 3,647 | 561 | Parkehead, v. | Lanark | ... | 1,150 |
| Orchardleigh, p. | Somer. | 715 | 32 | Overstraw, p. | Glouc. | 598 | 860 | Parley (West), p. | Dorset | 3,407 | 286 |
| Orcheston (St. George), p. | Wilts | 2,303 | 228 | Overton, v.-p. | Hants | 6,572 | 1,550 | Parndon (Great), p. | Essex | 2,211 | 488 |
| Orcheston (St. Mary), p. | Wilts | 1,737 | 172 | Overton, p. | Wilts | 5,030 | 1,025 | Parndon (Little), p. | Essex | 534 | 62 |
| Oreop, p. | Heref. | 2,403 | 631 | Overton, tn.-p. p | York | 5,163 | 699 | Farr, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 4,875 |
| Ord, tns. | Norfolk | ... | 914 | Overton-Market, p. | Flint | 4,398 | 1,479 | Farrington, p. | South. | ... | 227 |
| Ordquhill, p. | Hants | ... | 914 | Overwall, p. | Rutland | 2,840 | 498 | Partney, p. | Limer. | 8,496 | 1,888 |
| Ordsall, v.-p. | Notts | 1,959 | 1,342 | Overwhitacre, p. | Warw. | 1,373 | 312 | Partney, p. | Lincoln | 919 | 489 |
| Orford, p. | Sussex | 2,149 | 1,745 | Overworton, p. | Oxford | 623 | 85 | Parton, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 808 |
| Orfe, tn.-p. | Suffolk | 4,000 | 1,106 | Oving, p. | Bucks | 971 | 442 | Parton, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 778 |
| Orgarswick, p. | Kent | 392 | 6 | Oving, p. | Sussex | 2,946 | 876 | Parwich, p. | Derby | 3,247 | 403 |
| Orestone, p. | Kent | 1,825 | 334 | Ovingdenn, p. | Sussex | 1,618 | 149 | Passage (East), tn. | Cork | ... | 2,857 |
| Orleton, p. | Hunt. | 2,603 | 618 | Ovington, v.-p. | Norfolk | 15,731 | 3,962 | Passage (West), tn. | Norfolk | 2,320 | 969 |
| Orlinsbury, p. | Norfolk | 1,990 | 330 | Ovington, p. | Hants | 708 | 153 | Paston, p. | Norfolk | 1,445 | 1,013 |
| Ormsby, v.-p. | York | 8,948 | 1,172 | Ovington, p. | Heref. | 1,270 | 163 | Paston, p. | Norfolk | 3,150 | 1,058 |
| Ormsdon, v.-p. | Had. | ... | 811 | Owning, p. | Norfolk | 1,497 | 314 | Patcham, p. | Sussex | 4,398 | 490 |
| Ormsby (North), p. | Lincoln | 1,707 | 131 | Owen (St.), p. | Heref. | 256 | 1743 | Patcham, p. | Sussex | 1,748 | 71 |
| Ormsby (South), p. | Lincoln | 2,377 | 261 | Owen (St.), p. | Glouc. | ... | 948 | Path-Head, tn. | Wilts | ... | 890 |
| Ormsby (St. Margaret, &c.), p. | Norfolk | ... | 707 | Owenduff, p. | Wexford | 7,980 | 2,146 | Patney, p. | Isl. Man. | ... | 2,925 |
| Ormside, p. | Westm. | 2,430 | 198 | Owerby (N. & S.), p. | Dorset | 3,271 | 490 | Patrick, p. | York | 5,757 | 1,159 |
| Ormskir, p. | Lancas | 30,833 | 16,490 | Owipen, p. | Glouc. | 720 | 82 | Patrick's (St.), p. | Cl. Lim. | 5,409 | 4,132 |
| Ormskir, tn. A. | Lancas. | ... | 5,548 | Owning, p. | Lincoln | 1,650 | 249 | Patrick's (St.), p. | Kilkny. | 4,187 | 3,113 |
| Ormsley, p. | Orkney | 12,000 | 1,167 | Owning, p. | Kilkny. | 4,031 | 1,161 | Patricton, tn.-p. S. | Kilm. | 4,494 | 1,837 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 3,477 | 1,203 | Owram (North), tns. | York | ... | 15,285 | Patricton, p. | Kent | 1,637 | 264 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 4,134 | 1,592 | Owram (South), tns. | York | ... | 7,880 | Patshull, p. | Stafford | 1,850 | 112 |
| Ormsley, p. | Notts | 1,341 | 461 | Owram, p. | Hants | 8,231 | 613 | Patshull, p. | Norfolk | 320 | 15 |
| Ormsley, p. | Westm. | 4,377 | 519 | Owston, p. | Lincoln | 5,350 | 2,613 | Patshull, p. | Sal.-Sta | 4,042 | 1,033 |
| Ormsley, p. | Camb. | 24,480 | 1,456 | Owston, v. | York | 2,926 | 417 | Patshull, p. | Norfolk | 2,460 | 775 |
| Ormsley, p. | Leices. | 2,290 | 330 | Owthorne, p. | Lincoln | ... | 1,693 | Patshull, p. | Essex | 1,297 | 354 |
| Ormsley, p. | Hunt. | 2,400 | 324 | Owthorpe, p. | Notts | 1,700 | 137 | Paul, p. | Cornw. | 3,438 | 5,408 |
| Ormsley, p. | Hunt. | 1,350 | 302 | Oxborough, p. | Norfolk | 2,518 | 295 | Paul, p. | York | 10,364 | 884 |
| Ormsley, p. | Camb. | 1,850 | 662 | Oxcombe, p. | Lincoln | 1,021 | 34 | Pauls (St. Walden), p. | Norfolk | 2,961 | 1,162 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kirkc. | 13,500 | 2,569 | Oxendon (Great), p. | Norfolk | 1,620 | 222 | Pauls (St. Walden), p. | Herts | 3,678 | 1,175 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 1,740 | 372 | Oxenhill, p. | Glouc. | 1,887 | 288 | Pauls (St. Walden), p. | Somer. | 1,056 | 2,104 |
| Ormsley, p. | Lincoln | 1,360 | 654 | Oxenhouse, h. | York | ... | 2,997 | Pavenhale, p. | Bedford | 1,340 | 556 |
| Ormsley, p. | Lincoln | 1,320 | 346 | Oxenon, p. | Glouc. | 1,050 | 139 | Pawley, p. | Somer. | 3,566 | 536 |
| Ormsley, p. | Somer. | 1,254 | 125 | Oxenon, p. | Oxford | ... | 27,843 | Paxton (Great), p. | Hunt. | 1,120 | 410 |
| Ormsley, p. | Derby | 1,254 | 366 | Oxhill, p. | Warw. | 1,000 | 69 | Paxton (Little), p. | Hunt. | 2,040 | 224 |
| Ormsley, p. | Dorset | 2,307 | 485 | Oxhill, p. | Rob. | ... | 669 | Payhembury, p. | Devon | 2,698 | 544 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 7,920 | 1,263 | Oxnead, p. | Norfolk | 644 | 27 | Peasmarsh, p. | Sussex | 3,718 | 898 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 2,798 | 1,111 | Oxney, p. | Kent | 313 | 86 | Peasmarsh, p. | Berks | 2,048 | 369 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 6,266 | 1,263 | Oxton, v.-p. | Surrey | 3,627 | 1,064 | Peasmarsh, p. | Suffolk | 1,995 | 820 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 2,365 | 295 | Oxtord, p. | Notts | 3,580 | 850 | Peatling (Magna), p. | Leices. | 1,900 | 301 |
| Ormsley, p. | Chester | 6,794 | 8,739 | Oxtord, p. | Glouc. | 1,602 | 336 | Peatling (Parva), p. | Essex | 870 | 215 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 11,493 | 10,868 | Oxwich, p. | Norfolk | 719 | 70 | Peckham, p. | Glouc. | 3,050 | 737 |
| Ormsley, p. | Salop | 15,773 | 8,796 | Oxwich, p. | Aberd. | ... | 919 | Peckham (East), p. | Kent | 3,358 | 2,254 |
| Ormsley, p. | Salop | ... | 4,817 | Oxwich, p. | Glouc. | 5,194 | 1,938 | Peckham (West), p. | Leices. | 1,683 | 515 |
| Ormsley, p. | Essex | 8,430 | 1,677 | Oxwich, p. | Glouc. | 1,114 | 88 | Peckleton, p. | Leices. | 2,020 | 399 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 2,852 | 837 | Packington, p. | Leic.-De. | 2,360 | 1,994 | Peckleton, p. | Worc. | 1,474 | 273 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 947 | 357 | Packington (Great), p. | Warw. | 2,451 | 301 | Peckles, p. | Herts | ... | 318 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 1,630 | 357 | Packwood, p. | Warw. | 1,110 | 143 | Peckles, p. | Isl. Man. | ... | 2,342 |
| Ormsley, p. | Suffolk | 2,157 | 681 | Paddbury, p. | Bucks | 1,900 | 660 | Peckles, p. | Essex | 2,186 | 502 |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 32,729 | 12,365 | Paddington, p. | Middlesex | 1,277 | 46,350 | Peckles, p. | Herts | 1,601 | 298 |
| Ormsley, p. | Hants | 1,508 | 596 | Paddish, tn. | Derby | ... | 319 | Peckles, p. | Herts | 2,535 | 988 |
| Ormsley, p. | Norfolk | ... | 415 | Padiham, tn. | Lancas. | ... | 4,509 | Peckles, p. | Durham | ... | 1,207 |
| Ormsley, p. | Kent | 1,434 | 181 | PAIDSTON, tn.-p. F. S. | Cornw. | 3,864 | 2,224 | Peckles, p. | Cornw. | 4,683 | 799 |
| Ormsley, p. | Somer. | 2,857 | 461 | Pardworth, p. | Berks | 1,175 | 284 | Peckles, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ormsley, p. | Somer. | 3,263 | 198 | Pargham, p. | Sussex | 4,376 | 1,022 | Peckles, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ormsley, p. | Somer. | 1,117 | 210 | Parksham, p. | Essex | ... | 636 | Peckles, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ormsley, p. | York | 3,625 | 667 | Pariton, p. | Warw. | ... | 602 | Peckles, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ormsley, p. | York | ... | ... | Paington, tn.-p. | Devon | 5,092 | 2,746 | Peckles, p. | ... | ... | ... |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Pembury, p. | Carmar. | 6,676 | 1,271 | Peter (St.), p. | Essex | 1,636 | 2,404 | Pirton, p. | Oxford | 5,140 | 692 |
| Pembrey, p. | Carmar. | 26,735 | 8,310 | Peter (St.), p. | Orkney | ... | 457 | Pirton, p. | Worc. | 1,608 | 238 |
| Pembroke, p. | Heref. | 7,077 | 1,319 | Peter (St.-Can- terbury, p. | Kent | 59 | 1,198 | Pisford, p. | Northa. | 2,700 | 633 |
| Pembury, p. | Pemb. | ... | 10,107 | Peter (St.-Eastry, p. | Kent | 36 | 875 | Pishall, p. | Oxford | 785 | 192 |
| Pennally, p. | Pemb. | 2,832 | 394 | Peter (St.)-Du-Bois, p. | Guern. | ... | 1,152 | Pitchcombe, p. | Glouc. | 217 | 145 |
| Pennall, p. | Monm. | 2,384 | 467 | Peter (St.)-North, p. | Guern. | ... | 3,344 | Pitchcott, p. | Bucks | 924 | 59 |
| Pennarth, p. | Glamor. | 1,507 | 1,008 | Peter (St.)-Thant, p. | Kent | 3,312 | 2,975 | Pitchford, p. | Som. | 1,645 | 165 |
| Pennry, p. | Cardig. | 8,347 | 1,659 | PETERBOROUGH, c. | Northa. | ... | 8,672 | Pitchley, p. | Northa. | 3,980 | 610 |
| Pencailand, p. | Had. | ... | 1,127 | P. S. | ... | ... | ... | Pitcombe, p. | Somer. | 1,050 | 411 |
| Pencarreg, p. | Carmar. | 10,392 | 1,123 | Peterchurch, p. | Heref. | 5,089 | 730 | Pitminster, p. | Somer. | 5,120 | 1,607 |
| Pencome-with- Grendon-Warren, p. | Heref. | 4,590 | 397 | Peterculter, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,351 | Pitney, p. | Somer. | 1,600 | 454 |
| Pencoyd, p. | Heref. | 879 | 239 | Peterhead, in. M. f. | Aberd. | ... | 4,819 | Pitney, p. | Essex | 2,167 | 246 |
| Penderyn (Lower and Upper), p. | Brecon | 12,765 | 1,777 | Peter's (St.), tn.-p. | Kent | 3,312 | 2,975 | Pitney, p. | Northa. | 2,700 | 633 |
| Pendine, p. | Carmar. | 1,578 | 181 | Peter's (St.), p. | Dublin | 1,433 | 49,496 | Pitney, p. | Bucks | 2,830 | 545 |
| Pendlebury, v. | Launce. | ... | 2,198 | Peter's (St.), p. | Dublin | 3,478 | 18,789 | Pittenweem, tn.-p. | Fife | ... | 1,450 |
| Pendock, p. | Worc. | 1,163 | 302 | Peter's (St.), p. | Roscom. | 7,393 | 5,302 | Pittington, v.-p. | Durham | 6,727 | 6,241 |
| Pendomer, p. | Somer. | 1,090 | 78 | Peter's (St.), p. | Wexford | 1,405 | 1,164 | Flaxley, p. | Heref. | 655 | 76 |
| Pendoylan, p. | Glamor. | 3,501 | 363 | Peter's (St.) and Paul's, p. | Limer. | 4,074 | 3,100 | Platford, p. | Wilt. | 1,178 | 330 |
| Penegos, p. | Montg. | 8,086 | 928 | Peter's Port (St.), tn.-p. | Guern. | ... | 16,778 | Playden, p. | Sussex | 1,308 | 314 |
| Penhow, p. | Monm. | 1,784 | 279 | PETERSFIELD, tn. p. &c. | Hants | 1,783 | 1,905 | Playford, p. | Suffol. | 1,919 | 260 |
| Penlurist, p. | Sussex | 4,462 | 120 | Petersham, p. | Hants | 600 | 653 | Pleasley, p. | Derby | 3,750 | 654 |
| Penlstone, tn.-p. th. | Launce. | 21,580 | 6,302 | Peterson, p. | Monm. | 3,324 | 151 | Pleasterston, p. | Kilkny. | 898 | 262 |
| Penketh, tns. | Stafford | 19,605 | 3,316 | Peterstone-super- Ely, p. | Glamor. | 2,010 | 222 | Plemonstall, p. | Chester | 3,181 | 877 |
| Penkridge, tn.-p. | Stafford | ... | 9,207 | Peterstow, p. | Heref. | 1,544 | 276 | Plemonstall, p. | Essex | 726 | 551 |
| Penkull, tns. | Stafford | 1,784 | 338 | Petervary, p. | Devon | 3,600 | 561 | Plemonstall, p. | Kent | 3,047 | 798 |
| Penlne, p. | Carmar. | 1,208 | 1,251 | Petham, p. | Kent | 3,335 | 630 | Plimblaud, p. | Cumb. | 2,970 | 800 |
| Pennachio, p. | Glamor. | 1,538 | 114 | Petherick (Little), p. | Cornw. | 1,215 | 235 | Plumpton, p. | Northa. | 1,800 | 50 |
| Pennan, p. | Glamor. | 3,395 | 495 | Petherick (North), p. | Cornw. | 10,336 | 3,815 | Plumpton, p. | Sussex | 2,433 | 383 |
| Pennar, p. | Angles | 7,180 | 226 | tn.-p. | Somer. | ... | ... | Plumstead, p. | Sussex | 3,715 | 8,972 |
| Pennar, p. | Carmar. | 10,157 | 1,109 | Petherthorpe (South), tn.-p. | Somer. | 3,311 | 2,606 | Plumstead, p. | Northa. | 1,372 | 300 |
| Pennymynydd, p. | Angles | 3,153 | 566 | Petherwin (North), p. | Devon | 8,157 | 942 | Plumstead (Great), p. | Norfolk | 1,403 | 359 |
| Penn, v.-p. | Stafford | 3,966 | 1,160 | Petherwin (South), p. | Cornw. | 5,064 | 974 | Plumstead (Little), p. | Norfolk | 1,395 | 309 |
| Penn, v.-p. | Bucks | 4,270 | 1,354 | Peterson, p. | Devon | 4,090 | 574 | Plumtree, p. | Notts | 3,460 | 597 |
| Pennat (Lower and Upper), p. | Merion. | 7,461 | 606 | Petose (St.), p. | Devon | 75 | 1,026 | Plungar, p. | Leices. | 1,310 | 272 |
| Pennat, p. | Montg. | 5,000 | 749 | Pett, p. | Sussex | 2,350 | 364 | PLYMOUTH, tn. M. | Devon | ... | 53,321 |
| Pennard, p. | Glamor. | 2,292 | 345 | Pettaugh, p. | Suffolk | 794 | 288 | & c. m. th. s. | Devon | ... | ... |
| Pennard (East), p. | Somer. | 2,829 | 678 | Peterlin-Crooks, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 1,784 | Plympton (Earle), tn.-p. f. | Devon | 373 | 833 |
| Pennard (West), p. | Somer. | 3,065 | 874 | Pette, p. | Guern. | ... | 562 | Plympton (St. Ma- ry), p. | Devon | 9,983 | 2,815 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Edinb. | ... | 8,008 | Pette, p. | Guern. | ... | 1,784 | Plympton, p. | Devon | 5,650 | 3,392 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Devon | 2,181 | 468 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | York | 4,668 | 2,671 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Somer. | 1,090 | 183 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Somer. | 2,730 | 472 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Warw. | 6,310 | 2,104 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Sussex | 923 | 192 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Kildare | 1,350 | 234 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Renfrew | ... | 9,243 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Renfrew | ... | 6,086 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Kilkny. | 3,596 | 1,619 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Stirling | ... | 3,764 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Cornw. | ... | 913 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Cornw. | ... | 943 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Devon | 1,710 | 281 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Tyrone | 15,951 | 7,044 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Tyrone | ... | 505 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Cumb. | 2,265 | 190 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | YORK | ... | 5,106 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | YORK | ... | 11,615 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | YORK | ... | 10,073 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Salop | 10,667 | 3,363 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Pemb. | 695 | 40 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Lincoln | 2,080 | 680 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Lincoln | 1,490 | 180 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Monm. | ... | 3,708 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Montg. | 6,801 | 4,391 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Devon | 2,289 | 486 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Dorset | ... | 9,255 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Wilt. | 1,110 | 192 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Dorset | 7,000 | 6,718 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Dorset | 4,078 | 1,043 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Hants | 661 | 109 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Middles. | 1,387 | 104 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Middles. | 1,180 | 384 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Hants | 1,510 | 554 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Hants | 2,949 | 729 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Norfolk | 1,740 | 605 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Somer. | 6,019 | 653 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Perth | ... | 1,419 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Louth | 1,504 | 664 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Armagh | ... | 3,091 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Down | ... | 2,074 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Ki.-Qm. | ... | 2,728 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Somer. | 3,849 | 618 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Glamor. | 1,136 | 351 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Renfrew | ... | 6,986 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Antrim | ... | 990 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Dorset | 1,131 | 146 |
| Pennarick, v.-p. | Wigton | ... | 3,673 | Pette, p. | Do-Per | ... | 466 | Plympton, p. | Dorset | 4,540 | 767 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Portlaidhead, p. | Somer. | 2,388 | 1,084 | Preston-by-Wing- | Kent | 1,478 | 543 | Radcliffe, p. | Bucks | 1,190 | 387 |
| Portland, p. | Dorset | 3,555 | 5,195 | ham, p. | Heref. | 1,379 | 249 | Radcliff, p. | Somer. | 1,505 | 120 |
| Portlaw, v. | Waterf. | ... | 4,351 | Preston-upon-Wye, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,960 | Radford, v.-p. | Notts | 1,000 | 12,637 |
| Portlemauth (East), p. | Dorset | 2,143 | 401 | Prestwick, p. | Leices. | 4,720 | 965 | Radford (Semele), p. | Warw. | 2,093 | 494 |
| Portloman, p. | Westm. | 1,910 | 334 | Prestwold, p. | Somer. | 1,361 | 254 | Radpole, p. | Dorset | 1,385 | 609 |
| Portmarnock, p. | Dublin | 2,084 | 602 | Priddy, p. | Bucks | ... | ... | Radley, p. | Berks | 2,994 | 556 |
| Portmook, p. | Kinross | ... | 1,650 | Princes-Risbor- | Somer. | 4,710 | 2,317 | Radnage, p. | Bucks | 1,352 | 433 |
| Port-of-Monteith, p. | Perth | ... | 1,419 | ough, p. | Kerry | 11,795 | 2,928 | Radnor, p. | Radnor | 1,869 | 2,345 |
| Port-... | ... | ... | ... | Prior, p. | Hants | 1,518 | 131 | Radnor (Old), p. | Warw. | 1,530 | 544 |
| Portmahon, v. | Argyle | ... | 1,369 | Prior's (Dean), p. | Warw. | 1,600 | 303 | Radnor (New), p. | Radnor | 3,342 | 481 |
| Portmascally, p. | Kilkny. | 2,453 | 1,082 | Priors (Hardwick), p. | Warw. | 1,600 | 303 | of Boroughs, p. | Radnor | ... | 6,653 |
| Portmahangan, p. | Westm. | 2,724 | 450 | Priors (Marston), p. | Warw. | 3,630 | 739 | Radstock, p. | Somer. | 1,005 | 1,792 |
| Portmabell, tn. m. & f. | Edinb. | ... | 3,497 | Priston, p. | Somer. | 1,850 | 308 | Radstons, p. | Northa | 810 | 168 |
| Portpatrick, tn. m. & f. | Wigton | ... | 1,963 | Fritwell, p. | Hants | 1,293 | 261 | Radway, p. | Warw. | 1,530 | 544 |
| Portraing, v.-p. | Dublin | 2,186 | 829 | Fritwell, p. | Hants | 1,293 | 261 | Radwell, p. | Herts | 745 | 83 |
| Portree, v.-p. | Luvern. | ... | 3,577 | Probus, p. | Cornw. | 8,113 | 1,547 | Radwinter, p. | Essex | 3,802 | 96 |
| Portrush, tn. p. | Antrim | ... | 800 | Publow, p. | Somer. | 1,335 | 810 | Radyr, p. | Glamor | 1,530 | 417 |
| Portruet, p. | Monm. | 1,779 | 187 | Puckington, p. | Glouc. | 2,428 | 931 | Rafford, p. | Leices. | 1,980 | 114 |
| Portsea, p. | Hants | 6,891 | 61,767 | Puckelchurch, p. | Devon | 2,770 | 612 | Ragdale, p. | Monm. | 4,083 | 890 |
| Portsmouth, p. | Sussex | 2,006 | 733 | Puddington, p. | Devon | 1,361 | 215 | Rahall, p. | Dublin | 4,875 | 976 |
| PORTSMOUTH, tn. m. & f. (A. S.) | Hants | ... | 72,096 | Puddleton, with- out, p. | Heref. | 1,743 | 316 | Raheny, v.-p. | Dublin | 920 | 548 |
| Portsoy, tn. | Barf. | ... | 2,062 | White, p. | York | ... | 10,002 | Rahill, p. | Carlow | 2,684 | 345 |
| Port-Stewart, tn. | London | ... | 634 | Padsey, tn. | Sussex | 5,398 | 1,835 | Rahoon, p. | Westm. | 11,015 | 6,541 |
| Portunna, tn. s. | Galway | ... | 1,523 | Pulborough, v.-p. | Chester | 2,567 | 338 | Rahugh, p. | Tip. | 904 | 145 |
| Port-William, v. | Wigton | ... | 640 | Fulford, p. | Dorset | 2,370 | 288 | Railstown, p. | Tip. | 904 | 145 |
| Poslingford, p. | Suffolk | 2,438 | 371 | Fulham (East), p. | Norfolk | 5,955 | 2,332 | Rainham, p. | Northa | 731 | 163 |
| Posling, p. | Suffolk | 1,560 | 175 | Fulham (St. Mary) | Norfolk | 5,955 | 2,332 | Rainham, p. | Norfolk | 1,635 | 128 |
| Posnow, p. | Norfolk | 1,426 | 275 | Magdalen, with St. Mary the | Norfolk | 5,955 | 2,332 | Rainham (South), p. | Norfolk | 1,040 | 165 |
| Potsgrove, p. | Bedford | 1,355 | 262 | Virgin, p. | Bedford | 1,760 | 688 | Rainham (West), p. | Norfolk | 1,370 | 391 |
| Potter (Hanworth), p. | Lincoln | 4,140 | 458 | Pullchoy, p. | Caith. | ... | 3,132 | Ramhill, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 1,522 |
| Potter (Lleigham), p. | Norfolk | 2,527 | 437 | Pulscroft, p. | Salop | 4,063 | 574 | Rampton (East), tns. | Durham | ... | 1,695 |
| Potterne, p. | Wilts | 4,936 | 1,778 | Pulscroft, p. | Salop | 4,063 | 574 | Raithly-cum-Matt- by, p. | Lincoln | 680 | 304 |
| Potter-Newton, v. | York | 2,830 | 1,384 | Pulscroft, p. | Salop | 4,063 | 574 | Raithly-cum-Matt- by, p. | Lincoln | 1,930 | 163 |
| Potterspary, p. | Bedford | 2,200 | 1,232 | Puncheston, p. | Dorset | 2,160 | 467 | Raloo, p. | Antrim | 6,106 | 1,672 |
| Potton, p. s. | Bedford | 2,200 | 1,232 | Puncheston, p. | Dorset | 2,160 | 467 | Rame, p. | Cornw. | 1,231 | 741 |
| Poughill, p. | Cornw. | 1,947 | 404 | Purknot, p. | Essex | 5,578 | 1,184 | Ramson, p. | Antrim | 12,066 | 4,102 |
| Poughill, p. | Devon | 1,663 | 350 | Parleigh, p. | Berks | 577 | 200 | Rampisham, p. | Dorset | 2,030 | 412 |
| Poulsbot, p. | Wilts | 1,589 | 335 | Parley, p. | Wilts | 2,857 | 1,087 | Rampton, p. | Camb. | 1,312 | 331 |
| Poulton, p. | Kent | 990 | 28 | Parey, p. | Berks | 1,070 | 152 | Rampton, p. | Notts | 2,155 | 455 |
| Poulton-le-Fylde, p. | Glouc. | 1,150 | 408 | Parfild (East), p. | Devon | 2,380 | 194 | Ramsay, tn. | Isl. Ma. | ... | 2,701 |
| tn. p. m. | Lancas. | 30,666 | 7,690 | Parfild (West), p. | Devon | 2,620 | 424 | Ramsbury, v. | Lancas. | ... | 2,696 |
| Poundstock, p. | Cornw. | 4,814 | 651 | Patley, p. | Heref. | 859 | 182 | Ramsden (Bell- house), p. | Essex | 2,685 | 465 |
| Powderham, p. | Devon | 1,947 | 294 | Patney v.-p. | Surrey | 2,176 | 3,380 | Ramsden (Crays), p. | Essex | 1,453 | 352 |
| Powerscourt, v.-p. | Wickl. | 18,938 | 2,453 | Pattenham, p. | Surrey | 1,896 | 355 | Ramsey, p. | Hunt. | 16,196 | 4,645 |
| Powderstock, p. | Dorset | 4,078 | 1,337 | Pattenham, p. | Somer. | 613 | 151 | Ramsey, tn. w. s. | Hunt. | ... | 2,641 |
| Powderston, p. | Kilkny. | 5,433 | 1,337 | Paxton, p. | Pemb. | 3,016 | 214 | Ramsey, p. | Essex | 6,693 | 657 |
| Powich, p. | Worc. | 5,194 | 834 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Ramsgate, tn. w. s. | Kent | ... | 11,838 |
| Pownall-fee, tns. | Chester | ... | 1,907 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Ramskold, p. | Suffolk | 2,107 | 303 |
| Powxell, p. | Dorset | 887 | 69 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Ranby, p. | Lincoln | 1,340 | 115 |
| Poynings, p. | Sussex | 1,643 | 261 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preban, p. | Wickl. | 4,265 | 726 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preben-Church, p. | Salop | 1,050 | 77 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preca, p. | Salop | 1,446 | 319 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Premnay, p. | Aberd. | ... | 793 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prendergast, p. | Pemb. | 1,104 | 1,473 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prescot, p. | Lancas. | 36,554 | 46,627 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prescot, tn. f. s. | Lancas. | ... | 7,393 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prescut, p. | Wilts | 5,351 | 1,237 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prethbury, p. | Glouc. | 63,125 | 59,365 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prethbury, p. | Glouc. | 63,125 | 59,365 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prestegine, tn. p. s. | Radnor | 11,126 | 2,107 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Glouc. | 2,190 | 218 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Glouc. | 2,190 | 218 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Dorset | 2,697 | 711 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Radnor | 960 | 328 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Suffolk | 1,931 | 386 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | Sussex | 1,286 | 625 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, p. | York | 6,170 | 1,088 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, tns. | North. | ... | 983 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston, tn. m. & f. s. | Lancas. | 15,659 | 72,136 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prethbury, p. | Lancas. | ... | 69,842 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Bag- gott), p. | Warw. | 1,302 | 219 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Bisset), p. | Bucks | 1,940 | 554 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Cau- dover), p. | Hants | 3,413 | 624 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Capes), p. | Northa | 2,980 | 363 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Denary), p. | Northa | 1,470 | 65 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (East), p. | Sussex | 609 | 310 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (next - Faversham), p. | Kent | 1,547 | 1,135 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Gul- dale), p. | Salop | 2,281 | 393 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston-on-the- Hill, tns. | Chester | ... | 591 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prestonkirk, p. | Had. | ... | 1,694 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Long), p. | York | 13,212 | 1,341 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Prestonpans, tn.-p. | Had. | ... | 2,123 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston (Puck- nett), p. | Somer. | 790 | 829 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston - Quar- ter, tns. | Cumb. | ... | 5,102 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston-on-Stour, p. | Glouc. | 1,990 | 421 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |
| Preston - upon - the - Wild - Moors, p. | Salop | 1,057 | 235 | Pawllorchan, p. | Caernar. | ... | 2,709 | Rand, p. | Lincoln | 2,330 | 148 |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Rathormac, p. | Cork | 13,995 | 3,861 | Redcross, p. | Wickl. | 6,246 | 1,330 | Riddlesworth, p. | Norfolk | 1,157 | 141 |
| Rathormac, t. n. s. | Cork | ... | 971 | Redding, v. | Stirling | ... | 694 | Ridge, p. | Herts | 3,607 | 366 |
| Rathormac, t. n. s. | Queen's | 17,117 | 4,721 | Redding, v. | Stirling | ... | 1,281 | Ridge, p. | Herts | 3,607 | 366 |
| Rathormac, t. n. s. | Queen's | ... | 1,192 | Redditch, v. | Worc. | ... | 4,802 | Ridgell, p. | Essex | 1,717 | 808 |
| Rathdrum, p. | Wickl. | 5,790 | 3,331 | Reddenhall, p. | Norfolk | 8,714 | 1,795 | Ridley, p. | Kent | 814 | 91 |
| Rathdrum, t. n. th. | Wickl. | ... | 1,192 | Reddington, p. | Perth | 7,680 | 2,047 | Ridlington, p. | Norfolk | 635 | 256 |
| Rathdrum, p. | Louth | 1,211 | 648 | Redgrave, p. | Suffolk | 3,853 | 1,382 | Ridlington, p. | Rutland | 2,027 | 316 |
| Rathen, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,368 | Redham, p. | Suffolk | 733 | 152 | Ridware (Ham-) | Stafford | 2,934 | 471 |
| Rathernan, p. | Kildare | 5,140 | 968 | Redhampstead, p. | Suffolk | 1,075 | 251 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathfarham, p. | Dublin | 2,752 | 5,555 | Redmarley-de-Abi- | Worc. | 3,778 | 1,192 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathfarham, v. | Dublin | ... | 657 | tot, p. | Worc. | ... | ... | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathfeigh, p. | Meath | 2,888 | 258 | Redmarshall, p. | Durham | 3,513 | 832 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathfriland, t. n. w. | Down | ... | 2,058 | Redmarshall, p. | Durham | 3,513 | 832 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathgarra, p. | Westm. | 6,024 | 2,687 | Redmuth, p. | Cornew. | 3,907 | 10,571 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathgoggan, p. | Cork | 3,318 | 5,785 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathgronck, p. | Limer. | 17,966 | 3,635 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathjordan, p. | Limer. | 1,064 | 331 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathkeale, p. | Limer. | 12,095 | 7,723 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathkeale, t. th. | Limer. | ... | 2,988 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathkennan, p. | Tip. | 787 | 149 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathkenny, p. | Meath | 5,496 | 1,517 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathkieran, p. | Limer. | 3,479 | 717 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathlin, t. n. p. | Antrim | 3,399 | 753 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathlogan, p. | Kilkny. | 485 | 167 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathlynin, p. | Tip. | 2,782 | 668 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmacneac, p. | Wexford | 1,861 | 475 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmelton, t. n. t. | Donegal | ... | 1,428 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmichael, p. | Dublin | 2,805 | 1,867 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmines, v. | Dublin | ... | 1,043 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmore, p. | Carlow | 815 | 228 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmore, p. | Kildare | 7,756 | 1,193 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmore, p. | Meath | 5,346 | 950 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmullan, p. | Westm. | 2,456 | 569 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmoylan, t. n. p. | Meath | 9,783 | 243 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmullan, p. | Down | 3,870 | 1,985 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathmullan, t. n. | Donegal | ... | 639 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathnavogor, p. | Tip. | 5,153 | 1,069 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathneiv, p. | Wickl. | 8,433 | 3,183 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathry, t. n. t. | Edinb. | ... | 1,718 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rythpatrick, p. | Longf. | 4,479 | 1,547 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathreah, p. | Mayo | 4,024 | 758 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathreagh, p. | Mayo | 4,164 | 790 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathregan, p. | Meath | 2,866 | 338 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathroe, p. | Wexford | 5,397 | 1,659 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathronn, p. | Limer. | 18,117 | 3,993 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathronan, p. | Limer. | 2,641 | 97 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathsalagh, p. | Wickl. | 1,776 | 154 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathसार, p. | Queen's | 2,391 | 678 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathtoole, p. | Wickl. | 692 | 104 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathven, p. | Banff | ... | 7,518 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, v. p. | Carlow | 9,212 | 2,601 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Carlow | 1,506 | 471 | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, t. f. | Cornew. | ... | 7,095 | Ridwell, p. | Stafford | 2,475 | 623 |
| Rathvilly, p. | Salop | 6,559 | ... | Redmuth, | | | | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. (1851). | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. (1851). | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. (1851). |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Rodden, p. | Somer. | 990 | 265 | Rothwell, v-p. | Northa. | 4,430 | 2,891 | Rutherford, p. | Lanark | ... | 7,954 |
| Rodington, p. | Salop. | 1,615 | 491 | Rothwell, p. | Lincoln | 2,690 | 265 | Rutherford, t.n. m. | Lanark | ... | 6,947 |
| Rodmard, p. | Glouc. | 4,010 | 416 | Rottingdean, v-p. | Sussex | 3,639 | 1,084 | Rutherford, t.n. m. | Lanark | ... | 6,514 |
| Rodmell, p. | Sussex | 1,924 | 333 | Routdam, p. | Norfolk | 2,085 | 140 | Ruthin, p. | Denbigh | 1,989 | 1,333 |
| Rodmersham, p. | Kent | 1,231 | 338 | Rougham, p. | Norfolk | 2,637 | 374 | Ruthin, t.n. m. | Denbigh | ... | 3,373 |
| Rodney (Stoke), p. | Somer. | 2,345 | 315 | Rougham, p. | Suffolk | 3,840 | 1,079 | Ruthven, p. | Forfar | ... | 503 |
| Rogart, p. | Sutherland. | ... | 1,515 | Roughton, p. | Lincoln | 1,020 | 166 | Ruston, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,110 |
| Rogati, p. | Devon | 4,873 | 1,117 | Roughton, p. | Lincoln | 1,740 | 231 | Ruston, v-p. | Salop. | 4,698 | 1,165 |
| Rogeston, p. | Monm. | ... | 1,249 | Rouiston, p. | Lincoln | 1,520 | 228 | Ryall, p. | Kent | 1,551 | 449 |
| Roggietz, p. | Monm. | 2,905 | 60 | Rouiston (West), p. | York | 1,500 | 216 | Ryburgh (Great), p. | Norfolk | 1,170 | 596 |
| Rokeby, h.-p. | York | 1,114 | 189 | Roussay and Egil- | Orkney | ... | 1,315 | Ryburgh (Little), p. | Norfolk | 740 | 199 |
| Rollesby, p. | Norfolk | 1,633 | 554 | say, p. | Worc. | 1,380 | 277 | Ryde, t.n. f. f. | Hants | ... | 7,147 |
| Rolleston, p. | Notts | 2,705 | 585 | Rouse-Lench, p. | Oxford | 924 | 277 | Rye, p. | Sussex | 2,313 | 447 |
| Rolton, p. | Devon | 3,663 | 915 | Rousham, p. | York | 2,832 | 172 | Rye, t.n. m. f. f. | Sussex | ... | 4,077 |
| Rolright (Great), p. | Oxford | 2,360 | 445 | Routh, p. | Dumb. | ... | 4,372 | Ryall, p. | Sussex | ... | 8,541 |
| Rolright (Little), p. | Oxford | 780 | 80 | Row, p. | Somer. | 954 | 318 | Ryhall, p. | Rutland | 2,070 | 1,075 |
| Rollstone, p. | Wilts | 836 | 46 | Rowberrow, p. | Wilts | 2,665 | 1,128 | Ryrie-Intrinsac, p. | Dorset | 1,003 | 216 |
| Rolvenden, p. | Kent | 5,622 | 1,483 | Rowde, p. | Kilkny | 10,745 | 2,807 | Ryton, p. | Norfolk | 1,199 | 40 |
| Ronald-Kirk, v-p. | Salop | 53,776 | 2,599 | Rower, p. | Devon | 2,445 | 924 | Ryton, p. | Norfolk | 8,554 | 368 |
| Ronaualeigh, p. | Essex | 2,491 | 526 | Rowing, p. | Essex | 7,605 | 498 | Ryton, p. | Durham | 5,881 | 2,757 |
| Rond, p. | Essex | ... | 5,805 | Rowley, p. | Stafford | 3,670 | 14,249 | Ryton, p. | Salop. | 1,442 | 204 |
| Romford, t.n. w. m. f. | Essex | ... | 3,791 | Rowley-Kegis, p. | Heref. | 1,678 | 125 | Ryton-upon-Duns- | Warw. | 1,650 | 522 |
| Romney (New), t. | Kent | 2,919 | 1,053 | Rowlstone, p. | Romer, p. | 1,191 | 133 | more, p. | Herts | 1,510 | 813 |
| romney (Old), p. | Kent | 2,635 | 130 | Rowston, p. | Lincoln | 1,620 | 238 | Sacomb, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,498 |
| Romsey, t.n. f. a. | Hants | ... | 2,080 | Rowthburgh, p. | Lincoln | 1,141 | 330 | Saddell and Skip- | Leices. | 1,050 | 262 |
| Romsey (Kent and i- | Hants | 7,652 | 5,654 | Boxham, p. | Norfolk | 2,204 | 45 | ness, p. | York | 18,380 | 17,799 |
| Infra), p. | Stafford | 2,670 | 330 | Roxton, p. | Bedford | 2,880 | 622 | Saddington, p. | Leices. | 1,050 | 262 |
| Ronton, p. | York | ... | 655 | Roxwell, p. | Essex | 4,755 | 915 | Saddington-willi- | Leices. | 1,050 | 262 |
| Roothing (Abbots), p. | Essex | 1,602 | 216 | Roydon, p. | Norfolk | 1,324 | 588 | Quick, v-p. | Dublin | 4,453 | 1,478 |
| Roothing (Ay- | Essex | 1,394 | 276 | Roydon, p. | Norfolk | 1,351 | 190 | Sagart, t.n. p. | Dublin | 1,365 | 1,478 |
| le), p. | Essex | 1,394 | 276 | Roydon, p. | Norfolk | 2,990 | 924 | Saint-Georgy, p. | Norfolk | 1,365 | 1,478 |
| Roothing, p. (Beau- | Essex | 1,311 | 250 | Royton, t.n. p. w. | Ca.Hert. | 320 | 2,061 | Saintbury, p. | Glouc. | 1,336 | 138 |
| champ), p. | Essex | 1,311 | 250 | Roytone, p. | York | 12,708 | 4,045 | Saintfield, t.n. p. m. | Down | 1,384 | 5,991 |
| Roothing (Berners), p. | Essex | 1,050 | 100 | Royton, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 6,974 | Salcombe, v. | Devon | ... | 1,656 |
| Roothing (High), p. | Essex | 1,803 | 489 | Ruabon, v-p. | Denbigh | 14,364 | 11,507 | Salcombe-Legis, p. | Devon | 2,605 | 476 |
| Roothing (Leadon), p. | Essex | 907 | 204 | Ruan, p | Clare | 10,744 | 1,827 | Salcoat, p. | Essex | 325 | 189 |
| Roothing (Mar- | Essex | 1,232 | 274 | Ruan (Aithorne), p. | Corw. | 2,250 | 410 | Salc, tns. | Lincoln | 1,770 | 248 |
| garet), p. | Essex | 1,232 | 274 | Ruan Major, p. | Corw. | 2,470 | 410 | Salcote, p. | Sussex | 2,661 | 283 |
| Roothing (White), p. | Essex | 2,520 | 426 | Ruan Minor, p. | Corw. | 658 | 28 | Salcote, p. | Sussex | 6,481 | 2,191 |
| Ropley, p. | Hants | 4,596 | 815 | Ruarden, p. | Glouc. | 1,590 | 1,033 | SALFORD, t.n. m. m. s. | Lancas. | ... | 63,850 |
| Ropsley, p. | Lincoln | 3,740 | 777 | Ruckinge, p. | Kent | 3,445 | 402 | more, p. | Lancas. | ... | 85,108 |
| Rosberon, p. | Kilkny | 2,675 | 1,176 | Ruckland, p. | Lincoln | 713 | 30 | Salford, p. | Bedford | 900 | 809 |
| Rosberon, t. | Kilkny | ... | 276 | Rudbaxton, p. | Pemb. | 4,142 | 669 | Salford, p. | Oxford | 1,670 | 872 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudbaxton, v-p. | York | 7,386 | 1,119 | Salford, p. (Friars), p. | Warw. | 4,730 | 862 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudham, v-p. | Notts | 2,190 | 2,181 | Salisbury, p. | Norfolk | 2,060 | 691 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Ruddington, p. | Glouc. | 2,639 | 342 | Saline, p. | Fife | ... | 1,792 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudford, p. | Glouc. | 1,204 | 232 | Salings (Great), p. | Essex | 1,651 | 336 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudgwick, p. | Sussex | 5,839 | 1,081 | SALISBURY, c. m. & s. | Wilts | ... | 11,657 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudham (East), p. | Glouc. | 4,293 | 989 | Salisbury, p. (Great), p. | Cumb. | 3,731 | 497 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudham (West), p. | Norfolk | 2,355 | 487 | Salisbury, p. | Norfolk | 1,803 | 252 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rudham, p. | York | 5,060 | 699 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 991 | 110 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rufford, p. | Lancas. | 3,102 | 661 | Salisbury, p. | Oxford | 678 | 152 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rufforth, p. | York | 2,420 | 299 | Salisbury, p. | Glouc. | 1,210 | 145 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rugby, p. | Warw. | 2,190 | 6,866 | Salisbury, p. | Stafford | ... | 654 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rugby, t.n. s. | Warw. | ... | 6,317 | Salisbury, p. | Leices. | 2,680 | 296 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rugby, p. | Stafford | 3,411 | 4,188 | Salisbury, p. | Ayr | ... | 4,388 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rugby, t.n. s. | Stafford | ... | 3,054 | Salisbury, p. | York | ... | 673 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushington, p. | Somer. | 1,003 | 435 | Salisbury, p. | Louth | 1,048 | 255 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushley, p. | Middles | 6,260 | 1,392 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 1,169 | 200 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Sussex | 645 | 318 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,819 | 7,333 | Rushmore, p. | Suffolk | 1,486 | 432 | Salisbury, p. | Lincoln | 2,205 | 129 |
| Roscommon, t. s. | Roscom. | 9,81 | | | | | | | | | |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Saundford, p. | Oxford | 1,680 | 273 | Scampton, p. | Derby | 3,340 | 515 | Shankill, p. | Arm. Do. | 6,222 | 9,342 |
| Saundhurst, p. | Berks | 4,552 | 824 | Scarleton, p. | York | 2,066 | 466 | Shankill, p. | Down | 6,611 | 1,721 |
| Saundhurst, p. | Glouc. | 2,297 | 494 | Scalcuttas, p. | York | 1,010 | 22,335 | Shankill, p. | Hants | 802 | 855 |
| Saundhurst, p. | Kent | 4,382 | 1,235 | Scalligewston, p. | Kildare | 2,468 | 366 | Shanias, p. | Louth | 2,038 | 428 |
| Sandiacre, v.-p. | Derby | 1,480 | 1,065 | Scallithorpe, p. | Norfolk | 2,055 | 677 | Shanahan, p. | Tip. | 24,938 | 6,319 |
| Sandingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,172 | 60 | Scallistockton u. p. | Meath | 2,580 | 302 | Shap, tn.-p. m. | Westml. | 27,770 | 1,009 |
| Sandon, p. | Essex | 2,278 | 586 | Seaboy-v-Coed, tns. | Cardig. | ... | 593 | Shapinshay, isl. | Orkney | ... | 899 |
| Sandridge, p. | Herts | 3,945 | 770 | Seaborough, p. | Somerset | 581 | 104 | Shapinshay, p. | Barnet | 3,070 | 444 |
| Sandon, p. | Stafford | 3,640 | 556 | Seacombe, tns. | Cheshire | ... | 3,044 | Somer, p. | Somer | 3,751 | 416 |
| Sandwich, tn. M. & F. | Kent | ... | 2,966 | Seacroft, tns. | York | ... | 1,093 | Shardlow, tns. | Derby | ... | 1,121 |
| Sandwich, p. | Orkney | ... | 1,107 | Seaford, tn.-p. | Sussex | 2,235 | 997 | Shareshill, p. | Stafford | 1,955 | 540 |
| Sandy, p. | Bedford | 4,010 | 1,946 | Seage, p. | Leicesters | 9,746 | 10,503 | Sharnbrook, p. | Bedford | 2,880 | 888 |
| Sandymount, v. | Dublin | ... | 1,419 | Seagrave, p. | Leices | 2,470 | 428 | Sharnford, p. | Leices | 740 | 611 |
| Sanguar, p. | Dumf. | ... | 4,071 | Seagrave, p. | Wals | 1,014 | 261 | Sharrington, p. | Norfolk | 863 | 262 |
| Sanguar, tn. M. | Dumf. | ... | 1,854 | Seaham, p. | Durham | 3,079 | 929 | Shaugh-Prior, p. | Devon | 8,707 | 554 |
| " | Dumf. | ... | 2,381 | Seaham-Harbour, tn. | Durham | ... | 729 | Shawbury, p. | Salop | 7,321 | 973 |
| Santon-House, p. | Norfolk | 1,500 | 34 | Seal, p. | Kent | 4,374 | 1,566 | Shaw-cum-Ivor- | Berks | 1,969 | 653 |
| Santry, tn.-p. | Dublin | 4,726 | 1,140 | Seal, p. | Surrey | 2,967 | 508 | Shaw-cum-Ivor- | Leices | 1,407 | 207 |
| Sapeote, p. | Leices | 1,890 | 724 | Seal (Nether and) | Leices | 4,890 | 1,330 | Shebhall, p. | Leices | 5,827 | 1,151 |
| Sapey (Lower), p. | Worc. | 1,697 | 245 | Seamer, p. | York | 2,610 | 251 | Sheen, p. | Devon | 2,790 | 395 |
| Sapey (Upper), p. | Heref. | 2,190 | 351 | Seamer, p. | York | 7,760 | 1,246 | Sheepshed, p. | Leices | 5,280 | 3,759 |
| Sapiston, p. | Suffolk | 1,230 | 255 | Seapatrik, p. | Down | 7,683 | 9,302 | Sheepstor, p. | Devon | 3,595 | 126 |
| Sapperton, p. | Glouc. | 3,908 | 646 | Seary-with-Owm- | Lincoln | 1,860 | 289 | Sheepwash, p. | Devon | 1,971 | 525 |
| Sapperton, p. | Lincoln | 656 | 61 | by, p. | York | 3,171 | 1,240 | Sheep (Magna), p. | Leices | 2,650 | 637 |
| Sarnesfield, p. | Heref. | 1,265 | 155 | Seaton, p. | Glouc. | 1,413 | 111 | Sheep (Parra), p. | Leices | 600 | 112 |
| Sarnat, p. | Herts | 1,550 | 613 | Seaton, v.-p. | Devon | 2,621 | 2,047 | Sheering, p. | Essex | 1,658 | 514 |
| Sarsden, p. | Oxford | 1,770 | 188 | Seaton, p. | Rutland | 2,050 | 511 | Sheerness, tn. s. | Kent | ... | 8,649 |
| Satterleigh, p. | Devon | 515 | 67 | Seaton-Carew, tns. | Durham | ... | 728 | SHEFFIELD, M. & F. | York | ... | 135,310 |
| Saul, p. | Down | 5,272 | 1,820 | Seaton-Delaval, tns. | North. | ... | 2,726 | Sheffn, p. | Kilkny | 2,458 | 596 |
| Saul, p. | Glouc. | 564 | 550 | Seaton-Dossa, p. | York | 3,380 | 568 | Sheffn (East), p. | Berks | 1,041 | 68 |
| Saundry, p. | Notts | 1,873 | 68 | Seavering (St.) | Somer. | 988 | 390 | Sheffn (West), p. | Berks | 2,106 | 521 |
| Saunderton, p. | Bucks | 1,590 | 334 | Seavering (St.) | Somer. | 988 | 390 | Sheldon, p. | Salop | 946 | 138 |
| Sausthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 738 | 193 | Seavering (St.) | Somer | 200 | 265 | Sheldon, p. | Devon | 1,681 | 177 |
| Saviour (St.), p. | Deron | 85 | 2,121 | Seberham, p. | Cumb. | 5,890 | 855 | Sheldon, p. | Warw. | 2,514 | 455 |
| Saviour (St.), p. | York | 2,273 | 2,760 | Sebecking, p. | Warw. | 806 | 128 | Sheldwich, p. | Kent | 1,896 | 557 |
| Saviour (St.), p. | Guern. | ... | 1,037 | Seckington, p. | Warw. | 52,882 | 418 | Shelf, tns. | York | ... | 3,414 |
| Saviour (St.), p. | Jersey | ... | 3,404 | Seckington, p. | Worc. | 1,042 | 848 | Shelfanger, p. | Suffolk | 1,119 | 424 |
| Sawbridgeworth, p. | Herts | 6,006 | 2,571 | Sedgeclerrow, p. | Lincoln | 1,642 | 279 | Shelford (Great), p. | Camb. | 1,900 | 1,088 |
| Sawley, v.-p. | Herts | 1,915 | 184 | Sedgefield, tn.-p. f. | Durham | 17,471 | 2,192 | Shelland, p. | Suffolk | 540 | 91 |
| Swaton, p. | Camb. | 1,856 | 1,131 | Sedgefield, p. | Norfolk | 4,180 | 766 | Shelley, tns. | York | ... | 1,860 |
| Sawtry (All Saints), p. | Hunt. | ... | 693 | Sedgehill, p. | Wilt. | 1,175 | 179 | Shelley, p. | Essex | 600 | 215 |
| Saxby, p. | Leices | 1,430 | 140 | Sedgely, p. | Stafford | 7,364 | 29,447 | Shelley, p. | Suffolk | 998 | 138 |
| Saxby, p. | Lincoln | 2,322 | 120 | Sedlescomb, p. | Sussex | 2,049 | 714 | Shellingdon, p. | Berks | 1,717 | 293 |
| Saxby, p. | Lincoln | 2,322 | 278 | Seething, p. | Norfolk | 1,630 | 451 | Shellow-Bowels, p. | Essex | 457 | 151 |
| Saxby, p. | Leices | 1,290 | 716 | Seighford, p. | Stafford | 4,451 | 851 | Shelsley (Beau- | Worc. | 2,196 | 560 |
| Saxby, p. | Lincoln | 4,270 | 1,137 | Seikierian, p. | Stafford | 5,825 | 1,200 | champ), p. | Worc. | ... | 458 |
| Saxham (Great), p. | Suffolk | 1,428 | 293 | Selattyn, p. | Salop | 5,553 | 1,071 | Shelsley (Walsh), p. | Bedford | 1,058 | 63 |
| Saxham (Little), p. | Suffolk | 1,381 | 191 | Selborne, p. | Hants | 8,506 | 1,114 | Shelswell, p. | Oxford | 809 | 43 |
| Saxingham, p. | Norfolk | 1,408 | 152 | Selby, tn.-p. m. | York | 3,180 | 6,340 | Shelswell, p. | Worc. | 1,000 | 124 |
| Saxingham (Neth- | Norfolk | 2,111 | 626 | Selham, p. | Sussex | 1,042 | 110 | Shelton, p. | Norfolk | 1,392 | 208 |
| erpe), p. | Norfolk | 2,111 | 148 | Selkirk, tn.-p. M. & F. | Sussex | 4,347 | 3,814 | Shelton, p. | Notts | 740 | 119 |
| Saxingham (Thorp), p. | Norfolk | 2,111 | 148 | Selkirk, p. | Herts | 1,540 | 326 | Shelve, p. | Stafford | 1,285 | 88 |
| Saxmundham, tn.- | Suffolk | 1,101 | 1,750 | Selling, p. | Kent | 2,463 | 697 | Shenfield, p. | Essex | 2,397 | 938 |
| p. th. | Suffolk | 1,202 | 441 | Selmon, p. | Sussex | 2,055 | 550 | Shenington, p. | Suffolk | 1,340 | 337 |
| Saxton, p. | Norfolk | 1,202 | 441 | Selmon, p. | Sussex | 1,590 | 260 | Shenley, v.-p. | Berks | 4,056 | 1,297 |
| Saxton, p. | York | 4,922 | 493 | Selsey, v.-p. | Sussex | 4,514 | 934 | Shenley, p. | Hants | 290 | 493 |
| Saxby, p. | York | 11,935 | 1,829 | Selston, p. | Notts | 2,330 | 2,101 | Shenstone, p. | Stafford | 8,451 | 2,043 |
| Scadwell, p. | Northa | 1,060 | 598 | Selworthy, p. | Somer. | 2,219 | 489 | Shephal, p. | Herts | 1,142 | 242 |
| Scadwell, p. | Cumb. | 3,100 | 696 | Semer, p. | Suffolk | 1,348 | 558 | Shepperton, p. | Middles | 1,541 | 807 |
| Scadwell, p. | Leices | 2,520 | 565 | Senley, p. | Wilt. | 2,945 | 699 | Shepreth, p. | Camb. | 1,302 | 321 |
| Scamblesby, p. | Lincoln | 2,150 | 592 | Seppingham, p. | Lincoln | 3,480 | 696 | Shipton (Beau- | Somer. | 836 | 647 |
| Scampton, p. | Lincoln | 2,147 | 228 | Send, p. | Surrey | 5,162 | 1,555 | Shipton-Mallet, p. | Somer. | 3,572 | 5,116 |
| SCARBOROUGH, tn. | York | ... | 12,015 | Sennen, p. | Corow. | 2,300 | 652 | Shipton-Mallet, tn. | Somer. | ... | 3,885 |
| M. & F. th. s. | York | ... | 12,015 | Septon, p. | Lancas | 21,168 | 7,278 | Shipton (Mon- | Somer | 2,424 | 412 |
| Scarcliff, p. | Derby | 3,674 | 572 | Septon, p. | Middles | 16,387 | 2,585 | tague), p. | Somer | 4,560 | 674 |
| Scarcliff, p. | Clare | ... | 954 | Septon, p. | York | 3,668 | 473 | Sherborne, p. | Glouc. | 3,885 | 796 |
| Scarcliff, p. | Lancas | ... | 2,119 | Septon, p. | York | 780 | 96 | Sherborne (St.) | Hants | 3,342 | 581 |
| Scarcliff, p. | Lincoln | 1,955 | 595 | Septon, p. | York | ... | 1,976 | Sherborne, p. | Hants | 6,467 | 5,242 |
| Scarcliff, p. | Notts | 2,050 | 510 | Settle, tn. f. | York | 5,540 | 825 | Sherborne, p. | Dorset | 3,828 | 878 |
| Scarning, p. | Norfolk | 3,470 | 637 | Sevington, p. | York | 2,600 | 553 | Sherborne, p. | Warw. | 1,110 | 153 |
| Scarrington, p. | Notts | 910 | 230 | Sevensham, p. | Glouc. | 6,000 | 4,578 | Sherborne, p. | York | 11,596 | 3,754 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 1,390 | 211 | Sevensham, p. | Kent | 1,850 | 1,850 | Sherburn, p. | York | 4,630 | 666 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 3,330 | 1,063 | Sevensham, p. | Glouc. | 2,329 | 726 | Shercock, p. | Cavan | 8,221 | 3,451 |
| Scarcho, p. | York | 2,768 | 153 | Sevensham, p. | Glouc. | 1,413 | 111 | Sherere, p. | Suffolk | 6,396 | 1,403 |
| Scarcho, p. | Norfolk | 821 | 682 | Sevensham, p. | Glouc. | 832 | 104 | Sherfield (Englsh), p. | Norfolk | 842 | 70 |
| Scarcho, p. | Perth | ... | 2,381 | Sevensham, p. | Bucks | 2,188 | 897 | Sherfield (Englsh), p. | Hants | 1,780 | 312 |
| Scarcho, p. | Life | ... | 3,115 | Sevensham, p. | Leices | 2,653 | 466 | Sherfield-upon- | Hants | 2,236 | 615 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 3,190 | 413 | Shabbington, p. | Suffolk | 1,360 | 214 | Loddon, p. | Devon | 2,236 | 523 |
| Scarcho, p. | York | 1,824 | 300 | Shadfield, p. | Kent | 1,982 | 186 | Sherford, p. | Sal-Sta. | 6,659 | 1,010 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 5,560 | 572 | Shadwell, p. | Middles | 99 | 11,702 | Sheriff (Hales), p. | Kildare | 918 | 49 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 4,630 | 1,158 | SHAFESBURY, p. M. & F. | Dorset | ... | 2,503 | Sheriff (Hutton), p. | Sussex | 1,911 | 458 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 4,930 | 485 | Shalbourne, p. | Bis Wor. | ... | 9,404 | Sherlocktown, p. | Norfolk | 1,300 | 139 |
| Scarcho, p. | Norfolk | 2,130 | 550 | Shalfleet, p. | Hants | 5,356 | 1,023 | Shermanbury, p. | Norfolk | 2,556 | 1,374 |
| Scarcho, p. | Norfolk | 2,130 | 365 | Shalford, p. | Hants | 1,340 | 300 | Shermanbury, p. | Norfolk | 1,780 | 326 |
| Scarcho, p. | Cavan | 5,479 | 1,865 | Shalford, p. | Essex | 2,455 | 816 | Sherston (Magna), p. | Wilt. | 4,280 | 1,589 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 670 | 88 | Shalford, p. | Surrey | 2,590 | 1,175 | Sherston (Parva), p. | Wilt. | 950 | 175 |
| Scarcho, p. | Leices | 1,450 | 120 | Shalstone, p. | Bucks | 1,320 | 247 | Sherwill, p. | Devon | 4,762 | 735 |
| Scarcho, p. | Norfolk | 4,689 | 466 | Shanagolden, p. | Limer. | 4,183 | 1,912 | Shetland, isla. | Ork-Sh | ... | 31,078 |
| Scarcho, p. | York | 2,130 | 365 | Shanagolden, p. | Kilkny | 1,802 | 416 | Shettleston, v.-p. | Lanark | ... | 6,564 |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 970 | 205 | Shanagolden, p. | Sigo | 5,441 | 709 | | | | |
| Scarcho, p. | Notts | 1,160 | 307 | Shandrum, p. | Cork | 13,451 | 3,069 | | | | |
| Scarcho, p. | Lincoln | 2,142 | 153 | Shangton, p. | Leices | 1,590 | 55 | | | | |
| Scarcho, p. | York | ... | 1,413 | Shankill, p. | Kilkny | 6,489 | 1,753 | | | | |
| Scarcho, p. | Notts | 1,520 | 271 | Shankill, p. | Antrim | 15,403 | 103,000 | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Sherington, tns. | LANCASH. | ... | 1,147 | Shute, p. | Devon | 2,738 | 697 | Sleaford, tn. s. | Lincoln | ... | 3,729 |
| Sherrick, p. | Cornw. | 2,627 | 573 | Shutlington, p. | Warw. | 990 | 168 | Sleaford (New), p. | Lincoln | 3,160 | 3,639 |
| Shields (North), tn | North. | ... | 8,882 | Shyane, p. | Tip. | 909 | 161 | Sleaford (Old), p. | Lincoln | 1,150 | 367 |
| Shields (South), tn | North. | ... | 28,974 | Sibbertoft, p. | North. | 2,048 | 876 | Sleat, p. | Invern. | ... | 2,581 |
| M & P. s. | Salop | 11,441 | 5,617 | Sibbald, p. | Leics. | 1,436 | 423 | Sleat, p. | Queens | 671 | 208 |
| Shiffall, p. | Salop | ... | 1,598 | Sibdon-Carwood, p. | Salop | 1,090 | 60 | Slebeck, p. | Femb. | 4,586 | 383 |
| Shiffall, tn. f. | Salop | ... | 1,298 | Sibson, p. | Lincoln | 5,460 | 1,372 | Sledmere, p. | York | 6,650 | 437 |
| Shillbottle, p. | North. | 7,704 | 1,298 | Sibson, p. | Leices. | 3,817 | 484 | SLIGO, tn. v. f. s. | Sligo | ... | 11,209 |
| Shildon, tn. | Durham | ... | 2,144 | Sithorpe, p. | Notts | 880 | 146 | Sliguff, p. | Carlsw. | 6,756 | 1,675 |
| Shillingford, p. | Berks | 1,717 | 293 | Siton, p. | Suffol. | 2,861 | 601 | Slimbridge, p. | Glouc. | 4,430 | 859 |
| Shillingford (St.) | Devon | 397 | 69 | Sitbury, v.-p. | Devon | 6,827 | 1,672 | Slindon (with Gum-) | Sussex | 2,504 | 619 |
| Shilling, p. | Dorset | 2,923 | 503 | Sidbury, p. | Salop | 1,377 | 381 | Slindon, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Shillingstone, p. | Oxford | 1,695 | 319 | Siddington (St.) | Meath | 5,164 | 1,092 | Slinfold, p. | Sussex | 4,330 | 702 |
| Shilton, p. | Warw. | 1,075 | 488 | Mary and St.) | Glouc. | 1,950 | 602 | Slingsby, p. | York | 2,363 | 633 |
| Shilton-on-Grange, p | Antrim | 3,547 | 1,230 | Peter, p.) | Glouc. | 614 | 42 | Slipton, p. | North. | 720 | 155 |
| Shimpling, p. | Norfolk | 780 | 215 | Side, p. | Norfolk | 610 | 143 | Sloley, p. | Norfolk | 719 | 294 |
| Shimpling, p. | Durham | 2,698 | 470 | Sidestant, p. | Norfolk | 614 | 143 | Slough, v. f. | Bucks | ... | 1,189 |
| Shincliffe, tns. | Berks | ... | 1,175 | Sidlesham, p. | Sussex | 4,109 | 941 | Smallholm, p. | Borby | ... | 617 |
| Shinfield, p. | Durham | 4,514 | 1,157 | Sidmanton, p. | Hants | 4,470 | 145 | Smallburgh, p. | Norfolk | 1,847 | 601 |
| Shingay, p. | Camb. | 754 | 142 | Sidmouth, p. | Devon | 1,600 | 3,441 | Smalley, tns. | Derby | ... | 804 |
| Shingham, p. | Norfolk | 935 | 67 | Sidmouth, tn. f. s. | Devon | ... | 2,516 | Smallwood, tns. | Chester | ... | 619 |
| Shinrone, v.-p. | King's | 4,869 | 1,869 | Sigglesworth, p. | York | 6,319 | 703 | Smarden, p. | Kent | 5,880 | 1,306 |
| Shipborne, p. | Kent | 1,906 | 443 | Sigglethorpe, p. | York | 3,369 | 282 | Smarmore, p. | Louth | 1,596 | 343 |
| Shipham, v.-p. | Norfolk | 4,650 | 1,769 | Silchester-Kirby, p. | Hants | 1,581 | 485 | Smareton (Great), p. | York | 7,192 | 974 |
| Shipham, p. | Somer. | 766 | 610 | Silchester, p. | Leices. | 2,190 | 1,660 | Smeaton (Kirk), p. | York | 1,770 | 379 |
| Shipknap, p. | Oxford | 2,692 | 569 | Silian, v.-p. | Cardig. | 2,182 | 335 | Smeeth, p. | Kent | 1,611 | 460 |
| Shipley, p. | Sussex | 7,698 | 1,277 | Sikaton, p. | York | 14,991 | 21,298 | Smeeton-Westerly, p. | Leices. | ... | 553 |
| Shipley, tns. | Derby | ... | 665 | Silk-Willoughby, p. | Lincoln | 2,505 | 256 | Smethcott, p. | Salop | 2,705 | 358 |
| Shipley, tns. | York | ... | 3,272 | Silsoe, p. | Bedford | ... | 2,346 | Smethwick, v. | Stafford | ... | 6,379 |
| Shipmeadow, p. | Suffolk | 820 | 615 | Silton, p. | Dorset | 1,357 | 363 | Smishy, p. | Camb. | 890 | 393 |
| Shipton-upon-... | Worc. | 1,198 | 1,836 | Silver (Over), p. | York | 8,694 | 285 | Smith, tn.-p. | York | 32,435 | 11,365 |
| Shipton, p. | Salop | 1,723 | 191 | Silvermines, v. | Tip. | ... | 488 | Snape, p. | Suffolk | 2,100 | 676 |
| Shipton (Bellenger), p | Hants | 2,515 | 308 | Silverstone, p. | North. | 2,110 | 1,134 | Snarestone, p. | Leices. | 1,325 | 387 |
| Shipton-upon-... | Oxford | 1,220 | 135 | Silverton, v.-p. | Devon | 4,714 | 1,376 | Snarford, p. | Lincoln | 1,120 | 82 |
| Shipton (Moyn), p. | Glouc. | 2,298 | 403 | Silvinton, p. | North. | 1,827 | 636 | Snargate, p. | Kent | 1,591 | 74 |
| Shipton (Olfie), p. | Glouc. | 1,050 | 241 | Simpson (with Fen-) | Bucks | 13,373 | 1,080 | Snares, p. | Leices. | 494 | 58 |
| Shipton (Sollars), p. | Glouc. | 1,160 | 90 | ny Stratford, p.) | Sussex | 1,500 | 640 | Snead, p. | Montg. | 644 | 62 |
| Shipton-under-... | Oxford | 11,652 | 2,958 | Singleton, p. | York | 5,013 | 603 | Sneaton, p. | York | 4,040 | 257 |
| Wychwood, p.) | Oxford | 2,411 | 250 | Sinnington, p. | York | 3,390 | 679 | Snelland, p. | Lincoln | 1,261 | 127 |
| Shirburn, p. | Monm. | 5,544 | 923 | Sisland, p. | Norfolk | 456 | 77 | Snellston, p. | Derby | 1,960 | 389 |
| Shire-Newton, p. | Derby | 2,942 | 1,268 | Siston, p. | Glouc. | 1,827 | 636 | Sneuton, p. | Notts | 720 | 849 |
| Shirland, p. | Derby | 3,560 | 659 | Sittingbourne, tn.-p. | Cornw. | 5,895 | 2,773 | Snetterton, p. | Norfolk | 2,159 | 353 |
| Shirley, p. | York | ... | 1,958 | Sixhills, p. | Leices. | 1,692 | 175 | Snettisham, v.-p. | Norfolk | 15,340 | 1,173 |
| Shittington, tns. | Bedford | 5,030 | 1,598 | Six-Mile-Bridge, tn | Clare | ... | 762 | Snitterby, p. | Lincoln | 1,640 | 283 |
| Shittington, p. | Heref. | 3,337 | 538 | Skellington, p. | Leices. | 2,132 | 205 | Snitterfield, p. | Warw. | 3,725 | 897 |
| Shobdon, p. | Devon | 3,835 | 913 | Skellington, p. | Notts | 1,456 | 212 | Snizort, p. | Invern. | ... | 3,103 |
| Shobrooke, p. | Essex | 2,691 | 405 | Skegby, p. | Lincoln | 2,474 | 366 | Snodland and Pad- | Kent | 2,072 | 625 |
| Shocklach, p. | Essex | 2,131 | 192 | Skegness, p. | Lincoln | 6,320 | 584 | Snodland, p. | Essex | 399 | 155 |
| Shoebury (North), p. | Essex | 5,150 | 158 | Skellingthorpe, p. | Camb. | 6,326 | 776 | Snoring (Great), p. | Norfolk | 1,645 | 656 |
| Sholden, p. | Kent | 1,985 | 430 | Skelton, p. | York | 2,320 | 347 | Snoring (Little), p. | Norfolk | 1,534 | 283 |
| Sholton, p. | Essex | 1,039 | 61 | Skelton, p. | Lincoln | 1,044 | 1,299 | Snowhill, p. | Glouc. | 2,294 | 303 |
| Shoreditch (St.) | Middlesex | 646 | 109,257 | Skendley, p. | Lincoln | 1,719 | 326 | Soburn, p. | Hants | 5,814 | 1,147 |
| Shoreditch (Leonard), p. | Kent | 5,500 | 1,192 | Skendley, p. | Aberd. | 1,862 | 308 | Sockburn, p. | Gu.-Yor | 2,658 | 218 |
| Shoreham, p. | Sussex | 1,870 | 278 | Skenfreth, p. | Monm. | 4,720 | 619 | Sodbury (Little), p. | Glouc. | 1,071 | 188 |
| Shoreham (New), p. | Sussex | 170 | 2,690 | Skerne, p. | York | 2,733 | 194 | Sodbury (Old), p. | Glouc. | 3,637 | 820 |
| Shoreham (New), tns. | Sussex | ... | 30,653 | Skerry, p. | Antrim | 26,176 | 5,332 | Soham, p. | Camb. | 12,706 | 4,706 |
| Shorncliffe, p. | Wilt. | 485 | 29 | Skeriton, v. | LANCASH. | ... | 1,586 | Soham, tn. s. | Camb. | ... | 2,756 |
| Shorne and Mers- | Kent | 3,214 | 984 | Skeyton, p. | Cork | 1,364 | 384 | Solihull, tn.-p. s. | Warw. | 11,296 | 3,277 |
| ton, p. | Hants | 3,685 | 678 | Skeithereen, tn. v. f. | Lincoln | 3,455 | 400 | Soller's Hope, p. | Heref. | 1,152 | 147 |
| Shorwell, p. | North. | 12,460 | 1,237 | Skidbrooke, p. | York | 1,250 | 361 | Solligobog, p. | Tip. | 2,201 | 554 |
| Shotley, p. | Suffolk | 2,051 | 505 | Skidby, p. | Somer. | 2,108 | 266 | Solligobog, p. | Tip. | 6,657 | 2,176 |
| Shotwell, p. | Warw. | 1,860 | 328 | Skillingham, p. | Lincoln | 2,140 | 490 | Sombourn (King's), p. | Hants | 7,435 | 1,242 |
| Shottesbrook, p. | Berks | 1,316 | 123 | Skinnard, p. | Lincoln | 600 | 30 | Sombourn (Little), p. | Hants | 1,621 | 101 |
| Shottesham (All) | Norfolk | ... | 537 | Skippes, p. | York | 5,974 | 844 | Somerby, p. | Leices. | 1,031 | 503 |
| Saints, p.) | Norfolk | 3,546 | 352 | Skippes, p. | York | 25,775 | 7,146 | Somerby, p. | Lincoln | 2,990 | 297 |
| Shottesham (St) | Suffolk | 1,135 | 372 | Skipton, tn. s. | York | 4,962 | 907 | Somerby, p. | Lincoln | 1,940 | 70 |
| Shotton, tns. | Durham | ... | 1,607 | Skirpith, p. | York | 5,789 | 705 | Somerby, p. | Lincoln | 8,032 | 1,039 |
| Shotts, p. | Leam. | ... | 5,982 | Skircoat, tns. | Lincoln | 2,630 | 500 | Somerby, p. | Lincoln | 3,597 | 400 |
| Shotwick, p. | Ches. | 3,274 | 874 | Skirring, p. | Queen's | 3,337 | 696 | Somerford (Great), p. | Wilt. | 1,770 | 556 |
| Shouldham, p. | Norfolk | 3,888 | 706 | Skirring, p. | Peables | ... | 316 | Somerford (Little), p. | Wilt. | 1,640 | 373 |
| Shouldham, p. | Norfolk | 1,430 | 293 | Skirpenbeck, p. | York | 1,560 | 190 | Somerleyton, p. | Suffol. | 1,410 | 627 |
| (Thorpe), p.) | Salop | 1,951 | 165 | Skreen, p. | Meath | 4,522 | 873 | Somersall-Herbert, p. | Derby | 697 | 111 |
| Shrawardine, p. | Worc. | 1,877 | 547 | Skreen, p. | Sligo | 13,238 | 2,963 | Somersby, p. | Lincoln | 600 | 64 |
| Shrawley, p. | Salop | ... | 19,681 | Skreen, p. | Essex | 1,366 | 430 | Somersham, v.-p. | Hunt. | 4,121 | 1,653 |
| SHREWSBURY, tn | Salop | ... | 19,681 | Skreen, p. | Essex | 1,366 | 430 | Somersham, p. | Suffolk | 1,027 | 208 |
| M. & P. s. s. | Salop | ... | 19,681 | Skreen, p. | Essex | 1,366 | 430 | Somersham, tn.-p. f. | Suffolk | 6,295 | 2,140 |
| Shrewton, p. | Wilt. | 2,176 | 682 | Sladburn, v.-p. | York | 40,321 | 1,682 | Somersham, p. | Oxford | 2,140 | 342 |
| Shriwenham, v.-p. | Berks | 8,430 | 2,165 | Slains and Forrie, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,332 | Somerton, p. | Suffolk | 1,040 | 136 |
| Shronell, p. | Tip. | 2,806 | 961 | Slaythwaite, tns. | York | ... | 2,832 | Somerton (East), p. | Norfolk | 798 | 57 |
| Shrotham, p. | North. | 2,676 | 513 | Slayby, p. | North. | 7,430 | 681 | Somerton (West), p. | Sussex | 1,189 | 262 |
| Shrute, p. | Mayo | 10,982 | 3,004 | Slauring, p. | Slauring | ... | 1,655 | Sompton, p. | Sussex | 2,930 | 659 |
| Shrute, p. | Longf. | 6,746 | 2,785 | Siane, tn. p. | Meath | 5,917 | 2,060 | Sonning, p. | Berks | 9,813 | 2,688 |
| Shrute, p. | Queen's | 982 | 132 | Slanes, p. | Down | 948 | 461 | Soothill, tns. | York | ... | 5,059 |
| Shuckburgh (Low-) | Warw. | 870 | 160 | Slapton, p. | Bucks | 840 | 298 | Sopley, p. | Hants | 4,400 | 898 |
| Shuckburgh (Up-) | Warw. | 910 | 30 | Slapton, p. | Devon | 3,430 | 706 | Sorby, p. | Wilt. | 1,011 | 220 |
| Shud-Camps, p. | Camb. | 2,332 | 396 | Slapton, p. | North. | 930 | 217 | Sorby, p. | Wilt. | ... | 1,886 |
| Shurdington, p. | Glouc. | 383 | 173 | Slapton, p. | Sussex | 5,363 | 1,418 | Sorn, p. | Ayr | ... | 4,174 |
| (Graft), p.) | Glouc. | ... | ... | Slapton, p. | Glouc. | 1,140 | 290 | Sorby, p. | Lincoln | 1,600 | 293 |
| Shustoke, p. | Warw. | 3,841 | 544 | Slaughter (Lower), p. | Glouc. | 1,390 | 216 | Sotterley, p. | Suffolk | 1,085 | 252 |
| | | | | Slaughter (Upper), p. | Glouc. | 640 | 128 | Sotterley, p. | Suffolk | 1,593 | 297 |
| | | | | Slawston, p. | Leices. | 1,510 | 281 | Sotwell, p. | Berks | 701 | 183 |
| | | | | | | | | Soulbury, p. | Bucks | 4,460 | 628 |

| PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1831. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1831. | PLACB. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1831. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Southern, p. | Oxford | 1,451 | 619 | Stainland, tns. | York | ... | 4,173 | Stanway, p. | Glouc. | 3,390 | 359 |
| Soudrop, p. | Bedford | 1,290 | 267 | Stainley (South), p. | York | 1,800 | 247 | Stanwell, p. | Middles | 3,963 | 1,723 |
| Southern, p. | Bedford | 5,018 | 285 | Stanton, p. | York | 2,753 | 386 | Stanton, p. | York | 1,830 | 606 |
| Southern, p. | Norfolk | 2,492 | 96 | Stanton, p. | York | 2,753 | 386 | Stanton (St. John), p. | York | 1,830 | 606 |
| Southern, tn.-p. w. | Warw. | 2,770 | 1,711 | Stanton (Great), p. | Durham | 1,947 | 155 | Stanthwix, v.-p. | Cumb. | 6,185 | 2,576 |
| SOUTHAMPTON, p. | Hants | ... | 35,505 | Stantonby-Lang- worth, p. | Lincoln | 8,321 | 227 | Stapenhill, v.-p. | Derby | 4,620 | 2,670 |
| S & v. f. | ... | ... | ... | Stanton (Market), p. | Lincoln | 1,180 | 142 | Staple (Fitzpaine), p. | Somer. | 2,664 | 267 |
| Southechurch, p. | Essex | 4,465 | 455 | Stanton (St. Martin), p. | Lincoln | 2,450 | 824 | Staple-next-Wing- -p. | Kent | 1,009 | 590 |
| Southechurch, tns. | Essex | ... | 1,673 | Stanton, v.-p. | Ayr | ... | ... | Stapleford, v.-p. | Notts | 1,450 | 1,068 |
| Southeast, p. | Roxb. | ... | 845 | Stair, p. | Dorset | 5,681 | 1,901 | Stapleford, p. | Cumb. | 1,400 | 507 |
| Southeast, p. | Sussex | 900 | 102 | Stallbridge, tn.-p. | Norfolk | 1,792 | 698 | Stapleford, p. | Herts | 1,319 | 289 |
| Southeast, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,406 | Stallham, v.-p. | Kent | 2,226 | 362 | Stapleford, p. | Leices. | 3,960 | 98 |
| Southeast, h. | Essex | ... | 1,154 | Stallingborough, p. | Lincoln | 5,732 | 616 | Stapleford, p. | Lincoln | 2,930 | 183 |
| Southern, p. | Norfolk | 3,695 | 1,155 | Stallingbridge, tn. | Essex | 1,642 | 20,760 | Stapleford, p. | Wilts | 2,015 | 309 |
| Southern, p. | Suffolk | 2,840 | 307 | Stamford, p. | Essex | 1,670 | 392 | Stapleford, p. | Essex | 2,331 | 492 |
| Southern-Hill, p. | Cornw. | 3,459 | 730 | Stambridge (Great), p. | Essex | 600 | 136 | Stapleford (Taw- -ney), p. | Essex | 1,633 | 533 |
| Southern, p. | Bedford | 6,180 | 1,400 | Stambridge (Little), p. | Essex | 600 | 136 | Stapleford, p. | Somer. | 1,059 | 513 |
| Southern, p. | Essex | 7,701 | 1,482 | Stamford (St. Martin), p. | Lincoln | ... | 8,933 | Stapleford, p. | Somer. | 1,059 | 513 |
| Southern, tn.-p. m. s. | Devon | 6,264 | 4,482 | Stamford-Baron- -p. m. f. | Northa. | 2,170 | 1,778 | Stapleford, p. | Somer. | 1,059 | 513 |
| Southern, p. | Hunt. | 1,860 | 307 | Stamfordham, v.-p. | Northa. | 18,069 | 1,781 | Stapleford, p. | Cumb. | 1,335 | 1,060 |
| Southern, p. | Suffolk | 798 | 209 | Stamunlin, p. | Meath | 6,144 | 1,038 | Stapleford, p. | Salop | 1,386 | 253 |
| Southern, (St.) | Sussex | ... | 1,269 | Standerwick, p. | Somer. | 308 | 78 | Stapleford, p. | Norfolk | 2,244 | 465 |
| John the Bap- -tist, p. | Lancas. | ... | 4,765 | Stanford, p. | Northa. | 1,181 | 297 | Stapleford, p. | York | 3,060 | 828 |
| Southport, tn. | Lancas. | 1,453 | 425 | Stanford, v.-p. | Hunt. | 5,698 | 1,762 | Stapleford, p. | Stafford | 450 | 38 |
| Southport, p. | Suffolk | ... | 1,412 | Stanford, v.-p. | Lancas. | 12,325 | 8,549 | Stapleford, p. | Stafford | 450 | 38 |
| Southport, p. | Notts | 4,550 | 3,516 | Standish, p. | Glouc. | 3,388 | 534 | Stapleford, p. | Hunt. | 5,940 | 1,316 |
| Southwell, tn.-p. s. | Sussex | 1,470 | 1,190 | Standish, p. | Oxford | 2,495 | 610 | Stapleford, p. | Bedford | 1,660 | 521 |
| Southwell, tns. | Durham | ... | 2,721 | Standlynch, p. | Wilts | 694 | 65 | Stapleford, p. | Glouc. | 1,517 | 211 |
| Southwell, p. | Northa. | 1,320 | 193 | Stanford, v.-p. | Herts | 7,520 | 2,462 | Stapleford, p. | Notts | 2,375 | 173 |
| Southwell, p. | Hants | 4,100 | 556 | Stanford, p. | Stafford | 2,570 | 373 | Stapleford, p. | Worc. | 1,447 | 559 |
| Southwell, tn.-p. | Suffolk | 566 | 2,109 | Stanford, p. | Northa. | 2,608 | 180 | Stapleford, p. | Heref. | 2,320 | 558 |
| Southwood, p. | Norfolk | 481 | 48 | Stanford, p. | Northa. | 1,510 | 35 | Staveley, p. | York | 1,240 | 348 |
| Southwell, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 1,097 | Stanford (Bishop), p. | Heref. | 1,471 | 235 | Stavely, v.-p. | Derby | 10,442 | 4,639 |
| Sove, p. | Warw. | 2,505 | 1,686 | Stanford (Dingle), p. | Berks | 914 | 178 | Staverton, p. | Devon | 5,555 | 1,153 |
| Sowerby, v. | York | ... | 1,079 | Stanford-the-Hope, p. | Essex | 2,984 | 439 | Staverton, p. | Glouc. | 720 | 278 |
| Sowerby, Bridge, tns. | York | ... | 4,365 | Stanford (Rivers), p. | Essex | 4,366 | 1,082 | Staverton, p. | Northa. | 2,940 | 478 |
| Sownton, p. | Devon | 1,094 | 361 | Stanford-upon- -p. | Notts | 1,520 | 147 | Staverton, p. | Somer. | 830 | 180 |
| Soyland, tns. | York | ... | 3,422 | Soar, p. | Notts | 1,520 | 147 | Stean, p. | Northa. | 1,360 | 30 |
| Spalding, p. | Lincoln | 10,070 | 8,829 | Staunford-on- -p. | Worc. | 1,278 | 175 | Stebbing, p. | Essex | 4,301 | 1,398 |
| Spalding, tn. t. | Lincoln | ... | 7,627 | Tenne, p. | Berks | 3,829 | 1,208 | Stedham, p. | Sussex | 2,249 | 533 |
| Spaldwick, p. | Hunt. | 1,060 | 464 | Stanford-in-the- -p. | Berks | 3,829 | 1,208 | Steen, p. | Northa. | 1,360 | 30 |
| Spaldwick, p. | Lincoln | 1,019 | 74 | Stanford, p. | Northa. | 1,459 | 517 | Steele, p. | Hants | 2,559 | 870 |
| Spargham, p. | Notts | 3,770 | 723 | Stanford, p. | Durham | 54,570 | 8,882 | Steele (Great), p. | Hants | 2,559 | 870 |
| Sparkford, p. | Somer. | 550 | 280 | Stanhope, tn.-p. | Northa. | 1,850 | 365 | Steeping (Little), p. | Lincoln | 1,490 | 326 |
| Sparsloft, p. | Berks | 6,340 | 902 | Stanion, p. | Northa. | 1,850 | 365 | Steeping, p. | Dorset | 3,362 | 207 |
| Sparsloft, p. | Hants | 3,542 | 419 | Stanley, tns. | York | ... | 7,257 | Steeple, p. | Essex | 8,434 | 547 |
| Spaxton, p. | Somer. | 3,387 | 1,080 | Stanley (King's), v.-p. | Glouc. | 1,679 | 2,495 | Steeple (Claydon), p. | Bucks | 3,270 | 869 |
| Spaxton, p. | Berks | 3,780 | 3,298 | Stanley-Pontlarge, p. | Glouc. | 400 | 66 | Steeple (Morden), p. | Camb. | 3,767 | 888 |
| Spaxton, p. | Essex | 3,780 | 3,298 | Stanley (St. Leo- -nard), v.-p. | Glouc. | 1,070 | 661 | Steepleton, p. | Dorset | 773 | 44 |
| Speckthurst, p. | Kent | 3,947 | 2,639 | Stammer, p. | Sussex | 1,346 | 130 | Steepton-with-East- -burn, tns. | York | ... | 1,259 |
| Speisbury, p. | Oxford | 3,900 | 578 | Stawmore (Great), v.-p. | Middles. | 1,441 | 1,150 | Stelling, p. | Kent | 1,325 | 333 |
| Spennithorne, p. | York | 4,680 | 796 | Stawmore (Little), v.-p. | Middles. | 1,552 | 611 | Stenhousemuir, v. | Stirling | ... | 1,306 |
| Spernall, p. | Warw. | 1,090 | 106 | Staunfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,455 | 320 | Stenigot, p. | Northa. | 1,521 | 92 |
| Spetchley, p. | Worc. | 770 | 166 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stenners and Firth, p. | Ork-Sh. | ... | 1,317 |
| Spetchley, p. | Worc. | 770 | 166 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stenton, p. | Had. | ... | 732 |
| Spexhall, p. | Suffolk | 1,484 | 196 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stephen-in-Bran- -nel, p. | Cornw. | 9,009 | 2,711 |
| Speymouth, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,819 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stephen-by-Sai- -el, p. | Cornw. | 6,901 | 2,909 |
| Spilby, tn.-p. | Lincoln | 2,340 | 1,461 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stephen (St.), v.-p. | Herts | 8,140 | 1,863 |
| Spitalfields, p. | Middles. | 74 | 20,960 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stepney, p. | Cornw. | 3,905 | 934 |
| Spital, p. | Pemb. | 2,674 | 430 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stepney, p. | Middles | 812 | 1,028 |
| Spitigate, tns. | Norfolk | 1,324 | 41 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stepping, p. | Bedford | 1,060 | 404 |
| Spixworth, p. | Norfolk | 1,324 | 41 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stearnfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,105 | 188 |
| Spixworth, v.-p. | York | 12,958 | 3,559 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stechworth, p. | Herts | 4,434 | 1,181 |
| Spoudon, v.-p. | Derby | 4,800 | 2,052 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenage, tn.-p. s. | York | ... | 2,811 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p. | Norfolk | 8,317 | 847 | Staunton, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,989 | 506 | Stevenson, p. | Ayr | ... | 2,050 |
| Sprie-with-Pai- -grave, p | | | | | | | | | | | |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--|----------|--------------|------------|---|----------|--------------|------------|--|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| Stirling, F. | Stirling | ... | 12,837 | Stoke-upon- Trent, F. s. | Stafford | ... | 84,072 | Stradbally, p. | Queen's | 2,407 | 2,072 |
| Stinted, p. | Essex | 2,967 | 888 | Stoke (Trister), p. | Somer. | 1,090 | 410 | Stradbally, in. s. | Queen's | ... | 1,326 |
| Stitchell and Hume, p. | Cornw. | 4,291 | 2,885 | Stoke (Wake), p. | Dorset | 1,038 | 124 | Stradally, p. | Kerry | 4,081 | 1,091 |
| Stichman's (St.), p. | Warw. | 860 | 91 | Stoke (West), p. | Sussex | 808 | 284 | Stradally, p. | Waterf. | 10,917 | 3,278 |
| Stivichall, p. | Lincoln | 2,350 | 255 | Stokelming, p. | Devon | 3,332 | 707 | Stradally, p. | Limer. | 6,488 | 4,138 |
| Stizwold, p. | Pebbles | ... | 478 | Stokeham, p. | Notts | 564 | 60 | Stradbrooke, p. | Suffolk | 3,702 | 1,822 |
| Stobo, p. | Essex | 1,849 | 702 | Stokehead, p. | Devon | 2,381 | 633 | Stradishail, p. | Suffolk | 1,376 | 430 |
| Stock (Gayland), p. | Roxb. | 809 | 832 | Stokehead, p. | Oxford | 2,906 | 1,492 | Stradist, p. | Norfolk | 1,318 | 167 |
| Stockbridge, in. p. th. | Hants | 1,115 | 1,066 | Stokenham, p. | Salop | 6,011 | 1,908 | Stradley, p. | Kildes | 2,987 | 786 |
| Stockbury, p. | Kent | 2,940 | 569 | Stokeses, p. | Salop | 3,567 | 632 | Stragglethorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,150 | 64 |
| Stockerston, p. | Leices. | 973 | 39 | Stokesby-with- | Norfolk | 2,119 | 433 | Straiton, p. | Ayr | ... | 1,540 |
| Stockland, p. | Devon | 7,558 | 1,701 | Herringsby, p. | York | 6,239 | 2,446 | Strangford, tn. | Down | ... | 620 |
| Stockland, p. | Dorset | 5,849 | 1,164 | Stokesley, in. p. s. | York | 6,239 | 2,446 | Stranorlar, p. | Donegal | 15,609 | 5,374 |
| Stockland (Bristol), p. | Somer. | 1,650 | 181 | Sonar, p. | Essex | 1,150 | 268 | Stranorlar, tn. m. f. | Donegal | ... | 512 |
| Stokehigh (Eng- lish), p. | Devon | 1,110 | 126 | Stondon (Masset), p. | Bedford | 670 | 44 | Stranraer, p. | Wigton | ... | 3,877 |
| Stokeleigh (Pome- roy), p. | Devon | 1,239 | 221 | Stondon (Upper), p. | Stafford | 20,030 | 8,736 | Strantrae, p. | Durham | 9,328 | 4,769 |
| Stokeinch (Mag- dalen), p. | Somer. | 199 | 110 | Stone, in. t. | Stafford | ... | 3,443 | Stratfield (Morti- mer), p. | Hants | 6,400 | 1,346 |
| Stokeinch (Oller- sey), p. | Somer. | 299 | 129 | Stone, p. | Ducks | 2,590 | 785 | Stratfield-Saye, p. | Berks & South. | 3,532 | 864 |
| Stokeport, p. | Chester | 21,575 | 10,423 | Stone, p. | Ducks | 3,042 | 424 | Stratfield (Turgis), p. | Hants | 909 | 245 |
| Stokeport, tn. m. s. | Chester | ... | 63,835 | Stone, p. | Worc. | 2,450 | 473 | Stratford, in. m. f. | Essex | ... | 10,586 |
| Stokeport, p. | Norfolk | 1,051 | 143 | Stone-near-Dart- ford, p. | Kent | 3,305 | 829 | Stratford-upon- Avon, tn. m. f. | Warw. | ... | 3,372 |
| Stokeport, p. | Warw. | 1,800 | 451 | Stone-next-Faver- sham, p. | Kent | 753 | 91 | Stratford-under- the-Castle, p. | Wilts | 1,483 | 339 |
| Stokeport, p. | Wilt. | 2,000 | 300 | Stonegrave, p. | York | 2,532 | 277 | Stratford (Fenny), in. p. m. | Bucks | 1,330 | 540 |
| Stokeport, p. | Worc. | 693 | 131 | Stonehall, p. | Westm | 3,000 | 464 | Stratford (Old), p. | Warw. | 6,860 | 4,456 |
| Stokeport, p. | Salop | 3,162 | 479 | Stoneham (North), p. | Hants | 5,010 | 726 | Stratford-upon- Slaney, tn. | Wickl. | ... | 231 |
| Stokeport-on-the- Forest, p. | York | 3,270 | 475 | Stoneham (South), p. | Hants | 8,577 | 4,961 | Stratford-upon- St. An- drew, p. | Suffolk | 793 | 200 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Durham | 5,160 | 10,459 | Stonehaven, tn. th. | Kincarr. | ... | 3,240 | Stratford (St. An- thony), p. | Wilts | 1,173 | 165 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, tn. m. s. w. s. | Durham | ... | 1,807 | Stonehouse, p. | Linark | ... | 2,781 | Stratford (St. Ma- ry), p. | Suffolk | 1,401 | 673 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Durham | ... | 9,808 | Stonehouse (East), p. | Devon | 385 | 11,573 | Stratford (Stony), in. f. | Bucks | ... | 1,757 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Durham | ... | 9,808 | Stonehouse-with- Hayward's Field, v. p. | Glouc. | 1,635 | 2,698 | Stratton, p. | Invern | ... | 3,943 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Notts | ... | 654 | Stonehouse, v. p. | Warw. | 9,907 | 1,389 | Stratton, p. | Linark | ... | 4,374 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Dorset | 692 | 43 | Stonehenge, p. | Leices. | 1,870 | 286 | Strathaven, tn. th. | Stirling | ... | 1,010 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Kent | 1,695 | 138 | Stonehenge, p. | Oxford | 1,020 | 633 | Strathblane, p. | Aberd. | ... | 1,531 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Essex | 5,777 | 1,856 | Stonehenge, p. | Wigton | 3,321 | 860 | Strathmartine, p. | Forfar | ... | 735 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 8,593 | 1,472 | Stonehenge, p. | Suffolk | 2,399 | 814 | Strathmiglio, in. p. | Fife | 2,567 | 2,569 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Chester | 2,749 | 402 | Stoneham (Earl), p. | Suffolk | 2,530 | 860 | Stratton, in. p. | Cornw. | 2,367 | 1,696 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Kent | 8,999 | 522 | Stoneham (Parva), p. | Suffolk | 1,193 | 402 | Stratton, p. | Dorset | 1,633 | 394 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Warw. | 930 | 1,031 | Stoneham-Wyville, p. | Leices. | 1,190 | 106 | Stratton, p. | Glouc. | 1,320 | 623 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Dorset | 2,303 | 826 | Stonhead, p. | Leices. | 4,466 | 1,400 | Stratton (Audley), p. | Oxford | 2,810 | 305 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 1,261 | 319 | Stonhead, p. | Leices. | 876 | 161 | Stratton (East), p. | Hants | 2,190 | 387 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 1,200 | 392 | Stornoway, tn. | Ross | ... | 2,391 | Stratton-on-the- Fuss, p. | Somer. | 1,148 | 413 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Hants | 3,360 | 1,249 | Storrington, v. p. | Sussex | 3,264 | 1,038 | Stratton (St. Mar- garet), p. | Wilts | 2,620 | 1,725 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Hf. Wo. | 2,078 | 343 | Storrington, p. | Bedford | 2,393 | 1,995 | Stratton (St. Mary), p. | Norfolk | 1,517 | 751 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Northa. | 2,569 | 861 | Stoughton, p. | Sal. Hf. | 11,443 | 1,543 | Stratton (St. Mi- chael), p. | Norfolk | 1,050 | 318 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Devon | 1,217 | 480 | Stoughton, p. | Sussex | 5,422 | 644 | Stratton (Straw- less), p. | Norfolk | 1,582 | 243 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 2,361 | 151 | Stourbridge, tn. f. | Worc. | 1,952 | 977 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Surrey | 3,465 | 9,023 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Cornw. | 6,732 | 2,596 | Stourmouth, p. | Worc. | ... | 7,847 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Bedford | 2,287 | 385 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Surrey | 2,027 | 335 | Stourpaine, p. | Dorset | 2,305 | 631 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Berks | 1,500 | 584 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Devon | 2,380 | 880 | Stourport, tn. w. s. | Worc. | ... | 2,993 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Somer. | 2,913 | 1,647 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Northa. | 1,500 | 146 | Stourton, p. | Wilt. | 3,543 | 659 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Sussex | 1,370 | 170 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Le. Rut. | 1,800 | 65 | Stourton-Gaundle, p. | Wilt. | 1,375 | 450 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Longf. | 16,332 | 2,758 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Hants | 2,373 | 630 | Stourton-Gaundle, p. | Kent | 1,624 | 287 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Essex | 606 | 45 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Notts | 1,730 | 595 | Stoven, p. | Suffolk | 797 | 172 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Notts | 1,050 | 279 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Heref. | 2,852 | 610 | Stow, p. | Hunt. | 1,490 | 239 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | York | 2,212 | 434 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Norfolk | 2,059 | 820 | Stow, p. | Lincoln | 4,620 | 1,049 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Worc. | 1,800 | 339 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Devon | 3,076 | 718 | Stow, p. | Edinb. | ... | 1,973 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Heref. | 424 | 42 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Glouc. | 2,065 | 498 | Stow (Bardolph), p. | Norfolk | 6,137 | 1,125 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Comb. | 6,940 | 1,597 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Bucks | 2,061 | 902 | Stow (Bedon), p. | Norfolk | 1,692 | 351 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Rutland | 1,934 | 241 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Surrey | 2,314 | 2,507 | Stow (Marlow), p. | Suffolk | 2,147 | 307 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Warw. | 700 | 62 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Surrey | 2,314 | 2,507 | Stow-Market, p. | Suffolk | 2,177 | 3,404 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Salop | 10,716 | 1,076 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 1,330 | 1,404 | Stow-Market, tn. th. | Suffolk | ... | 3,161 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Warw. | 3,110 | 1,078 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Bucks | 1,470 | 438 | Stow-cum-Quay, p. | Camb. | 1,820 | 446 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Derby | 1,008 | 340 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Heref. | 1,659 | 451 | Stow (Upand), p. | Suffolk | 2,841 | 956 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Warw. | 1,929 | 450 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Norfolk | 2,065 | 375 | Stow (West), p. | Suffolk | 2,936 | 315 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Heref. | 710 | 147 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Notts | 2,071 | 921 | Stow-on-the-Wold, tn. p. | Glouc. | 3,130 | 2,250 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Heref. | 779 | 163 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Oxford | 3,730 | 631 | Stow (Wood), p. | Oxford | 640 | 31 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,283 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Bucks | 1,460 | 338 | Stowe, p. | Bucks | 3,460 | 342 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Forfar | 5,440 | 505 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 5,377 | 1,406 | Stowe, p. | Lincoln | 355 | 14 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Somer. | 1,193 | 159 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Middles. | 639 | 4,840 | Stowe, p. | Salop | 2,794 | 194 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Northa. | 889 | 16 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Oxford | 824 | 160 | Stowe, p. | Stafford | 7,080 | 1,269 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Essex | ... | 2,270 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 778 | 194 | Stowe (Nine Churches), p. | Northa. | 1,865 | 381 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Orkney | ... | 2,055 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Sussex | 860 | 80 | Stowell, p. | Glouc. | 833 | 28 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Orkney | ... | 2,055 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Bucks | 2,800 | 1,501 | Stowell, p. | Somer. | 902 | 103 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Kent | 1,622 | 3,067 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 3,423 | 431 | Stower (East), p. | Dorset | 1,675 | 538 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Glouc. | 3,810 | 8,786 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Heref. | 2,569 | 613 | Stower (Provoost), p. | Dorset | 2,777 | 861 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Glouc. | ... | 36,535 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Worc. | 3,820 | 1,613 | Stower (West), p. | Dorset | 1,015 | 921 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | Lincoln | 970 | 112 |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Devon | 2,426 | 276 | Stowey, p. | Somer. | 814 | 167 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Lincoln | 5,370 | 401 | Stowey (Nether), p. | Somer. | 1,215 | 833 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Oxford | 3,440 | 858 | Stowey (Over), p. | Somer. | 3,647 | 561 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 3,477 | 863 | Stowford, p. | Devon | 2,065 | 576 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 3,790 | 1,477 | Stowford, p. | Suffolk | 1,471 | 156 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Somer. | 923 | 275 | Strabane, tn. f. | Tyrone | 4,406 | 1,104 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Salop | 5,750 | 553 | Straboe, p. | Carlow | 1,104 | 168 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Oxford | 853 | 106 | Straboe, p. | Queen's | 5,758 | 1,381 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Suffolk | 5,603 | 937 | Strachan, p. | Kincarr. | ... | 947 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stokeport-upon- Tees, p. | Stafford | 10,490 | 57,948 | Strachur and Stra- lachlan, p. | Argyle | ... | 915 | Stratton-upon- Streat, p. | ... | ... | ... |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Strubby, p. | Lincoln | 2,075 | 287 | Sutton-in-the-Marsh, p. | Lincoln | 2,096 | 323 | Tacolnestone, p. | Norfolk | 1,580 | 501 |
| Strumpshaw, p. | Norfolk | 1,337 | 441 | Sutton-Montis, p. | Somer. | 508 | 179 | Tacumshin, p. | Wexford | 3,154 | 876 |
| Stubton, p. | Bedf. | 860 | 186 | Sutton (St. Michael) p. | Heref. | 679 | 83 | Tadcaster, tn.-p. w. | York | 6,010 | 2,979 |
| Studham, p. | Heref. | 3,100 | 699 | Sutton (St. Nicholas), p. | Heref. | 721 | 245 | Tadley, p. | Hants | 2,047 | 876 |
| Studland, p. | Dorset | 7,814 | 445 | Sutton-with-Stoneferry, p. | York | 4,450 | 7,788 | Tadlow, p. | Oxford | 1,717 | 189 |
| Studley, v.-p. | Warw. | 4,262 | 2,183 | Sutton-upon-Trent, p. | Notts | 2,930 | 1,262 | Tadmarton, p. | Hants | 2,507 | 460 |
| Stukeley, (Great), p. | Hunt. | 2,990 | 482 | Sutton-Valence, v.-p. | Kent | 2,132 | 1,090 | Taghadee, p. | Kildare | 4,126 | 377 |
| Stukeley (Little), p. | Hunt. | 1,500 | 409 | Sutton-Veney, p. | Wilt. | 3,580 | 660 | Taghamon, p. | Gal.-Ro | 13,996 | 2,792 |
| Sturmere, p. | Essex | 496 | 381 | Sutton-Waldron, p. | Dorset | 1,013 | 237 | Tagheen, p. | Mayo | 6,837 | 2,051 |
| Sturminster (New-shall), p. | Dorset | 3,851 | 872 | Swaby, p. | Lincoln | 1,160 | 474 | Taghamon, tn. f. | Roscom. | 18,827 | 5,048 |
| Sturminster-Norton-Castle, tn.-p. th. | Dorset | 4,229 | 1,916 | Swadincote, tns | Derby | 1,007 | ... | Taghamon, tn. f. | Wexford | 10,125 | 3,119 |
| Sturry, p. | Kent | 3,089 | 597 | Swaffham, tn.-p. | Norfolk | 7,550 | 3,858 | Taghshend, p. | Westm. | 3,438 | 798 |
| Sturton, p. | Notts | 2,000 | 62 | Swaffham-Bulbeck, p. | Camb. | 3,080 | 888 | Tain, p. | Longf. | 6,713 | 1,517 |
| Sturton (Great), p. | Lincoln | 1,440 | 138 | Swaffham-Prior, p. | Camb. | 5,927 | 1,381 | TAIN, tn. m. t. f. | Ross | ... | 2,588 |
| Sturton, p. | Suffolk | 775 | 241 | Swainsthorpe, p. | Norfolk | 826 | 181 | TAL, tn. m. t. f. | Ross | ... | 2,049 |
| Stutchbury, p. | Norfolk | 10,007 | 38 | Swainswick, p. | Norfolk | 821 | 349 | Takelly, p. | Essex | 3,154 | 991 |
| Stutton, p. | Suffolk | 2,725 | 455 | Swalecliffe, p. | Somer. | 845 | 004 | Talcaudh, p. | Breckn. | 1,818 | 187 |
| Stuthbert, p. | Worc. | 742 | 135 | Swallowcliffe, p. | Wilt. | 6,270 | 2,012 | Talbenny, p. | Penb. | 1,425 | 235 |
| Suckley, p. | Worc. | 5,184 | 193 | Swallowfield, p. | Kent | 2,790 | 215 | Talgarth, p. | Brecon | 16,900 | 1,328 |
| Sudborough, p. | Norfolk | 1,781 | 367 | Swallowfield, p. | Berks | 3,712 | 1,213 | Talgarth, p. | Stafford | 1,973 | 1,973 |
| Sudbourne, p. | Suffolk | 5,429 | 601 | Swallowfield, tns. | Durham | ... | 1,429 | Talghat, p. | Cornw. | 2,665 | 1,605 |
| Sudbrooke, p. | Lincoln | 1,000 | 90 | Swanage, p. | Dorset | 3,163 | 2,139 | Tallantown, p. | Louth | 3,210 | 637 |
| Sudbury, tn. m. th. s. | Suffolk | 3,803 | 570 | Swanbourne, p. | Berks | 2,310 | 646 | Tallaton, p. | Devon | 2,365 | 443 |
| Sudeley-Manor, p. | Glouc. | 2,622 | 77 | Swanton, p. | Bucks | 1,453 | 395 | Tallay, p. | Carmar. | 7,167 | 1,005 |
| Suffield, p. | Norfolk | 1,458 | 237 | Swanton-Morey, p. | Norfolk | 2,593 | 1,763 | Tallington, p. | Lincoln | 690 | 267 |
| Sulgrave, p. | Norfolk | 4,166 | 604 | Swanton-Novers, p. | Norfolk | 1,453 | 395 | Talior, tn.-p. s. | Wexford | 5,015 | 3,884 |
| Sulham, p. | Berks | 695 | 132 | Swanwick, tn.-p. | Glamor. | 9,029 | 24,902 | Tallylyn, p. | Merion. | 15,182 | 1,123 |
| Sulhamstead (Alders), p. | Berks | ... | 382 | Swarby, p. | Lincoln | ... | 910 | Tamerton-Folliot, v.-p. | Devon | 5,150 | 1,147 |
| Sulhamstead (Bannister), p. | Berks | 2,051 | 802 | Swardeston, p. | Norfolk | ... | 31,461 | Tamerton (North), p. | Cornw. | 5,261 | 516 |
| Sullington, p. | Sussex | 2,840 | 243 | Swarkerton, p. | Norfolk | 1,130 | 538 | Tamlaght, p. | Lo.-Tyr. | 4,955 | 2,489 |
| Sully, p. | Glamor. | 2,167 | 137 | Swarrington, p. | Norfolk | 2,714 | 806 | Tamlaght (Finlagan), p. | London | 19,080 | 5,647 |
| Sunbury, p. | Middles. | 2,400 | 2,076 | Swartwold, p. | Norfolk | 1,315 | 345 | Tamlaght (O'Crilly), p. | London | 28,712 | 85,051 |
| Sunderland, p. | Durham | 178 | 19,058 | Swatton, p. | Lincoln | ... | 910 | TAMWORTH, tn.-p. m. s. | Sta War. | 12,420 | 4,059 |
| Sunderland, tn. m. s. p. | Durham | ... | 67,394 | Swawsey, p. | Norfolk | 938 | 381 | Tandridge, tn. m. s. | Sta War. | ... | 8,655 |
| Sunderland (North), tns. | Durham | ... | 1,208 | Swayfield, p. | Derby | 743 | 289 | Tandridge, tn. m. s. | Surry | 3,944 | 594 |
| Sundon, p. | Bedford | 2,160 | 464 | Swefling, p. | Hants | 913 | 93 | Taney, p. | Dublin | 4,563 | 3,929 |
| Sundridge, v.-p. | Kent | 4,041 | 1,642 | Swell, p. | Suffolk | 1,120 | 333 | Tanfield, v. | Durham | ... | 3,480 |
| Sunk Island, p. | York | 11,760 | 1,760 | Swell (Lower) p. | Somer. | 891 | 137 | Tanfield (West), p. | York | 3,139 | 628 |
| Sunninghill, v.-p. | Berks | 3,173 | 1,350 | Swell (Upper), p. | Glouc. | 1,670 | 431 | Tangley, p. | Hants | 1,651 | 278 |
| Sunningwell, p. | Berks | 1,298 | 357 | Swepstone, p. | Glouc. | 1,460 | 345 | Tangmer, p. | Hants | 774 | 221 |
| Surfleet, p. | Lincoln | 3,500 | 945 | Swerford, p. | Leices. | 2,387 | 585 | Tankardstown, p. | Kil.-Qu | 8,300 | 703 |
| Surgham, p. | Norfolk | 1,767 | 467 | Swettenham, p. | Oxford | 4,630 | 440 | Tankersley, p. | York | 8,404 | 1,928 |
| Sutead, p. | Norfolk | 522 | 133 | Swiffall, p. | Ches. | 2,300 | 281 | Tannadice, p. | Forfar | ... | 1,517 |
| Sutton, p. | Norfolk | 3,598 | 468 | Swillington, p. | Suffolk | 951 | 267 | Tannington, p. | Suffolk | 1,602 | 243 |
| Sutton, p. | Derby | 471 | 83 | Swinsford, p. | Devon | 2,760 | 607 | Tansor, p. | Norfolk | 2,050 | 565 |
| Sutton, p. | Lincoln | 6,550 | 1,445 | Swinsbridge, v.-p. | Devon | 7,380 | 1,738 | Tanworth, v.-p. | Warw. | 9,400 | 1,892 |
| Sutton, p. | Bedford | 2,230 | 449 | Swinbrooke, p. | Oxford | 1,140 | 195 | Taplow, p. | Bucks | 1,920 | 704 |
| Sutton, p. | Camb. | 6,970 | 1,814 | Swincombe, p. | Oxford | 2,616 | 428 | Tara, p. | Meath | 3,564 | 432 |
| Sutton, p. | Essex | 721 | 149 | Swinderley, p. | Oxford | 1,640 | 541 | Tarbat, p. | Ross | 6,400 | 2,151 |
| Sutton, tns. | Norfolk | ... | 5,988 | Swindon, p. | Glouc. | 721 | 221 | Tarboch, tns. | Lincaas. | ... | 681 |
| Sutton, p. | Norfolk | 1,383 | 355 | Swinton, p. | Wilt. | 3,136 | 4,876 | Tarboch, tn.-p. | Ayr | ... | 2,824 |
| Sutton, p. | Salop | 730 | 55 | Swinton, v. | Wilt. | ... | ... | Tarboch, tn.-p. | W. Aber. | 8,994 | 6,423 |
| Sutton, p. | Suffolk | 6,401 | 732 | Swine, p. | York | 13,650 | 1,744 | Tarboch, tn.-p. | W. Aber. | ... | 1,197 |
| Sutton, p. | Surrey | 1,603 | 1,387 | Swinefleet, v. | York | ... | 1,152 | Tarboch, tn.-p. | Lincaas. | 5,405 | 1,945 |
| Sutton, p. | Sussex | 2,061 | 389 | Swinefleet, tn. f. | York | ... | 991 | Tarboch, tn.-p. | Ches. | 6,057 | 2,632 |
| Sutton-in-Ash, field, v.-p. | Notts | 6,040 | 7,692 | Swinehead, tn.-p. | Lincoln | 6,100 | 2,044 | Tarrant (Crawford), p. | Dorset | 600 | 77 |
| Sutton-Bassett, p. | Norfolk | 720 | 166 | Swinehead, p. | Leices. | 169 | 420 | Tarrant (Gunville), p. | Dorset | 3,425 | 475 |
| Sutton-Benger, p. | Wilt. | 1,173 | 436 | Swinfold, p. | Leices. | 169 | 420 | Tarrant (Hinton), p. | Dorset | 2,379 | 319 |
| Sutton-Bingham, p. | Somer. | 549 | 76 | Swinfold-Regis, p. | Stafford | 7,315 | 27,301 | Tarrant (Keynston), p. | Dorset | 1,962 | 321 |
| Sutton-Bonington (St. Ann), p. | Notts | ... | 591 | Swingfield, p. | Kent | 2,638 | 421 | Tarrant-Launces-ton, p. | Dors. | 3,818 | 133 |
| Sutton-Bonington (St. Michael), p. | Notts | 1,910 | 629 | Swinhope, p. | Stafford | 1,327 | 128 | Tarrant-Monck-ton, p. | Dors. | ... | 255 |
| Sutton-under-Brailes, p. | Warw. | 1,135 | 210 | Swinnerley, v.-p. | Lincoln | 6,529 | 946 | Tarrant (Ravston), p. | Dorset | 606 | 66 |
| Sutton-Coldfield, tn.-p. m. | Warw. | 13,030 | 4,574 | Swintend, p. | Stafford | 1,330 | 440 | Tarrant (Rushton), p. | Dorset | 1,221 | 196 |
| Sutton-Courney, p. | Berks | 2,934 | 1,600 | Swinton, v. | York | ... | 1,517 | Tarring-Neville, p. | Sussex | 938 | 74 |
| Sutton-upon-Derwent, p. | York | 3,360 | 367 | Swinton and Sim-prin, p. | Berwick | ... | 994 | Tarring (West), p. | Sussex | 1,236 | 593 |
| Sutton-by-Dover, p. | York | 1,055 | 169 | Swithland, p. | Leices. | 2,180 | 285 | Tarrington, p. | Heref. | 2,234 | 534 |
| Sutton-cum-Duck-manton, p. | Derby | 4,296 | 587 | Swithead, tn.-p. | Leices. | 2,075 | 285 | Tarrington, p. | Heref. | 9,685 | 674 |
| Sutton (East), p. | Kent | 1,590 | 383 | Syde, p. | Dorset | 1,146 | 354 | Tarves, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,469 |
| Sutton-on-the-Forest, p. | York | 10,315 | 1,146 | Sydenham, p. | Oxford | 1,650 | 394 | Tarvin, v.-p. | Ches. | 10,571 | 3,511 |
| Sutton-Guilden, p. | Ches. | 934 | 221 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tasburgh, p. | Norfolk | 916 | 475 |
| Sutton-on-the-Hill, p. | Derby | 3,233 | 570 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tasbury, p. | Salop | 1,031 | 86 |
| Sutton-ud-Hone, p. | Kent | 3,587 | 1,290 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatenhill, p. | Stafford | 9,408 | 2,329 |
| Sutton (Long), p. | Hants | 2,267 | 339 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatham, p. | Lincaas. | 8,501 | 654 |
| Sutton (Long), p. | Somer. | 3,955 | 1,050 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatnell, p. | Lincoln | 4,314 | 429 |
| Sutton (Long), p. | Lincoln | 25,146 | 6,591 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatnell, p. | Surrey | 1,276 | 181 |
| Sutton-cum-Lound, p. | Notts | 4,370 | 870 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tattenhall, p. | Ches. | 4,134 | 1,204 |
| Sutton-Maddock, p. | Salop | 2,662 | 393 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tattenhoe, p. | Bucks | 690 | 55 |
| Sutton-Mandeville, p. | Wilt. | 1,300 | 309 | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatterford, p. | Norfolk | 959 | 86 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tatterford, p. | Norfolk | 1,759 | 189 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tattenhall, tn.-p. th. | Norfolk | 4,580 | 987 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tattingsstone, p. | Suffolk | 1,637 | 997 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Taughboyne, p. | Donegal | 15,774 | 4,851 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | TAUNTON, tn. v. w. s. | Somer. | ... | 14,176 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tavernham, p. | Norfolk | 2,099 | 207 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tavistock, p. | Devon | 10,700 | 8,147 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tavistock, p. | Devon | 6,882 | 8,086 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tawnagh, p. | Sligo | 8,235 | 913 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tawstock, p. | Devon | 6,582 | 1,383 |
| | | | | Sydenham-Da-mere, p. | Devon | 1,413 | 466 | Tawton (Bishop's), p. | Devon | 4,203 | 20,004 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|---|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Thurleston, tns. | York | ... | 2,018 | Tipperary, p. | Tip. | 4,363 | 7,601 | Torteval, p. | Guern. | ... | 355 |
| Thurlow (Great), p. | Suffolk | 2,023 | 431 | Tip. in t.f. s. | Tip. | ... | 8,327 | Torthorwald, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,313 |
| Thurlow (Little), p. | Suffolk | 1,470 | 449 | Tipperkerin, p. | Kildare | 3,752 | 612 | Tortington, p. | Sussex | 1,131 | 104 |
| Thurloxton, p. | Somer. | 551 | 192 | Tipton, v-p | Stafford | 3,020 | 24,875 | Tortworth, p. | Glouc. | 1,551 | 237 |
| Thurston, p. | Leices. | 1,170 | 445 | Tirasacragh, p. | Galway | 3,585 | 719 | Toseland, p. | Hants. | 1,820 | 230 |
| Thurnby, t. | Leices. | 2,740 | 373 | Tirion, p. | Glouc. | 1,850 | 526 | Tostock, p. | Suffolk | 945 | 344 |
| Thurpe, p. | Norfolk | 660 | 330 | Tisaran, p. | King's | 7,310 | 1,576 | Totham (Great), p. | Essex | 5,363 | 810 |
| Thurning, p. | Norfolk | 1,584 | 212 | Tisaxan, p. | Cork | 1,347 | 284 | Totham (Little), p. | Essex | 1,283 | 388 |
| Thurning, p. | Norfolk | 1,000 | 211 | Tisbury (East), p. | Wills | ... | 945 | Tothill, p. | Lincoln | 854 | 69 |
| Thurnscoe, p. | Norfolk | 1,665 | 198 | Tisbury (West), p. | Wills | ... | 680 | Totness, p. | Devon | 1,043 | 8,928 |
| Thurrock (Grays), } in-p. | Essex | 1,634 | 1,713 | Tiscliff, p. | Kilbr. | 4,709 | 1,192 | Totnes, t. s. & r. s. | Devon | 2,419 | ... |
| Thurrock (Little), p. | Essex | 1,405 | 308 | Tisrara, p. | Roscom. | 4,483 | 2,031 | Tottenham, v-p. | Norfolk | 8,403 | 9,120 |
| Thurrock (West), p. | Essex | 3,607 | 754 | Tissington, p. | Derby | 2,316 | 344 | Tottenhall, p. | Norfolk | 1,580 | 412 |
| Thursby, p. | Cumb. | 2,884 | 591 | Tisted (East), p. | Hants | 2,602 | 229 | Tottenhoe, p. | Bedford | 2,394 | 733 |
| Thursford, p. | Norfolk | 1,350 | 316 | Tisted (West), p. | Hants | 2,268 | 268 | Totteridge, p. | Herts | 1,597 | 595 |
| Thursley, p. | Norfolk | 4,548 | 756 | Titchborne, p. | Hants | 3,600 | 378 | Tottington, p. | Norfolk | 3,213 | 370 |
| Thurso, p. | Caitlin. | 5,096 | 2,908 | Titchfield, p. s. | Hants | 17,512 | 3,565 | Tottington-Lower- End, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 10,691 |
| Thurso, t. f. | Caitlin. | ... | ... | Titchwell, p. | Norfolk | 1,627 | 163 | Tough, p. | Aberd. | ... | 891 |
| Thurstaston, p. | Chester | 2,763 | 142 | Titskin, p. | Cork | 1,145 | 371 | Towcester, t. n.-p. t. | Norfolk | 2,790 | 2,665 |
| Thurstun, p. | Suffolk | 2,200 | 739 | Titsey, p. | Heref. | 1,776 | 875 | Towednack, p. | Cornw. | 2,794 | 1,057 |
| Thurstonland, v. | York | ... | 1,330 | Titton, p. | Surrey | 1,936 | 154 | Towersey, p. | Bucks | 1,200 | 448 |
| Thurton, p. | Norfolk | 711 | 242 | Tiverton, p. | Norfolk | 3,564 | 615 | Towie, p. | Aberd. | ... | 756 |
| Thuxton, p. | Norfolk | 1,102 | 133 | Tiverton, t. n.-p. | Devon | 17,650 | 11,144 | Townst., p. | Devon | 1,758 | 818 |
| Thwaite, p. | Norfolk | 676 | 138 | T. & r. t. s. | Norfolk | 1,068 | 355 | Town-Yetholm, v. | Roxb. | ... | 122 |
| Thwaite, p. | Suffolk | 832 | 179 | Tivetshall (St. Mar- garet), p. | Norfolk | 1,125 | 352 | Towton, tns. | York | ... | 122 |
| Thwaite, St. Mary, p. | Norfolk | 676 | 138 | Tivetshall (St. Ma- ry), p. | Stafford | 2,353 | 921 | Towyn, p. f. | Merion. | 26,372 | 2,769 |
| Thwing, p. | York | 4,610 | 444 | Tixall, p. | Norfolk | 1,125 | 352 | Toynon (All Saints), p. | Lincoln | 3,120 | 515 |
| Thyberglany, p. | Kilbr. | 1,148 | 297 | Tixall, p. | Stafford | 2,353 | 921 | Toynon (High), p. | Lincoln | 1,910 | 912 |
| Thybermore, p. | Glouc. | 1,400 | 362 | Tixford, p. | Rutland | 1,480 | 115 | Toynon (Low), p. | Lincoln | 950 | 133 |
| Thyberton, p. | Worc. | 1,320 | 329 | Tixer, p. | Wicks. | 1,423 | 352 | Toynon (St. Peter), p. | Lincoln | 2,530 | 486 |
| Thyblam, p. | Norfolk | 3,286 | 727 | Tobernory, t. n. | Argyle | ... | 1,547 | Traboigan, p. | Cork | 830 | 390 |
| Thyberton, p. | Heref. | 1,111 | 141 | Tockenham, p. | Wills | 761 | 190 | Tracton, p. | Cork | 5,862 | 1,796 |
| Thyboling, p. | Roscom. | 44,093 | 13,718 | Toddbere, p. | Dorset | 354 | 119 | Tralee, p. | Kerry | 4,605 | 12,449 |
| Thydes, p. | Norfolk | 2,280 | 806 | Toddington, t. n.-p. | Stafford | 3,585 | 2,208 | Tralee, t. n. f. s. | Kerry | 13,759 | ... |
| Tiechurst, v-p. | Glouc. | 8,202 | 2,850 | Toddington, p. | Glouc. | 1,857 | 189 | Trallogh, p. | Brecon | 3,384 | 817 |
| Tickenote, p. | Rutland | 1,256 | 98 | Todmolen, p. | Glouc. | 2,477 | 402 | Tramore, t. n. s. | Waterf. | ... | 1,882 |
| Tickenham, p. | Somer. | 1,627 | 424 | Todmorden, t. n. | Lancas. | ... | 4,582 | Tranent, p. | Had. | ... | 4,168 |
| Tickhill, t. n.-p. | York | 6,514 | 2,159 | Todwick, p. | York | 1,560 | 200 | Tranent, t. | Had. | ... | 2,096 |
| Ticknacrevan, p. | Antrim | 30,507 | 3,903 | Toem, p. | Tip. | 12,378 | 3,521 | Tranmere, tns. | Chesster | ... | 6,819 |
| Ticknall, v-p. | Derby | 1,867 | 124 | Toft, p. | Cumb. | 1,342 | 350 | Trarigair, p. | Feebles | ... | 646 |
| Tidcombe, p. | Wills | 2,321 | 218 | Toft, p. | Norfolk | 2,338 | 421 | Traxden, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 2,601 |
| Tidenham, v-p. | Glouc. | 9,527 | 1,753 | Toft-Next-Newton, p. | Lincoln | 1,293 | 77 | Trawsfynydd, p. | Merion. | 31,950 | 1,498 |
| Tideswell, t. n.-p. v. | Derby | 10,950 | 3,411 | Toft-Trees, p. | Norfolk | 1,184 | 68 | Treadingstone, p. | Kilbr. | 702 | 423 |
| Tidmarsh, p. | Berks | 779 | 165 | Toft (West), p. | Norfolk | 3,051 | 191 | Treals tns. | Lancas. | ... | 696 |
| Tidmington, p. | Worc. | 754 | 63 | Tolland, p. | Somer. | 824 | 147 | Treborough, p. | Somer. | 1,798 | 143 |
| Tidworth (North), p. | Derby | 3,069 | 585 | Tollard-Royal, p. | Wills | 2,807 | 674 | Tredgar, t. n. s. | Monm. | ... | 8,305 |
| Tidworth (South), p. | Derby | 2,175 | 230 | Tollard-Tysoe, p. | Derby | 5,500 | 551 | Tredington, p. | Glouc. | 870 | 144 |
| Tidwell, p. | Norfolk | 2,530 | 154 | Toller (Porcum), p. | Dorset | 3,143 | 527 | Tredington, p. | Worc. | 5,255 | 1,117 |
| Tikill, p. | Wexford | 2,867 | 1,135 | Tollerton, p. | Norfolk | 1,240 | 157 | Tredunnoch, p. | Monm. | 1,393 | 157 |
| Tilbrook, p. | Bedford | 1,680 | 359 | Tollerton, tns. | York | ... | 551 | Treeton, p. | York | 3,513 | 663 |
| Tilbury, p. | Essex | 946 | 800 | Tollesbury, p. | Essex | 10,638 | 1,193 | Tref-Draeth, p. | Angles | 8,135 | 994 |
| Tilbury (East), p. | Essex | 3,257 | 401 | Tollesham (St. Mary), p. | Essex | 3,371 | 792 | Tref-Eglwys, p. | Montg. | 18,166 | 1,793 |
| Tilbury (West), p. | Berks | 2,686 | 519 | Tollesham (St. Mary), p. | Essex | 3,371 | 792 | Trefeglwys, tns. | Pemb. | 1,205 | 49 |
| Tilchurst, p. | Berks | 5,164 | 2,168 | Tollesham (St. Mary), p. | Essex | 2,079 | 871 | Trefeglwys, p. | Cardig. | 2,201 | 318 |
| Tillicoultry, v-p. | Clackna. | ... | 3,217 | Tolleshunt, p. | Essex | 2,344 | 479 | Tref-Llys, p. | Carnar. | 999 | 163 |
| Tillingham, p. | Essex | 7,235 | 1,048 | Tolleshunt, p. | Dorset | 2,039 | 354 | Trefriw, p. | Carnar. | ... | 428 |
| Tillington, p. | Essex | 3,766 | 982 | Tolleshunt, p. | Bunf. | ... | 611 | Tregare, p. | Monm. | 2,387 | 325 |
| Tilmanstone, p. | Kent | 1,124 | 447 | Tolleshunt, p. | Clare | 6,736 | 3,181 | Tregaron (Caron- ys-Clawdd), p. | Cardig. | 39,138 | 2,593 |
| Tilney (All Saints), p. | Norfolk | 7,511 | 675 | Tolleshunt, p. | Wexford | 2,180 | 826 | Tregaron (Caron- ys-Clawdd), tns. f. | Cardig. | ... | 860 |
| Tilney-cum-Iasing- ton, p. | Norfolk | 7,511 | 273 | Tolleshunt, p. | Ca-Fer. | 10,678 | 5,405 | Tregaron, t. n.-p. | Cornw. | 69 | 846 |
| Tilney (St. Law- rence), p. | Norfolk | 7,511 | 943 | Tolleshunt, p. | Mayo | 3,067 | 848 | Tregynon, p. | Montg. | 6,760 | 718 |
| Tilshrad, p. | Wills | 3,890 | 523 | Tong, v. | York | ... | 2,797 | Trelech-ur, p. | Montg. | 11,492 | 1,532 |
| Tiston, p. | Chester | 3,644 | 837 | Tong, v. | Kent | 1,888 | 242 | Trellech, p. v. | Monm. | 7,061 | 1,136 |
| Tilsworth, p. | Leices. | 1,510 | 337 | Tong, v. | Solop. | 3,464 | 511 | Tremadoc, t. n. f. * | Carnar. | ... | ... |
| Tilton, p. | Leices. | 3,112 | 410 | Tong, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 3,831 | Tremann, p. | Cardig. | 1,658 | 276 |
| Tilly, p. | Essex | 1,040 | 101 | Tongland, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 934 | Trenewine, p. | Cornw. | 1,045 | 95 |
| Timahoe, p. | Kildare | 9,596 | 1,052 | Tongue, p. | Suther. | ... | 2,041 | Tremerchion, or Llyncerrigion, p. | Flint | 3,873 | 707 |
| Timberland, p. | Lincoln | 9,190 | 1,638 | Toome, p. | Wexford | 5,980 | 1,718 | Trengloss, p. | Cornw. | 2,730 | 193 |
| Timberscombe, p. | Somer. | 1,501 | 442 | Toomoe, p. | Mayo | 6,787 | 2,198 | Trent, p. | Somer. | 1,590 | 530 |
| Timnag, p. | Queen's | 2,491 | 943 | Toomoe, p. | Silao | 10,658 | 2,351 | Treatiam, p. | Stafford | 6,900 | 2,747 |
| Timnag, t. n.-p. | Cork | 2,873 | 1,000 | Tooting-Gravney, p. | Surrey | 561 | 122 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timolin, p. | Kildare | 2,590 | 1,365 | Topcliffe, p. | York | 15,565 | 2,797 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timole, p. | Meath | 1,033 | 63 | Topcroft, p. | Norfolk | 1,757 | 477 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timothy, p. | Hants | 1,411 | 194 | Topfield, p. | Essex | 3,320 | 1,051 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timbury, p. | Somer. | 1,148 | 1,659 | Topsham, p. | Devon | 1,740 | 3,377 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timeworth, p. | Wickl. | 1,358 | 245 | Toumou, t. n. s. | Devon | 2,012 | 239 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timleely, t. | Wickl. | ... | 662 | Torban, p. | Devon | 2,012 | 239 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Timneltun, p. | Dorset | 885 | 176 | Torksey, p. | Lincoln | 3,170 | 438 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tingewick, p. | Bucks | 2,290 | 877 | Tormarton, p. | Glouc. | 2,045 | 463 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tingrith, p. | Bedford | 946 | 196 | Tormham-with- Torquay, p. | Devon | 1,560 | 11,474 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tingwall, White- ness, and Weedale, p. | Sleth. | ... | 2,874 | Torsey, p. | Argyle | ... | 1,361 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintagel, p. | Cornw. | 4,360 | 1,084 | Torsham, p. | Cumb. | 9,670 | 1,175 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintern, p. | Wexford | 6,863 | 2,163 | Torsham, p. | Linlith. | ... | 1,356 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintern-Parva, p. | Monm. | 827 | 370 | Torsham, tns. | Devon | ... | 1,356 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintinhull, p. | Monm. | 1,828 | 629 | Torrington (Black), p. | Devon | 7,200 | 1,115 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintwistle, tns. | Chester | ... | 3,027 | Torrington (East), p. | Lincoln | 1,498 | 111 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintwistle and Trail- flat, p. | Dumf. | ... | 1,080 | Torrington (Great), p. | Devon | 3,456 | 3,308 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tintwell, p. | Rutland | 1,651 | 287 | Torrington (Little), p. | Devon | 2,880 | 626 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| Tipper, p. | Kildare | 3,268 | 545 | Torrington (West), p. | Lincoln | 1,109 | 183 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |
| | | | | Torryburn, p. | Fine | ... | 1,341 | Treutham, t. | Devon | 1,571 | 680 |

* Population not given in Census.

| PLACE. | County. | Acre. acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Acre. acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Acre. acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---|----------|--------------|------------|
| Tring, p. | Herts | 7,990 | 4,746 | Thosiat, p. | Kerry | 39,341 | 4,034 | Upchurch, p. | Kent | 5,138 | 407 |
| Trinity, tn. f. | Herts | ... | 3,218 | Topholme, p. | Lincoln | 1,795 | 73 | Upilal, p. | Linlith. | ... | 1,331 |
| Trinity, p. | Jersey | ... | 2,610 | Tupley, tns. | Heref. | ... | 669 | Upnam, p. | Hants | 2,852 | 560 |
| Trinity-Gask, p. | Perth | ... | 597 | Turkeden, p. | Glouc. | 1,890 | 278 | Upshaven, p. | Wilts | 3,339 | 510 |
| Trinity (Within), p. | Waterf. | 15 | 1,880 | Turiough, p. | Mayo | 22,714 | 4,516 | Uphill, p. | Somer. | 1,637 | 432 |
| Trinity (Without), p. | Waterf. | 1,068 | 1,277 | Turnston, p. | Heref. | 630 | 70 | Upholland, tns. | Lincoln | ... | 3,359 |
| Troedysraur, p. | Causg. | 4,066 | 1,020 | Turner's-Puddle, p. | Dorset | 1,083 | 109 | Uplesdon, p. | Bedford | 1,807 | 275 |
| Troin, tn. f. | Attr | ... | 2,404 | Turworth, p. | Dorset | 1,509 | 103 | Upneatham, p. | York | ... | 447 |
| Troquer, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 4,925 | Turnitt, tn.-p. | Aberd. | ... | 3,584 | Upplowman, p. | Devon | 2,912 | 386 |
| Troxy, p. | Ferman. | 4,237 | 1,186 | Turvey, p. | Bedford | 3,944 | 1,028 | Uplyme, p. | Devon | 3,199 | 1,032 |
| Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. | Kent | 1,160 | 283 | Turville, p. | Bucks | 2,315 | 432 | Uminster, p. | Essex | 3,373 | 1,238 |
| Troaton, p. | Suffolk | 1,764 | 427 | Turveston, p. | Bucks | 1,240 | 336 | Uppottery, p. | Devon | 5,830 | 1,042 |
| Trowse, p. | Monm. | 1,355 | 170 | Tusmore, p. | Oxford | ... | 53 | Upperculph, p. | Tip. | 12,903 | 2,350 |
| Trotton, p. | Sussex | 3,877 | 484 | Tutbury, p.-p. | Stafford | 4,001 | 1,798 | Uppingham, tn.-p. | Glouc. | 1,210 | 2,068 |
| Trowbridge, p. | Wilts | 2,442 | 11,148 | Tuttington, p. | Norfolk | 830 | 213 | Uppington, p. | Salop | 755 | 98 |
| Trowbridge, tn. f. th. s. | Wilts | ... | 10,157 | Tuxford, tn.-p. | Notts | 3,000 | 1,211 | Upspire, tns. | Essex | ... | 854 |
| Trowbridge, tn. f. th. s. | Wilts | ... | 10,157 | Tweedmouth, v.-p. | Durham | 5,140 | 5,714 | Upton, p. | Hunt. | 970 | 169 |
| Trowell, p. | Notts | 1,570 | 892 | Tweedsmuir, p. | Peebles | ... | 230 | Upton, p. | Lincoln | 3,180 | 577 |
| Trowse, p. | Norfolk | 1,000 | 1,363 | Twerton, p. | South. | 971 | 258 | Upton, p. | Norfolk | 1,693 | 504 |
| Trubley, p. | Meath | 855 | 89 | Twickenham, v.-p. | Middle. | 2,249 | 634 | Upton, p. | Norham | 979 | 42 |
| Trull, p. | Somer. | 2,233 | 716 | Tueham, p. | Sussex | 1,908 | 343 | Upton, p. | Notts | 1,860 | 629 |
| Trumpington, p. | Camb. | 2,200 | 771 | Twinnell (St.), p. | Penb. | 1,358 | 210 | Upton, p. | Somer. | 3,779 | 344 |
| Trunch, p. | Norfolk | 1,353 | 451 | Twining, p. | Glouc. | 3,155 | 1,011 | Upton, or Over- church, p. | Chester | 929 | 227 |
| Turo, tn.-p. | Cornw. | 190 | 3,169 | Twinstead, p. | Essex | 1,008 | 207 | Upton (Bishop), Upton - cum-Chai- key, p. | Heref. | 3,391 | 693 |
| Turo, tn. m. & p. | Cornw. | ... | 10,733 | Twitcheon, p. | Devon | 2,918 | 303 | Upton (Bishop), Upton - cum-Chai- key, p. | Bucks | 1,950 | 3,373 |
| Trusham, p. | Devon | 749 | 205 | Two-Mile-Borris, p. | Tip. | 2,336 | 305 | Upton (Cressett), p. | Salop | 1,603 | 58 |
| Trusley, p. | Derby | 1,078 | 90 | Two-Tyford, p. | Leices. | 2,420 | 526 | Upton (Gray), p. | Hants | 2,234 | 423 |
| Trusthorpe, p. | Lincoln | 1,455 | 289 | Twyford, p. | Norfolk | 539 | 84 | Upton (Helions), p. | Devon | 819 | 137 |
| Trysil, p. | Stafford | 3,110 | 559 | Twyford, p. | Bucks | 4,110 | 848 | Upton (Lovell), p. | Wilts | 1,399 | 233 |
| Tum, p. | Galway | 25,016 | 13,060 | Twyford, p. | Hants | 4,219 | 1,272 | Upton (Magna), p. | Salop | 3,260 | 488 |
| Tum, p. & z | Glouc. | ... | 755 | Twyholm, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 763 | Upton (Noble), p. | Somer. | 677 | 298 |
| Tum, p. & z | Glouc. | ... | 755 | Twyndell, p. | Norfolk | 1,400 | 308 | Upton (Parva), p. | Salop | 733 | 202 |
| Tum, p. & z | Glouc. | ... | 755 | Tydd (St. Giles), p. | Camb. | 4,991 | 993 | Upton (Pye), p. | Devon | 1,852 | 491 |
| Tubbrid, p. | Kilkny. | 1,004 | 216 | Tydd (St. Mary), p. | Lincoln | 4,845 | 1,107 | Upton (St. Leo- nard), p. | Glouc. | 2,975 | 1,124 |
| Tubrid, p. | Tip. | 12,573 | 2,928 | Tydwelling, p. | Carnar. | 2,441 | 456 | Upton (Scud- more), p. | Wilts | 2,503 | 407 |
| Tubridbrittain, p. | Kilkny. | 4,140 | 929 | Tyfooham, p. | Westm. | 1,819 | 252 | Upton-upon- Severa, p.-tn. | Worc. | 3,170 | 2,693 |
| Tubney, p. | Berks | 1,144 | 233 | Tyldesley, tns. | Lincoln | ... | 3,408 | Upton (Snods- bury), p. | Worc. | 1,661 | 341 |
| Tuddenham, p. | Suffolk | 2,644 | 479 | Tynagh, p. | Glouc. | 12,455 | 3,086 | Upton (Warren), p. | Worc. | 2,600 | 432 |
| Tuddenham, p. | Suffolk | 1,238 | 338 | Tynan, p. | Glouc. | 17,046 | 7,302 | Uppalham, p. | Essex | 1,245 | 67 |
| Tuddenham (East), p. | Norfolk | 2,065 | 589 | Tynclun, p. | Dorset | 2,915 | 276 | Uppay, p. | Dorset | 1,785 | 697 |
| Tuddenham (North), p. | Norfolk | 2,270 | 430 | TYNEMOUTH, p. "tn. m. & v. | Norfolk | 7,222 | 30,524 | Uppell, p. | Ca.-Nor | 21,746 | 2,091 |
| Tudely, p. | Kent | 1,605 | 642 | Tyndron, p. | Dumf. | ... | 482 | Upwood, p. | Hunt. | 1,809 | 416 |
| Tudy (St.), p. | Cornw. | 3,267 | 652 | Tyrella, p. | Down | 1,999 | 762 | Urchfont, p. | Wilts | 6,873 | 1,604 |
| Tufton, or Tucking- ton, p. | Hants | 1,552 | 163 | Tyrie, p. | Aberd. | ... | 2,850 | Urphel, tns. | Durham | ... | 952 |
| Tugby, p. | Leices. | 1,830 | 365 | Tyringham - with - Fluagave, p. | Bucks | 1,736 | 188 | Urgin, p. | Carlou | 3,149 | 873 |
| Tugford, p. | Salop | 1,320 | 157 | Tyrispass, v. | Westm. | ... | 526 | Uringford, p. | Kilkny. | 498 | 2,498 |
| Tulla, tn.-p. | Slane | 24,851 | 6,760 | Tyroe, p. | Waik. | 4,710 | 1,049 | Uringford, tn. | Kilkny. | ... | 2,010 |
| Tullabrack, p. | Limer. | 8,209 | 836 | Tythby, p. | Notts | 3,610 | 811 | Urney, p. | Cavan | 7,482 | 5,239 |
| Tullagh, p. | Cork | 5,349 | 2,374 | Tythgoston, p. | Glanc. | 2,871 | 1,132 | Urney, p. | Do.-Ty. | 22,018 | 9,451 |
| Tullaghbrague, p. | Kilkny. | 3,488 | 750 | Tythgoston, p. | Glanc. | 2,106 | 485 | Urquhart, p. | Elgin | ... | 1,331 |
| Tullaghogue, p. | Meath | 1,415 | 165 | Tythgoston, p. | Wils | 1,650 | 93 | Urquhart & Glen- monston, p. | Invern | ... | 3,280 |
| Tullaghore, p. | Antrim | 433 | 82 | Tytherley (East), p. | Hants | 1,560 | 399 | Urquhart and Logie Wester, p. | Ross | ... | 3,153 |
| Tullaghmelan, p. | Tip. | 2,696 | 730 | Tytherley (West), p. | Hants | 2,270 | 447 | Urr, p. | Kirkcu. | ... | 3,363 |
| Tullaghobegly, p. | Donegal | 65,516 | 8,982 | Tytherton - Kel- ways, p. | Wils | 140 | 15 | Urray, p. | Ross | ... | 2,621 |
| Tullaghorton, p. | Tip. | 6,869 | 1,501 | Tywardreth, v.-p. | Wils | ... | 140 | Urswick, p. | Lincoln | 4,100 | 891 |
| Tullaher, p. | Kilkny. | 5,052 | 847 | Ubbeston, p. | Suffolk | 1,212 | 208 | Ushlawrood, h. | Monm. | ... | 15,434 |
| Tullahought, p. | Kilkny. | 4,602 | 1,264 | Ubey, or Ouleigh, p. | Somer. | 1,811 | 294 | Usk, p. f. | Monm. | 4,956 | 1,479 |
| Tullamane, p. | Kilkny. | 1,172 | 181 | Uckfield, tn.-p. | Sussex | 1,717 | 1,590 | Usk, p. f. | Kildare | 1,763 | 722 |
| Tullamane, p. | Tip. | 2,217 | 473 | Uddington, v. | Lancr. | ... | 703 | Uskaue, p. | Tip. | 7,656 | 1,076 |
| Tullamore, tn. f. s. | King's | ... | 4,630 | Udmore, p. | Sussex | 2,221 | 435 | Uselby, p. | Lincoln | 1,110 | 69 |
| Tullaroan, p. | Kilkny. | 12,860 | 2,373 | Uffington, v.-p. | Sussex | ... | 1,513 | Utkinton, tns. | Chester | ... | 590 |
| Tulliallan, p. | Perth | ... | 3,043 | Uffington, v.-p. | Devon | 6,132 | 2,098 | Uterby, p. | Lincoln | ... | 246 |
| Tullilody, v. | Cleack | ... | 600 | Uffington, v.-p. | Devon | 6,650 | 1,170 | Uttoceter, tn. w. | Stafford | 1,673 | 4,990 |
| Tullilody, v. | Queen's | 6,008 | 1,015 | Uffington, v.-p. | Berks | 3,996 | 573 | Uttoceter, tn. w. | Middle | ... | 3,468 |
| Tullow, v. s. | Carlow | 2,968 | 1,110 | Uffington, v.-p. | Lincoln | 3,996 | 573 | Uxbridge, tn. f. | Penb. | 2,070 | 683 |
| Tullowreen, p. | Carlow | 5,899 | 1,110 | Uffington, v.-p. | Salop | 2,110 | 209 | Vainor, p. | Brecon | 6,597 | 2,667 |
| Tullowmaginn, p. | Carlow | 4,064 | 984 | Uffington, v.-p. | Salop | 2,110 | 209 | Vale (The), p. | Guern. | ... | 2,110 |
| Tullowpelm, p. | Carlow | 7,990 | 3,497 | Ufford, p. | Norfolk | 2,330 | 297 | Valencia, p. | Essex | 6,871 | 2,492 |
| Tully, p. | Dublin | 2,286 | 1,087 | Ufford, p. | Suffolk | 1,156 | 725 | Vange, p. | Essex | 2,250 | 164 |
| Tully, p. | Widnes | 5,165 | 985 | Ufford, p. | Wilt. | 1,920 | 391 | Venn Ottery, p. | Corw. | 918 | 105 |
| Tullyallen, p. | Lo.-Me. | 5,184 | 412 | Ufford-Newet, p. | Berks | 2,080 | 421 | Ventnor, tn. | Hants | ... | 2,569 |
| Tullycorbet, p. | Monag. | 7,913 | 3,293 | Ughorburgh, p. | Devon | 8,659 | 1,463 | Ventry, p. | Kerry | 4,439 | 1,359 |
| Tullydane, p. | Donegal | 16,612 | 6,116 | Ugghall, p. | Suffolk | 1,473 | 293 | Vernham Dean, p. | Femb. | 3,486 | 744 |
| Tullylease, p. | Cork | 8,292 | 1,600 | Ugley, p. | Essex | 2,038 | 450 | Verwick, p. | Cornw. | 5,627 | 1,488 |
| Tullylish, p. | Down | 11,707 | 13,400 | Uig, p. | Ross | ... | 8,209 | Vernon, p. | Forfar | ... | 9,799 |
| Tullynakill, p. | Down | 2,928 | 1,221 | Uist (North), p. | Invern. | ... | 8,173 | Viginston, p. | Devon | 1,274 | 173 |
| Tullynesic and Forbes, p. | Aberd. | ... | 930 | Uist (South), p. | Invern. | ... | 6,173 | Virley, p. | Essex | 632 | 88 |
| Tullyniskin, p. | Tyrone | 4,461 | 3,474 | Ulechy, p. | Lincoln | 2,220 | 191 | Waddingham, p. | Bucks | 6,010 | 1,743 |
| Tullyrask, p. | Antrim | 4,780 | 1,049 | Ulechy, p. | Lincoln | 3,790 | 959 | Waddingham, p. | Lincoln | 3,720 | 884 |
| Tullyna, p. | Rosecom. | 8,295 | 2,849 | Ulcumb, p. | Kent | 3,529 | 638 | | | | |
| Tunbridge, p. | Kent | 15,235 | 16,448 | Uldale, p. | Cumb. | 5,500 | 388 | | | | |
| Tunbridge, tn. | Kent | ... | 10,887 | Uley, p. | Glouc. | 1,492 | 137 | | | | |
| Tunbridge Wells tn. f. | Kent | ... | 4,639 | Ulland, p. | Glouc. | 5,847 | 1,681 | | | | |
| Tundergarth, p. | Dumf. | ... | 577 | Ullsthorpe, h. | Leices. | ... | 692 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Kent | 1,190 | 169 | Uuld, p. | Kilkny. | 2,349 | 577 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Norfolk | 1,612 | 133 | Ullingswick, p. | Heref. | 1,215 | 356 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Suffolk | 2,863 | 676 | Ullings-Walton, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 566 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | York | 1,407 | 159 | Ulling, p. | Essex | 1,447 | 166 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Lancas. | 9,324 | 814 | Ulling, p. | Lancas. | 24,586 | 10,623 | | | | |
| Tunstall, or Tunst- all-Court, tn. | Stafford | ... | 9,566 | Ulling, p. | Lancas. | ... | 6,433 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Norfolk | 2,391 | 449 | Ulling, p. | Westm. | ... | 1,421 | | | | |
| Tunstall, p. | Hants | 1,104 | 133 | Ulling, p. | Cumb. | ... | 506 | | | | |
| Tough, p. | Lancs. | 6,519 | 2,372 | Ulling, p. | Monm. | 3,717 | 373 | | | | |
| Tuogicuggin, p. | Limer. | 2,094 | 426 | Ulling, p. | Sussex | ... | 2,977 | | | | |

| PLACB. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACB. | County. | Acre, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|---|----------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Waddington, p. | Lincoln | ... | 922 | Walthamstone, v.-p. | Essex | 4,436 | 4,950 | Warnford, p. | Hants | 3,057 | 414 |
| Waddingworth, p. | Lincoln | 928 | 71 | Walton, p. | Bucks | 3,527 | 95 | Warnham, p. | Hants | 4,920 | 1,016 |
| Wadebridge (tn. f.) | Cornw. | ... | 777 | Walton, p. | Cumb. | 3,492 | 658 | Warpgore, p. | Oxford | 460 | ... |
| Wadeholme, p. | Northa. | 1,150 | 290 | Walton, p. | Somer. | 2,502 | 768 | Warren, p. | Pemb. | 1,169 | 124 |
| Wadhurst, tn.-p. | Sussex | 1,207 | 8,802 | Walton, p. | Suffolk | 1,985 | 897 | Warrenpoint, tn. | Down | ... | 1,769 |
| Wadley, v. | York | ... | 4,333 | Walton, p. | York | 1,670 | 245 | Warrenspoint, p. | Down | 1,042 | 2,152 |
| Wadsworth, tns. | York | ... | 4,491 | Walton, tns. | Derby | ... | 1,114 | WARRINGTON, tn.-p. M. | LANCASH. | ... | 22,594 |
| Wadworth, p. | York | 2,930 | 734 | Walton (Cardiff), p. | Glouc. | 650 | 60 | Warrington, p. | LANCASH. | 13,108 | 23,451 |
| Waghen, or Wawn, p. | York | 5,085 | 347 | Walton-le-Dale, tns. | Linces. | 6,659 | 202 | Warrington, v.-p. | Notts | 6,710 | 1,898 |
| Wainfleet (All Saints), p. | Lincoln | 1,598 | 1,365 | Walton (East), p. | Norfolk | 2,659 | 827 | Warrington, v.-p. | York | 7,000 | 458 |
| Wainfleet (St. Mary), p. | Lincoln | 13,019 | 717 | Walton (East), p. | Pemb. | 1,893 | 279 | Warrhill, p. | Sussex | 800 | 169 |
| Wainfleet (St. Thomas or North-holme), p. | Lincoln | 30 | 173 | Walton-in-Gordano, p. | Somer. | 1,315 | 225 | Wartling, p. | LANCASH. | 4,736 | 1,030 |
| Waltham, p. | Lincoln | 780 | 63 | Walton-on-the-Hill, tn.-p. | LANCASH. | 39,233 | 40,302 | Warton, p. | Cumb. | 1,845 | 868 |
| Wakefield, tn. v. s. f. | York | 9,311 | 33,117 | Walton-on-the-Hill, p. | Surrey | 2,592 | 426 | Warwick, p. | Warw. | ... | 10,973 |
| Wakefield, tn. v. s. f. | York | ... | 22,065 | Walton-le-Soken, v.-p. | Essex | 3,260 | 720 | Washbourne (Great), p. | Glouc. | 470 | 117 |
| Wakering (Great), p. | Essex | 5,484 | 905 | Walton-upon-Thames, p. | Surrey | 6,834 | 2,881 | Washbrook, p. | Suffolk | 1,443 | 514 |
| Wakering (Little), p. | Essex | 5,462 | 292 | Walton-upon-Trent, p. | Derby | 2,309 | 465 | Washfield, p. | Devon | 3,310 | 432 |
| Wakerley, p. | Northa. | 2,130 | 232 | Walton (West), p. | Norfolk | 5,219 | 999 | Washford, v.-p. | Lincoln | 1,140 | 192 |
| Wakes-Cole, p. | Essex | 1,926 | 499 | Walton (West), p. | Pemb. | 1,408 | 518 | Washborough, p.-v. | Lincoln | 5,190 | 1,180 |
| Walberswick, p. | Suffolk | 1,960 | 857 | Walton-on-the-Wolds, p. | Leices. | 1,720 | 260 | Washing, p. | Hunt. | 1,260 | 88 |
| Walberton, p. | Sussex | 1,732 | 578 | Walwyns Castle, p. | Pemb. | 2,904 | 353 | Washing, p. | Sussex | 3,162 | 884 |
| Walcot, p. | Lincoln | 1,747 | 152 | Walworth, p. | Norfolk | 2,961 | 353 | Washing, v.-p. | Hants | 5,355 | 3,895 |
| Walcot, p. | Somer. | 7,156 | 9,452 | Wambrook, p. | Dorset | 1,857 | 245 | Wasing, p. | Hants | 682 | 85 |
| Walcott, p. | Lincoln | ... | 617 | Wamphray, p. | Dunf. | ... | 623 | Wasserton, p. | Warw. | 1,619 | 292 |
| Walden Saffron, t.-p. m. s. | Essex | 7,416 | 591 | Wanborough, p. | Surrey | 156 | 208 | Waterbeach, p. | Camb. | 5,556 | 1,440 |
| Walden (St. Paul's), p. | Herts | 3,678 | 1,175 | Wanborough, p. | Wilt. | 4,440 | 954 | Waterden, p. | Stafford | 1,530 | 521 |
| Waldershare, p. | Kent | 1,312 | 105 | Wandell and Wandersworth, tn.-p. | LANARK | ... | 369 | Waterford, c. m. w. t. s. | Waterf. | ... | 25,327 |
| Walditch, p. | Dorset | 255 | 176 | Wangford, p. | Surrey | 2,478 | 9,611 | Watergrasshill, v. | Cork | ... | 651 |
| Waldingfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,156 | 169 | Wangford, p. | Suffolk | 3,203 | 814 | Waterhead, v. | LANCASH. | ... | 3,818 |
| Waldron, v.-p. | Sussex | 6,218 | 1,106 | Wanlip, p. | Suffolk | 2,652 | 83 | Waterbury, v.-p. | Kent | 1,420 | 1,448 |
| Wales, p. | York | 1,950 | 268 | Wansford, p. | Leices. | 952 | 137 | Water-Newton, p. | Hunt. | 863 | 133 |
| Walesby, p. | Lincoln | 2,580 | 331 | Wanstead, p. | Northa. | 469 | 181 | Waterperry, p. | Oxford | 2,620 | 258 |
| Walesby, p. | Notts | 1,260 | 362 | Wanstrow, p. | Essex | 2,014 | 2,207 | Waterstock, p. | Oxford | 653 | 141 |
| Walford, p. | Heref. | 4,341 | 1,217 | Wantage, p. | Somer. | 2,054 | 471 | Water-Stratford, p. | Bucks | 1,082 | 179 |
| Walgrave, p. | Northa. | 2,040 | 313 | Wantage, tn. s. | Berks | 7,530 | 3,860 | Waters-Upton, p. | Salop | 732 | 202 |
| Walkeingham, p. | Notts | 3,600 | 608 | Ward, p. | Berks | ... | 2,951 | Watford, p. | Northa. | 3,080 | 503 |
| Walkeyn, p. | Herts | 2,924 | 738 | Ward, p. | Suffolk | 2,126 | 107 | Watford, p. | Herts | 10,792 | 6,546 |
| Walkhampton, p. | Devon | 10,540 | 751 | Ward, p. | Suffolk | 2,126 | 107 | Watford, tn. s. | Herts | ... | 5,860 |
| Wallington, p. | York | 3,460 | 699 | Ward, p. | Glouc. | 2,448 | 305 | Wath, p. | York | 3,568 | 747 |
| WALLINGTON, tn. m. f. | Berks | ... | 2,819 | Ward, p. | Warw. | 1,550 | 271 | Wath-upon-Deane, v.-p. | York | 10,709 | 9,321 |
| Wallington, p. | Berks | ... | 8,064 | Ward, p. | Northa. | 2,980 | 599 | Watlington, p. | Norfolk | 1,709 | 677 |
| Wallington, p. | Herts | 1,950 | 254 | Wapping (St. John), p. | Middlesex | 80 | 4,477 | Watlington, tn.-p. s. | Oxford | 3,440 | 1,884 |
| Wallington, p. | Surrey | ... | 881 | Warbleton, p. | Sussex | 5,763 | 1,509 | Watten, p. | Cath. | ... | 1,351 |
| Wallington-cum-Thorland, p. | Norfolk | 1,460 | 581 | Warlington, p. | Hants | 3,848 | 2,302 | Wattisfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,517 | 608 |
| Wallop (Nether), p. | Hants | 7,201 | 952 | Warborough, p. | Oxford | 1,673 | 729 | Wattisfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,298 | 220 |
| Walls, p. | Shetl. | ... | 2,442 | Warboys, p. | Oxford | 1,096 | 106 | Wattisfield, p. | Herts | 3,499 | 976 |
| Walls and Flota, p. | Orkney | ... | 1,687 | Warburton, p. | Wilt. | 4,104 | 470 | Watford, p. | York | 8,720 | 315 |
| Walland, v.-p. | North. | 2,787 | 512 | Warburton, p. | Chester | 1,747 | 489 | Watton, tn.-p. s. | Norfolk | 1,807 | 1,353 |
| Walltown, p. | Cork | 3,056 | 531 | Warce, p. | Wilt. | 10,020 | 740 | Wavendon, p. | Bucks | 2,665 | 935 |
| Walmer, p. | Kent | 1,079 | 2,165 | Ward, v.-p. | Dublin | 1,349 | 128 | Waverton, p. | Chester | 4,027 | 788 |
| Walmsgate, p. | Lincoln | 920 | 79 | Warden (Old), p. | Dublin | 3,122 | 616 | Wawn, p. | York | 5,085 | 247 |
| Walpole, p. | Suffolk | 1,750 | 563 | Wardley, p. | Kent | 3,330 | 627 | Wayford, p. | Somer. | 2,087 | 76 |
| Walpole (St. Andrew), p. | Norfolk | 3,494 | 727 | Wardleworth, tns. | Bedford | 1,550 | 59 | Wayford-Basset (North), p. | Essex | 3,377 | 842 |
| Walpole (St. Peter), p. | Norfolk | 6,982 | 1,361 | Wardour, p. | LANCASH. | ... | 14,103 | Wayford-Basset (South), p. | Essex | 5,037 | 3,588 |
| WALSLEY, m. & f. s. | Stafford | 8,162 | 20,322 | Ware, tn. m. | Herts | 4,700 | 5,888 | Waynflete, p. | Somer. | 2,146 | 715 |
| Walsham (North), p.-tn. | Norfolk | 4,252 | 2,911 | Wareham, tn. f. s. | Dorset | ... | 7,918 | Wear-Gifford, p. | Devon | 1,587 | 556 |
| Walsham (South) and St. Lawrence), p. | Norfolk | ... | 246 | Wareham, p. | Dorset | 4,573 | 596 | Weasenham (All Saints), p. | Norfolk | 1,088 | 363 |
| Walsham (South) and St. Mary), p. | Norfolk | ... | 443 | Wareham, p. | Kent | 2,870 | 507 | Weasenham (St. Peter), p. | Norfolk | 1,423 | 326 |
| Walsham-le-Wil-lows, v.-p. | Suffolk | 2,600 | 1,297 | Wareley, p. | Hunt. | 1,979 | 295 | Weaverham, p. | Chester | 2,734 | 734 |
| Walshing, p. | Norfolk | 2,170 | 426 | Warfield, p. | Berks | 3,239 | 1,374 | Weaverthorpe, p. | York | 5,100 | 1,066 |
| Walshing (Great), p. | Norfolk | 860 | 1,207 | Wargrave, p. | Berks | 4,314 | 1,773 | Webbhead, tns. | Warw. | ... | 888 |
| Walshing (Little), v.-p. | Norfolk | 860 | 1,207 | Warham (All Saints), p. | Norfolk | 1,774 | 343 | Weddington, p. | Warw. | 911 | 54 |
| Walshoken, v.-p. | Norfolk | 4,656 | 2,740 | Warham (St. Mary), p. | Norfolk | 3,066 | 61 | Wedmore, v.-p. | Somer. | 9,966 | 3,905 |
| Walston, p. | LANARK | ... | 497 | Warington, tn. | Devon | 22,986 | 865 | Wednesbury, p. | Stafford | 2,175 | 14,381 |
| Walterstone, p. | Heref. | 1,241 | 147 | Wark, v.-p. | Devon | 2,451 | 337 | Wednesbury, tn. | Stafford | ... | 11,914 |
| Walterstown, p. | Kildare | 1,502 | 320 | Warkleigh, p. | Devon | 2,451 | 337 | Wednesbury, v. | Stafford | ... | 4,838 |
| Walton, p. | Lincoln | 3,215 | 576 | Warkton, p. | Northa. | 1,810 | 309 | Weddon, v.-p. | Northa. | 1,710 | 1,696 |
| Walton, p. | Lincoln | 2,350 | 787 | Warkworth, tn.-p. | North. | 2,370 | 555 | Weedon-Loys, p. | Northa. | 1,050 | 545 |
| Waltham (Abbey), p. | Essex | 10,876 | 4,308 | Warley, p. | Cornw. | 2,055 | 295 | Weeford, p. | Stafford | 4,556 | 425 |
| Waltham (Abbey), tn. s. | Essex | ... | 2,329 | Warley, v. | York | ... | 6,408 | Week (St. Mary), p. | Cornw. | 5,894 | 441 |
| Waltham (Bishop's), tn.-p. | Hants | 7,388 | 2,265 | Warley (Great), p. | Essex | 2,793 | 952 | Weekley, p. | Northa. | 1,080 | 265 |
| Waltham (Great), p. | Essex | 7,388 | 2,335 | Warley (Little), p. | Essex | 1,651 | 344 | Weeks, p. | Essex | 3,800 | 778 |
| Waltham (Little), p. | Essex | 2,227 | 651 | Warminster, p. | Surrey | 1,777 | 606 | Weeley, p. | Essex | 2,087 | 617 |
| Waltham (North), p. | Hants | 1,988 | 506 | Warminster, p. | York | 2,618 | 969 | Weeley, p. | Perth | ... | 740 |
| Waltham (St. Lawrence), p. | Berks | 3,468 | 785 | Warminster, p. | Chester | 4,730 | 1,271 | Weeley, p. | Warw. | 638 | 48 |
| Waltham-in-the-Wolds, p. | Leices. | 2,870 | 732 | Warminster, p. | Sussex | 1,051 | 116 | Weeting (All Saints), p. | Norfolk | 6,187 | 439 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Wilt. | 1,750 | 533 | Weighton (Market), p. | York | 7,248 | 2,427 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Wilt. | 1,350 | 281 | Welborne, p. | Norfolk | 732 | 265 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Wilt. | 6,370 | 628 | Welbourne, p. | Lincoln | 3,270 | 549 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Wilt. | ... | 4,230 | Welby, p. | Lincoln | 2,740 | 491 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Hants | 2,560 | 410 | Welcombe, p. | Devon | 1,751 | 234 |
| | | | | Warminster, p. | Worc. | 988 | 193 | Weldon (Great), p. | Northa. | 3,660 | 868 |

| PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLAC. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Welford, p. | Beiks | 5,173 | 1,115 | Westfield, p. | Sussex | 4,272 | 900 | Whaley - cum - | ... | ... | ... |
| Welford, p.-p. | Glo. Wa. | 3,650 | 659 | Westfield, p. | Sussex | 3,892 | 701 | Yardsley, tns. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welford, v.-p. | Northa. | 3,050 | 1,163 | Westgate, tns. | North. | ... | 10,477 | Whalley, v.-p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welham, p. | Leices. | 1,109 | 68 | Westhampt, p. | Sussex | 1,899 | 637 | Wharton, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Well, p. | Lincoln | 2,110 | 80 | Westhall, p. | Suffolk | 2,316 | 496 | Whapdale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Well, p. | York | 6,451 | 1,044 | Westhall, p. | Sussex | 4,718 | 761 | Wharham-Perey, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welland, p. | Worc. | 2,027 | 582 | Westhorpe, p. | Suffolk | 1,322 | 240 | Wharfedale-Sirec, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellbourne | | | | Westleigh, p. | Devon | 2,616 | 508 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| (Hastings), p. | Warw. | 4,740 | 797 | Westley, p. | Suffolk | 6,103 | 993 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellbourne | | | | Westley, p. | Suffolk | 1,216 | 118 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| (Monmouth), p. | | | | Westley-Waterless, p. | Camb. | 1,102 | 214 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellbrough | | | | Weston, p. | Suffolk | 4,077 | 617 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| in p. | | | | Weston, p. | Herts | 2,187 | 380 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington, p. | Northa. | 4,490 | 6,297 | Weston, p. | Middle | ... | 21,611 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington, p. | Norfolk | 1,066 | 163 | Westminster, c. | Herts | ... | ... | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington, p. | Lincoln | 2,400 | 914 | Weston, tns. | Durham | ... | 19,349 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington, p. | Heref. | 2,538 | 689 | Weston, tns. | Ches. | ... | 933 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington (All) | Salop | 8,757 | 11,544 | Weston, tns. | Ches. | ... | 514 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Saints, p. | | | | Weston, p. | Herts | 4,530 | 1,186 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington (All) | Salop | ... | 4,601 | Weston, p. | Sussex | 5,886 | 759 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Saints, tn. & f. | | | | Weston, p. | North | 1,690 | 487 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington (St.) | | | | Weston, p. | Suffolk | 1,650 | 243 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| John the Bap- | Somer. | 5,195 | 6,415 | Weston, p. | York | 4,552 | 492 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| tion, p. | | | | Weston, v.-p. | Somer. | 2,650 | 3,088 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellington (St.) | | | | Weston-upon- | W.-Gl. | 1,510 | 115 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| John the Bap- | Somer. | ... | 3,926 | Weston, p. | Somer. | ... | ... | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| tion, tn. & f. | | | | Weston, p. | W.-Gl. | ... | ... | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellow, p. | Notts | 991 | 597 | Weston, p. | W.-Gl. | ... | ... | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellow, p. | Somer. | 5,292 | 1,142 | Weston (Beggard), p. | Heref. | ... | 934 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellow (East), p. | Hants | ... | 289 | Weston (Birt), p. | Glouc. | ... | 1,904 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wellow (West), p. | Wills | 1,844 | 407 | Weston (Colville), p. | Camb. | ... | 2,943 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells, p. | Car. Kil | 2,726 | 1,298 | Weston (Concy), p. | Suffolk | ... | 1,341 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells, c. m. & p. v. s. | | | | Weston-sub-Edge, p. | Glouc. | ... | 2,632 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells (St. Peter), tn. | Norfolk | ... | 4,736 | Weston (Favell), p. | Northa. | ... | 1,050 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wells-next-the-Sea, p. | Norfolk | 4,510 | 3,675 | Weston-in-Gor- | Somer. | ... | 733 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welsh (St. Donat's), p. | Glouc. | 2,175 | 291 | Weston-in-Gor- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welshpool, p. | Montg. | 6,801 | 4,391 | Weston-in-the- | Oxford | ... | 2,408 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| WELSHPOOL, tn. m. & p. | Montg. | ... | 6,564 | Weston-in-the- | Bedford | ... | 1,715 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welton, p. | Lincoln | 3,400 | 604 | Weston-in-the- | Stafford | ... | 2,398 | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welton, p. | Northa. | 1,690 | 693 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welton, p. | York | 3,553 | 856 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welton-in-the- | Lincoln | 2,600 | 431 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Marsh, p. | | | | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welton-le-Wold, p. | Lincoln | 2,620 | 368 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Welwick, p. | York | 6,671 | 468 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wem, v.-p. | Herts | 2,997 | 1,557 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wem, tn.-p. | Salop | 13,841 | 3,747 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wemdon, p. | Somer. | 2,471 | 819 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wemby, p. | Devon | 3,205 | 677 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wemby, p. | Devon | 2,411 | 444 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wemby, p. | Heref. | ... | 5,647 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wemby, p. | Essex | 1,220 | 421 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wendebury, p. | Oxford | 1,050 | 242 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wending, p. | Norfolk | 1,463 | 385 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wendon-Lotts, p. | Essex | 1,520 | 89 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wendover, tn. & p. | Bucks | 5,719 | 1,937 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wendron, p. | Cornw. | 13,320 | 8,675 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wendy, p. | Suffolk | 947 | 154 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenham (Great), p. | Suffolk | 931 | 72 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenham (Little), p. | Suffolk | 2,326 | 1,008 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenham, p. | Salop | 8,846 | 2,398 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenlock (Much), p. | Salop | ... | 18,728 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| WENLOCK (MUCH), tn. m. & p. | Salop | ... | 20,558 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenlock (Little), p. | Salop | 2,745 | 1,083 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenna (St.), p. | Cornw. | 4,516 | 650 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wennington, p. | Essex | 1,570 | 177 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wensley, v.-p. | York | 14,281 | 2,105 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wensley, tns. | York | ... | 1,556 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wentworth, p. | York | 6,698 | 618 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wentworth, p. | Sussex | 1,437 | 189 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wentworth, p. | Camb. | 2,955 | 475 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenvoe, p. | Glouc. | 3,309 | 908 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenyon, p.-tn. | Heref. | 4,536 | 648 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenyon (St.), p. | Heref. | 2,231 | 609 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Werrham, p. | Norfolk | ... | 3,635 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Werrth, tns. | Ches. | 5,000 | 657 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wessington, tns. | Derby | 3,400 | 475 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Weslaire, p. | Norfolk | 1,185 | 197 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbrough, p. | Lincoln | 890 | 236 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbourne, p. | Wills | 5,091 | 2,178 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury, tn.-p. & f. | Wills | 1,901 | 7,029 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury, p. | Bucks | 2,547 | 458 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury, p. | Salop | 11,274 | 2,485 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury, p. | Somer. | 2,968 | 625 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury-on- | Glouc. | 8,695 | 2,493 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westbury-upon- | Glouc. | 5,456 | 6,728 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Trym, p.-v. | Edinb. | ... | 2,120 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westcote, p. | Glouc. | 1,503 | 242 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westdean, p. | Sussex | 2,464 | 129 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westerdale, p. | York | 15,930 | 286 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westfield, p. | Suffolk | 1,071 | 824 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westfield, p.-tn. | Kent | 5,676 | 1,133 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westfield, p. | Glouc. | 4,009 | 1,679 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |
| Westfield, p. | Norfolk | 569 | 143 | Weston-in-the- | | | | Wharfedale, p. | ... | ... | ... |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|--|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Whithorn, th. m. & f. | Wigton | 1,653 | | Wiggenhall (St. Peter), p. | Norfolk | 944 | 162 | Winchelsea, tn.-p. | Sussex | 1,510 | 778 |
| Whit Kirk, v.-p. | York | 5,730 | 2,794 | Wiggington, p. | Herts | 1,662 | 643 | Winchendon (Nether), p. | Bucks | 1,530 | 284 |
| Whitkilling, p. | Norfolk | 542 | 19 | Wigington, p. | Oxford | 1,780 | 314 | Winchendon (Upper), p. | Bucks | 1,030 | 186 |
| Whitmore, p. | Stafford | 2,023 | 377 | Wigton, p. | York | 1,465 | 374 | WICHESSTER, c. m. & v. c. s. | Hants | ... | 13,704 |
| Whitnash, p. | Warw. | 1,242 | 346 | Wigtonholst, p. | Sussex | 841 | 39 | Winchcombe, p. | Glouc. | 5,700 | 2,824 |
| Whitney, p. | Heref. | 1,483 | 233 | Wighall, p. | York | 2,568 | 296 | Wincombe, tn. s. | Hants | ... | 2,052 |
| Whitby, p. | Wills | 1,850 | 170 | Wigton, p. | Heref. | 2,393 | 582 | Winfield, p. | Glouc. | 1,443 | 380 |
| Whithorne and Hiltont, p. | Berwick | ... | 612 | Wigmore, p. | Heref. | 3,800 | 741 | Windermer, p. | Westm. | 17,139 | 3,820 |
| Whitson, p. | Monm. | 1,073 | 76 | Wigtoft, p. | Leices. | 2,780 | 441 | Windle, tns. | Surrey | ... | 9,370 |
| Whitstable, p. | Kent | 4,075 | 2,746 | Wigton (Magna), p. | Leices. | ... | 2,332 | Windleham, v.-p. | Surrey | 5,874 | 1,794 |
| Whitstable, tn. | Kent | 3,787 | 3,065 | Wigton, tn.-p. s. | Wigton | ... | 2,121 | Windsor, p. | Glouc. | 1,710 | 333 |
| Whitton, v.-p. | Conar. | 3,287 | 425 | Wigton, tn.-p. s. f. | Wigton | 1,860 | 6,259 | Windsor (New), p. | Berks | 3,287 | 6,874 |
| Whitstone, p. | Devon | 4,077 | 1,634 | Wibberst, p. | Norths | 2,870 | 754 | Windsor (Old), p. | Berks | 5,401 | 1,781 |
| Whittingham, p. | North. | 17,484 | 1,905 | Wibberst, p. | York | 2,800 | 602 | WINDZOR, c. m. & tns. | Berks | ... | 9,696 |
| Whittington, p. | Derby | 2,640 | 874 | Wibbraham (Great), p. | Camb. | 2,800 | 644 | Winefard, p. | York | 2,670 | 131 |
| Whittington, p. | Glouc. | 1,432 | 233 | Wibbraham (Little), p. | Camb. | 1,300 | 397 | Winfarthing, p. | Norfolk | 2,620 | 680 |
| Whittington, p. | Lancas. | 4,332 | 414 | Wibsey, p. | Norths | 2,233 | 602 | Winforton, p. | Heref. | 2,991 | 1,022 |
| Whittington, v.-p. | Salop | 6,296 | 1,097 | Wibsey, p. | Norths | 1,400 | 106 | Winthorpe, p. | Derby | 1,069 | 159 |
| Whitthorpe, p. | Norths. | 2,870 | 707 | Wibsey, p. | Norths | 1,120 | 468 | Winthorpe, p. | Derby | 4,496 | 1,101 |
| Whitthorpe (St. Andrew and St. Mary), p. | Camb. | 25,131 | 7,687 | Wibsey, p. | Suffol. | 1,844 | 630 | Wing, p. | Bucks | 5,310 | 1,376 |
| Whitthorpe (St. Andrew and St. Mary), p. | Camb. | ... | 5,472 | Wilcot, p. | Suffol. | 2,668 | 702 | Wing, p. | Rutland | 1,050 | 334 |
| Whittle-le-Woods, tns. | Lancas. | ... | 2,310 | Wilcoate, p. | Norths | 270 | 10 | Wingate Grange | Durham | ... | 2,466 |
| Whittleford, p. | Camb. | 1,916 | 719 | Wilder, p. | Norths | 1,450 | 570 | Wingerworth, p. | Derby | 2,906 | 463 |
| Whiton, p. | Lincoln | 2,440 | 190 | Wilksby, p. | Lincoln | 670 | 66 | Wingfield, p. | Suffol. | 2,441 | 644 |
| Whiton, p. | Radnor | 1,549 | 118 | Willand, p. | Devon | 989 | 398 | Wingfield (North), p. | Derby | 7,603 | 4,351 |
| Whiton, p. | Suffolk | 1,459 | 476 | Willen, p. | Bucks | 460 | 98 | Wingfield (South), p. | Derby | 3,308 | 1,092 |
| Whitwell, p. | Derby | 4,880 | 1,365 | Willen, p. tns. | Stafford | 11,322 | 481 | Wingham, p. | Kent | 2,641 | 1,083 |
| Whitwell, p. | Hants | 1,963 | 687 | Willerby, p. | York | 4,180 | 432 | Wingrave, p. | Bucks | 2,000 | 613 |
| Whitwell, p. | Norfolk | 1,511 | 477 | Willerby, p. | Glouc. | 1,344 | 372 | Winkburn, p. | Berks | 2,240 | 120 |
| Whitwell, p. | Norths. | 602 | 129 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 230 | 5 | Winkfield, p. | Norths | 8,982 | 2,185 |
| Whitwell, p. | Leices. | 6,290 | 4,956 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 1,457 | 1,092 | Winkfield, p. | Wills | 1,383 | 305 |
| Whitworth, p. | Durham | 1,465 | 669 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 1,457 | 1,092 | Winkfield, p. | Wills | 1,383 | 305 |
| Whitsey, v.-p. | York | 3,470 | 1,011 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 1,457 | 1,092 | Winkfield, p. | Wills | 1,383 | 305 |
| Whixoe, p. | Suffolk | 600 | 168 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 1,457 | 1,092 | Winkfield, p. | Wills | 1,383 | 305 |
| Whorlton, p. | Suffolk | 9,690 | 865 | Willersley, p. | Heref. | 1,457 | 1,092 | Winkfield, p. | Wills | 1,383 | 305 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| Wintthrop, p. | Lincoln | 2,339 | 299 | Working, v.-p. | Surrey | 7,332 | 2,387 | Woolstone, p. | Glouc. | 757 | 86 |
| Wintthrop, p. | Notts | 680 | 243 | Wokingham, p. | Berks | 8,131 | 3,752 | Woolstone (Great), p. | Bucks | 760 | 73 |
| Winttringham, p. | Notts | 8,480 | 588 | Wokingham, tn. t. | Berks | ... | 2,272 | Woolstone (Little), p. | Bucks | 613 | 102 |
| Winwick, p. | Northa. | 2,038 | 165 | Woburnborough-with- | Devon | 1,231 | 3,927 | Woolston-with- | Lancas | ... | 516 |
| Winwick, p. | Hunt. | 1,710 | 431 | Newton Abbot, p. | | | | Martin's-Croft, tns. | | | |
| Winwick, p. | Lancas | 2,548 | 19,934 | Woldingham, p. | Surrey | 1,570 | 48 | Woolton (Little), p. | Lancas | ... | 1,016 |
| Winwick, v. | Lancas | ... | 469 | Wold-Newton, p. | York | 1,990 | 276 | Woolvercott, p. | OXford | 1,600 | 637 |
| Wirksworth, p. | Derby | 14,154 | 7,480 | Wolverham, p. | Heref. | 1,585 | 135 | Woolverstone, p. | Suffolk | 1,256 | 241 |
| Wirksworth, tn. t. | Derby | ... | 2,632 | Wolverhampton, p. | Warw. | 3,470 | 461 | Woolverton, p. | Somer. | 736 | 174 |
| Wisbeach (St. Mary), tn.-p. | Camb. | 9,006 | 2,115 | Wolford (Great), p. | Warw. | 2,679 | 520 | Woolwich, tn.-p. | Kent | 1,596 | 82,367 |
| Wisbeach (St. Peter), tn. t. | | | | Wolston, p. | Northa. | 5,640 | 1,391 | Woolton, p. | Bedford | 3,711 | 1,194 |
| Wisborough | Camb. | 6,432 | 10,594 | Wollaston, tns. | Worc. | 1,239 | 289 | Woolton, p. | Hants | 1,860 | 58 |
| Wisborough Green, v.-p. | Sussex | 8,484 | 1,746 | Wollaton, p. | Notts | 2,340 | 681 | Wootton, p. | Berks | 370 | 370 |
| Wisely, p. | Surrey | 1,321 | 167 | Wollington, tn.-p. t. | Durham | 30,403 | 5,585 | Wootton, p. | Kent | 1,019 | 153 |
| Wishaw, p. | Warw. | 1,196 | 252 | Wolstauton, v.-p. | Stafford | 10,779 | 32,191 | Wootton, p. | Lincoln | 2,980 | 606 |
| Wishawton, v. | Lancas | ... | 3,373 | Wolston, v.-p. | Warw. | 2,730 | 1,209 | Wootton, p. | Northa. | 1,420 | 877 |
| Wishford (Great), p. | Wilts | 1,610 | 378 | Wolverhampton, p. | Stafford | 16,680 | 92,287 | Wootton, p. | Oxford | 3,720 | 1,250 |
| Wispington, p. | Lincoln | 1,570 | 83 | WOLVERHAMPTON, TON, "tn. t. r." | Stafford | ... | 49,985 | Wootton-Basset, tn.-p. | Wilts | 4,778 | 2,123 |
| Wisset, p. | Suffolk | 2,259 | 490 | Wolverley, v.-p. | | | | WoottonCourtney, p. | | | |
| Wissington, or } | Suffolk | 1,465 | 256 | Wolverton, p. | Bucks | 5,532 | 2,441 | WoottonFitzeape, p. | Somer. | 3,145 | 411 |
| Wiston, p. } | | | | Wolverton, p. | Worc. | 2,560 | 2,070 | Wootton-Glanville, p. | Dorset | 1,679 | 361 |
| Wistaston, p. | Salop | 5,160 | 1,044 | Wolverton, p. | Hants | 1,335 | 183 | Wootton (North), p. | Dorset | 1,665 | 328 |
| Wistaston, p. | Chesh. | 1,465 | 299 | Wolverton, p. | Northa. | 5,634 | 165 | Wootton (North), p. | Norfolk | 4,968 | 188 |
| Wiston, p. | Pemb. | 7,030 | 774 | Wolverton, p. | Warw. | 1,820 | 174 | Wootton (North), p. | Somer. | 1,586 | 335 |
| Wiston, p. | Sussex | 2,863 | 301 | Wolves-Newton, p. | Monm. | 2,649 | 210 | Wootton (North), p. | Dorset | 619 | 75 |
| Wiston and Robertson, p. | Lancas | ... | 819 | Wolvey, p. | Warw. | 3,790 | 963 | Wootton-Rivers, p. | Wilts | 1,179 | 427 |
| Wistow, p. | Hunt. | 2,670 | 553 | Wombourne, p. | Stafford | 4,680 | 2,007 | Wootton (St. Lawrence), p. | Hants | 5,957 | 922 |
| Wistow, p. | York | 2,100 | 96 | Wombwell, tn. | Stafford | 698 | 2,166 | Wootton (South), p. | Norfolk | 1,874 | 155 |
| Wistow, p. | York | 3,870 | 788 | Womenswold, p. | York | 1,097 | 1,097 | Wootton-under-wood, p. | Bucks | 3,220 | 253 |
| Wiswell, tns. | Lancas | ... | 747 | Womersley, p. | Kent | 1,010 | 256 | Wootton-Waven, p. | Warw. | 8,700 | 2,306 |
| Witcham, p. | Derbet | 2,671 | 594 | Woneston, p. | Monm. | 1,599 | 141 | WORCESTER, tn. t. & p. w. f. s. | Worc. | ... | 27,628 |
| Witchampton, p. | Salop | 1,481 | 504 | Worersal, v.-p. | Surrey | 4,427 | 1,280 | Worfield, p. | Suffolk | 12,299 | 56 |
| Witchford, p. | Camb. | 2,576 | 620 | Worleston, p. | Hants | 4,160 | 716 | Worfield, p. | Salop | 10,320 | 1,735 |
| Witchingham (Great), p. | Norfolk | 2,245 | 669 | Worleston, v.-p. | Bucks | 2,550 | 2,263 | Worlington, tn.-p. | Cumb. | 8,310 | 7,159 |
| Witchingham (Little), p. | | | | Worleston, p. | Norfolk | 3,163 | 293 | Worship, tn.-p. | Notts | 8,320 | 7,915 |
| Witchling, p. | Kent | 1,309 | 124 | Woodborough, p. | Notts | 1,910 | 852 | Worship, p. | Lincoln | 3,210 | 500 |
| Witchman, tn.-p. t. | Essex | 3,633 | 3,303 | Woodbury, v.-p. | Suffolk | 1,059 | 5,161 | Worship, p. | Hants | 490 | 36 |
| Witham (Priory), p. | Somer. | 4,970 | 556 | Woodchurch, v.-p. | Devon | 7,804 | 2,014 | Worldham (East), p. | Lincoln | 1,687 | 258 |
| Witham (North), p. | Lincoln | 2,973 | 309 | Woodchurch, p. | Glouc. | 1,203 | 893 | Worldham (West), p. | Hants | 447 | 98 |
| Witham-on-the-Hill, p. | Lincoln | 4,210 | 635 | Woodchurch, p. | Chesh. | 5,792 | 2,927 | Worldham, p. | Somer. | 9,818 | 900 |
| Witham (South), p. | Lincoln | 3,230 | 544 | Woodcote, p. | Norfolk | 6,944 | 1,286 | Worldham, p. | Suffolk | 1,631 | 174 |
| Withall, p. | Leices. | 2,650 | 117 | Wood-Dalling, p. | Hants | 1,350 | 100 | Worldingham (East), p. | Devon | 2,363 | 277 |
| Withcote, p. | Leices. | 777 | 40 | Wood-Ditton, p. | Norfolk | 2,444 | 574 | Worldingham (West), p. | Devon | 2,683 | 229 |
| Witheridge, tn.-p. | Devon | 9,048 | 1,309 | Wood-Eaton, p. | Camb. | 4,899 | 1,298 | Worlington, p. | Suffolk | 2,080 | 391 |
| Witherley, p. | Lincoln | 1,570 | 510 | Wood-Enderby, p. | Oxford | 639 | 89 | Worlingworth, p. | Suffolk | 2,416 | 811 |
| Withern, p. | Lincoln | 2,669 | 603 | Woodford, v.-p. | Lincoln | 990 | 291 | Worlingworth, p. | Heref. | 730 | 91 |
| Withernwick, p. | York | 2,600 | 513 | Woodford, p. | Essex | 2,148 | 2,774 | Wormesley, p. | Norfolk | 2,788 | 440 |
| Withersdale, p. | Suffolk | 880 | 199 | Woodford, p. | Northa. | 2,665 | 800 | Wormingford, p. | Essex | 2,931 | 635 |
| Withersfield, p. | Suffolk | 2,509 | 642 | Woodham, p. | Northa. | 1,750 | 726 | Worminghall, p. | Bucks | 1,409 | 360 |
| Withiel, p. | Cornw. | 3,006 | 452 | Woodhay (East), p. | Wits | 2,780 | 496 | Wormington, p. | Glouc. | 560 | 62 |
| Withiel (Florey), p. | Suffolk | 2,485 | 104 | Woodhay (West), p. | Hants | 4,966 | 1,550 | Wormington, p. | Warw. | 2,320 | 194 |
| Withington, tns. | Lancas | 1,492 | 104 | Woodhorn, v.-p. | Berks | 1,407 | 115 | Wormley, p. | Herts | 940 | 511 |
| Withington, p. | Glouc. | 5,830 | 823 | Woodhorn, v.-p. | Essex | 5,456 | 1,793 | Wormsley, p. | Kent | 1,467 | 209 |
| Withington, p. | Heref. | 2,392 | 881 | Woodhouse-Ferris, p. | Lincoln | 5,240 | 957 | Wormsley, p. | Heref. | 1,287 | 125 |
| Withington, p. | Salop | 1,135 | 266 | Woodham-Mortimer, p. | Essex | 4,481 | 951 | Worpleston, p. | Surrey | 7,140 | 1,549 |
| Withington (Lower), tns. | Chesh. | 2,865 | 570 | Woodham-Walton, p. | Essex | 2,421 | 685 | Worsley, tns. | Lancas | ... | 10,189 |
| Withnell, tns. | | | | Woodhurst, p. | | | | Worstead, p. | Norfolk | 2,603 | 827 |
| Withybrook, p. | Warw. | 2,520 | 334 | Woodlands, p. | Hunt. | 2,130 | 593 | Worstead, p. | Lancas | ... | 909 |
| Withycombe, p. | Somer. | 1,767 | 329 | Woodleigh, p. | Dorset | 2,561 | 476 | Worthing, p. | Kent | 7,431 | 471 |
| Withycombe-Kawleigh, p. | Devon | 2,617 | 1,811 | Woodmancote, p. | Devon | 2,319 | 233 | Worthing, p. | Sussex | 13,250 | 2,475 |
| Withyham, p. | Sussex | 5,086 | 1,692 | Woodmancoft, p. | Sussex | 2,336 | 326 | Worthing, p. | Suffolk | 2,726 | 1,008 |
| Withypole, p. | Sussex | 3,630 | 259 | Woodmansterne, p. | Hants | 1,396 | 76 | Worthingbury, p. | Flint | 8,279 | 643 |
| Witley, p. | Surrey | 5,325 | 1,516 | Woodmansbury, p. | Surrey | 1,594 | 871 | Worthing, v.-p. | Montg. | 4,227 | 3,325 |
| Witley (Great), p. | Worc. | 2,632 | 408 | Woodmanston, p. | Surrey | 2,940 | 213 | Worthing, v.-p. | Norfolk | 690 | 170 |
| Witnesham, p. | Suffolk | 1,996 | 575 | Wood-Newton, p. | Northa. | 1,590 | 570 | Worthing, v.-p. | Sussex | 5,370 | 570 |
| Witney, p. | Oxford | 7,083 | 5,437 | Wood-Norton, p. | Norfolk | 1,726 | 308 | Worthing, v.-p. | Dorset | 2,645 | 396 |
| Witney, tn. t. | Oxford | ... | 3,099 | Wood-Rising, p. | Norfolk | 1,363 | 127 | Worthing, v.-p. | Hants | 1,800 | 193 |
| Wittenham (Little), p. | Berks | 870 | 128 | Wood-Rising, p. | Dorset | 1,742 | 183 | Worthing (King's), p. | Hants | 2,216 | 382 |
| Wittenham (Long), p. | Berks | 2,380 | 608 | Woodstock, p. | Oxford | 360 | 1,262 | Worthing, p. | Hants | 1,135 | 158 |
| Witter, p. | Down | 2,530 | 965 | Woodstock, tn. t. | Oxford | ... | 7,983 | Worley, tns. | York | ... | 7,696 |
| Wittering, p. | Northa. | 2,690 | 262 | Woodstock, p. | Hunt. | 1,050 | 320 | Worley, p. | Norfolk | 1,441 | 541 |
| Wittering (East), p. | Sussex | 1,505 | 233 | Woodton, p. | Hunt. | 3,718 | 380 | Wotton, p. | Surrey | 4,176 | 746 |
| Wittering (West), p. | Sussex | 3,615 | 609 | Woodwalton, p. | Somer. | 8,420 | 1,158 | Wotton (under-Edge), tn.-p. f. | Glouc. | 4,880 | 4,224 |
| Witton, p. | Kent | 3,601 | 987 | Woodey, p. | Dorset | 2,560 | 545 | Woughton-on-the-Green, p. | Bucks | 890 | 337 |
| Witton, p. | Northa. | 1,690 | 267 | Woodey, p. | Somer. | 1,735 | 405 | Woughton-on-the-Green, p. | Kent | 612 | 343 |
| Witton, p. | Norfolk | 687 | 153 | Wool, p. | Sussex | 2,530 | 462 | Wraitham, p. | Essex | 1,491 | 261 |
| Witton, p. | Norfolk | 1,746 | 299 | Woolbeding, p. | Sussex | 2,353 | 329 | Wraitham, p. | York | 3,944 | 762 |
| Witton (East), p. | York | 7,730 | 610 | Wooler, tn.-p. | Northa. | 4,652 | 1,911 | Wragby, p. | Lincoln | 1,594 | 610 |
| Witton (West), p. | York | 3,715 | 550 | Woolfardisworthy, v.-p. | Devon | 1,815 | 208 | Wragby, p. | Norfolk | 845 | 245 |
| Witton-Gilbert, v.-p. | Durham | 2,935 | 1,758 | Woolfardisworthy, p. | Devon | 5,798 | 824 | Wragby, p. | Lincoln | 9,780 | 1,196 |
| Witton-le-Wear, v.-p. | Durham | 2,255 | 918 | Woolhouse, p. | Berks | 694 | 603 | Wragby, p. | Suffolk | 1,339 | 391 |
| Wivelascombe, tn.-p. t. s. | Somer. | 5,984 | 2,861 | Woolhouse, p. | Heref. | 4,050 | 902 | Wrating (Little), p. | Suffolk | 936 | 212 |
| Wivelsfield, p. | Essex | 3,103 | 608 | Woolland, p. | Dorset | 1,098 | 107 | Wrating (West), p. | Suffolk | 5,411 | 868 |
| Wivenden, tn. p. | Sussex | 1,597 | 1,672 | Woolston, p. | Glouc. | 5,416 | 1,110 | Wrawby, p. | Lincoln | 5,070 | 3,132 |
| Wiveton, p. | Norfolk | 1,042 | 245 | Woolton, p. | Somer. | 365 | 91 | Wrawby, p. | Dorset | 952 | 87 |
| Wix, p. | Essex | 3,990 | 778 | Woolton, p. | Hunt. | 1,420 | 90 | Wrawby, p. | Somer. | 3,773 | 1,016 |
| Wixford, p. | Warw. | 630 | 117 | Woolton, p. | Sussex | 3,584 | 20,279 | Wray, v.-p. t. s. | Wilts | 2,127 | 450 |
| Woburn, tn.-p. f. | Bedford | 8,200 | 2,019 | Woolton, p. | Salop | 843 | 72 | Wray, v.-p. t. s. | Lancas | ... | 833 |
| | | | | Woolton, p. | Lincoln | 2,600 | 632 | Wraybury, p. | Bucks | 1,666 | 701 |

| PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. | PLACE. | County. | Area, acres. | Pop. 1851. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Wrenkdale, p. | Leices | 1,989 | 114 | Wyndham, p. | Bedford | 1,710 | 296 | Yaverland, p. | Hants | 1,834 | 78 |
| Wrenbury, p. | Chester | 11,665 | 2,060 | Wyndham, p. | Leices | 2,852 | 800 | Yaxham, p. | Norfolk | 1,586 | 508 |
| Wrenningham, p. | Norfolk | 1,528 | 452 | Wyndham, or | Norfolk | 10,613 | 5,177 | Yaxley, p. | Suffolk | 1,298 | 550 |
| Wrentham, p. | Suffolk | 2,303 | 1,026 | Wyndham, tn.-p. | Norfolk | ... | 2,970 | Yaxley, v.-p. | Hunt. | 4,290 | 1,445 |
| Wressell, p. | York | 8,705 | 378 | Wyndham, or | Norfolk | ... | 2,970 | Yazor, p. | Heref. | 2,051 | 222 |
| Wrestlingworth, p. | Bedford | 1,260 | 588 | Wyndham, tn. f. | Norfolk | ... | 2,970 | Yeadon, v. | York | ... | 4,109 |
| Wretham (East), p. | Norfolk | ... | 219 | Wyndham, } | Herts | 1,120 | 335 | Yeaston, v.-p. | Devon | 3,587 | 1,155 |
| Wretham (West), p. | Norfolk | ... | 166 | (Great), p. } | Herts | 1,120 | 335 | Yeadon, p. | York | 1,150 | 104 |
| Wretton, p. | Norfolk | 1,154 | 538 | Wyndley, } | Herts | 790 | 300 | Yeldon, p. | Bedford | 1,912 | 325 |
| Wrexham, p. | Denbigh | 15,579 | 15,520 | (Little), p. } | Bucks | 1,656 | 701 | Yeldham (Great), p. | Essex | 1,820 | 716 |
| Wrexham, tn. r. th. s. | Denbigh | ... | 6,714 | Wyra-disbury, p. | Bucks | 1,656 | 701 | Yeldham (Little), p. | Essex | 938 | 306 |
| Wrightington, tus. | Lancas. | ... | 1,618 | Wysall, p. | Notts | 1,360 | 286 | Yelford, p. | Oxford | 805 | 17 |
| Wrighton, tn.-p. | Somer. | 6,786 | 1,630 | Wytham, p. | Berks | 1,670 | 195 | Yeli (Mid and | Shetl. | ... | 1,741 |
| Writlington, p. | Somer. | 772 | 292 | Wytton, p. | Hunt. | 1,690 | 267 | South), p. } | Hunt. | 1,670 | 296 |
| Writtle, tn.-p. | Essex | 8,672 | 2,423 | Wyverstone, p. | Suffolk | 1,422 | 329 | Yelling, p. | Northa | 2,060 | 714 |
| Wrockwardine, v.-p. | Salop | 4,608 | 3,107 | Wyville-with-Hun- | Lincoln | 1,670 | 135 | Yelvertoft, p. | Norfolk | ... | 66 |
| Wroot, p. | Lincoln | 3,246 | 349 | gerton, p. } | Lincoln | 1,670 | 135 | Yelverton, p. | Somer. | 4,056 | 7,744 |
| Wrotham, v.-p. | Kent | 8,878 | 3,184 | Yalding, v.-p. | Kent | 5,504 | 2,672 | Yeovil, p. | Somer. | ... | 5,985 |
| Wroughton, p. | Wilts | 4,516 | 1,645 | Yapton, p. | Sussex | 1,690 | 640 | Yeovil, tn. f. | Somer. | 1,753 | 329 |
| Wroxeter, p. | Salop | 4,774 | 612 | Yarborough, p. | Lincoln | 1,160 | 245 | Yerbeston, p. | Pemb. | 1,224 | 153 |
| Wroxhall, p. | Warw. | 1,745 | 179 | Yarcombe, v.-p. | Devon | 4,689 | 780 | Yester, p. | Had. | ... | 1,303 |
| Wroxham, p. | Norfolk | 1,489 | 429 | Yardley, v.-p. | Worc. | 7,355 | 2,753 | Yetholm (Town | Roxb. | ... | 1,352 |
| Wroxton, p. | Oxford | 2,350 | 789 | Yardley, p. | Herts | 2,405 | 630 | and Kirk), p. } | Dorset | 4,321 | 1,333 |
| Wuerdle - with - } | Lancas. | ... | 7,855 | Yardley-Gobion, h. | Hants | ... | 678 | Yetsminster, v.-p. | Carnar. | 6,546 | 2,347 |
| Wardle, tus. } | Lincoln | 3,231 | 647 | Yardley-Hastings, } | Northa | 3,510 | 1,310 | Yhys-cynbairn, p. | York | ... | 36,303 |
| Wyberton, p. | Chester | 18,414 | 4,359 | v.-p. } | Heref. | 1,666 | 547 | York, c. m. f. th. s. | York | ... | 40,350 |
| Wybunbury, p. | York | 2,162 | 144 | Yarkhill, p. | Somer. | 1,207 | 234 | " p. | York | ... | 40,350 |
| Wycliffe, p. | Bucks | 6,316 | 7,179 | Yarlinton, p. | York | 1,135 | 1,647 | Youghall, p. | Tip. | 7,796 | 1,594 |
| Wycombe, tn.-p. f. | Bucks | 6,340 | 2,000 | Yarm, tn.-p. th. | Hants | 143 | 572 | Youghall, tn. p. | Cork | 4,831 | 11,311 |
| Wycombe (West) p. | Herts | 1,187 | 245 | Yarmouth, tn.-p. f. | Norfolk | 1,510 | 26,880 | Youghall, tn. p. } | Cork | ... | 7,372 |
| Wydeall, p. | Kent | 7,282 | 1,724 | Yarmouth (Great), } | Norfolk | ... | 30,879 | Youlgreave, p. | Derby | 12,200 | 3,764 |
| Wye, v.-p. | Lancas | ... | 704 | tn.-p. } | Norfolk | ... | 30,879 | Yoxford, v.-p. | Suffolk | 2,724 | 1,272 |
| Wyersdale (Nether) p. | Leices | 1,850 | 161 | Yarmouth, tn. w. s. | Devon | 3,047 | 479 | Yoxhall, v.-p. | Stafford | 4,813 | 1,496 |
| Widford - with - } | Lincoln | 1,880 | 128 | Yarncombe, p. | Oxford | 1,613 | 317 | Ysceffog, p. | Flint | 5,905 | 1,710 |
| Brentingby, p. } | York | 7,535 | 613 | Yarnton, p. | Heref. | 2,523 | 645 | Yspetty, p. | Denbigh | 4,768 | 892 |
| Wyham - with - Ca- | Lincoln | 560 | 26 | Yarrow, p. | Selkirk | ... | 1,294 | Yspetty-ystryeth, p. | Cardig. | 5,544 | 718 |
| deby, p. | York | 7,535 | 613 | Yarwell, p. | Northa | 1,830 | 450 | Ystradgynlais, p. | Brecon | 21,954 | 3,758 |
| Wykeham, p. | Lincoln | 560 | 26 | Yate, p. | Glouc. | 4,042 | 1,080 | Ystradwelley, p. | Glamor. | 1,491 | 221 |
| Wyken, p. | Warw. | 670 | 141 | Yately, p. | Hants | 10,036 | 2,156 | Ystradvelley, p. | Brecon | 19,025 | 711 |
| Wyke Regis, p. | Dorset | 2,062 | 1,898 | Yatesbury, p. | Wilts | 1,667 | 251 | Ystradylodwg, p. | Glamor. | 24,515 | 1,993 |
| Wylam, tus. | North. | ... | 1,091 | Yattendon, p. | Berks | 1,393 | 563 | Zeal-Monachorum, p. | Devon | 3,264 | 578 |
| Wylie, p. | Wilts | 2,279 | 510 | Yatton, p. | Somer. | 5,374 | 2,061 | Zennor, p. | Coruw. | 4,229 | 918 |
| Wymerning, p. | Hants | 4,307 | 751 | Yatton-Keynell, p. | Wilts | 1,749 | 516 | | | | |
| Wymeswold, p. | Leices | 4,320 | 1,255 | | | | | | | | |

INHABITED ISLANDS

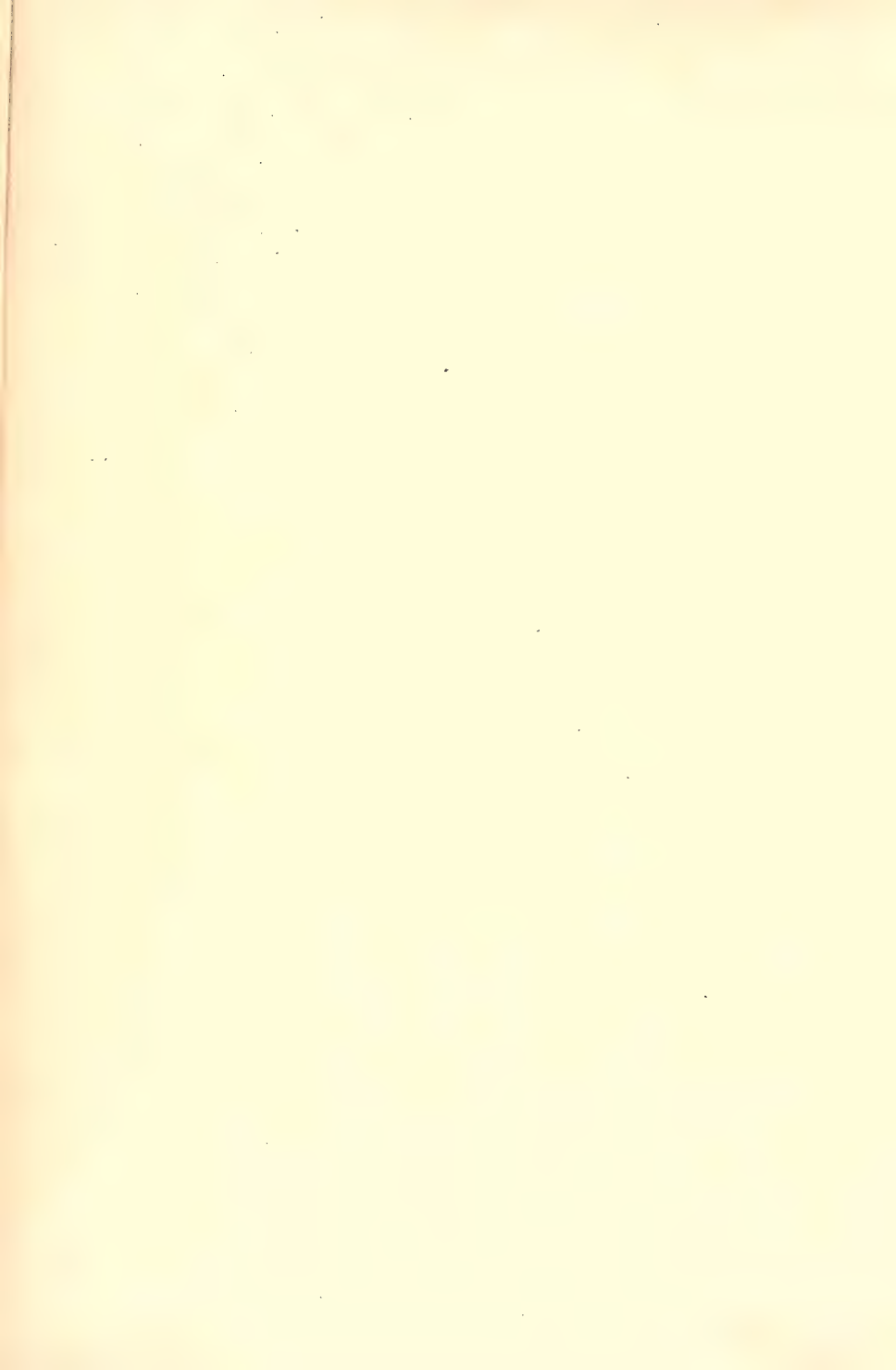
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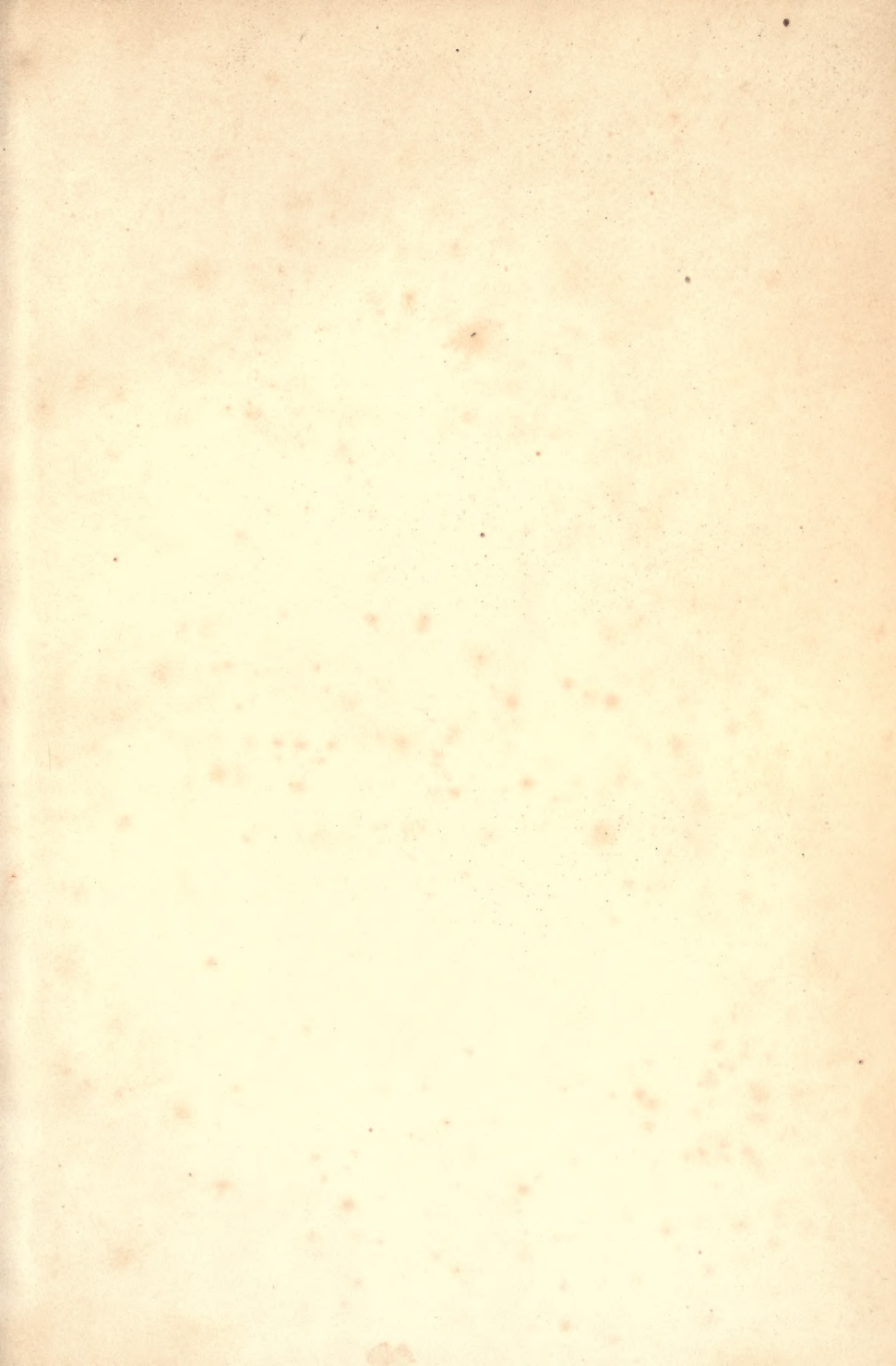
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THERE are in all five hundred islands and rocks enumerated in connection with GREAT BRITAIN, and upwards of five thousand belonging to IRELAND. The following are those, the population of which, in 1851, is ascertainable from the CENSUS RETURNS:—

| ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. | ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. | ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Achillbeg, | Mayo | 149 | Craggy, | Mayo | 19 | Helesay, | Inverness | 7 |
| Aghinish, | Fermanagh | 10 | Croppagh, | Galway | 40 | Herm, | Chan. Isls. | 46 |
| Agnes (St.), Scilly, | Cornwall | 204 | Crehan, | Fermanagh | 4 | Hirta, or St. Kilda, | Inverness | 110 |
| Alderny, | Chan. Isls. | 3,333 | Crevinishaughy, | Fermanagh | 7 | Holm of Midgarth, | Orkneys | 7 |
| Anglesey, | Anglesey | 57,318 | Crolin, | Ross & Crom | 40 | Holme, | Lancaster | 8 |
| Annagh, | Mayo | 11 | Crovinish, | Mayo | 28 | Holy Island, | Northumber. | 908 |
| Annagh (Middle), | Mayo | 18 | Crump, | Galway | 3 | Hop, | Cork | 15 |
| Annaghgawia, | Sligo | 5 | Cumbray (Great), | Bute | 1,206 | Horse, | Fermanagh | 5 |
| Annaghroe, | Mayo | 7 | Cumbray (Little), | Bute | 9 | Horse, | Cork | 116 |
| Annaghvaan, | Galway | 152 | Deal, | Fermanagh | 10 | Horse, | Kerry | 20 |
| Arran, | Bute | 5,857 | Deenish, | Clare | 3 | Hoy, | Orkneys | 329 |
| Aughinish, | Donegal | 12 | Derrinich, | Sligo | 9 | Hunda, | Orkneys | 5 |
| Balishear, | Inverness | 156 | Derrish, | Fermanagh | 32 | Ilanaflagart, | Mayo | 29 |
| Ballysheer, | Mayo | 61 | Derrish, | Sligo | 40 | Ilancrone, | Donegal | 10 |
| Ballytoohybeg, | Mayo | 19 | Derrinial, | Mayo | 29 | Ilancroagh, | Galway | 80 |
| Ballytoohymore, | Mayo | 148 | Devinish, | Fermanagh | 4 | Ilanleagh, | Galway | 8 |
| Bardsey, | Carnarvon | 92 | Dinish, | Galway | 60 | Ilannagiasly, | Mayo | 87 |
| Barra, | Inverness | 1,624 | Dinish, | Cork | 6 | Ilannaid, | Galway | 29 |
| Barry, | Glamorgan | 4 | Dinish, | Kerry | 5 | Ilary, | Inverness | 48 |
| Bartragh, | Mayo | 17 | Dinish, | Kerry | 8 | Ilannacranan, | Galway | 10 |
| Begerin, | Wexford | 10 | Dunkerron, | Kerry | 10 | Ilannadrane, | Galway | 1 |
| Bellavaum, | Mayo | 22 | Dunsy, | Down | 6 | Ilannecraigh (West), | Galway | 67 |
| Benbecula, | Inverness | 1,718 | Duvillaun-more, | Mayo | 48 | Ilannmore, | Galway | 7 |
| Berner, Barra, | Inverness | 44 | Eagle, | Mayo | 10 | Inchagoill, | Galway | 11 |
| Beruca, Barra, | Inverness | 44 | Easdale, | Argyle | 571 | Inchanakinna, | Galway | 75 |
| Big, | Galway | 42 | Eday, | Orkneys | 947 | Inchicuin, | Galway | 1 |
| Big, | Wexford | 52 | Eden, | Orkneys | 54 | Inchkeith, | Galway | 9 |
| Black, | Monaghan | 3 | Edergole, | Fermanagh | 4 | Inchkenneth, | Argyle | 10 |
| Bleanish, | Fermanagh | 21 | Eggs, | Orkneys | 192 | Inchmarnock, | Bute | 35 |
| Boreny, | Inverness | 150 | Eghter, | Inverness | 461 | Inchmarnock, | Donegal | 60 |
| Bounla, | Sligo | 11 | Ely, | Donegal | 57 | Inish, | Mayo | 16 |
| Breast, | Wexford | 2 | Enthalow, | Fermanagh | 19 | Inishatirra, | Roscommon | 4 |
| Bressay, | Shetlands | 855 | Ensay, | Orkneys | 24 | Inishbarra, | Galway | 7 |
| Bryher, Scilly, | Cornwall | 118 | Eriskay, | Inverness | 14 | Inishbarra, | Galway | 91 |
| Bunnamoham, | Mayo | 129 | Eriskay, | Argyle | 3 | Inishbee, | Mayo | 13 |
| Burra (East), | Shetlands | 204 | Ewe, | Inverness | 405 | Inishbeg, | Sligo | 8 |
| Burra (West), | Shetlands | 410 | Fair, | Ross & Crom. | 51 | Inishbeg, | Mayo | 61 |
| Burray, | Orkneys | 559 | Farn, | Shetlands | 280 | Inishbulla, | Donegal | 122 |
| Bute, | Bute | 9,351 | Fawnglass, | Fair, | 18 | Inishconra, | Fermanagh | 6 |
| Caldy, | Pembroke | 56 | Feminish, | Mayo | 26 | Inishcoo, | Donegal | 1 |
| Calfr of Man, | Isle of Man | 43 | Fennish, | Clare | 11 | Inishcoog, | Mayo | 28 |
| Calfr (Middle), | Cork | 29 | Fennish, or Staples, | Northumber. | 20 | Inishcorker, | Clare | 8 |
| Calfr (West), | Cork | 19 | Fellar, | Shetlands | 658 | Inishcorker, | Mayo | 36 |
| Calve, | Argyle | 2 | Fladda, Skye, | Galway | 50 | Inishcorker, | Fermanagh | 19 |
| Canma, | Argyle | 240 | Flodda, | Inverness | 47 | Inishcorker, | Fermanagh | 4 |
| Canon, | Clare | 287 | Flotta, | Orkneys | 389 | Inishcorker, | Mayo | 23 |
| Caspagower, | Clare | 70 | Foula, | Shetlands | 240 | Inishdaddy, | Fermanagh | 7 |
| Cara, | Argyle | 7 | Franghillaun (South), | Galway | 12 | Inishdaddy, | Donegal | 16 |
| Carbery, | Cork | 6 | Furnace, | Galway | 132 | Inishdaddy, | Galway | 6 |
| Carna, | Argyle | 35 | Gairsay, | 132 | Inishdaddy, | Galway | 5 | |
| Carriackmacrouck, | Fermanagh | 7 | Garrantry, | Orkneys | 41 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 5 |
| Carritz, | Kerry | 31 | Gibb's, | 72 | Inishdella, | Galway | 3 | |
| Castle, | Cork | 68 | Gigha, | Down | 177 | Inishdella, | Fermanagh | 46 |
| Castlefreke, | Cork | 52 | Glen, | Argyle | 640 | Inishdella, | Fermanagh | 28 |
| Cava, | Orkneys | 24 | Gola, | Mayo | 143 | Inishdella, | Donegal | 216 |
| Chapel, | Lancaster | 8 | Golan, | Donegal | 6 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 9 |
| Chapel, | Cork | 3 | Gometra and Staffa Isls., | Argyle | 31 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 16 |
| Church, | Sligo | 8 | Green, | Galway | 166 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 20 |
| Cilly, | Sligo | 64 | Greenish, | Clare | 13 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 40 |
| Coll, | Argyle | 1,109 | Grimsay, | Limerick | 18 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 31 |
| Collanmore, | Mayo | 215 | Guernsey, | Inverness | 968 | Inishdella, | Donegal | 6 |
| Collonsay and Oronsay, | Argyle | 887 | Hare, | Orkneys | 286 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 5 |
| Collonsay, near Staffa, | Argyle | 120 | Hascussay, | Orkneys | 29,757 | Inishdella, | Mayo | 172 |
| Coney, | Clare | 150 | Havera, | Shetlands | 10 | Inishdella, | Donegal | 9 |
| Conly, | Down | 14 | Hayes', | Shetlands | 13 | Inishdella, | Fermanagh | 8 |
| Conor's, | Sligo | 4 | Heisker, | Shetlands | 41 | Inishdella, | Donegal | 66 |
| Copeland, | Down | 35 | Holm, | Sligo | 6 | Inishdella, | Galway | 125 |
| Copinsahay, | Orkneys | 11 | Holm, | Inverness | 70 | Inishdella, | Fermanagh | 22 |
| Couet, | Northumber | 16 | Holm, | | | Inishdella, | Clare | 93 |
| Coutage, | Sligo | 11 | Holm, | | | Inishdella, | | |

| ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. | ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. | ISLANDS. | Counties. | Pop. |
|---|------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Inishlught, . . . | Fermanagh | 18 | May, . . . | Fife | 18 | Rusheennacholla, . . . | Galway | 24 |
| Inishlyne, . . . | Mayo | 122 | Michael's (St.) Mount, . . . | Cornwall | 147 | Rutland, or Inishmacadurn, . . . | Donegal | 168 |
| Inishmacnaghtan, . . . | Clare | 10 | Mickleroe, . . . | Shetlands | 299 | | | |
| Inishmacowry, . . . | Clare | 91 | Mid, . . . | Down | 6 | | | |
| Inishmakill, . . . | Fermanagh | 3 | Mingala, . . . | Inverness | 114 | Saints', . . . | Clare | 19 |
| Inishmakillew, . . . | Mayo | 115 | Morgay, . . . | Inverness | 9 | Saints', . . . | Mayo | 5 |
| Inishmaine, . . . | Mayo | 35 | Mousa, . . . | Shetlands | 10 | Salt, . . . | Down | 2 |
| Inishmeane, . . . | Donegal | 157 | Muck, . . . | Argyle | 53 | Saltee (Great), . . . | Wexford | 14 |
| Inishmicatreer, . . . | Donegal | 61 | Mull, . . . | Argyle | 7,465 | Saltee (Little), . . . | Wexford | 4 |
| Inishmore, . . . | Sligo | 5 | Mutton, . . . | Galway | 4 | Samphire, . . . | Kerry | 3 |
| Inishmulcoby, . . . | Sligo | 104 | Mweenish, . . . | Galway | 471 | Samphire, . . . | Shetlands | 30 |
| Inishmurray, . . . | Sligo | 53 | | | | Sampson, Scilly, . . . | Cornwall | 10 |
| Inishnee, . . . | Galway | 21 | Naan (West), . . . | Fermanagh | 30 | Sauda, or Sanday, . . . | Argyle | 23 |
| Inishower, . . . | Mayo | 17 | Noss, . . . | Shetlands | 21 | Sanday, . . . | Orkneys | 2,004 |
| Inishquirk, . . . | Mayo | 17 | | | | Sandra, . . . | Inverness | 10 |
| Inishpak, . . . | Donegal | 6 | Omev, Cartoorbeg, . . . | Galway | 46 | Scalpa, Skye, . . . | Inverness | 79 |
| Inishslanboe, . . . | Galway | 10 | Omev, Cloon, . . . | Galway | 6 | Scalpa, . . . | Inverness | 282 |
| Inishshark, . . . | Mayo | 138 | Omev, Gooreen, . . . | Galway | 73 | Scariff, . . . | Kerry | 13 |
| Inishsirr, . . . | Donegal | 26 | Omev, Gooreena- } tiny, . . . | Galway | 7 | Scarp, . . . | Inverness | 145 |
| Inishtraier, . . . | Mayo | 31 | Omev, Sturrakeen, . . . | Galway | 73 | Serk, . . . | Chan. Isls. | 580 |
| Inishtraill, . . . | Donegal | 65 | O'Reilly's, . . . | Roscommon | 3 | Shapinsay, . . . | Orkneys | 869 |
| Inishtravin, . . . | Galway | 95 | Ormsay, . . . | Inverness | 59 | Sheep Isle, . . . | Argyle | 4 |
| Inishtubrid, . . . | Mayo | 24 | Ormsay, mainland, . . . | Orkneys | 16,668 | Shetland, mainland, . . . | Shetlands | 20,936 |
| Inishturk, . . . | Fermanagh | 28 | Ormond, . . . | Kerry | 5 | Shokam, . . . | Pembrokeshire | 6 |
| Inishturk, . . . | Galway | 97 | Owey, . . . | Donegal | 118 | Shona, . . . | Inverness | 118 |
| Inishturk, . . . | Mayo | 50 | Owey, . . . | Donegal | 118 | Shonaveg, . . . | Inverness | 12 |
| Inishturin, . . . | Mayo | 36 | Owl, . . . | Fermanagh | 7 | Shore, . . . | Clare | 8 |
| Inishlirroe, . . . | Fermanagh | 8 | Oxna, . . . | Shetlands | 21 | Shuna, . . . | Argyle | 39 |
| Iona, or Icolukill, . . . | Argyle | 604 | Oyster, . . . | Sligo | 26 | Sinmy, . . . | Down | 3 |
| Islandbane, . . . | Down | 15 | | | | Skerries, . . . | Shetlands | 105 |
| Island Eddy, . . . | Galway | 66 | Pabay, near Bernera, . . . | Inverness | 14 | Skerries, . . . | Anglesey | 9 |
| Islandmore, . . . | Down | 9 | Pabba, . . . | Orkneys | 10 | Skerrick, . . . | Down | 18 |
| Islandmore, . . . | Mayo | 50 | Pabbay, Harris, . . . | Inverness | 25 | Skye, mainland, . . . | Inverness | 21,538 |
| Island Taggart, . . . | Down | 6 | Pabba, . . . | Shetlands | 22 | Soay (Little and Mickie), . . . | Inverness | 158 |
| Issay, . . . | Argyle | 13,324 | Papa, Stour, . . . | Shetlands | 339 | Spa, . . . | Armagh | 1 |
| Issay, . . . | Inverness | 17 | Papa, Stronsay, . . . | Orkneys | 28 | Spanish, . . . | Cork | 20 |
| | | | Papa, Westray, . . . | Orkneys | 571 | Staff, . . . | Fermanagh | 16 |
| Jersey, . . . | Chan. Isls. | 57,020 | Paris, . . . | Fermanagh | 6 | Strake, . . . | Mayo | 31 |
| Jethou, . . . | Chan. Isls. | 3 | Pawle, . . . | Down | 13 | Stroma, . . . | Cathness | 211 |
| Jura, . . . | Argyle | 1,064 | Reel, . . . | Lancaster | 17 | Stronsay, . . . | Orkneys | 1,176 |
| | | | Pentland Skerries, . . . | Orkneys | 13 | Swona, or Swannay, . . . | Orkneys | 44 |
| Kerera, . . . | Argyle | 164 | Pharay (North), . . . | Orkneys | 69 | | | |
| Kilbreck, . . . | Chester | 10 | Pharay (South), . . . | Orkneys | 52 | Tanera, or Summer Isles, . . . | Ross & Crom | 76 |
| Kill, . . . | Mayo | 151 | Pladda, . . . | Bute | 9 | Tarbert, . . . | Kerry | 145 |
| Killgray, . . . | Inverness | 7 | Portavata, . . . | Inverness | 22 | Tarinsay, . . . | Inverness | 55 |
| Kiltubrid, . . . | King's | 26 | | | | Thomas (St.), . . . | Clare | 7 |
| Kirkibost, . . . | Inverness | 14 | Quay, . . . | Clare | 5 | Torsa, . . . | Argyle | 16 |
| Knockycalllaun, . . . | Mayo | 54 | | | | Tory, . . . | Donegal | 402 |
| | | | Rabbit, . . . | Fermanagh | 4 | Toynes, . . . | Limerick | 56 |
| Lambholm, . . . | Orkneys | 13 | Rabbit, . . . | Fermanagh | 8 | Trannish, . . . | Fermanagh | 69 |
| Lamlash, or Holy Island, . . . | Bute | 81 | Rabbit, . . . | Cork | 12 | Trasna, . . . | Fermanagh | 37 |
| Lecarrow, . . . | Mayo | 84 | Rainey, . . . | Down | 5 | Trasna, . . . | Fermanagh | 8 |
| Leonard's, . . . | Monaghan | 63 | Ramsey, . . . | Pembrokeshire | 21 | Trasnagh, . . . | Down | 10 |
| Lctermullan, . . . | Galway | 583 | Rassy, . . . | Inverness | 540 | Tresco, Scilly, . . . | Cornwall | 416 |
| Lewis (including part of parish of Harris), . . . | Inverness & Ross | 22,918 | Reagh, . . . | Down | 5 | Trinity, . . . | Cavan | 12 |
| Lighthouse, . . . | Shetlands | 10 | Red, . . . | Galway | 7 | Trondray, . . . | Shetlands | 169 |
| Linga (Ingwall), . . . | Shetlands | 10 | Rinraun, . . . | Donegal | 9 | Turbot, . . . | Galway | 169 |
| Linga, Walls, . . . | Shetlands | 8 | Roek, . . . | Sutherland | 45 | Tyree, . . . | Argyle | 3,709 |
| Lisduff, . . . | Mayo | 30 | Roe, . . . | Cork | 111 | | | |
| Lismore, . . . | Argyle | 1,250 | Roeilaun, . . . | Down | 10 | Uist (North), . . . | Inverness | 3,093 |
| Little, . . . | Cork | 17 | Roman, . . . | Galway | 21 | Uist (South), . . . | Inverness | 4,006 |
| Little Papa, . . . | Shetlands | 11 | Rona, . . . | Mayo | 2 | Uiva, . . . | Argyle | 204 |
| Littleroe, . . . | Shetlands | 11 | Ronaldsay (North), . . . | Inverness | 166 | Uist, . . . | Shetlands | 2,961 |
| Long, . . . | Cork | 305 | Ronaldsay (South), . . . | Orkneys | 626 | Uya, . . . | Shetlands | 1 |
| Loe, . . . | Cornwall | 7 | Ronay, . . . | Inverness | 5 | | | |
| Laudy, . . . | Devon | 34 | Roonay's, . . . | Donegal | 6 | Vails, or Valcy, . . . | Shetlands | 2 |
| Lustymore, . . . | Fermanagh | 8 | Rosbarnagh, . . . | Mayo | 22 | Vailay, . . . | Inverness | 46 |
| | | | Ross, . . . | Kerry | 11 | Vuiaj, Skye, . . . | Inverness | 5 |
| Macdara's (St.), . . . | Galway | 12 | Rosscooke, . . . | Fermanagh | 9 | | | |
| Mahe, . . . | Down | 13 | Rossculen, . . . | Kerry | 8 | Walney, . . . | Lancaster | 306 |
| Mau (Isle of), mainland, . . . | Man | 52,344 | Rosskitt, . . . | Fermanagh | 5 | Watersay, . . . | Inverness | 64 |
| Martin, . . . | Ross & Crom. | 54 | Rossmore, . . . | Kerry | 170 | Westray, . . . | Orkneys | 2,088 |
| Martin (St.), Scilly, . . . | Cornwall | 211 | Rossroo, . . . | Mayo | 13 | Whalsay, . . . | Shetlands | 679 |
| Mary (St.), Scilly, . . . | Cornwall | 1,668 | Rossroo, . . . | Galway | 25 | Wier, . . . | Orkneys | 62 |
| Mason, . . . | Galway | 74 | Rum, . . . | Orkneys | 937 | Wight (Isle of), . . . | Hants | 50,324 |
| Maun, . . . | Mayo | 10 | | Argyle | 162 | Yell, . . . | Shetlands | 2,096 |







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